INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at:

tory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., S.A., Google Scholar, Ulrich's Periodicals Dir U.S.A., Cab

on lit USA

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world. Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 5220 Cities in 187 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

http://ijrcm.org.in/

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	SPECIFICS OF INVESTOR SENTIMENTS: ANALYSIS OF CHINESE MARKET JOHN WEI-SHAN HU & ASKAR KOSHOEV	1
2.	DETERMINANTS OF THE FLOWER PRODUCERS & EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE IN ETHIOPIA DR. GETIE ANDUALEM IMIRU	2
3.	IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON QUALITY OF WORK LIFE: AN ANALYSIS ON POLICE PERSONNEL'S OF TAMIL NADU POLICE DEPARTMENT IN TIRUNELVELI CITY <i>M. NIROSHA KAMALI & DR. SUSAN CHIRAYATH</i>	3
4.	STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN ORGANIZED RETAIL SECTOR RIJWAN AHMED MUSHTAK AHMED SHAIKH & DR. DILIP B. SHINDE	4
5.	EVALUATION OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN APSRTC: A CASE STUDY OF EMPLOYEES OF GUNTUR DISTRICT <i>M. V. SUBBA RAO & DR. M. S. NARAYANA</i>	5
6.	A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN MAYURAM CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK LTD. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAYILADUTHURAI, TAMILNADU DR. R. SRINIVASAN	6
7.	IMPACT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ON DOCTORS PRESCRIBING BEHAVIOR ANKUSH & DR. DEEPAK KAPUR	7
8.	DIMENSIONS IN GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (MSMEs) IN ODISHA: AN IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES GOLAKH KUMAR BEHERA, RUDRA PRASANNA MAHAPATRA & SALMAMANI TUDU	8
9.	A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ASSESSMENT ABOUT BIO –MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL T UMAMAHESWARA RAO, DR. V. N. SAILAJA & DR. N. BINDU MADHAVI	9
10 .	DIFFUSION OF PERCEIVED RISK: A KEY TO SUCCESS DR. RUPINDER SINGH	10
11.	THE ROLE OF BANCASSURANCE IN DIGITAL ERA SREENISH S R & DR. S A SENTHIL KUMAR	11
12 .	VALUATION OF HERO MOTOCORP LTD. AND BAJAJ AUTO LTD.: AN ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE SURENDER SINGH & DR. SHARMILA DAYAL	12
13.	PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA - AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF BANKS PARTICIPATION IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDORE DISTRICT VAISHALI WAIKAR & DR. YAMINI KARMARKAR	13
14.	IMPACT OF BANKING SOFTWARE PRODUCT OF INFOSYS AMONG BANK EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHENNAI DR. S. SARAVANAN & DR. S. VELAYUTHAM	14
15.	A STUDY OF NON PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS DR. A. C. PRAMILA	15
16 .	DEMONETISATION: ANALYSIS OF ITS CURRENT KEY EFFECTS ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY MOHD SAZID	16
17.	A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND LOYALTY OF FMCG USERS DR. SWAYAMBHU KALYAN MISHRA	17
18.	PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT: A DECISION MAKING TOOL IN THE HANDS OF INVESTORS SIMRAN SAINI	18
19.	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ITS ASSOCIATE BANKS THROUGH CAMEL ANALYSIS VIJAY KUMAR SHARMA	19
20 .	FACTOR AFFECTING QUALITY OF WORK LIFE IN PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN LUCKNOW ISHA GUPTA	20
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	21

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

<u>CHIEF PATRON</u>

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur

(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govern-

ment of India)

Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad

Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi

Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON

LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

FORMER CO-ORDINATOR

DR. S. GARG Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

ADVISOR

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR.

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor & Dean, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

DR. BHAVET Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. CHRISTIAN EHIOBUCHE

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luing School of Business, Berkeley College, Woodland Park NJ 07424, USA

DR. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Gua-

dalajara, Mexico

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

DR. TEGUH WIDODO

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Terusan

Buah Batu, Kabupaten Bandung, Indonesia

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

DR. KAUP MOHAMED

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

http://ijrcm.org.in/

iii

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. ARAMIDE OLUFEMI KUNLE

Dean, Department of General Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria

DR. S. TABASSUM SULTANA

Principal, Matrusri Institute of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad

DR. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO

Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Westlands Campus, Nairobi-

Kenya

DR. NEPOMUCENO TIU

Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines

DR. ANA ŠTAMBUK

Head of Department in Statistics, Faculty of Economics, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

DR. FERIT ÖLÇER

Head of Division of Management & Organization, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics & Business Administration Sciences, Mustafa Kemal University, Tayfur Sökmen Campus, Antakya,

Turkey

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

Professor, University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. SHIB SHANKAR ROY

Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Professor, Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

DR. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI

Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of I.T., Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

DR. KEVIN LOW LOCK TENG

Associate Professor, Deputy Dean, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

DR. OKAN VELI ŞAFAKLI

Associate Professor, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus

DR. V. SELVAM

Associate Professor, SSL, VIT University, Vellore

DR. BORIS MILOVIC

Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

DR. N. SUNDARAM

Associate Professor, VIT University, Vellore

DR. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

DR. ALEXANDER MOSESOV

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

RODRECK CHIRAU

Associate Professor, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT

Associate Professor, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

DR. DEEPANJANA VARSHNEY

Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Ministry of Higher Education, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

BIEMBA MALITI

Associate Professor, The Copperbelt University, Main Campus, Jambo Drive, Riverside, Kitwe, Zambia

DR. KIARASH JAHANPOUR

Research Adviser, Farabi Institute of Higher Education, Mehrshahr, Karaj, Alborz Province, Iran

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

YU-BING WANG

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

DR. MELAKE TEWOLDE TECLEGHIORGIS

Faculty, College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, Asmara, Eritrea

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Faculty, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

DR. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

DR. JASVEEN KAUR

Faculty, University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

SURAJ GAUDEL

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula NEENA Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T. CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

DATED: ____

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography: Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript anytime** in <u>M.S. Word format</u> after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. <u>infoijrcm@gmail.com</u> or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website (*FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE*).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled '______' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR		
Designation/Post*	:	
Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code	:	
Residential address with Pin Code	:	
Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code	:	
Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No)	:	
Landline Number (s) with country ISD code	:	
E-mail Address	:	
Alternate E-mail Address	:	
Nationality	:	

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. <u>The qualification of</u> *author is not acceptable for the purpose*.

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. <u>**pdf.**</u> <u>**version**</u> is liable to be rejected without any consideration.
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:

New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below 1000 KB.
- e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
- f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
- g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
- 2. MANUSCRIPT TITLE: The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters**, centered and fully capitalised.
- 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS**: Author (s) **name**, **designation**, **affiliation** (s), **address**, **mobile/landline number** (s), and **email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
- 4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
- 5. **ABSTRACT**: Abstract should be in **fully Italic printing**, ranging between **150** to **300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA**. **Abbreviations must be mentioned in full**.
- 6. **KEYWORDS**: Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
- 7. **JEL CODE**: Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
- 8. MANUSCRIPT: Manuscript must be in <u>BRITISH ENGLISH</u> prepared on a standard A4 size <u>PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER</u>. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.
- 9. HEADINGS: All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
- 10. **SUB-HEADINGS**: All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
- 11. MAIN TEXT:

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:

INTRODUCTION REVIEW OF LITERATURE NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OBJECTIVES HYPOTHESIS (ES) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY RESULTS & DISCUSSION FINDINGS RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS CONCLUSIONS LIMITATIONS SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH REFERENCES APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS. But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

- 12. **FIGURES & TABLES**: These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR**, **centered**, **separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure**. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
- 13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE**: These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
- 14. **ACRONYMS**: These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
- 15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. *The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript* and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
- Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
- Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
- The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
- For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
- *Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.* However, you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

• Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

• Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

• Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

• Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

SPECIFICS OF INVESTOR SENTIMENTS: ANALYSIS OF CHINESE MARKET

JOHN WEI-SHAN HU PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE OF BUSINESS CHUNG YUAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY TAIWAN

ASKAR KOSHOEV RESEARCH SCHOLAR (Ph. D.) COLLEGE OF BUSINESS CHUNG YUAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY TAIWAN

ABSTRACT

Applying panel regression model with fixed effects, this study analyzes specifics of investor sentiments and future stock returns of the Chinese stock market from 2005 until 2015. The results suggest that Chinese market is speculative and prone to the investor sentiments. To conduct a deeper investigation, this research employs quantile regression model, analyzes time frames, dividend payouts, cross-listing effects, government ownership, firm age and size. Some of the outcomes are unexpected. Susceptibility to investor sentiments is characterized by dividend payers, large, and older firms. On the other hand, cross-listing and government ownership provide significant resistance to the investor sentiments.

DETERMINANTS OF THE FLOWER PRODUCERS & EXPORTERS PERFORMANCE IN ETHIOPIA

DR. GETIE ANDUALEM IMIRU HEAD MARKETING MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY ADDIS ABABA

ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study is to investigate the effect of various enhancing & inhibiting factors on the level of performance of the flower producers and exporters in Ethiopia. The research questions raised were related to major enhancing & inhibiting factors affecting performance of flower producers and exporters. 122 questionnaires were distributed to flower producers and exporters but only 110 questionnaires were collected. However, only 100 questionnaires were found usable. Descriptive, Correlation and regression analysis was used to analyze the data. In this study, samples were taken from producers and exporters operating in Ethiopia. Both enhancing and inhabiting factors heavily influenced the performance of flower producers and exporters. Potential domestic market, proximity to major flower markets, & privileged access too many markets are found major enhancing factors. On the other hand, being a landlocked country & the Non-availability of strong domestic market for flower were found the major inhibiting factors. From the finding it can be concluded that all enhancing and inhibiting factors influence flower producers and exporters performance. However, the impact of each enhancing and inhibiting factor is different. The instrument used in this study should enable managers to bench mark performance and plan improvements. This study will assist the management of the producers and exporters of flowers in order to enhance their level of performance and serve as an orienting point for policy makers and the Ethiopian Horticulture Producers and Exporters Association.

IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON QUALITY OF WORK LIFE: AN ANALYSIS ON POLICE PERSONNEL'S OF TAMIL NADU POLICE DEPARTMENT IN TIRUNELVELI CITY

M. NIROSHA KAMALI RESEARCH SCHOLAR (FULL TIME PH. D.) DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & LAW KARUNYA UNIVERSITY KARUNYA NAGAR

DR. SUSAN CHIRAYATH DIRECTOR KVM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY KERALA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KERALA

ABSTRACT

A good quality of work life is essential for an organization to continue to attract and retain efficient and skilled human resources as the success of any organization is highly dependent on how it attracts, recruits, motivates and retain its human resources. This study was intended to understand the concept of quality of work life and their impact on demographic variables of police personnel in police force. Several prominent factors that persuade quality of work life are skill discretion, task control, work and time pressure, hazardous exposure, work life balance, job stress and health and wellbeing with selected demographic variables. Census sampling method was used and sample size is 300. Data were analysed using simple percentage analysis, independent sample t test and regression analysis to test the formulated hypotheses. Finally, suggestions and conclusion are given from the perspective of police personnel to improve their quality of work life

STRATEGIES IMPLEMENTED IN ORGANIZED RETAIL SECTOR

RIJWAN AHMED MUSHTAK AHMED SHAIKH RESEARCH SCHOLAR & ASST. PROFESSOR AAEMF'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT STUDIES KOREGAON BHIMA

DR. DILIP B. SHINDE PRINCIPAL KSKW ASC COLLEGE CIDCO, NASHIK

ABSTRACT

This paper throws light on organized retail and marketing strategies to enhance the organized sale. The paper deals in detail about organized sale in India statistically with the help of charts and figures, whereas it also discusses role of marketing strategies for promotion of sale at shopping malls. The paper scheme has introduction with literature review showing organized retail sector with statistics, concluding with marketing strategies.

EVALUATION OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN APSRTC: A CASE STUDY OF EMPLOYEES OF GUNTUR DISTRICT

M. V. SUBBA RAO RESEARCH SCHOLAR IN MANAGEMENT (PART TIME) RAYALASEEMA UNIVERSITY KURNOOL

DR. M. S. NARAYANA PROFESSOR & HEAD DEPARTMENT OF MBA NARASARAOPET ENGINEERING COLLEGE NARASARAOPET

ABSTRACT

Customer Relationship Management plays an important role in any organization. The concept is useful to understand the level of satisfaction of Employees and efforts made by all types of organizations to retain the employees. Transport Industry is not an exception to this. The transport industry is operating with both Government owned undertakings and private transport operators. Both employees and commuters are the important elements of transport sector. In this paper an attempt is made to present the views of employees on evaluation of satisfaction of employees towards and transport services of APSRTC in Guntur District.

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN MAYURAM CO-OPERATIVE URBAN BANK LTD. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAYILADUTHURAI, TAMILNADU

DR. R. SRINIVASAN HEAD PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & COMMERCE CA SRINIVASAN COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE PERAMBALUR

ABSTRACT

The Cooperative banks generally provide their members with wide range of banking and financial Services. Financial analysis is a powerful mechanism of determining financial strengths and weaknesses of a firm. The purpose of financial analysis is to diagnose the information content in financial statements so as to judge the profitability, financial soundness of the firm and chalk out the overall financial performance of MCUB.

IMPACT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ON DOCTORS PRESCRIBING BEHAVIOR

ANKUSH RESEARCH SCHOLAR UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL PANJAB UNIVERSITY CHANDIGARH

DR. DEEPAK KAPUR PROFESSOR UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL PANJAB UNIVERSITY CHANDIGARH

ABSTRACT

Nothing is forever in today's marketing sector. The one who manages to create the marked difference succeeds in the marketing era. Prescription behavior is a kinetic and ingenuous that involves the customers who follow the rule of the guiding principle for making a choice. In the past study, it is well stated that prescribing behavior of physicians can be influenced and various factors can change the prescribing habits of the physicians. The prime focus of this study is to find out the impact of psychosocial factors on different area of specialty of doctors in private and government sector of the Chandigarh. The results show that impact of psychosocial factors on physician prescribing behavior varies across demographic characteristics.

DIMENSIONS IN GROWTH OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (MSMEs) IN ODISHA: AN IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES

GOLAKH KUMAR BEHERA RESEARCH SCHOLAR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY GANJAM

RUDRA PRASANNA MAHAPATRA PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY GANJAM ODISHA

SALMAMANI TUDU RESEARCH SCHOLAR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY GANJAM

ABSTRACT

In a developing country like India, Small Scale industries play a significant role in economic development of the country. These industries represent a stage in economic transition from traditional to modern technology after globalization. The variation in transitional nature of this process is reflected in the diversity of these industries. Most of the small scale industries use simple skills and machinery. Small scale industries also play social and political role in local employment creation, balanced resource utilization, income generation and in helping to promote change in a gradual and peaceful manner. It is focused that the smaller SSIs are growing not only numerically but also in terms of employments, investment and output. The present study is basically based on secondary data collected from unpublished journals, literature, economic survey, MSMEs annual reports and reports of government of Odisha. The research tools like ratio, percentages, average etc., are being used to reach valid findings and conclusion.

A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ASSESSMENT ABOUT BIO -MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL

T UMAMAHESWARA RAO REGISTRAR K L UNIVERSITY VADDESWARAM

DR. V. N. SAILAJA ASST. PROFESSOR KL UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL KL UNIVERSITY VADDESWARAM

DR. N. BINDU MADHAVI ASST. PROFESSOR KL UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL KL UNIVERSITY VADDESWARAM

ABSTRACT

Medical care is vital for our life and health, but the waste generated from medical activities represents a real problem of living nature and human world. Improper management of waste generated in health care facilities causes a direct impact on community, the health care workers and on environment every day. Relatively large amount of potentially infectious and hazardous waste is generated in the health care hospitals and facilities around the world. Indiscriminate disposal of bio medical waste and exposure to such waste possess serious threat to environment and to human health that requires specific treatment and management prior to its final disposal. Hence, this article made an attempt to assess knowledge, attitude and performance of healthcare personnel with respect to biomedical waste management is most important as they will be in direct contact with it. It found that every staff of hospital who ever involved in bio medical waste management has good knowledge about biomedical waste

DIFFUSION OF PERCEIVED RISK: A KEY TO SUCCESS

DR. RUPINDER SINGH HEAD PG DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT TRAISHATABDI GGS KHALSA COLLEGE AMRITSAR

ABSTRACT

In the competitive world perceived risk of the consumers is very important consideration by the organizations. Customers are not brand loyal today because of easy and bulk availability of different brands. But this availability has made the consumer confused. They feel uncertainty of product's performance. Such uncertainty, confusion anxiety is termed as perceived risk. Diffusion of perceived risk of consumer may become the key for success of a company. Company which is able to build confidence in consumers about its product(s) will establish its brand and once the brand is established the company can reap the benefits. Companies are doing number of efforts in this regard. The paper in hand considers the types of perceived risks and suggests the way to reduce those to keep the customer intact.

11

THE ROLE OF BANCASSURANCE IN DIGITAL ERA

SREENISH S R ASST. PROFESSOR IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES NAIPUNNYA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY NAIPUNNYA NAGAR

DR. S A SENTHIL KUMAR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY (KARIKAL CAMPUS) KARAIKAL

ABSTRACT

Bancassurance means selling insurance product through banks. The insurance company will get advantage when their market share increases. There are more than 92,114 bank branches in India. Insurance penetration was 2.71 per cent in 2001 and 3.3 per cent in 2014. Insurance density increased from US\$11.5 in 2001 to US\$55 in 2014. Globally, insurance penetration and density were 3.4 per cent and US\$368 respectively for the life segment. The Indian insurance market is a huge business opportunity waiting to be harnessed. India currently accounts for less than 1.5 per cent of the world's total insurance premiums and about 2 per cent of the world's life insurance premiums despite being the second most populous nation. The country is the fifteenth largest insurance market in the world in terms of premium volume, and has the potential to grow exponentially in the coming years. Even there are a good number of people have insured, but whether the insurance they have taken is sufficient to meet their objective. A person normally takes insurance when they are having dependents. The life of the earning member will be very crucial for the family. In this situation, people will think about buying a life insurance product for protecting their family. The policy will help to cover the financial damages caused due to the death of the insured. The critical question needs to be answered at this point of time whether the insurance value is sufficient enough to cover the risk due to the death of the individual. The paper is trying to analyze the possibilities of bancassurance person to sell the life insurance products during the time of cashless and digitalized economy based on income replace method or income contribution method, so that the family members will be sufficiently protected. The intension of digitalization is that to reduce the tax avoidance, to fight against black money and fake notes etc. The banks have the information and the same institution is suggesting the insurance products to the person, then the customer will be getting financial advice without sharing this information to a third party. This is the main advantage of bancassurance channel where other channel doesn't have the same opportunity when the economy is moving towards the digitalization.

VALUATION OF HERO MOTOCORP LTD. AND BAJAJ AUTO LTD.: AN ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE

SURENDER SINGH ASST. PROFESSOR PGDAV COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI NEW DELHI

DR. SHARMILA DAYAL ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE A.S. (PG) COLLEGE MAWANA

ABSTRACT

This research paper focuses on an analytical valuation perspective of Hero Motocorp Ltd. (HMCL) and Bajaj Auto Ltd. (BAL). HMCL is the no. one motor bike maker in India and BAL takes place second position. The companies were valued on the basis of 9 financial parameters. In the present era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, the Market has become globally competitive; hence the survival of an enterprise depends upon the efficiency and accuracy, it is necessary to evaluate the financial performance of sampled units to know where these companies stand in the market and how these companies can improve further in the future by knowing their shortcomings.

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA - AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF BANKS PARTICIPATION IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDORE DISTRICT

VAISHALI WAIKAR ASST. PROFESSOR ARIHANT INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY INDORE

DR. YAMINI KARMARKAR READER THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DEVI AHILYA UNIVERSITY INDORE

ABSTRACT

The study finds out that PMJDY and other schemes like APY, PMJJBY, PMSBY are superior financial inclusion program because it had focus on individual security as well as socioeconomic welfare. Overall, the PMJDY is a big step towards financial inclusion. The provision of basic accounts with linked insurance coverage, debit card facilities, overdraft facility, zero account facilities etc., to the poor households' welfare, economic activity, stability, and the ability to absorb shocks. The PMJDY scheme can meet the challenges, improving banking infrastructure (bank branches, ATMs, good and reliable BCs). The mission of the PMJDY is to eradicate poverty through the financial inclusion program. It concludes that, the performance of the Public sector banks is good as compared to the Regional rural banks and Private sector banks to carry PMJDY schemes so RBI should make it mandatory for all types of banks to participate in such socioeconomic welfare schemes for betterment of society. Banking is not only money making business but also to build financially healthy, sound and secured society.

IMPACT OF BANKING SOFTWARE PRODUCT OF INFOSYS AMONG BANK EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHENNAI

DR. S. SARAVANAN ASST. PROFESSOR PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DR. AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE VYASARPDI

DR. S. VELAYUTHAM ASST. PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION THIRUTHANGAL NADAR COLLEGE SELAVAYAL

ABSTRACT

Finacle universal banking products are designed to address the core banking, e-banking, Islamic banking, treasury, wealth management and CRM requirements of retail, corporate and universal banks. It was developed by Infosys, and is one of the major players in the arena of core banking in Indian and Asian banking domains. Social and development banking is emerging as an exciting landscape, rich with prospective business representing enormous potential for global banks. With pressure building up to continually explore new growth avenues, progressive banks are viewing under-banked rural areas, credit for agriculture and smallscale industry related business with avid interest. In this study descriptive research design was used, which is concerned with describing the characters of a particular individual or a group. The researcher used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire based on the objective of the study. The secondary data was collected from company records, magazines, Books, Journals, websites and other related articles. In this study the questionnaire is tool for data collection. The sample for the study consist of bank employees at various levels working in various nationalised bank in Chennai where Infosys product is utilized for core banking, e-banking, wealth management and CRM. The sample size is 100. The researcher made use of non probability convenience sampling technique by one major city (Chennai) and met the respondents for collection of information who are conveniently available to provide it. The result of the study is applicable only to INFOSYS product. It is found that 100% of the respondents feel that this application is helpful in maintaining customer records and transaction for future use. 99% of the employees feel that this software product provides shortcuts to navigate from one screen to another. 100% of the respondents agree that finacle application have options to calculate interest, EMI, deposit value. 100% of the respondents feel that finacle software applications include options to maintain speed clearing. It is found that 100% employees feel that the finacle software provides application like maintenance of inward cheques and return cheques. The banking software solution must enhance multi tasking facility by providing multi screen or window for different option to response customer immediately. e.g. A/c balance can be made to open as separate window to provide user about their a/c truncation and also manage other transaction.

A STUDY OF NON PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

DR. A. C. PRAMILA ASST. PROFESSOR OF COMMERCE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE MYSURU

ABSTRACT

Banking sector plays a vital role in the economic development of a nation. The Indian banking sector has played a significant role in achieving the socio-economic objectives through deposit mobilization, mass branch networking, priority sector lending etc. But in the post liberalization era the Indian banking sector has been facing the reduced productivity, deteriorated asset quality and efficiency and increased cost structure. Among these short comings, the erosion of asset quality is considered as the biggest threat for the development of a sound and efficient banking sector. The deteriorated asset quality affects the profitability, intermediation costs, liquidity, income generating capacity and overall functioning of banks. The reduction in asset quality results in accumulation of nonperforming assets (NPAs). Today the Indian banking sector is facing a serious problem of NPAs. The NPAs in public sector banks have been growing constantly year by year. To improve the efficiency and profitability of banks the NPAs need to be reduced and controlled. This paper highlights the causes for increasing NPAs, impact of NPAs on banks and the magnitude of NPAs in the Indian public sector banks.

DEMONETISATION: ANALYSIS OF ITS CURRENT KEY EFFECTS ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

MOHD SAZID ASSt. PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE GURU HAR SAHAI college FEROZEPUR

ABSTRACT

In his address to nation on 8th November, 2016, prime minister of India Sh. Narendera Modi suddenly announced the demonetization of high denomination currency notes of Rs500 and Rs 1000. Whole economy got panicked on this sudden move of the government. All the economy felt immediate effects. Some sectors of economy started growing at very fast rate whereas some suffered a considerable loss. This research paper tried to analyze the effects of demonetization on the key sectors of the economy. It was found the digital payment companies, banks etc. got benefitted from demonetization, whereas some sectors such as reality, MSME got a considerable downfall.

A STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND LOYALTY OF FMCG USERS

DR. SWAYAMBHU KALYAN MISHRA LECTURER SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES RAVENSHAW UNIVERSITY CUTTACK

ABSTRACT

Product features (Fragrance / Skin care / Germ fight features / Colour) is one of the most important factors that affect brand loyalty. Brand loyalty is determined by several distinct psychological processes of the consumers and entails multivariate measurements. The relationship between the availability of the bath soap and the extent of brand loyalty was also found to be significant. Brand loyalty of bath soap users of LUX in Patia area of Bhubaneshwar city is moderately high. 63% of the consumers are brand loyal. On the contrary only 9% of the consumers are switchers and the rest of the users are loyal among few brands. 75% of the customers are influenced by the brand name and perceived brand image of the bath soap. Brand loyalty also depends on the influence of family members. 62.96% of the consumers were found to be influenced by the family members in buying their bath soap brands. The effect of sales promotion varied among different brand loyal groups. Hardcore brand loyals are very less interested in sales promotion while softcore brand loyals and switchers are very much interested. Interestingly price and advertisements have no significant effect on the extent of brand loyalty.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT: A DECISION MAKING TOOL IN THE HANDS OF INVESTORS

SIMRAN SAINI LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NEW HORIZON COLLEGE KASTURINAGAR BANGALORE

ABSTRACT

All investments are linked to risk and returns. Any investor, who wants to invest in any securities like shares, debenture, bonds etc, must have a good knowledge about investment market. Investing in securities not only requires a good deal of knowledge but also requires analytical skills to deal with it. Investing in financial securities provides a way to the investors to earn a good amount of money. But on the other hand it is full of risks. The challenge with the investors is not limited to choosing the right security but is also linked with the correct selection of the securities from a particular category of securities. The investors instead of investing their savings in a single security should invest in group of securities. This group of securities is called as portfolio. By creating portfolios risks can be reduced without sacrificing the returns. This technique is referred as portfolio management, which help the investors in maximizing their expected returns and provides them with better chances of success in choosing a right investment strategy.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ITS ASSOCIATE BANKS THROUGH CAMEL ANALYSIS

VIJAY KUMAR SHARMA COST ACCOUNTANT (THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA) HOUSE NO. 98. NAKARI MONDAL ROAD, KANCHRAPARA, NORTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL

ABSTRACT

The economic development of any country depend on healthy financial system of that country. The real factors of an economy such as industrial growth, growth and modernization of agriculture, expansion of agriculture, development of domestic and international trade etc. all are depending upon the financial system of a country. A healthy banking system is the major component of a healthy financial system and performance of banking in any economy is an effective measure to and indicator of performance of economy as a whole of that country. Banking system plays a bedrock for economic, social and industrial growth of an economy. The studies of McKinnon (1973) and Shaw (1973) emphasized the role of financial system in economic growth and according to them there is a strong correlation between economic growth and financial system of a country. Banks as a financial institution played very important role in capital formation in the economy and transfer of resources from saving groups to deficit groups which may use the financial resources for production of goods or services. That is why evaluation of financial performance of banking sector is an effect measure and indicator to check the soundness of economic activities of an economy. There is a substantial improvement over the earlier supervisory system of banking sector in terms of recovery, management efficiency, assets quality, earning quality and internal control system to regulate the level of risk and financial viability of commercial banks. The regulators have augmented bank supervision by using CAMEL (Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management Quality, Earnings and Liquidity) rating criterion to assess and evaluate the performance and financial soundness of the activities of the bank. In India RBI recommended two supervisory rating models named as CAMEL (Capital Adequacy, Assets Quality, Management, Earning, Liquidity) and CACS (Capital Adequacy, Assets Quality, Compliance, Systems and Controls) for rating of Indian commercial Banks and Foreign Banks operating in India. Here our study is based on analysis of the performance of State Bank of India and its associate'sbanks using CAMEL model.

FACTOR AFFECTING QUALITY OF WORK LIFE IN PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN LUCKNOW

ISHA GUPTA RESEARCH SCHOLAR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

ABSTRACT

The world today has become more competitive due to big organizations, globalization and ever changing technology. Therefore, managing an organization has become more complex than even before. At this stage, QWL has emerged as one of the most important aspect of job that ensures long term association of the employees with the organization. Banking industry in India is one of the largest contributors to the service sector and in turn to the economic development of the country. This has necessitated the researcher to find the factors affecting quality of work life in Lucknow. In total, 300 employees were selected for the purpose of the study, 150 each from the public and private sector banks. The factor analysis was used for the purpose of analysis by the researcher. This study reveals that Working environment and Work life space dimension, Opportunities for individual growth and Career development dimensions, Social integration in the workplace dimension, Adequate and fair compensation dimension, Social relevance of the worker's life and Working conditions dimension are the factors which most significantly affect the quality of work life of employees and hence, the effective functioning of the banking industry.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue, as well as on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail <u>infoijrcm@gmail.com</u> for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active cooperation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Fournals





