

**Chapter 1 : Organized Capital II, Ltd. in Colleyville TX - Company Profile**

*Organizational capital is the value to an enterprise which is derived from organization philosophy and systems which leverage the organization's capability in delivering goods or services.*

The Capitol is also the colloquial name for the ruling government of Panem. The Capitol is a tyrannical dictatorship, led by President Snow before his death, and holds total political and economic dominance over Panem, enforcing its rule through an army of Peacekeepers, capital punishment, propaganda, the fear of nuclear devastation like District 13, and the Hunger Games. It is also the only major city mentioned in the trilogy. The Capitol is known for its fashion and food. Following the events of *Mockingjay*, Paylor becomes the new president. Contents Location The Capitol skyline. It is located in the northwestern section of the former North America, seemingly west of the Rocky Mountains. The Rockies also act as a natural barrier and have served the Capitol well, allowing their air force to bomb the rebels who attempted to invade the city during the Dark Days. Many Capitol residents are extremely shallow, always looking for ways to be noticed. An outrageous sense of style and fashion are very important to the citizens of the Capitol. It is common for them to tattoo and dye their bodies in extravagant bright colors, as well as undergo plastic surgery to alter their appearances. Known results of the surgeries are whiskers, dyed skin, talons, decorative patterns cut into their skin, and more outrageous fashions alluded to but not mentioned. These alterations are done so heavily that Katniss describes them as disfiguring, wondering if the people of the Capitol realize how horrifying they look to the rest of Panem. Some people of the Capitol also have gems implanted in their skin. Capitol residents frequently wear wigs in a multitude of colors. In *The Hunger Games*, when Katniss and Peeta are talking on the roof the night before they enter to the arena, Peeta admits that it would be hard to tell if they were wearing any fancy costumes, because you might as well mistake their ordinary clothing for a costume. In order to have a good time at a party and eat as much as they want, Capitol residents drink a liquid similar to ipecac that causes them to vomit, thus providing enough room in their stomachs for more food. The food Capitol residents eat is extremely rich and appears in exotic and beautiful patterns, such as bread rolls shaped like flowers and oranges served with a sauce. Everything is luxurious and overwhelming for the tributes that arrive from the poor districts for example, food dispensers and showers with over a hundred buttons. They have odd vowels, clipped words, and tend to hiss the letter "s". People living in the Capitol are very easy to win over because, despite the fact that they enjoy theatrical bloodshed, they love sentimentality and melodrama. Both Katniss and other former victors have exploited this fact to further their own agenda. A woman from the Capitol. Capitol residents have often been said to treat the Hunger Games like a celebrated sporting event and a highly anticipated source of entertainment and past time. They take pride in betting on the tributes simply for bragging rights, not understanding or showing any regard for the horror their government is committing by forcing the games upon the districts. Some citizens are sponsors to the tributes, paying money for packages of supplies that are then delivered to them in the arena. Also, the more blood and fighting there is in the arena, the greater the entertainment for the Capitol. Unlike the twelve districts of Panem, the Capitol does not have to offer children for the Hunger Games, although the idea was discussed in *Mockingjay*. It is also observed that they are unhappy about the previous victors being thrown into the arena once more for the 3rd Quarter Quell, because they have grown attached to the victors. Many Capitol citizens wanted to stop that Hunger Games from happening. Because Capitol citizens are extremely wealthy, very few of the residents have jobs or responsibilities. Life moves very slowly until the Games, which make them all the more anticipated. Despite being at the top of both the economic and social chain, there is very little in the way of celebration or festivity until the Games and Victory Tour. Government and Military The Capitol has no localised city government as the central government of Panem is housed at the Capitol. There are currently no elections in Panem or the Capitol so it is unknown how President Snow came to his position. The Government exerts all political and economic control over all of Panem. The government also deliberately limits the growth of the districts to keep them under control. The Government is headed by the President who has ultimate authority in all matters. The government also appears to have a cabinet whose members are handpicked by Snow himself. Members of the

cabinet hold specific portfolios to look after. The Government is also supported by departments and institutions which help it function. After the Battle of the Capitol the government is dissolved and its members arrested, although several managed to escape. The Capitol also employs a large military force known as Peacekeepers to enforce the laws and police the districts. The only Capitol citizens who are in the military are the military commanders. The military is also in possession of nuclear weaponry. Originally, there were thirteen districts, until District 13 was driven underground, due to being the driving force of the rebellion. District 13 and the Capitol only established a ceasefire after both had nuclear missiles aimed at each other. It is said that the Capitol favors District 2 as sort of lapdog since, although District 2 did rebel and is forced to participate in the Hunger Games, is the most loyal to the Capitol. The reason for this loyalty is that, after the Dark Days rebellion, the Capitol needed a new base for military operations in the districts as their base used to be centered in District 13, but after District 13 won their independence, they lost that base. Another job that was now offered by the Capitol to District 2 citizens was the position of Peacekeeper, which many in District 2 became. Because of this, District 2 citizens began to look favorably upon the Capitol. Although many became loyal, citizens in the mountainous regions who remained loyal to the district trade of masonry, maintained a negative view of the Capitol, and rebelled during the Mockingjay rebellion. The districts have no political representation since the government of Panem invests all power to the centralized executive in the Capitol, with a President acting as the supreme leader of the nation. Mayors within the districts act simply as governors, ensuring the districts fulfill their quotas of goods to the Capitol and serve no representative roles as a parliamentarian or senator. As a result of this, the massive poverty, starvation, and brutality witnessed in the districts is either enforced or ignored. According to the Capitol, it has a population of 96, people. This means that including all districts except for District 13, the Capitol is the eighth most populated place in Panem.

## Chapter 2 : Capital Market: Objectives, Importance and Functions

*This detailed study contributes to an expanding field of interest: the social history of industrial employers. Using previously untapped primary sources, Organised Capital explores the emergence of employers' organisations in northern England and analyses their policies during the heyday of collective activity.*

Organised and Unorganised Sectors Article shared by: Read this article to learn about the organised and unorganised sectors of Indian money market. The unorganised sector of the money market is largely made up of indigenous bankers, money lenders, traders, commission agents etc. The unorganised sector is largely outside the control of the Central Bank and is characterised by lack of uniformity in their business dealings. We notice the following features of the Indian money market: Secondly, Indian money market consists of organised and unorganised sectors. As already pointed out, the organised sector is composed of the RBI, Commercial banks, Co-operative banks, Land mortgage banks. In rural areas, they do so through cooperative credit societies. Fifthly, unorganised market has of late been strengthened with the addition of unaccounted or black money. A conservative estimate places this amount at between Rs. Unaccounted money is used in smuggling of goods, drugs, and precious metals and in real estates. The impact of unaccounted money on the money market is very significant. With its growth in the country a number of mushroom indigenous bankers have sprang up, who are quite different from the traditional bankers and it reported that they lend money at very high rate of interest. The unaccounted money as part of the unorganised money market is invested in property, smuggling, trade and real estate. The above figure shows the unorganised money market with the growth of unaccounted money. The bill market is one of the important sub-markets of the money market. The bill market or discount market refers to the market where short dated bills are bought and sold. The treasury bills are the most important instrument used in the bill market. The Bill Market scheme was introduced in and in but is only partially successful. But the Indian money market is an insular one with little contact with foreign markets. Partly due to the exchange control restrictions on capital movements there is no movement of funds between the Indian money market and the foreign market. The Indian money market does not attract any foreign funds. Money market is the place or mechanism where short-term instruments that mature within a year are traded. Long-term requirements of industries are not met by money market instruments. On the other hand, capital market is a market in which lenders or investors provide long-term funds in exchange for financial assets offered by borrowers and holders. The primary purpose of capital market is to direct the flow of savings into the long-term investments. The distinction between the money market and capital market is based on the difference in the period of the financial assets. Though the terms money market and capital market are used interchangeably, they differ in a number of ways. Money market primarily exists as a means of liquidity adjustment. Secondly, money market and capital market instruments also differ in terms of risk. Money market instruments generally carry low credit risk and low market risk. Thirdly, money market is dominated by one set of financial institutions—commercial banks and the central bank. There is no close nexus in money and capital markets. There is a considerable degree of overlap in the function of different financial institutions.

## Chapter 3 : Organised Capital

*Get reviews, hours, directions, coupons and more for Organized Capital Corp at Po Box , Honolulu, HI. Search for other Insurance in Honolulu on calendrierdelascience.com*

Objectives, Importance and Functions Article shared by: Read this article to learn about Capital Market. After reading this article you will learn about: Definition of Capital Market 2. Objectives of Capital Market 3. Definition of Capital Market: Capital market is generally understood as the market for long-term funds. Objectives of Capital Market: In , the then Finance Minister spoke about the objectives of the capital and securities market in the Lok Sabha in this way: Thirdly, through the interplay of demand for and supply of securities, properly organised stock exchange assists in a reasonably correct evaluation of securities in terms of their real worth. Importance of Capital Market: On the other hand, security markets help the entrepreneurs in setting up their projects which are beyond their financial capacity. Thus security market acts as a linking pin between economically deficit units and economic surplus units. These funds are obtained from the surplus economic units or savers. In a modern economy, there is a gap between the investment and consumption needs as compared to the income. Some units save more than they invest. A rupee saved is of little use for a country if it is not invested promptly. Money itself produces nothing until it becomes capital i. After investment in productive areas, it enhances the national product or per capita income and raises the standard of living of the masses. Capital market facilitates transforming funds from the surplus units to the deficit units. Well-developed capital markets augment resources by attracting and lending funds on a global scale. Form organised capital market can mobilise and pool together even the small and scattered savings and augment the availability of investable funds. While the rapid growth of joint stock companies has been made possible to a large extent by the growth of capital markets, the growth of joint stock business has in its turn encouraged the development of capital markets. A developed capital market provides a number of profitable investment opportunities for the small savers. Functions of Capital Market: The efficiency of finance market depends upon how efficiently the flow of funds is managed in an economy. Capital and money markets are the means for allocating the savings in the most desirable way so that we can achieve the desired national objectives and priorities. The proper development and growth of finance markets play a vital role for the fast growth of the economy. For meeting the growing financial needs of a developing economy, financial market should also grow at a faster rate. Moreover, it should be efficient and more diversified. Van Home in his book, Financial Management and Policy has rightly said. Financial markets satisfy the needs of both savers and borrowers. In financial markets, there are different financial instruments which are bought and sold daily. Investors differ in their attitudes towards risk, return and liquidity. Moreover, investors want to have a more diversified investment portfolio. Hence the greater the diversification in financial instruments in a financial market, the greater will be the efficiency in generating and transferring the savings into investment. In other words, these markets perform both financial and nonfinancial functions. The financial markets enable financing of not only physical capital formation but also of consumption expenditure. The demand for long-term funds comes from individuals, institutions, central govt. Funds are raised through issue of shares, debentures and bonds which constitute the new issue market. Apart from raising funds directly from savers the deficit units obtain long-term funds from public financial institutions and investment institutions also. The capital market plays a significant role in the financial system. Savings and investments are vital for economic development of an economy. The pace of economic development along with other things depends upon the rate of long-term investments and capital formation in a country. The rate of capital formation depends upon the rate of savings, rate of investment and financial markets. The primary capital market helps Govt. An active capital market through its price mechanism allocates the scarce financial resources to the most productive uses at a low cost. The specified shares are more attractive than non-specified shares.

**Chapter 4 : Introduction To Raising Capital**

*Did you know? You can customize the map before you print! Click the map and drag to move the map around. Position your mouse over the map and use your mouse-wheel to zoom in or out.*

Rudolf attended a public gymnasium from which he graduated as an average student, allowing him access to the university. Directly afterwards, he enrolled at the University of Vienna to study medicine. He spent much of his leisure time studying political economy, where his real interest lay, [4] but he would not give up his profession until his first publications gave him success. In he contributed to the social-democratic newspaper Die Neue Zeit on economic subjects [1] as requested by Karl Kautsky , [9] at that time the most important marxist theoretician worldwide and who developed a long-lasting personal and political friendship with Hilferding. She also had a Jewish background, had made her exams at the University of Vienna, and was a regular contributor to Die Neue Zeit. Margarete gave birth to their 1st child, Karl Emil. Kautsky worried that Hilferding, who now complained about his lack of time, would neglect his theoretical work in favor of his good social situation as a doctor in Vienna. In July , Bebel recommended Hilferding for this job to the party executive, which agreed to give it to him for six months. He had to give up this job and was replaced by Rosa Luxemburg [23] after being threatened with eviction by the Prussian police in His appointment was also meant to raise the share of marxism in the editing. In a short time, Hilferding took a leading role in the paper and was soon appointed editor-in-chief. It also confirmed his position in the marxist center of the SPD, of which he was now one of the most important figures. He lived together with his wife and his two sons, Karl and Peter, who was born in Thanks to his correspondence with Kautsky, he got news about the party. Then, in , he was sent to Steinach am Brenner , near the Italian border, as a combat medic. During the whole war, Hilferding remained active in writing and was politically involved. He published numerous articles in Die Neue Zeit and Kampf. He spent months with this project, which was, in spite of support among the workers, not a priority for the government. In fact, the SPD leadership opposed socialization at this point since the armistice , demobilisation of the army and feeding the German people seemed more pressing issues at the time. It went down well with the congress and a resolution was passed, but the government largely ignored it. To protest the policies of the Council, the USPD withdrew its three representatives from the government. Hilferding wrote articles in the Freiheit and made suggestions how they should be implemented, [37] which were sharply criticized by Lenin. He later described the USSR as "the first totalitarian state" and a "totalitarian state economy". Together with Karl Kautsky he formulated the Heidelberg Program in The unification of industrial, mercantile and banking interests had defused the earlier liberal capitalist demands for the reduction of the economic role of a mercantilist state; instead, finance capital sought a "centralized and privilege-dispensing state". Once finance capital has brought the most importance sic branches of production under its control, it is enough for society, through its conscious executive organ â€” the state conquered by the working class â€” to seize finance capital in order to gain immediate control of these branches of production. Thus, because a narrow class dominated the economy, socialist revolution could gain wider support by directly expropriating only from that narrow class. In particular, according to Hilferding, societies that had not reached the level of economic maturity anticipated by Marx as making them "ripe" for socialism could be opened to socialist possibilities.

**Chapter 5 : Germany protest: Tens of thousands march against far right - BBC News**

*Entrepreneurs need capital to achieve their business goals and meet significant milestones, whether they're launching a new product, acquiring key customers, or reaching a revenue goal.*

Abstract This detailed study contributes to an expanding field of interest: Arthur McIvor evaluates the impact of trade unionism, state intervention, war, economic recession and changing product markets on these organisations, charting their role and patterns of growth. This book will be of interest both to historians and to students of industrial relations. To find whether it is available, there are three options: Check below whether another version of this item is available online. Perform a search for a similarly titled item that would be available. More about this item Access and download statistics Corrections All material on this site has been provided by the respective publishers and authors. You can help correct errors and omissions. See general information about how to correct material in RePEc. For technical questions regarding this item, or to correct its authors, title, abstract, bibliographic or download information, contact: General contact details of provider: If you have authored this item and are not yet registered with RePEc, we encourage you to do it here. This allows to link your profile to this item. It also allows you to accept potential citations to this item that we are uncertain about. We have no references for this item. You can help adding them by using this form. If you know of missing items citing this one, you can help us creating those links by adding the relevant references in the same way as above, for each referring item. If you are a registered author of this item, you may also want to check the "citations" tab in your RePEc Author Service profile, as there may be some citations waiting for confirmation. Please note that corrections may take a couple of weeks to filter through the various RePEc services. More services and features.

**Chapter 6 : Rudolf Hilferding - Wikipedia**

*Capital market is an organised market mechanism for effective and efficient transfer of money capital or financial resources from the investing class to the entrepreneur class in the private and public sectors of the economy.*

The organized private-equity market includes the formal venture-capital market together with direct investment by institutional investors in private companies. The formal venture-capital industry consists of firms and organizations that professionally manage and invest in private small and emerging companies. Included in the industry are Small Business Investment Companies and private venture-capital firms. SBICs provide equity capital, long-term loans, and management assistance to qualifying small businesses. They make these venture-capital investments with their own funds plus funds obtained by borrowing at favorable rates with an SBA guarantee. SBICs are specifically targeted toward the needs of entrepreneurs who have been denied the opportunity to own and operate a business because of social or economic disadvantage. SBIC financing is specifically tailored to the needs of each small business. An SBIC can lend money to a small business, make an equity investment in it, or both. However, in making their investment decisions, SBICs strongly prefer equity investments and use the same analysis as purely private equity investors. They generally require the entrepreneur to provide a business plan, which they evaluate in the same way other venture capitalists do. An SBIC, however, is limited in how much of its funds it can invest in any one small business. Without written approval of the SBA, an SBIC cannot invest more than 20 percent of its private capital in securities, commitments, and guarantees of any one small business. Moreover, under normal circumstances, an SBIC must hold less than half the equity in a company. Compared with other segments of the capital markets, the SBIC industry is small. Nevertheless, because of their focus on the equity needs of small and growing businesses, SBICs are an important segment of the financial service industry. The SBIC program fills the funding gap for younger and smaller new businesses, particularly those that are not high-technology based or are not located in the traditional venture-capital strongholds. Unlike other professional venture capitalists, SBIC investments are not concentrated in high-technology investment. Only one-quarter of the SBIC investments are in high-technology companies. For many entrepreneurs and small business owners, SBICs present the best opportunity for getting a formal venture-capital investment in their company. Banks play a very significant role in the SBIC program. A bank can invest up to 5 percent of its capital and surplus in partially or wholly owned SBICs. Then the passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ERISA in 1974 changed the environment by allowing private pension plans to invest up to 10 percent of their assets in venture capital. This landmark legislation fueled the growth of the private venture capital industry in the United States through the 1970s and 1980s. Because they occupy the high ground of the private capital investment process, venture-capital investments receive much attention from the press. This press coverage masks the reality that formal venture-capital investment occupies a very select niche in the panorama of private capital, both in the relative number of companies that receive venture-capital funding and in the specific industries for which formal venture-capital provides funds. Formal venture capital is invested in about 2,000 companies annually in the United States. These companies are overwhelmingly in high-technology industries, with information technology and medical technology including biotechnology and drugs being the primary industries receiving this investment. Formal venture capitalists prefer to invest in small companies that are already established and in which others have already invested rather than in brand new business startups. Generally, less than 5 percent of annual venture capital investment goes to startups. The real role that formal venture capital plays is to fund a company as it begins to commercialize its innovation. Venture-capital money goes predominantly into the expenses manufacturing, marketing, and sales and assets fixed assets and working capital required to commercialize innovations and grow the business. From your standpoint, a venture-capital investment has both positive and negative aspects. You and the other existing owners may have to give up elements of control and future upside gains, sacrifices that are the normal result of an equity financing. In addition, the firm may lose some of its flexibility and increase its risk, the normal results of a debt financing. Direct investment is carried out by both non financial corporations and financial institutions. Non financial

corporations typically invest in private capital through their own direct venture-capital programs. They normally invest in risky early-stage developmental ventures that fit their strategic objectives. Industries with the most active private-capital investment by non financial corporations include the medical and health care, industrial products, chemicals, and electronics and communications industries.

### Chapter 7 : Organizational capital - Wikipedia

*Hilferding's Finance Capital (Das Finanzkapital, Vienna: ) was "the seminal Marxist analysis of the transformation of competitive and pluralistic 'liberal capitalism' into monopolistic 'finance capital'", and anticipated Lenin's and Bukharin's "largely derivative" writings on the subject.*

### Chapter 8 : Organized private equity: Formal venture-capital market

*In the context of public markets operated by a regulated exchange, "capital markets" can refer to equity markets in contrast to debt/bond/fixed income, money, derivatives, and commodities markets.*

### Chapter 9 : Capital Markets | Watson Farley & Williams

*YES BANK organised its "4th Natural Capital Awards Ceremony". Yes bank became the 1st Indian bank to join the Natural Capital Coalition. On the occasion, Yes bank organised the 1st ever carbon neutral 'Natural Capital Awards' in partnership with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Ministry for Development of North.*