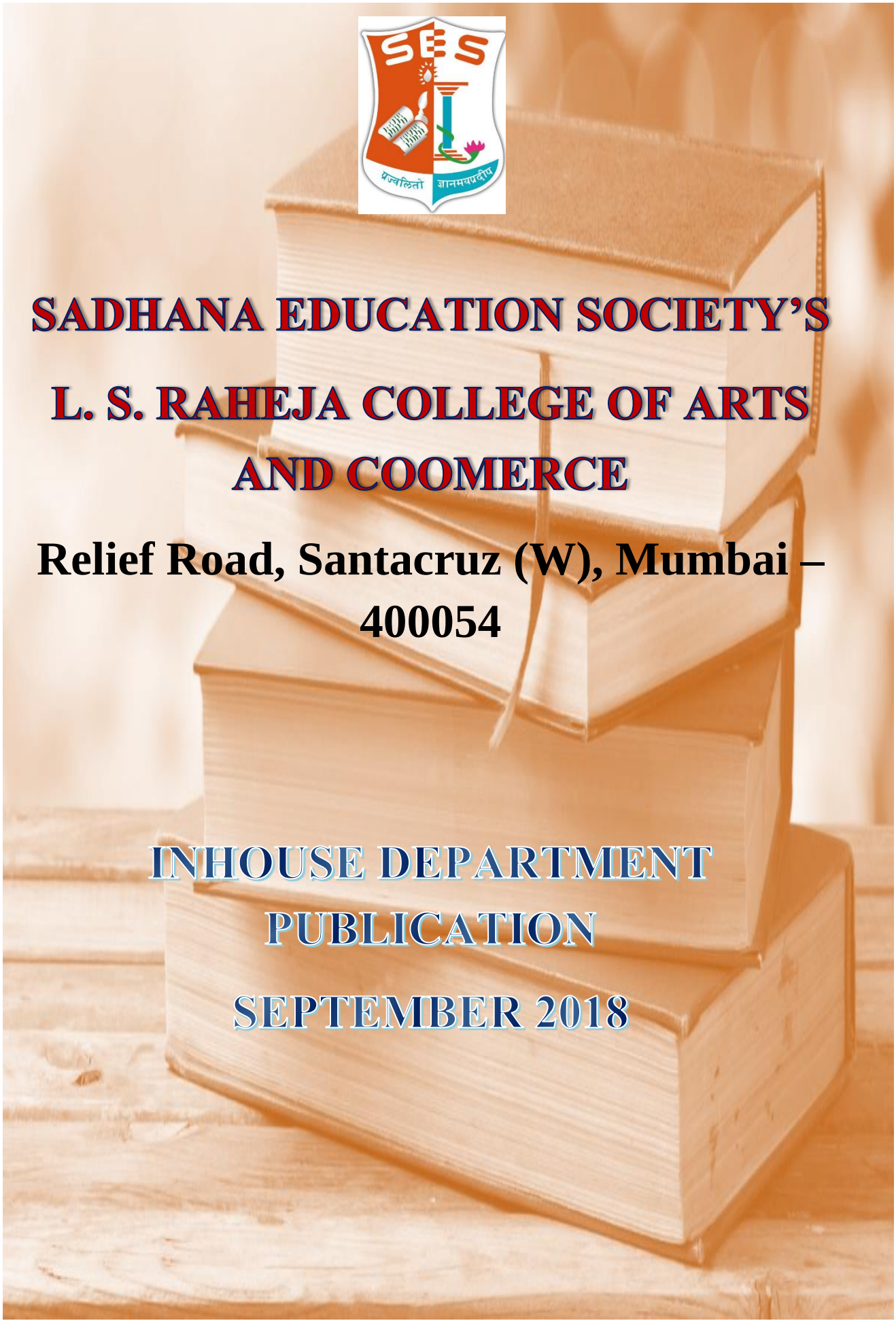

SADHANA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COOMERCE

Relief Road, Santacruz (W), Mumbai – 400054

INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

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RUMINATIONS

Department Of Commerce

SES'S

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Structural Novelty in Joseph Heller's Catch-22

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Catch-22 is a novel based on Heller's experiences during the Second World War. It is an "antiwar protest novel that foreshadowed the widespread resistance to the Vietnam War that erupted in the late 1960s".[1] It focuses on the lack of human values in the contemporary era, and is structured to mirror a disorganized society.

As Charles B. Harris notes, early reviews of the novel complained of a lack of plan, a lack of discipline in the novel, and found it formless, repetitive and monotonous. Some of them refused to even call it a novel, it having defied the conventional modes of novel writing. But the later reviews showed an understanding of the fact that the novel's language and structure are designed to reinforce the novel's theme of absurdity as well as to create their own dimension of absurdity. Harris opines that the technical innovations mark the novel an important book, the publication of which in 1961 inaugurated the Decade of the Absurd.

Thinking in the same vein, Jean E. Kennard in his essay *Joseph Heller: At War with Absurdity* illustrates how the style, narrative technique, tone and methods of characterization employed by the novelist serve to frustrate the reader's expectation in order to provide the reader with an experience of the absurd. He calls the novel an illustration of the absurdity of the human condition itself and the irrational nature of the world, and analyses Heller's experimental techniques as having a direct relation to his existential ideas. Kennard goes on to say that humour is used to expose the bitter ironies of existence. The narrative technique does not fulfill the reader's expectation of a continuous and chronological line of action. It serves to confuse the reader about the time and order of actions. Repetition of events and conversations a number of times suggests the futility of all human action. Contradictory statements about an event are given in order to confuse the reader's mind. Moreover no solution is provided and "the reader is left uncertain of the truth and in some instances asked to believe the incredible". Heller also confuses the reader by adopting unexpected attitudes to objects or situations in a very casual way and the tone suggests that nothing unusual is being said. The reader thus experiences the effect of a double shock. Heller's methods of characterization too depend upon a frustration of the reader's expectations. The novelist provides caricatures or cardboard figures distinguished by their particular obsessions.

Each lives with an illusory view of the world which isolates him and makes the result of his actions very different from his expectations. Each is, in his way, the unaware individual who, as Camus illustrates in *Le Myth de Sisyphe,* believes that he can operate in the world as he imagines it and that his actions will achieve their purpose.[2]

The reader cannot take these caricatures for real human beings for long. The exercise of reason in the irrational world of the novel leads to absurd conclusions. The use of illogical sentence structure confuses the reader about characters and events. "The novel is full of complex sentences in which the individual clauses and phrases are not related to each other or are related at a tangent."[3] The reader thus gets the feel of the absurd, Kennard concludes.

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[1] Matuz, Roger. "Joseph Heller". **Contemporary Literary Criticism**. Ed. Roger Mautz. Vol. 63. London: Gale Research Inc., 1991. p. 171.
[2] Kennard, Jean E. "Joseph Heller: At War With Absurdity". **Contemporary Literary Criticism**. Ed. Dedria Bryfonski and Phyllis Carmel Mendelson. Vol. 8. Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1978. p. 277.
[3] Kennard, p. 277.

John Colmer includes Catch-22 in the literature of the Absurd and discusses it as a protest against the situation in which man finds himself in the universe. Colmer finds Heller's patterns of language and logic being aimed at juxtaposing two opposite structures of behaviour and belief. There is the structure of irrational conformity represented by the unthinking generals on the one hand, and that of rational revolt typified by the rebels Yossarian and Orr on the other. Colmer regards the time sequence in the novel a psychological entity in Yossarian's mind. He treats such devices as the narration of combat missions and Yossarian's escapes to the hospital as means used only to establish a framework of clock time in order to create a sense of chronological order in which the main events occur. Another time sequence in the novel relates to Milo Minderbinder's sensational success in the world of big business. Heller confuses these two time sequences in order to remove all sense of rational purpose from his (Heller's) fictional world. Colmer concludes that the novel achieves much of its powerful effect through Heller's scrambled time scheme and deliberate dislocations of language and logic. Also, the novel "demonstrates the power of the comic spirit to generate a profound criticism of society."[4]

In conclusion, it is obvious that Heller has deviated from the conventional structure of novel writing so that his themes and structure go hand in hand. He has created a new touchstone by which the novels thereafter could be judged.

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[4] Colmer, p. 221.

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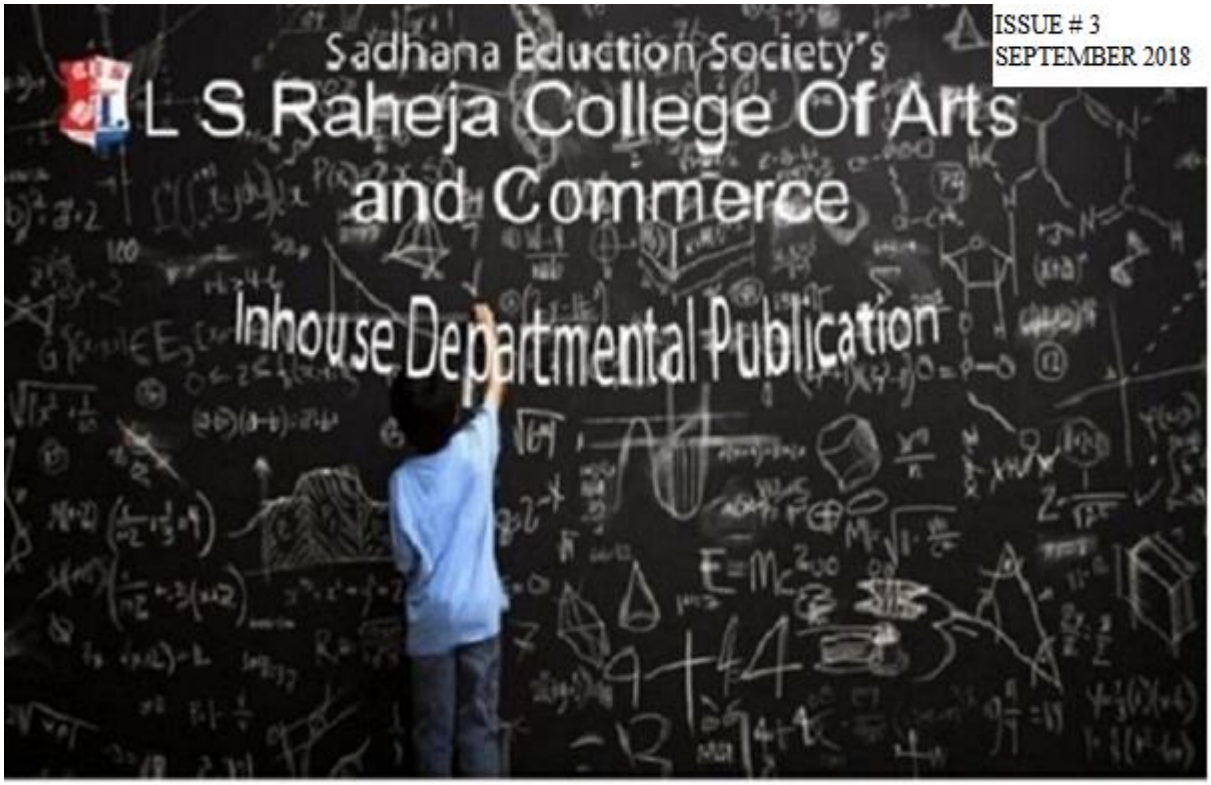

JIGNYASA

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

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Artificial Intelligence and its Application in Different Areas

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In the future, intelligent machines will replace or enhance human capabilities in many areas. Artificial intelligence is the intelligence exhibited by machines or software. It is the subfield of computer science. Artificial Intelligence is becoming a popular field in computer science as it has enhanced the human life in many areas. Artificial intelligence in the last two decades has greatly improved performance of the manufacturing and service systems. Study in the area of artificial intelligence has given rise to the rapidly growing technology known as expert system. Application areas of Artificial Intelligence is having a huge impact on various fields of life as expert system is widely used these days to solve the complex problems in various areas as science, engineering, business, medicine, weather forecasting. The areas employing the technology of Artificial Intelligence have seen an increase in the quality and efficiency. This paper gives an overview of this technology and the application areas of this technology. This paper will also explore the current use of Artificial Intelligence technologies in the PSS design to damp the power system oscillations caused by interruptions, in Network Intrusion for protecting computer and communication networks from intruders, in the medical area-medicine, to improve hospital inpatient care, for medical image classification, in the accounting databases to mitigate the problems of it and in the computer games.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is claimed that artificial intelligence is playing an increasing role in the research of management science and operational research areas. Intelligence is commonly considered as the ability to collect knowledge and reason about knowledge to solve complex problems. In the near Future intelligent machines will replace human capabilities in many areas. Artificial intelligence is the study and developments of intelligent machines and software that can reason, learn, gather knowledge, communicate, manipulate and perceive the objects. John McCarthy coined the term in 1956 as branch of computer science concerned with making computers behave like humans. It is the study of the computation that makes it possible to perceive reason and act. Artificial intelligence is different from psychology because it emphasis on computation and is different from computer science because of its emphasis on perception, reasoning and action. It makes machines smarter and more useful. It works with the help of artificial neurons (artificial neural network) and scientific theorems (if then statements and logics). AI technologies have matured to the point in offering real practical benefits in many of their applications.

II. AREAS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Language understanding: The ability to "understand" and respond to the natural language. To translate from spoken language to a written form and to translate from one natural language to another natural language.

1.1 Speech Understanding

1.2 Semantic Information Processing (Computational Linguistics)

1.3 Question Answering
1.4 Information Retrieval
1.5 Language Translation

B. Learning and adaptive systems: The ability to adapt behaviour bagged on previous experience, and to develop general rules concerning the world based on such experience.

2.1 Cybernetics
2.2 Concept Formation

C. Problem solving: Ability to formulate a problem in a suitable representation, to plan for its solution and to know when new information is needed and how to obtain it.

3.1 Inference (Resolution-Based Theorem Proving, Plausible Inference and Inductive Inference)
3.2 Interactive Problem Solving
3.3 Automatic Program Writing
3.4 Heuristic Search

D. Robots: A combination of most or all of the above abilities with the ability to move over terrain and manipulate objects.

4.1 Exploration
4.2 Transportation/Navigation
4.3 Industrial Automation (e.g., Process Control, Assembly Tasks, Executive Tasks)
4.4 Security
4.5 Other (Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Sanitation, Construction, etc.)
4.6 Military
4.7 Household

E. Games: The ability to accept a formal set of rules for games such as Chess, Go, Kalah, Checkers, etc., and to translate these rules into a representation or structure which allows problem-solving and learning abilities to be used in reaching an adequate level of performance.

5.1 Particular Games (Chess, Go, Bridge, etc.).

III. APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Application of Artificial Intelligent Techniques in Power system stabilizers (PSSs) Design

Since the 1960s, PSSs have been used to add damping to electromechanical oscillations. The PSS is an additional control system, which is often applied as a part of an excitation control system. The basic function of the PSS is to apply a signal to the excitation system, producing electrical torques to the rotor in phase with speed differences that damp out power oscillations. They perform within the generator's excitation system to create a part of electrical torque, called damping torque, proportional to speed change. A CPSS can be modelled by a two stage (identical), lead-lag network which is represented by a gain K and two time constants T1 and T2. This network is connected with a washout circuit of a time constant Tw. The signal washout block acts as a high-pass filter with the time constant Tw that allows the signal associated with the oscillations in rotor speed to pass unchanged. Furthermore, it does not allow the steady state changes to modify the terminal voltages. The phase compensation blocks with time constants T1i – T4i supply the suitable phase-lead characteristics to compensate the phase lag between the input and the output signals.

B. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) in PSS: In the power systems the most applications of the artificial neural network use a multilayer feed forward network. In the neural adaptive PSS, a feed-forward neural network with a single hidden layer is proposed which includes two sub networks: adaptive neuro-identifier, in which the dynamic characteristics of the plant are tracked and adaptive neurocontroller to damp the low frequency oscillations. Radial basis function network (RBFN) has three layers: input layers, hidden layers, and output layers. The hidden layer find centres and widths of the radial basis functions for individual pattern units and the output layer finds the weights between the pattern units and the output units using an unsupervised learning algorithm. A recurrent neural network (RNN) stabilization controller is proposed to improve the transient stability of power systems in which both the governor and AVR is used. The weight of the proposed controller is adjusted on-line. The signal output of the first RNN is added to the PSS signal output for excitation control. The signal output of the second RNN is used as a stabilizing signal for the governor system. ANNs are intelligent controllers to control nonlinear, dynamic systems through learning, which can easily accommodate the nonlinearities and time dependencies.

C) Application of Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Medical Area

Artificial intelligence techniques have the potential to be applied in almost every field of medical area.

3.1) Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

3.1.1) Fuzzy Expert Systems in Medicine: Fuzzy logic is a data handling methodology that permits ambiguity and hence is particularly suited to medical applications. It captures and uses the concept of fuzziness in a computationally effective manner. The most likely area of application for this theory lies in medical diagnostics and, to a lesser extent, in the description of biological systems. Fuzzy expert systems use the structure of a series of „if – then" rules for modelling.

The techniques of fuzzy logic have been explored in many medical applications. Fuzzy logic is preferred over the multiple logistic regression analysis in diagnosing lung cancer using tumour marker profiles. Fuzzy logic is also used in the diagnosis of acute leukaemia and breast and pancreatic cancer and also predict patients" survival with breast cancer. They can also characterize MRI images of brain tumours ultrasound images of the breast, ultrasound. Fuzzy logic controllers have been designed for the administration of vasodilators in the peri-operative period to control blood pressure.

3.1.2) Evolutionary Computation in Medicine: Evolutionary computation is the general term for several computational techniques based on natural evolution process that imitates the mechanism of natural selection and survival of the fittest in solving real-world problems. The most widely used form of evolutionary computation for medical applications are "Genetic Algorithms".

"Genetic Algorithms" based on the natural biological evolution are the most widely used form of evolutionary computation for medical applications. The principles of Genetic algorithms have been used to predict outcome in critically ill patients. MRI segmentation of brain tumours to measure the efficacy of treatment strategies is also done through evolutionary computation. They have also been used in computerized analysis of mammographic micro calcification.

D) Application of Artificial Intelligence in Accounting Databases:

The use of artificial intelligence is investigated as the basis to mitigate the problems of accounting databases. The following are some difficulties with existing accounting database systems.

The needs of decision makers are not met by accounting information. Humans do not understand or cannot process the computerized accounting databases. Systems are not easy to use. There is focus on the numeric data.

Integrating intelligent systems with accounting databases can assist (either with the decision maker or independent of decision maker) in the investigation of large volumes of data with or without direct participation of the decision maker. Thus, the systems can analyse the data and assist the users understanding or interpreting transactions to determine what accounting events are captured by the system. With the artificial intelligence we store and retrieve knowledge in natural language. There are some artificial intelligence tools or techniques that help in the broader understanding of events captured by the accounting system. There is more emphasis on symbolic or text data rather than just numeric data to capture context. The artificial intelligence and expert system builds intelligence into the database to assist users. Without users direct participation such models help the users by sorting through large quantities of data. Such models also assist the decision makers under time constraints; suggest alternatives in the searching and evaluation of data.

E) Application of Artificial Intelligence Techniques in the Computer Games

Playing games is one of the most popular uses for computer technology. In the evolution of computer games, they have grown from modest text based to the three dimensional graphical games with complex and large worlds. The systems as graphics rendering, playing audio, user input and game artificial intelligence (AI) when put together provide the expected entertainment and make a worthwhile computer game. Artificial intelligence is the most important part of every computer game and playing the game without artificial intelligence would not be any fun! If we remove artificial intelligence from computer games, the games will be so simple that nobody will be interested in playing the computer games anymore! Without the game AI, the winning would not be difficult at all. Artificial intelligence is used to solve common problems in the computer games and provide the features to the games. Specifically, non-playing character (NPC) path finding, decision making and learning are examined. There are several ways that AI contributes to modern computer games. Most notably are unit movement, simulated perception, situation analysis, spatial reasoning, learning, group coordination, resource allocation, steering, flocking, target selection, and so many more. Even context dependent animation and audio use AI. Computer Game Problems Solved with AI: Artificial intelligence solves the three common problems: non- playing character (NPC) movement, NPC decision making, and NPC learning. The four artificial intelligence techniques used are Path Finding, Bayesian Networks, Fuzzy Logic, and Genetic Algorithms which help a computer game provide non-playing character path finding and decision making as well as learning.

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PSYnalysis

Department Of Psychology

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ROLE OF EMPATHY IN COUNSELLING

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Empathy is defined as "the action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to, and vicariously experiencing the feelings, thoughts, and experience of another of either the past or present without having the feelings, thoughts, and experience fully communicated in an objectively explicit manner"

Why is Empathy Important in Counseling

Clients "view empathy as integral to the personal and professional relationship they have with their psychotherapist", and believe that empathy from their psychotherapist will benefit their psychotherapy sessions (Macfarlane et al., 2017).

Empathy can build greater levels of trust between the client and therapist, a greater level of self-understanding for the client.

Types of empathy

Primary Empathy— Basic understanding of what the client is feeling, experiencing & his/her behaviour underlined these feelings.

Advanced Empathy-when it is accurate—not only what the client state overtly but also what they imply or state incompletely.

Accurate Empathy- can be achieved when counsellor sees clients world from clients perspective (Egan,2010)

Two factors that make empathy possible

1. Realizing that 'infinite number of feelings does not exist'

2. Having a personal security—'you can enter into client's world & still know that you can return to your own world'

Empathy involves three elements (Egan, 2010)

- Perceptiveness
- Know how
- Assertiveness

Carkhuff (1969) developed a scale to measure levels of empathy. Each of five levels either add to or subtracts from the meaning & feeling tone of client's statement

1. The verbal & behavioral expression of the counsellor, either do not attend to or detract from verbal & behavioral expression of the client.

2. Although counsellor respond to the expressed feelings, he does that in such a way that subtracts noticeable affect from the communication of the client.

3. The expression of the counsellor in response to the expression of the client are essentially interchangeable.

4. The response of the counselor add noticeably to the expression of the client in a way that expresses feelings a level deeper than the client was able to express.

5. The counsellors responses add significantly to the feeling & meaning of the expression to the client –which expresses feelings accurately

Things therapists can do to show empathy towards their client include:

- Not interrupting the client,
- Not dismissing the client's beliefs,
- And not talking too much in general (Elliott et al., 2011).

A requirement for being an effective counsellor is being able to practice and impart the skill of empathy in the client-counsellor interaction. Being empathetic ensures you are listening and dealing with the clients concerns as they present them. You are not judging them.
By using empathy in our interactions with clients will:

1. Build the client- counsellor relationship
2. Stimulate self-exploration
3. Provide support and understanding
4. Assist communication
5. Have full attention on the client

A counsellor should refrain from:

1. Asking inappropriate questions
2. Making interpretations or judgements
3. Giving advice
4. Pretending to understand
5. Using sympathy

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Inhouse Departmental Publication

SOCIAL ISSUES

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Dalit Writings: Voices from the Margin

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The present article is a reflection on 'The Story of my Sanskrit' by Kumud Pawde. It is an extract from her autobiography 'Antasphot'.

Kumud Pawade is a writer, feminist and social activist from the Indian state of Maharashtra. She belongs to Mahar community which is one of the untouchable communities of India. She has written her life story in Marathi, entitled Antasphot (1981). Antasphot means outburst- but this outburst should not be misunderstood as an emotional one. *Antasphot* literally means "outburst" – not of emotions, but of the ideas and thoughts of women who have long been silenced. To deem women-centric Dalit writings as emotional outbursts in her opinion was to take a patriarchal/male-centric view of women's narration of their lives as lived and experienced as Dalit women.

Pawde's essay "The Story of My Sanskrit" is an extract from her autobiography Antasphot. In this she makes a thoughtful outburst on her journey as a dalit women in the public sphere of education and employment. A well versed scholar in Sanskrit she expresses her lamentation over casteism in India evidently with a deep sense of pessimism.

She writes "*Although I try to forget my caste, it is impossible to forget. And then, I remember an expression I heard somewhere: what comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying that is caste."*

Kumud was born in Mahar caste, the members of which were not allowed to learn Sanskrit. Traditionally, Sanskrit was considered as devwani, the language of Gods. It is the language of the Hindu scriptures. The social history of India shows that only the Brahmins were allowed to learn Sanskrit. Manu, the Hindu lawgiver, had forbidden Shudras and women not only from learning Sanskrit but also from taking any kind of education. If somebody tried to break this convention, he was punished for his 'sin'. She notes "*that a woman from the caste that is the lowest of the low should learn Sanskrit, and not only that , teach it- is a dreadful anomaly to a traditional mind."*

The principle of inequality was shamelessly practiced in the society. However, with the Herculean efforts of social reformers like Mahatma Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar supplemented by liberal English education and India's political independence from the British rule, the conditions of Shudras and women gradually improved, making these oppressed and marginalized sections of society aware of their rights. That is why Kumud Pawade, both a woman and a Dalit, could dream of becoming a Sanskrit teacher. However, in those days, it was very difficult for her to fulfill her dream without the strong backing of her father. It was so

because her teachers and the other members of her own community did not want her to learn Sanskrit. Despite the opposition of some of her teachers, she had opted for Sanskrit in Standard IX and studied very hard and scored good marks in examination. After matriculation, she expressed her ambition of doing post-graduation in Sanskrit. When her neighbours came to know of her ambition, they discouraged her by saying that she would not be able to do so as Sanskrit was a difficult subject.

Kumud Pawde writes: "Like *the previous occasion, our educated neighbours made fun of me. Some of them were professors and lawyers. How is it possible? Though you scored good marks in Matriculation, is it so easy to complete M.A. with Sanskrit? One should not boast of one's abilities. Should realize one's capabilities. People were talking. And the amusing aspect of it all was that most of them belonged to our own caste. But their words couldn't deter me away from my determination. I did not respond to them. (1981:28)*

It is surprising to listen to such discouraging words from the educated people of Kumud's community. However, undeterred by such attitudes of her people, Kumud worked hard and fulfilled her ambition.

Kumudtai's journey into Sanskrit began with great interest and eagerness with Gokhale Guruji, her teacher at school…At the University, the Head of the Department was a well-known scholar and he took great pleasure in taunting Kumudtai…Despite the adverse comments she successfully completed her Masters in Sanskrit.

However caste centred prejudice and biases are not confined to schools only. They are also found in the institutes of higher learning. Education and intellectual pursuits too fails members of the society to transcend caste based discrimination. Kumud Pawde in her celebrated autobiography Antasphot gives us a testimony in this regard. The head of Sanskrit Department at the university she studied did not like her learning Sanskrit because she was from a low caste community, and he made it explicit, taunted her and derived a malicious delight in doing so.

In the section named 'The Story of My Sanskrit' Pawde communicates her pain thus: *The sharp claws of his taunts left my mind wounded and bleeding. In a way, I had developed a terror of this great pundit…I could not understand why this great man with a doctorate, so renowned all over India, this man in his modern dress, who did not wear the traditional cap, who would so eloquently delineate the philosophy of Universal Being, and with such ease explain difficult concepts in simple terms, could not practise in real life the philosophy in the books he taught (Pawde 119-120).* The following remark made by Pawde sums up the effects the oppressive teachers produced on the Dalit protagonists: *'Days go by. You survive calamities; but the memory of them sets up its permanent abode in you. In the innermost recesses of your inner being' (Pawde 120).*

Though Kumud Pawde was well versed in Sanskrit she couldn't find a good job that suited her credentials. She was refused to be admitted as a teacher in Sanskrit because of her caste. Learning of Sanskrit and teaching of Sanskrit was a curse upon Dalits; upper castes treated it as a sin. Strict imposition of punishment was meted out to lower castes who wished to learn Sanskrit. Even then, Dalit women are well learned and educated, they are denied of respect and

honour. This shows disillusionment on the part of dalit women as they do not get what they truly deserve. It was only after her marriage to a high caste and her adoption of the married surname that she finally secured a job as a university lecturer of Sanskrit.

Kumud Pawade in her autobiography recounts how a Dalit woman became a Sanskrit teacher. As a student she is drawn towards the study of Sanskrit, perhaps because it is the means through which she can break into a field that was not possible for her to enter on grounds of gender and caste. Perhaps she was drawn towards it because it would enable her to read in the original what the texts have to say about women and the Dalits. As she proceeds with her studies, she meets with varied reactions ranging from surprise to hostility, from guarded acceptance to brutal rejection. As she says: *The result is that although I try to forget my caste, it is impossible to forget. And then I remember an expression I heard somewhere: "What comes by birth, but can't be cast off by dying - that is caste*

Dalit writing, perhaps more than most literary traditions in the country, is a literature of protest. Here words themselves become symbols of defiance, hurled at an unjust order. The work of Kumud Pawde holds prominence in Dalit literature –the roots of which are found in B R Ambedkar's homeland Maharashtra.

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PENNY TALKS

Bachelors of Commerce (Financial Markets)

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EDITOR: **Ms DIVYA KANCHAN**

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Stock market trading for beginners

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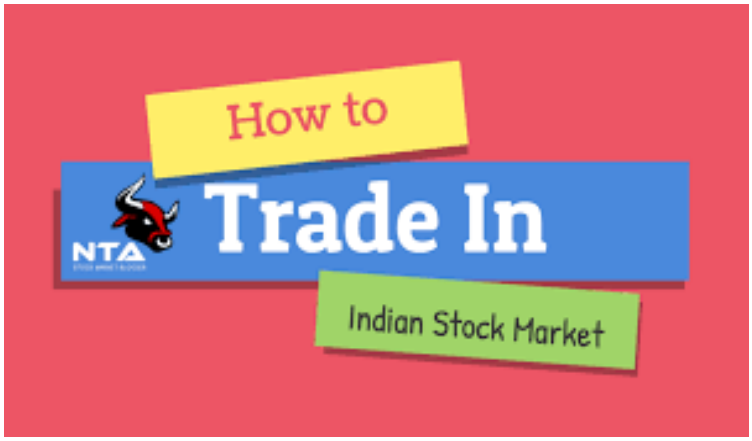


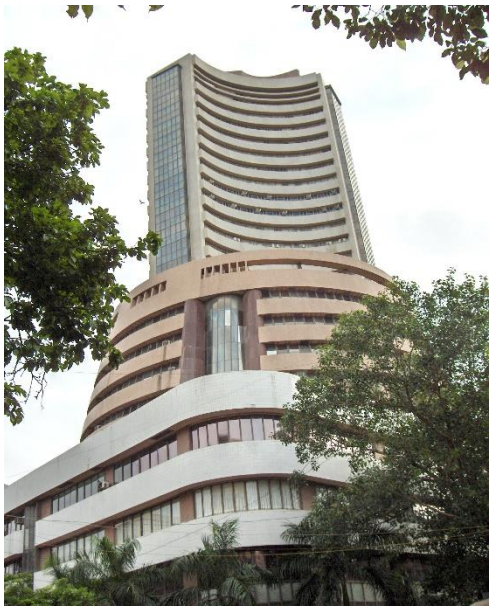
With the improving lifestyle and fast growing inflation, people are finding it difficult to save and multiply their money with traditional instruments available. It is a popularly known fact that share market and stock trading has become a lucrative option for multiplying money. Many people feel share market is very attractive but have a fear of unknown.

Although share market is risky it has proven to be very profit driven if worked with due diligence. If one is new to stock market there are some basics that one needs to know like its meaning, what are the types of stocks, what are the dos and don'ts, should one start trading directly or through broker, etc. Here is just a glimpse of how a beginner can attempt trading in stock market.

Its meaning and types:

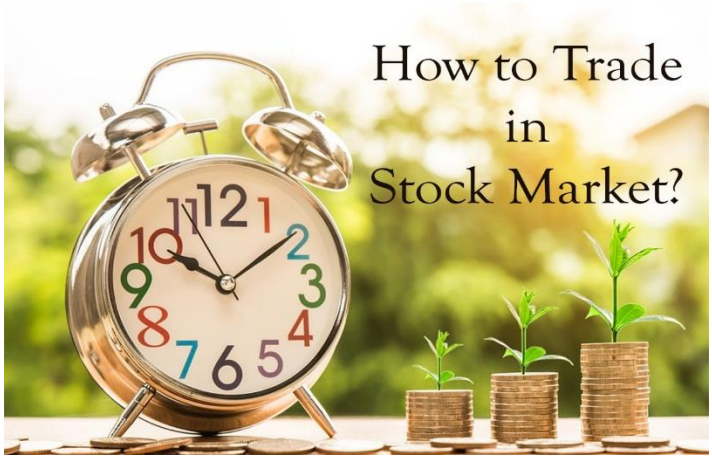
Stocks in simple words is ownership of the respective part of the company's share of earning or asset. It is popularly known as equities as it represents the ownership of the company. They can be categorised majorly under two types namely, common stocks and preferred stocks. Common stocks are the ones where shareholders are entitled to their proportionate share of organisations profits or losses. Shareholders have the right to elect the Board of Directors, which represent them and decide how the profits would be utilized, whether in the form of reinvestment or sharing a part of it with the shareholders in the form of dividends. While preferred stocks are the ones where shareholders receive a specific dividend at predefined intervals. The dividend paid to shareholders of the preferred stocks are generally before the dividends are paid to the shareholders of common stocks. In a case when the organisation goes bankrupt, shareholders of the preferred stocks will be favoured before owners of common stocks for reoccupying their investment from sales and recoveries received by the bankruptcy trustee.

BSE and NSE:



Most of the trading in the Indian stock market takes place on these two stock exchanges namely, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). The BSE has been in existence since 1875. The NSE, on the other hand, was founded in 1992 and started trading in 1994. However, both exchanges follow the same trading mechanism, trading hours, settlement process, etc. Most of the important and significant

The Do's and Don'ts of Stock Trading



Do's:

- One should always trade through market intermediaries that are registered with SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)/Stock Exchanges.
- One should have clear and direct communication with the agent, broker or intermediary.
- One should carefully read all the offer documents and the risk disclosure documents before investing.

- Before placing an order with the intermediaries, one must make sure to check the company's credentials, management, and other vital information.
- One must e very cautious of stocks showing sudden ups and downs.
- One must make proper investment related decisions with care, proper research and analysis.

Don'ts:

- One must not deal with agents,brokers, sub-brokers intermediaries that are not registered with SEBI or the Stock Exchanges.
- One must not blindly follow the herd mentality, media reports or speculations.
- One must not execute any documents without fully understanding its terms and conditions clearly.
- One must not be greedy to earn unrealistic profits in a short span.