2017

BUSINESS POLICY PRACTICE AND IMPLEMENTATION – HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:

A human rights policy can take many forms and has no uniform definition. At a minimum, it is a public statement adopted by the company's highest governing authority committing the company to respect international human rights standards and to do so by having policies and processes in place to identify, prevent or mitigate human rights risks, and remediate any adverse impact it has caused or contributed to. It should explicitly use the words "human rights". Many human rights policies also elaborate on the company's commitment to support human rights. Human rights policies can be found within company statements of business principles, codes of conduct or other values-related literature, or take the form of stand-alone statements on company websites or in other public corporate responsibility documentation.

Introduction:

Adopting a human rights policy is a precursor to a company's human rights due diligence towards meeting its responsibility to respect human rights. It sends a clear signal to internal and external stakeholders that the company is striving to embed human rights into its operational policies and procedures and to understand the human rights impacts of the business, both positive and negative. It also signals a commitment to take respect for human rights sufficiently seriously to allocate management time and resources to developing and implementing a policy, including by consulting externally.

Since 2008 when the UN Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the UN Protect, Respect and Remedy (PRR) framework, it has been globally accepted that businesses have a responsibility to respect internationally recognized human rights which includes social, economic, cultural, civil and political concerns. Divided into three pillars, the PRR Framework sets out the complementary roles of the private and public sectors regarding business and human rights:

1. States have a duty to protect, respect and promote human rights
2. Companies have a responsibility to respect human rights
3. Victims of business related harm should have access to remedy

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Awards

Papers published with bibliographic information			
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1.	Business Policy Practice and Implementation – Human Rights Perspective	Millennial Workforce – A Contemplation ISBN 978-93-85886-09-6	March 2017
2.	Institutional Investments and Indian Stock Market - A Causality Study **http://zenonpub.com/archives.html**	International Journal of Research in Applied Management, Science & Technology Vol.I Issue II **ISSN 2455-7331**	2017
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Institutional Investments and Indian Stock Market – A Causality Study

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Abstract:

Institutional investors are often said to destabilize stock markets, as their large size trades can move prices away from fundamental values; it is herding by institutions that are usually seen as destabilizing the market. There are several reasons why institutions might herd more than individuals. Institutions might try to gauge the quality of investments from each other's' trades, which leads to herding. And since institutions know more about each other's trades than do individuals, they tend to herd more.

The fund flows from both Domestic Institutional Investments (DIIs) and Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) have direct implications for the overall fund flows to the Indian stock market. Thus, activities of these two categories of investors are expected to play a significant role in broadening and deepening the Indian stock market.

Introduction:

The importance of institutional investors' particularly foreign investors is very much evident as one of the routine reasons offered by market analysts' whenever the market rises, it is attributed to foreign investors' money and no wonder we see headlines like "FIIs Fuel Rally" etc., in the business press. This is not unusual with India alone as today's most developed economies might have seen a similar trend in the past. Domestic institutional investors on the other hand being another important section of institutional investors are playing a vital role in the Indian stock market. These investors have emerged as important players in the Indian stock market and their activities are influencing the market. There are many instances where this section of investors has stabilized the market conditions on one hand whereas their moves took the market to destabilized position on the other hand.

Therefore, both FIIs and DIIs have become the most important determinants in the functioning of the Indian stock market. The present study aims at exploring the dynamic

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