

ALU CORPORATE NEWS LETTER

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January 2017

Issue No:1



ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(Re-accredited with 'A' Grade by 'NAAC')

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE SECRETARYSHIP



ALU CORPORATE NEWS LETTER

Chief Editor

Prof. V.MANICKAVASAGAM
Dean, Faculty of Management
Professor & Head
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

Managing Editor

Dr.C.VETHIRAJAN
Professor
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

Associate Editors

Dr. A. MORARJI
Professor
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

Dr. SP. MATHIRAJ
Associate Professor
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

Dr. U.ARUMUGAM
Assistant Professor
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Karaikudi

Dr. K. GANESAMURTHY
Assistant Professor
Department of Corporate Secretaryship
Alagappa University
Alagappa University Karaikudi

Technical & Editorial Assistance

K.Banupriya
RM.Alagu Nachiyar
S.Jothi
KR.Keerthna
K.Mariselvi
G.Muthumari
M.Sivaranjani
J. Vijay
R.Sasikala



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Message from the Editor

It gives me immense joy and satisfaction to introduce our very own Department On-line magazine “**ALU Corporate News Letter.**” Just like the gods and the asuras churned the ocean of milk to extract the nectar, we have tried to churn out creativity from our boys and girls. A lot of effort has gone into the making of this issue. I hope you enjoy reading the magazine. The best thing about this issue is that it represents the creative side of I and II year M.B.A. (C.S.) students to a fair degree-something that we think we all need to reconnect with.

Amidst the busy schedule of a 4-month semester, with 2-C I A tests, National and International Conferences, Class Seminars and all those assignments and problem sheets that make you want to bang your head on the wall, we tend to lose track of all the other simpler things that we are capable of, things that we could have been proud of, that can bring one satisfaction. So this time we have made an attempt to bring out the talent concealed within our student community.

This issue includes articles, tit bits , Glossary, and a host of other things and News about professional programme.. I hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we have enjoyed making it. I Congratulate the Editorial Team for bringing out this Magazine for the first time in our Department and I earnestly hope that this would continue in future as well.

Any suggestions or criticism on the magazine would be most welcome.

Prof. V. Manickavasagam

Dean, Professor & Head.

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LATEST ISSUES IN COMPANIES ACT

RM.ALAGU NACHIYAR
IInd M.B.A (CS)



Air Asia India fails to comply with companies act rules

MUMBAI: AirAsia India does not comply with the rule that mandates public companies to have independent directors and at least one woman director on their boards, according to a certification of the company's annual returns for the year ended March 31, 2016. Tata Sons and Malaysian carrier AirAsiaBerhad own 49% each in the airline. The remaining 2% is held by chairman S Ramadorai and director R Venkataramanan. "The following issues were observed during the audit: Appointment of independent directors as required under Section 149 (4) and the appointment of a woman director as required under second proviso to Section 149 (1) of the Companies Act 2013, are not complied with," said the certification, filed last week by AirAsia India with the Registrar of

Companies (RoC). It was done by an independent company secretary. AirAsia

India didn't respond to emailed queries regarding the issue. According to AirAsiaBerhad's website, chairman Ramadorai and two Tata Sons executives, Venkataramanan and PK Ghose are on the board of AirAsia India, apart from AirAsiaBerhad's global CEO Tony Fernandes and chief operating officer TharumalingamKanagalingam or Bo Lingam.

Independent directors are back in demand fuelled by the New Companies Act

MUMBAI: Demand for independent directors is at a high fuelled by the New Companies Act and rules brought up the market regulator, and being the chairman's friend isn't anymore the most important qualification to get a call to fill up that

position. Companies are increasingly looking to induct on board people who can add value to decision-making. Estimates by firms that conduct board-level searches, such as EgonZehnder, Korn Ferry and RGF Executive Search, suggest a 20-25% increase in demand for independent directors in the past six months. "As of last March, a lot of people had to step down from boards because of the new Companies Act and SEBI regulation that limits the number of board seats you can have," said SunitMehra, managing partner at executive search firm Hunt Partners. "This wave of demand will continue for a year as there are a lot of gaps due to positions becoming

vacant that need to be filled." Under the 2014 Securities and Exchange Board of India guidelines, an independent director's term is capped at five years, after which a special resolution by the company is required for the reappointment, which too can stretch to five years. After the two terms, there will be a cooling-off period of three years if the person wants to return to the board.

THE MERGER AND ACQUISITIONS OF INDIAN COMPANIES IN 2015

N.NAGALAKSHMI

IInd M.B.A (CS)

❖ Anil Ambani's Mumbai based Reliance Infrastructure acquires india's largest ship building and heavy industries company Pipavav Defence and offshore Engineering company Ltd (March)

❖ Bengaluru based online cab aggregator Ola Cabs acquires Taxiforsure (March)

❖ Rupert Murdoch owned newscorp inc acquires VCCircle network (March)

- ❖ Mumbai based Star India Pvt Ltd owned by 21st century Fox acquires **Screen** entertainment weekly from Indian express group (March)
- ❖ German speciality chemicals manufacturer Evonik Industries AG acquires Mumbai based catalyst supplier Monarch Catalyst Pvt Ltd (March)
- ❖ New delhi based online marketplace Snapdeal acquires Exclusively.com (February)
- ❖ Malaysia based Foodpanda acquires food ordering portal Just Eat India (February)
- ❖ Chennai based hospital chain, Apollo Hospital acquires Nova Speciality (January)
- ❖ Temasek Holdings Pte Ltd, the Singapore govt's investment arm acquires punj Llyod stake in medanta super speciality hospital owned by global health pvt ltd (January)

DEMATERIALIZATION AND DEMAT ACCOUNTS

Dematerialization

Technology has brought about a drastic change in our everyday lives. The stock markets too have not been left untouched by the change. In 1875, the Bombay Stock Exchange was founded with an open outcry

**N.ABINAYA
G.KIRUTHIGA,
II MBA (CS)**

floor trading exchange. Traders would stand on the floor and shout prices of stocks for buying or selling. Then, money would be exchanged for physical receipts of the shares called the certificate. This led to a great amount of paperwork. Even the settlements

of trade agreements took time because of the need to deliver the share certificates.

Much has changed since.

In 1996, dematerialization was embraced. Dematerialization is the process by which physical share certificates held by an investor are converted into an equivalent number of securities in electronic form and credited into the investor's demat account.

Benefits of dematerialization



Common bank:

Dematerialization is not just for shares, but also for debt instruments like bonds. Now, you can hold all your investments in a single account.

Automatic update:

Since this is a common account, you don't have to keep giving all your details like addresses every time you transact or every time you change the details. These details are automatically made available to companies you transact with.

Odd-lot problem:

Earlier, shares were transacted in lots. A single or odd number of securities could not be transacted. This problem is now eliminated.

Delivery risks:

Dematerialization has also eliminated the risks of fake shares, thefts, deliveries gone wrong, and so on, and reduced the paperwork involved. Time of delivery has also reduced drastically. Once your trade is approved, the securities are automatically credited to your account. This applies to

other company-related activities like stock splits, stock bonuses, and so on.

Cost reduction:

Earlier, when you transferred the securities, you incurred extra costs due to the stamp duty. This is not a problem with the demat form.

Easy to hold:

Paper certificates are vulnerable to tears and damage. In contrast, the dematerialized or demat format is a safe and convenient way to hold securities. You also have a nomination facility, whereby you can facilitate a transfer of shares in the event of your demise.

Demat Account?

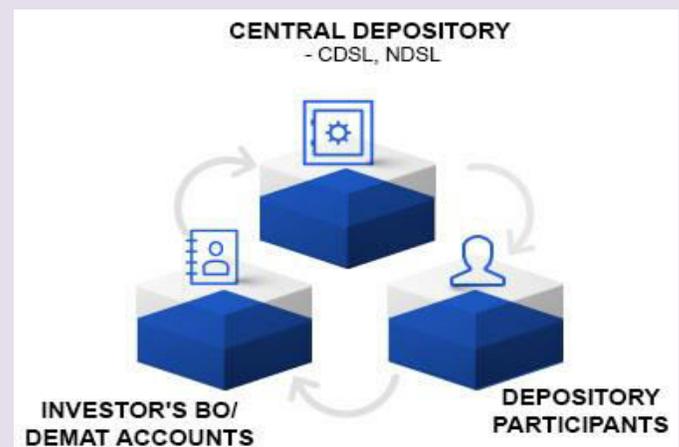
A demat is to your shares what a bank account is to your money. Simply put, it is the account that holds all your shares in electronic or dematerialized form. Like the

bank account, a demat account holds the certificates of your financial instruments like shares, bonds, government securities, mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs). You cannot trade in the stock market without a demat account.

Understand how the demat account

works:

Central depository:



There are two depositories in India – the CDSL and NSDL. They hold all the demat accounts. The central depository holds details of your shareholding on your behalf like banks.

Unique ID:

Each demat account has a unique number for identification purposes. This is the number you need to provide for transactions. The number will help the exchange and companies identify you and credit the shares in your account.

Depository participants:

Access to the central depository is provided by the Depository Participants or DPs. They act as the intermediary between the central depository and the investor. DPs could be banks, brokers or financial institutions that are empowered to offer demat services. Kotak Securities is one such Depository Participant (DP). You open a demat account or a Beneficial Owner (BO) accounts with a DP, who will provide you a unique access to the central depository.

Portfolio holding:

The demat account holds all your securities. So, whenever you check your account, you can see your portfolio holding and its details. These are updated automatically every time you conduct a transaction – be it buying or selling a security.

How do you open a Demat Account



- Then fill up an account opening form and submit along with copies of the required documents and a passport-sized photograph. You also need to have a PAN card. Also carry the original documents for verification.
- You will be provided with a copy of the rules and regulations, the terms of the agreement and the charges that you will incur.

- During the process, an In-Person Verification would be carried out. A member of the DP's staff would contact you to check the details provided in the account opening form.
- Once the application is processed, the DP will provide you with an account number or client ID. You can use the details to access your demat account online.
- As a demat account holder, you would need to pay some fees like the annual maintenance fee levied for maintenance of account and the transaction fee -- levied for debiting securities to and from the account on a monthly basis. These fees differ from every service provider (called a Depository Participant or DP). While some DPs charge a flat fee per transaction, others peg the fee to the transaction value, and are subject to

a minimum amount. The fee also differs based on the kind of transaction (buying or selling). In addition to the other fees, the DP also charges a fee for converting the shares from the physical to the electronic form or vice-versa.

- Minimum shares: A demat account can be opened with no balance of shares. It also does not require that a minimum balance be maintained.

Documents required for a demat account

You need to submit proof of identity and address along with a passport size photograph and the account opening form.

Only photocopies of the documents are required for submission, but originals are also required for verification. **Here is a broad list of documents that can be used as proofs:**

You need to submit proof of identity and address along with a passport size

photograph and the account opening form. Only photocopies of the documents are required for submission, but originals are also required for verification.

Proof of identity: PAN card, voter's ID, passport, driver's license, bank attestation, IT returns, electricity bill, telephone bill, ID cards with applicant's photo issued by the central or state government and its departments, statutory or regulatory authorities, public sector undertakings (PSUs), scheduled commercial banks, public financial institutions, colleges affiliated to universities, or professional bodies such as ICAI, ICWAI, ICSI, bar council etc.

Proof of address: Ration card, passport, voter ID card, driving license, bank passbook or bank statement, verified copies of electricity bills, residence telephone bills, leave and license

agreement or agreement for sale, self-declaration by High Court or Supreme Court judges, identity card or a document with address issued by the central or state government and its departments, statutory or regulatory authorities, public sector undertakings (PSUs), scheduled commercial banks, public financial institutions, colleges affiliated to universities and professional bodies such as ICAI, ICWAI, Bar Council etc.

All you need to do is fill in the Demat Request Form (DRM), fill in the appropriate details of the share certificates you hold, and submit it with the physical share receipt. Every share certificate needs a separate DRM form. Once the form is approved, your demat account will automatically be updated to reflect your newly dematerialized shares.

MOST WOMEN CORPORATORS JUST A FRONT; KIN RUN SHOW'

RM.Alagu Nachiyar, IInd MBA (CS)

Thane: The decision of reserving a certain number of seats for women was said to be a big step towards curbing gender disparity in politics. However, of the 67 women coporators elected to the Thane Municipal Corporation (TMC) in 2012, a good 58%— which is 39— women are reportedly a mere shadow of their husbands, brothers or father-in-law who control the reins of power; thus raising questions on the effectiveness of giving proportionate representation t women in politics. The gender-based reservation of 50% seats for women in the local self-government bodies across Maharashtra may have helped women to participate in the socio-political mileu. However, a TOI assessment of women corporators based on their performance in the general body meetings and at the wards leaves much to be desired from the women representatives. "In

most cases, these women were mere rubber stamp authorities and their husbands, brothers or even sons would take decisions on budgetary spending, meetings with contractors, civic staff, etc," a civic official said. He added that the women corporators would huddle together in one section of the meeting hall of the general body of the TMC and their participation in the discussion was near negligible.



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The World's Most Sustainable Companies 2017

S.No	Company Name	Country	Industry
1.	Siemens AG	Germany	Industrials
2.	Storebrand ASA	Norway	Financials
3.	Cisco Systems Inc	United States	Information Technology
4.	Danske Bank A/S	Denmark	Financials
5.	Ing Group	Netherlands	Financials
6.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	Financials
7.	Koninklijke Philips NV	Netherlands	Industrials
8.	Johnson & Johnson	United States	Health Care
9.	Koninklijke DSM NV	Netherlands	Materials
10.	Enagas SA	Spain	Utilities
11.	DassaultSystemes	France	Information Technology
12.	Derwent London PLC	United Kingdom	Real Estate
13.	Centrica PLC	United Kingdom	Utilities
14.	McCormick & Co Inc/MD	United States	Consumer Staples
15.	Henkel AG & Co KGaA	Germany	Consumer Staples
16.	BayerischeMotorenWerke AG	Germany	Consumer Discretionary
17.	Credit Agricole SA	France	Financials
18.	Nokia OYJ	Finland	Information Technology
19.	NaturaCosmeticos SA	Brazil	Consumer Staples
20.	IntesaSanpaoloSpA	Italy	Financials
21.	Holmen AB	Sweden	Materials
22.	Syngenta AG	Switzerland	Materials
23.	NesteOyj	Finland	Energy
24.	Allergan plc	United States	Health Care
25.	Kesko OYJ	Finland	Consumer Staples
26.	Iberdrola SA	Spain	Utilities
27.	Schneider Electric SE	France	Industrials
28.	Vivendi SA	France	Consumer Discretionary
29.	Television Francaise	France	Consumer Discretionary
30.	City Developments Ltd	Singapore	Real Estate
31.	TOTAL SA	France	Energy
32.	Marks & Spencer Group PLC	United Kingdom	Consumer Discretionary
33.	Consumer Discretionary	United Kingdom	Consumer Discretionary
34.	DNB ASA	Norway	Financials
35.	POSCO	South Korea	Materials
36.	Novozymes A/S	Denmark	Materials
37.	Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	Financials
38.	L'Oreal SA	France	Consumer Staples
39.	Enbridge Inc	Canada	Energy
40.	Shinhan Financial Group Co Ltd	South Korea	Financials
41.	BT Group PLC	BT Group PLC	Telecommunication Services

42.	BNP Paribas SA	France	Financials
43.	Peugeot SA	France	Consumer Discretionary
44.	PrologisInc	United States	Real Estate
45.	Sun Life Financial Inc	Canada	Financials
46.	SkandinaviskaEnskildaBanken AB	Sweden	Sweden
47.	Statoil ASA	Norway	Energy
48.	Coca-Cola European Partners PLC	United Kingdom	Consumer Staples
49.	adidas AG	adidas AG	Consumer Discretionary
50.	National Australia Bank Ltd	Australia	Financials
51.	Sky PLC	United Kingdom	Consumer Discretionary
52.	Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	Singapore	Telecommunication Services
53.	Colgate-Palmolive Co	United States	Consumer Staples
54.	Hennes&Mauritz AB	Sweden	Consumer Discretionary
55.	Hang Seng Bank Ltd	Hong Kong, SAR China	Financials
56.	AssicurazioniGeneraliSpA Financials	Italy	Financials
57.	Accenture PLC	Accenture PLC	Information Technology
58.	Toronto-Dominion Bank/The	Canada	Financials
59.	Legrand SA	France	Industrials
60.	Banco Santander Brasil SA	Brazil	Financials
61.	Bank of Montreal	Canada	Financials
62.	EniSpA	Italy	Italy
63.	Intel Corp	United States	Information Technology
64.	Diageo PLC	United Kingdom	Consumer Staples
65.	LG Electronics Inc	South Korea	Consumer Discretionary
66.	UCB SA	Belgium	Health Care
67.	Takeda Pharmaceutical Co Ltd	Japan	Health Care
68.	Novartis AG	Switzerland	Health Care
69.	StarHub Ltd	Singapore	Telecommunication Services
70.	Sysmex Corp	Japan	Health Care
71.	Cameco Corp	Canada	Energy
72.	Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson	Sweden	Information Technology
73.	Hess Corp	United States	Energy
74.	Daimler AG	Daimler AG	Consumer Discretionary
75.	Microsoft Corp	United States	Information Technology
76.	Reckitt Benckiser Group PLC	United Kingdom	Consumer Staples
77.	Wolters Kluwer NV	Netherlands	Industrials
78.	Analog Devices Inc	United States	Information Technology
79.	Rexel SA	France	Industrials
80.	Kering	France	Consumer Discretionary
81.	Edwards Lifesciences Corp	United States	Health Care
82.	HP Inc	United States	Information Technology
83.	Telenor ASA	Norway	Telecommunication Services
84.	Apple Inc	United States	Information Technology
85.	AstellasPharmaInc	Japan	Health Care

86.	NEC Corp	Japan	Information Technology
87.	Amadeus IT Group SA	Spain	Information Technology
88.	Varian Medical Systems Inc	United States	Health Care
89.	Sonova Holding AG	Switzerland	Health Care
90.	Outotec OYJ	Finland	Industrials
91.	Merck & Co Inc	United States	Health Care
92.	General Mills Inc	United States	Consumer Staples
93.	Smiths Group PLC	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
94.	Applied Materials Inc	United States	Information Technology
95.	ASML Holding NV	Netherlands	Information Technology
96.	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	Germany	Industrials
97.	RELX PLC	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
98.	Lenovo Group Ltd	China	Information Technology
99.	General Electric Co	United States	Industrials
100.	Autodesk Inc	United States	Information Technology

Business leaders know that their companies need to give back through volunteering and giving, and they do. But they're not always sure *where* their companies should give back. According to Giving USA's 2016 report, 2015 was America's most generous year ever, with corporate giving (\$18.45 billion) increasing 3.9% (3.8% when inflation-adjusted) over 2014 giving. Meanwhile, corporate volunteer programs are becoming an ever-more mandatory employee perk, with employee volunteer participation rates with their company's community efforts continuing to rise to 33% in 2015 from 28% in 2013, according to the

2015 "Giving in Numbers" survey by CECP.

The same survey found that about half of companies saw building trust with consumers and other stakeholders as a goal of their societal engagement programs, which explains why 9 out of 10 top companies offer an employee matching program and six out of 10 top companies offer paid-release time volunteer programs. But company leaders often struggle with the question of how and where to best direct their resources and employee energies. Coalescing efforts behind a single cause allows for a more powerful contribution and, presumably, impact. But employees also

need to feel that when they volunteer they're not being voluntold; instead, they must have the freedom to also (or instead) pursue their own cause passions as a part of their corporate volunteerism. Some social impact paths are well-trodden, for example the top cause of education (29% of total corporate

giving, according to "Giving in Numbers"); the second most popular cause of health and social services programs (25% of total corporate giving); and the third top cause, community and economic development programs (13% of total corporate giving)

GLOBAL FACTS AND FIGURES

M.Jayashree

IIInd MBA (CS)

1.Nestle

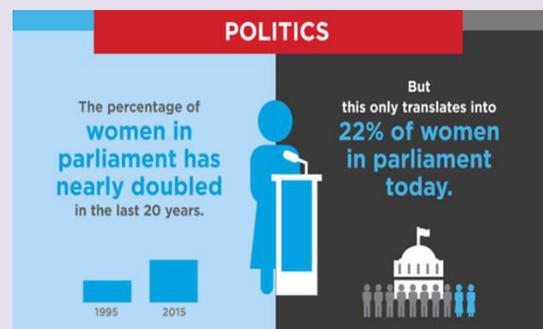
Global



countries. Nestlé is the world's leading nutrition, health and wellness company with an unmatched portfolio of more than 2,000 global and local brands.

2.Leadership and political participation

Nestlé has 447 factories in 86 countries around the world. We have about 333 000 employees and sell our products in 196



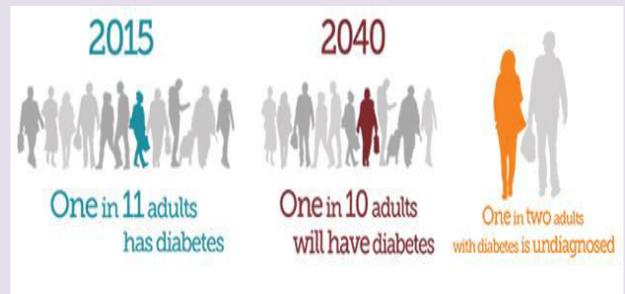
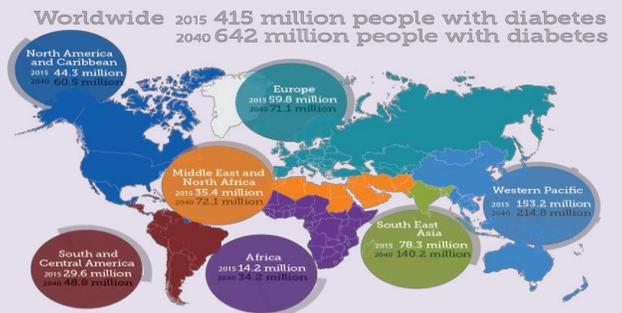
Only 22.8 per cent of all national parliamentarians were women as of June 2016, a slow increase from 11.3 per cent in 1995.

As of January 2017, 10 women are serving as Head of State and 9 are serving as Head of Government.

Rwanda had the highest number of women parliamentarians worldwide. Women there have won 63.8 per cent of seats in the lower house.

Globally, there are 38 States in which women account for less than 10 per cent of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, as of June 2016, including 4 chambers with no women at all.

3. DIABETES



Every 6 seconds a person dies from diabetes (5.0 million deaths).

1 in 11 adults have diabetes (415 million). Every 6 seconds a person dies from diabetes (5.0 million deaths).

1 in 11 adults have diabetes (415 million).

By 2040, 1 adult in 10 (642 million) will have diabetes (642 million).

4. WALMART

Heritage

Walmart was founded in 1962 by Sam Walton when our first store opened in Rogers, Arkansas. Learn more about Our Heritage, including a detailed timeline of Walmart's first 50 years and see the Walmart Visitor Center in the original Walton's 5&10.

The bare facts on HIV

We know what can and needs to be done to help reduce the burden of psychoactive substance use. Therefore, WHO is committed to assisting countries in the development, organization, monitoring and evaluation of treatment and other services.



The harmful use of alcohol results in 3.3 million deaths each year.

On average every person in the world aged 15 years or older drinks 6.2 litres of pure alcohol per year.

Less than half the population (38.3%) actually drinks alcohol, this means that those who do drink consume on average 17 litres of pure alcohol annually.

At least 15.3 million persons have drug use disorders.

Injecting drug use reported in 148 countries, of which 120 report HIV infection among this population.

6.BP(Bharat Petroleum) at a glance



Energy Outlook

The BP Energy Outlook reflects our best effort to describe a “most likely” trajectory of the global energy system, based on our

views of likely economic and population growth, as well as developments in policy and technology. BP is one of the world's leading integrated oil and gas companies. We provide customers with fuel for transportation, energy for heat and light, lubricants to keep engines moving, and the petrochemicals products used to make everyday items as diverse as paints, clothes and packaging.

5. AT&T Company



Business Solutions & International

In today's world, business is fast, global and mobile. Our solutions help companies adapt to shifting demands. And we give businesses a

competitive advantage by helping them react to change in near real time.

Nearly 3.5 million businesses from the largest multinational corporations to small businesses turn to AT&T. We work in all major industries, including financial services, manufacturing, education, healthcare, retail, hospitality and government.

6. MERCK



Merck Joins Access Accelerated

On January 18th, at the World Economic Forum, 22 leading biopharmaceutical companies launched Access Accelerated, a global initiative to advance access to non-communicable disease (NCD) prevention and care in low and lower-middle income countries.

7. International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB)



The International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) is an alliance of civil society organisations, corporates and professional bodies promoting eye health through advocacy, knowledge and partnerships. IAPB's mission is to eliminate the main causes of avoidable blindness and

visual impairment by bringing together governments and non-governmental agencies to facilitate the planning, development and implementation of sustainable national eye care programmes. IAPB promotes VISION 2020, its joint initiative with the World Health Organization (WHO).

8. UNILEVER



Unilever is a global brand that shapes the life of so many people around the globe. The Dutch/British producer Unilever has a range of about 400 brands in food and personal care. The company says that worldwide daily 2 billion people come in contact with a Unilever brand, and that 160 million people buy a Unilever product. It

operates in over one hundred countries.

Dutch Brands Worth Checking

There are 95 articles featuring 36 brands on the Best Dutch Brands website about some of the most remarkable Dutch brands, you can check stories we wrote about these brands here and here are the interviews with people behind brands.

ENTRANCE EXAM QUESTIONS

M.JAYASHREE

IInd MBA (CS)

1. The Atomic Power Station is located in which of the following places in Karnataka?
A. Kaiga
B. Trombay
C. Mangalore
D. Hassan
2. Which of the following is the abbreviated name of the organization working for the welfare of the children?
A. CII
B. BAFTA
C. CRY
D. NATO
3. The World Environment Day is observed on which of the following days?
A. July 25
B. June 5
C. April 5
D. December 15
4. Saina Nehwal who was in news recently is associated with which of the following game?
A. Football
B. Badminton
C. Basket Ball
D. Hockey

5. Who amongst the following is a member of SAARC?
 A. Indonesia
B. Pakistan
 C. Kuwait
 D. Iraq
6. Who amongst the following is the author of the book Diamond Dust and Other stories?
 A. Amrita Pritam
 B. Mulraj Anand
C. Anita Desai
 D. Chetan Bhagat
7. Subrato Cup is associated with which game?
 A. Cricket
 B. Badminton
 C. Hockey
D. Football
8. Which of the following instruments is normally used by the medical professionals?
 A. Stroboscope
B. Stethoscope
 C. Photometer
 D. Thermoscope
9. Polio is caused by
 A. Fungus
 B. Bacteria
C. Virus
 D. Either (A) or (B)
10. Taka is the monetary unit of which country?
 A. Saudi Arabia
 B. Iraq
 C. Kuwait
D. Bangladesh

GLOSSARY

N.Nagalakshmi, II nd MBA (CS)



Acquisition: When one company buys another or part of another company, or the

company or part of a company that is bought.

Balance sheet

A document showing a company's financial position and wealth at a particular time. The balance sheet is often described as a 'photograph' of a company's financial situation at a particular moment.

Competitive advantage

Something that helps you to be better or more successful than others.

Disclosure

The duty of someone in a professional position to inform customers, shareholders etc about facts that will influence their decisions.

Joint venture

A business activity in which two or more companies have invested together.

Merchandise

Goods that are produced in order to be sold, especially goods that are sold in a store.

Patent

An legal document giving a person or company the right to make or sell a new invention, product, or method of doing something and stating that no other person or company is allowed to do this.

Motivation

Eagerness and willingness to do something without needing to be told or forced to do it.

Strategy

A plan or series of plans for achieving an aim, especially relating to the best way for an organization to develop.

Take over

The act of getting control of company by buying more than half of its shares.

Tariff

A tax on goods coming into a country or going of it.

Welfare

Help that is given by government to people with social or financial problems because they are unemployed, ill etc.

Demand

Spending on goods and services by companies and people in a particular economy.

Consortium

A combination of several companies working together for a particular purpose, for example in order to buy something or build something.

Demerge

If a company or unit demerges from a group, or if it is demerged, it becomes a separate company.

Gross domestic product(GDP)

The total value of goods and services produced in a country's economy, not including income from abroad.

Trade barrier

Something that makes trade between two countries more difficult or expensive, for example a tax on imports.

MOST IMPORTANT MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS OF 2016

N.Nagalakshmi, IInd MBA(CS)



AT&T and Time Warner- \$86 Billion

On October 22, 2016, AT&T and Time Warner (TWX) reportedly reached a deal in which AT&T will buy the media company for \$86 billion according to various media reports.

Qualcomm and NXP Semiconductors- \$47 Billion

On October 27, Qualcomm inc.(QCOM) confirmed that it will buy Dutch rival NXP

Semiconductors for \$110 a share in an all-cash deal valued at \$47 billion.

Shire and Baxalta-\$32 Billion

It took six months for SHPG Baxalta inc.(NYSE : BXLT) to agree to a cash and stock offer from Shire PLC (NASDAQ :SHPG), but the acquisition was announced in January 2016, and the deal was completed five months later in June. The merger brings together two of the leading

biopharmaceutical companies focused on treating rare diseases.

Abbott Laboratories and St. Jude Medical- \$30.6 Billion

In april 2016,St. Jude Medical Inc.(NYSE : STJ) agreed to terms with Abbott Laboratories (NYSE : ABT) to be acquired for \$85 a share. The deal includes cash and stock for St. Jude shareholders, as well as an assumption of \$5.7 billion of debt by abbottt. The acquisition brings two of the larger medical device companies together to form a complementary portfolio of cardiovascular products.

Microsoft and LinkedIn-\$26.6 Billion

Microsoft corp.(NASDAQ : MSFT) fought off one of its competitors,salesforce.com Inc.(NYSE : CRM) for the winning bid to acquire LinkedIn Corp.(NYSE : LNKD) for \$196 per share. LinkedIn shares spiked 64% after the announcement made on June 3,2016.Linkedin,which was being pursued by as many as five companies, chose Microsoft to integrate LinkedIn's powerful networking and customer relationship management(CRM) capabilities with Microsoft's cloud capabilities.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT

**G.MUTHU MARI,
J.GAYATHIRI, IInd MBA (CS)**

Who is CEO of Tata?

Chandra sekar

Who is new chief justice of India?

J.S.Kehhai

Expand: FMCG

Fast moving consumer good

What is total number of pending application for patent?

2.8lakh

Who is a new managing director of IBM private limited?

Karan Bajwa

Who was removed from the TATA steel as chairman?

Cyrus mistry

Who is the chief executive officer of satyam infoway limited.(sify)?

R.Ramaraj

Which of the following is not a rating agency?

CRRI

TOP 5 life insurance company?

- LIC
- ICICI
- HDFC
- BIRLA SUNLIFE INSURANCE
- BAJAJ ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE

Which company introduces prime video service in India?

Amazon

Which bank launches easy pay application for merchants?

ICICI BANK

Who is a CEO of Airtel?

Sunil Taldar

What industries will GST benefit?

Trade and Agriculture industries

What are the two types of GST?

Central and State

What type of taxes comes under the GST?

Indirect Tax

Expand: TRAI

Telecom regulatory authority of India

When did the national housing bank start its operations ?

July 1988

What is excise duty?

Manufacturer or productions of goods

Mutual funds are regulated in india by which sector?

SEBI

The 2016 world travel market has started in which city?

London

Where is the headquarters of the central CDSCO?

New Delhi

Which state has become the first india state to adopt resolution on demonetization?

Chhattisgarh

Which country started world internet conference in 2016?

China

Expand: ASBA

Application supported by blocked amounts

Which types comes under the interest rate risk?

Market risk