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## **EFFICIENT MARKET HYPOTHESIS: A PRIMARY EXPLORATORY STUDY ON RELEVANCE OF INFORMATION BIAS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Efficient Market hypothesis one of the most controversial theories about price equilibrium establishment in stock market has shown its potentiality of influencing stock markets even after generations after it has been propounded. EMH proposes information efficiency and the concept of randomness but fails to consider Informational bias in explaining the over reactivity of investors in the capital market. The diversity of investments, broker categories and the vastness of geographical distribution connected by informational technologies makes this study a must. The study explore the relevance of information bias with respect to only semi and strong form Hypothesis of EMH theory but not the weak form hypothesis which proposes historical and future share prices are independent.*

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PARAMETERS OF DYNAMIC CHANNEL ALLOCATION FOR COLLISION LESS DATA TRANSMISSION

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### ABSTRACT

*Channel allocation deals with the allocation of channels to cells in a cellular network. Once the channels are allocated, cells may then allow users within the cell to communicate via the available channels. Channels in a wireless communication system typically consist of time slots, frequency bands and/or CDMA pseudo noise sequences, but in an abstract sense, they can represent any generic transmission resource. In Dynamic Channel Allocation (DCA) frames are transmitted. During the transmission of the frames, collision might be occurring, which make the retransmission of the frames. Transmission of the frames can be done either in continuous time or in a slotted manner. Sensing of the channel is also providing help during the transmission. A single channel is used for the whole communication.*



## **A STUDY OF OVERDUES IN SELECTED PACS'S: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MANGALAGIRI BRANCH OF GDCCB LTD., TENALI, DURING 2008-'12**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The co-operative structure occupies an eminent position in the institutional framework of agricultural credit. Without a strong primary unit at the base, effective organization, mobilization of resources and operational efficiency cannot be built in the credit structure. The PACS's are the bottom-tier of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure functioning at the grassroots (Gram Panchayat) level. These are Primary Societies owned by farmers, rural artisans etc. and intended to promote thrift and mutual help among the members; cater to their credit requirements and provide credit-linked services like input supply, storage and marketing of agricultural produce etc. with their wide out-reach in the rural areas with accessibility to the small and marginal farmers and the other marginalized populations have been playing a vital role in dispensation of agricultural credit. Primary agriculture co-operative societies(PACS's) are the major part of rural area; they are providing the source of money to the farmer, which is easily available for the cultivation of farm. This paper is evaluating the performance of the selected PACS's of Guntur District Central Cooperative Bank and describing their progress during the study period 2008-'12.*

## **FDI IN AVIATION: WILL IT SERVE AS A GAME CHANGER FOR INDIAN AIRLINES INDUSTRY?**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Connectivity is the backbone of today's global economy as it brings people to business, tourists to vacation destinations and products to markets. All are significant to India's development. Instead of flourishing and delivering economic benefits, India's aviation industry is struggling and recovery is hampered by high taxes, inadequate infrastructure, lack of trained human resources, high costs and restrictive investment policies. The opening up of the Indian aviation industry for foreign investors have opened up new doors and new desires to revive the industry but still many analysts doubt the ability of foreign airlines to rejuvenate the domestic airlines as most airlines are facing losses due to higher costs and taxes. In such a scenario, why would any airline come to India unless it has a feasible business model that would give a strategic advantage?*

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EMPLOYEES' INTENTION TO CHANGE JOB FROM PUBLIC TO PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS & VICE VERSA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF BANKING SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN INDIA**

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**NEW DELHI**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The factors that influence an employee's intention to change job have been matter of concern for employers who want to attract the best talent and retain it for better operation of their business. This study examines the factors governing the perception of employees of public sector banks to join private sector banks and vice versa. For better understanding, the researcher has analysed those factors also that discourage the employees of banking sector from job change across private and public sectors. For the purpose of study, four factors namely job security, work stress, decision making power and numbers of working hours have been considered which may influence the intention of private sector bank employees to join public sector. On the other hand, four different factors namely compensation policy, career growth, working conditions and geographic location have been considered to study the intention of public sector employees to join private sector banks. Data have been gathered from 753 employees of different public and private sector banks of India. Questionnaire has been tested by using Cronbach's Alpha for validity and reliability. The value of alpha is calculated as 0.75 which is considered to be reliable. Convenient sampling technique has been used to collect data from both public and private sector banks. The principal statistical tools used for data analysis are mean, standard deviation and chi-square test. Based on the findings, some suggestions for the banking industry have been given which can be useful in designing the compensation policies for the employees.*

**HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: CONFRONTING THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE**

**DR. PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA**  
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**SHAHABAD MARKANDA**

**ABSTRACT**

*Higher education in India is undergoing rapid changes. The challenges are multifaceted and multidimensional. The state of Indian higher education has always been in the dock, more specifically for its quality. India still lacks in terms of right faculty, right infrastructure, meaningful research and development projects and equitable reach and equal access to higher education. Globalization and privatization have imposed new challenges, whereas the nation is still entangled in solving the basic issues of accessibility to higher education for all. In the wake of the transition from elitist to mass education, universities and colleges are also under tremendous pressure to enhance access and equity on the one hand, and to maintain high standards of quality and excellence, on the other. Today the notion of equity not only implies greater access to higher education, but also opportunities for progress. The notions of equity and access must go beyond minority to diversity, from caste to gender. My paper makes an attempt to examine the recent changes and reforms proposed and their possible effects on the health of our higher education.*

## **A TECHNIQUE WITH DIFFERENTIATED SAMPLING IN ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM FOR OUTLIER IDENTIFICATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Anomaly detection is the process of identifying unusual behavior and also a small group of instances that deviate remarkably from the existing data. The real world application of anomaly detection includes intrusion or credit card fraud detection that requires a most efficient framework for identifying the deviated data instances. The technique called principal component analysis (PCA) which require large amount of computation memory requirements and therefore it is not suitable for large scale data like online applications. Therefore a new technique called online oversampling principal component analysis (osPCA) algorithm along with online updating technique is used for detecting the existence of outliers from a large number of data. When oversampling a data instance the online updating technique enables the osPCA to update the principle direction effectively without solving the eigenvalue decomposition. The feasibility of osPCA provides more efficient and accurate results. The work extends by detecting outliers from high dimensional dataset using some clustering techniques with lesser time consumption.*

**AN IMPROVED APPROACH OF RISK ANALYSIS FOR IT & ITES ORGANIZATIONS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*As most of the service delivery organizations use information technology (IT) systems to process their information for better support of their core business objectives, risk management plays a critical role in protecting an organization's information assets. Various models are being carried out to handle the risks by IT companies. The Risk Management model discussed in this study is a true recognition of the improvised risk management practices leading towards better safer and less hazardous working places in the Industries. Risk management, the process designed to identify critical business functions and workflow, determine the qualitative and quantitative impacts of a disruption, and to prioritize and establish recovery time objectives. Among the important processes of risk management, the risk analysis (determination) process is considered as critical and necessary as the process focus on determination of risks identified within IT systems of organization so that to dimension the need of control plans, risk mitigation process to bring down the risks to acceptable limits of management. This study is to discuss the various challenges faced by ITeS (Information Technology enabled Systems) companies, risks associated with them and the analytic techniques practiced in industries now for risk determination to manage interruption risks. This study concludes with an improved approach for risk analysis arrived based on the inputs of studies undertaken on the risk management practices followed by both IT and ITeS organizations. The improved approach is widely accepted for its effective and efficient way of handling risks pertaining to IT systems. The ultimate goal is to help organizations to better manage IT-related mission risks.*



**DERIVATIVES MARKET IN INDIA****GHANATHE RAMESH****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VARDHAMAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING****SHAMSHABAD****CHEGU JYOTHI****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****PRRM ENGINEERING COLLEGE****SHABAD****KONDA SANDEEP KUMAR****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VARDHAMAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING****SHAMSHABAD****GOWLIKAR VINESH KUMAR****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VARDHAMAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING****SHAMSHABAD****ABSTRACT**

Derivatives trading commenced in India in June 2000 after SEBI granted the approval to this effect in May 2000. SEBI permitted the derivative segment of two Stock exchanges, i.e. NSE and BSE, and their clearing house/ corporation to commerce trading and settlement in approved derivative contracts. To begin with, SEBI approved trading in index futures contracts based on Standard & Poor (S&P) CNX Nifty Index and BSE-30 (Sensex) Index. This was followed by approval for trading in options based on these two indices and Options on individual securities. The derivatives trading on the NSE commenced with S&P CNX Nifty Index futures on June 12, 2000, Index Options Commenced on July 4, 2001 and trading in Options on individual securities commenced on July 2, 2001. SEBI-RBI approved the trading on interest rate derivative instruments. The mini derivative future & Option contract on S&P CNX Nifty was introduced for trading on January 1, 2008 while the long term option Contracts on S&P CNX Nifty were introduced for trading on March-3-2008. Finally, a 30-year ban on forward trading was also lifted in 1999. The economic liberalization of the early nineties facilitated the introduction of derivatives based on interest rates and foreign exchange. A system of market-determined exchange rates was adopted by India in March 1993. In August 1994, the rupee was made fully convertible on current account. These reforms allowed increased integration between domestic and international markets, and created a need to manage currency risk. Given the fast change and growth in the scenario of the economic and financial sector have brought a much broader impact on derivatives instrument. As the name signifies, the value of this product is derived on the prices of currencies, interest rates (i.e. bonds), share and share indices, commodities, etc. not going into very back; financial derivatives just came into existence in the year 1980's.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BRICS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Corporate Governance a long used term has been gaining importance with a series of scams taking place all over the world. Its increasing popularity in the corporate world and others has enticed many authors to research on it. It basically focuses on the FAT principal, i.e. Fairness, Accountability and Transparency. It will be interesting to understand how the rules of Corporate Governance differs across the growing emerging economies, popularly known as BRICS. Thus, in this paper we have undertaken a comparative study as to how corporate governance framework varies among Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. BRICS comprises of countries with diverse cultural background different business orientations, political ideologies, ownership structures and legal origins, the corporate governance framework of each of these countries focuses on protecting and maintaining stakeholders' interests and investors' confidence in general. The study concludes that the five countries have a common approach towards the formation of a significantly important mechanism for ensuring corporate governance, that is, the formation of Audit Committee comprising of either non-executive directors or independent directors or both.*

# EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL PRESSURES ON THE RELATION BETWEEN FINANCIAL AND SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE OF FIRMS

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## ABSTRACT

*In this study we have investigated the effects of pressures inserted by institutional actors such as government and media on the relation between firms' financial and their sustainable development performance. For this purpose we studied 49 Indian firms from financial & real estate sector and from utilities & refining sector. It is logically expected that due to higher institutional pressures, utilities & refining sector firms would perform better on their sustainability with regards to their financial perform, and the opposite is expected from financial & real estate sector. Based on the ESG parameters to measure corporate sustainable development, we used community, employees, environment, and governance factors' scores to measure the firms' sustainable development and we used return on net worth, and net profit margin to measure firms' financial performance. We used Pearson's Correlation to analyze the relation between firms' sustainable and financial performance. As hypothesized, we found that the high risk industries which face higher institutional pressures perform better on sustainability with regards to their financial performance as compared to the low risk industries. Though we could not provide evidence to establish the direction between such relationship, due to the short period analysis and the restriction on the size of the sample which has been the biggest drawback of our study, we did provide some proof to establish that sustainable development efforts does send positive market signals*

## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this paper is to investigate the effect of FDI and Islamic banking on the increase of economic growth in Islamic countries in the 1990-2010 periods. The IPS unit root test indicates that variables are stationary in level and Hausman test suggests that we should apply the fixed effects model. The estimation of the model parameters leads us to conclude that FDI and the Islamic banking industry have a positive and significant effect on economic growth and variables such as human capital, economic infrastructure and capital formation have also positive effect on GDP. On the other hand, GDP, human capital and infrastructure attract FDI but Islamic banking has a weak positive effect on FDI attraction.*

## THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM THE PETROCHEMICAL COMPANIES IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The study aims at exploring the relationship between the capital structure and the profitability (measured by ROI, ROE and NPR) of the petrochemical industry firms in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the direction of this relation for the targeted firms during the period 2008-2011. The researchers used the simple regression model to estimate the relationship between the independent variable (Debt Ratio) and the measures of the dependent variable (Profitability ratios), this was done by using the Cross Section – Time Series (Panel Data) since it is appropriate for the nature of data (group of firms for a multiple years). The results revealed that there's no significant relationship between capital structure and ROI and ROE, while it showed very weak relationship with NPM. This means that the profitability performance of the petrochemical industry firms in KSA is not relevant to capital structure, and there're other factors that affect the profitability of these firms.*

**ERA OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRY AND INFORMATION  
RESEARCH WORLD**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Knowledge Management is among one of the buzzwords prevailing in the management circles. It is seen as a tool which can create a strategic impact due to ever changing market place, where only certainty is uncertainty, corporate success come from consistently creating, disseminating and using new knowledge. Globalization, transformation of the enterprise, emergence of digital firm, and transformation of industrial economies are four powerful worldwide changes which have altered the business environment. Most of the countries initiating the changes in governments policy linked to global factors are bringing about increased pressures to strategically manage knowledge effectively. The development of IT solutions is seen as enabling effective knowledge management. In our daily life, we deal with huge amount of data and information. Data and information is not knowledge until we know how to dig the value out of it. This is the reason we need knowledge management. Significant knowledge management initiatives are already underway due to government's policies in various sectors. We look at a range of knowledge management technologies and their existing or planned use in industry. The IT however merely underpins the knowledge management philosophy, which must be incorporated into processes, strategies and organizational culture for successful adoption. Success of knowledge management lies in the role played by the organization, the developers and the users themselves. This paper makes a study about Knowledge Management in practice at various Industrial sectors, the foundations for the best practices in knowledge management, investigates the degree of awareness, implementation of KM principles and practices in information technology companies and tries to identify the critical success factors of Knowledge Management.*



## **AN APPROACH INTO COMMERCE EDUCATION AFTER GLOBALIZATION- CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The concept of commerce education is not a novel concept. 19th century can be mark out as the foundation of commerce education. The teaching of skill based courses of 'typing' and 'book keeping' were the starting steps in this education. Today at the time of corporatization the stand for giving birth to efficient manpower that is required in the corporate sector is on the shoulder of this education. After seeing the importance of this type of education and to improve this, there is need to deeply acquaint with education in commerce. In this paper we concentrated on the thought of Commerce Education and the recent problematic issues in commerce education. Further, an attempt has been made to enumerate certain suggestions to improve the quality in commerce education system.*

## **A STUDY ON STRESS LEVEL OF EMPLOYEES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES IN CHENNAI, TAMILNADU**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Stress is the unconscious preparation to fight or flee a person experiences when faced with any demand. Stress is also a part of day to day living of every individual. The reason for the stress differs from person to person. A high level of stress can be a serious threat to a personality trait of the individual and can cause psychological and social problems. Management of stress is being regarded as one of the most important ingredient of a successful organization. Some of these efforts have sort to limit the amount of stress employees' experience. Most are directed at improving employees' efficiency and coping ability. The main objective of the study is to know the stress level of the employees' and to analyze the stress management techniques. Simple random sampling method has been employed. The study is based on the sample size of 300 respondents. The chi square test reveals that there is no significant relationship between gender, age and stress.*

## INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL PRODUCTS: A STUDY OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AT UDAIPUR, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Financial sector in India is one of the booming sectors of the economy and is growing at a very speedy rate. This sector in India was liberalized in 1992. The opening up of the sector for private players has led to rapid growth of the sector. This paper analyze innovative financial product at Udaipur city in particular. The paper also discusses about the performance and the perception of investors about innovative financial products at Udaipur. The present exploratory study was conducted with an objective to analyze the condition of innovative financial products and to study the popularity of traditional and innovative financial products, also an attempt to study the opportunities and challenges for financial products in Udaipur. The paper is completely a conceptual one whose basic foundation comes from various secondary sources like research articles in Journal, published and unpublished scholarly papers, and books, various international and local journals. The analysis part of the paper is based on the statistical data provided by investors. The financial; sector of India witnessed a marvellous growth but this growth remains significant for innovative traditional financial products but not in case of innovative financial products and traditional products are still better are some of the major findings of study.*

## FINANCIAL MEASURES USING Z- SCORES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED

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### ABSTRACT

Financial statements throw light on financial position of the business. Management is interested in knowing financial status of the firm. Ratio analysis is the most powerful tool which helps to spot out financial weaknesses of the firm. It helps them to take corrective actions. The future plans of the firm should be laid down in view of the information reported in these statements. This paper focuses on financial measures using Altman z-scores with reference to Bajaj Auto Limited. The Altman z-score is a measure of a company's health and likelihood of bankruptcy. Several key ratios such as Working capital to total assets, Sales to total assets, Reciprocal of debt-equity ratio, Earnings before interest and taxes to total assets, Retained earnings to total assets are used in the formulation of an Altman Z-Score Value. Altman Z-Score calculation is used to estimate the probability of business bankruptcy of a company. The Altman Z-Score is a quantitative balance-sheet method of determining a company's financial health.

**CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS REFRIGERATOR IN MYSORE CITY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Consumer Behavior means buying behavior of ultimate consumers. Those consumers who buy for personal use. The buying behavior of the consumer depends upon the awareness of the product, taste and preference of the brand. In the Indian market the double income families spending more money not only meet their financial demand but also to live with comfort. As result consumers are purchasing household durables are necessities rather than luxury. With increase of family income consumer more spending on household appliances like pressure cooker, television, washing machine, refrigerators, mixer, wet grinders, vacuum cleaner to name a few. The data for the research is collected 150 respondents in Mysore city. The convenience sampling method was deployed to collect the necessary information. The data were collected on the socio economic factors consists of age, Gender, Marital status, Nature of Family, Educational qualification, occupation, Income level and size of the family.*

## THE STUDY OF FACTORS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL WEAR IN MUNICIPALITY'S EMPLOYEES

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**ISFAHAN**

### ABSTRACT

*The aim of this research is to examine the factors related to vocational wear of municipality's employees. The statistical method used in this research is descriptive – survey based. In this research the statistical population is municipality's employees. Sampling in this research has been down randomly in which determination of statistical sample volume has been done through Kukeran formula. Since the statistical population contains 1500 persons, the sample volume obtained from Kukeran formula is 276 persons. In this study in order to gather data, realized questionnaire is used which consists of 30 questions which are evaluated according to desired aims ,based on 5-level Likert spectrum ,from very high to very low. In order to provide a reliable questionnaire Muslech standard questionnaire has been utilized. Statistical methods have been done in two parts based on descriptive statistics , which contains tables and descriptive charts in format of frequency tables and frequency percentages as well as average statistics and standard deviation, and inferential statistics containing single variable T tests and ANOVA and correlation coefficient and for data analysis, SPSS has been used. The data result in significant level of 0/5 signifies that there is a relation between different vocational levels, executive responsibilities, work record and vocational wear.*



## UTILIZING INTERNET AS ON-LINE SALES TOOL FOR EMPOWERMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION GRADUATES IN NIGERIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This review focused on utilizing internet as on-line sales tool for empowerment of business education graduates in Nigeria. It revealed that the Internet has the capacity to offer employment opportunities for business education graduates. The integrated marketing communication objectives which business education graduates need to put in place before creating their Web sites and doing the real business was revealed. Furthermore, the potentials of the Internet as on-line sales tool were discussed. Similarly, the pitfalls of using the Internet for business were highlighted. The Internet makes itself a readily indispensable communications and sales tool for today's marketers and therefore, an efficient sales tool with the capacity to provide jobs for users. It was recommended that business education graduates should pursue the creation of communication and sales objectives for the effective utilization of the internet.*

## **CONSUMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE DAIRY PRODUCT IN THE ETHIOPIAN MARKET: CASE OF ADDIS ABABA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The study was conducted to investigate the consumers' attitudes towards the dairy product. The objectives of the study was to, examine the awareness level of consumers about the benefits of dairy product, identify the factors that affects the consumption of milk, identify the consumption level of milk and examine the purchasing decision making process of milk. The sample size for this research is 242 between the age group of 16-30 at Addis Ababa area. The researcher employs the three components of attitude, namely Cognition (awareness), Affection (feeling), and Behavior (action), in order to measure the consumers attitude towards the Dairy product particularly milk. The questionnaire was designed to include all of the three components of attitude. Results provide the detailed analysis of the finding. Accordingly the mean difference and crosstab analysis were employed. Moreover the chi square test, and mean comparison of variables were also presented. The researcher employs different data collection tools. Based on the findings of the study the researcher provides the conclusion and recommendation.*

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF ABC IN BANGLADESH: REQUIRED PREREQUISITES AND THEIR AVAILABILITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Customised product designs and prominence on product quality asking for implementation of computerised manufacturing operations; Transforming product demands led by rapid technological changes; Accelerated production and delivery of products leading to reduction in inventory levels; Continuous improvement in manufacturing processes all these are culminating in increased competition and forcing today's companies to reassure and rebuild their cost management system. Activity Based Costing, being one of the decisive methods of cost control, needs to confirm existence of few technical, organisational, behavioural, contextual and cultural factors. When the required factors and their existence are studied in Bangladeshi companies' perspective, it can be concluded that most of these companies have still not experienced a dense implementation of ABC and the major factors that lack are those belonging to organisational, behavioural and contextual factors.*

**WIDENING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In view of a few economists the main objectives of economic policy is the balanced regional economic growth of all the states prevailing in a country. It has been observed from the data that during the period from 1980-81 to 2011-12 there was rapid economic growth in Indian economy but it was not equal in all states. As a result, economic disparity increased among all states. It has also been observed from the data that economic disparity among various states rapidly increased in the post-reform period. For this analysis data on per-capita NSDP at current prices of different states for the financial year from 1980-81 to 2011-12 are used. We calculate CV for the said period and see that the value of CV decreases in the pre-reform period but the value of CV increases in the post-reform period. This implies that regional economic disparity increases in the post-reform period. The accelerated economic growth since the early 1980's with increased participation by the private sector appears to have aggravated regional disparities. The ongoing economic reforms since 1991 with stabilization and deregulation policies as their prime instruments and a very significant role for the private sector seem to have further aggravated the inter-state disparities. If the existing trends in differential rate of socio-economic development continue, regional disparities in India are bound to accentuate. Therefore it is imperative that the present trends are arrested and preferably be reversed. This will require efforts on the part of the concerned state governments and the centre.*

# MODELLING A STACKELBERG GAME IN A TWO STAGE SUPPLY CHAIN UNDER RETURN POLICY CONTRACTS: SOLVING A DECISION PROBLEM FOR A CAPACITY CONSTRAINED MANUFACTURER

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## ABSTRACT

*A manufacturer facing a capacity constraint is not able to supply an order quantity exceeding its production capacity. In case of sale of products involving return policy contracts between the upstream player and the downstream player, the manufacturer needs to critically determine the contract parameters so that the profit earned by him is maximized and at the same time the order placed by the retailer does not violate his capacity constraint. The current paper assumes a two stage supply chain consisting of a manufacturer and a retailer where the manufacturer acts as a stackelberg leader. It models a dynamic game played between a manufacturer and a retailer under information symmetry. The manufacturer faces capacity constraint and the supply chain faces demand uncertainty. The model assumes domination of power of the manufacturer over the retailer. The model is built with respect to two different return policy contracts viz.: buyback contract, quantity flexibility contract. The paper also provides an algorithm to solve the optimization model proposed.*

## **JOB SATISFACTION IN BANKING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND**

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UDAIPUR**

### **ABSTRACT**

*A satisfied and hard working employee is the backbone of any organization, including banks. Banking sector play a prominent role in India's industrialization and economic development. Workforce of any bank is responsible to a large extent for its productivity and profitability. Job satisfaction is the level of contentment a person feels regarding his or her job. This feeling is based on an individual's perception of satisfaction. There is a direct link between employee job satisfaction and financial results. The more satisfied employees are the more motivated and committed they will be to your organization's success. In this Research paper we have tried to make a comparison of Job satisfaction between Public and Private sector banks and tried to find out the basic reasons of dissatisfaction in job.*

## PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM FOR SALES FORCE IN FASTENER INDUSTRY: STUDY OF LPS ROHTAK

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### ABSTRACT

Today fastener industry growing very speedily Performance appraisal continues to be a subject of interest and importance to human resource specialists. For decades, performance appraisal has received considerable attention in the literature, from both researchers and practitioners alike. Many authors (Bernardin & Klatt, 1985; Hall, Posner, & Hardner, 1989; Maroney & Buckley, 1992; Thomas & Bretz, 1994) maintain that there is a considerable gap between theory and practice, and that human resource specialists are not making full use of the psychometric tools available. To support their claim, these authors cite surveys of practitioners concerning current performance appraisal methods and use. Fasteners come in wide range of shapes and sizes depending upon end use and application. The largest consumer is the automobile sector accounting for over 50 percent of HT fasteners. Fastener can be classified broadly into two categories depending on their tensile strength; mild steels (MS) fastener and high tensile (HT) fasteners. Mild steel fastener are used across a broad spectrum mostly in general applications they are produced by the SSI and unorganized sector using lathes and ridings.



**IMPACT OF GLOBAL RECESSION ON INDIAN FINANCIAL MARKET**

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**ABSTRACT**

Almost everybody today seems to be discussing about the US Recessionary trend and its impact on emerging countries, more particularly India Economists, Industrialists and the common man on the streets seem to have been horrified by the very thought of recession in India and that too due to US. Decreasing industrial production, inflation, decreasing job opportunities, cost cutting, reducing purchasing power parity, et al are the aspects discussed among them through every possible mode like articles, talks & walks and places like washrooms, canteens, etc. In this paper we will be looking on these important points: The main reason of crisis in India is Globalization. The Indian banking system has had no direct exposure to the sub-prime mortgage assets or to the failed institutions. Our banks continue to remain safe and healthy. India's recent growth has been driven predominantly by domestic consumption and domestic investment. The contagion of the crisis has spread to India through all the channels –the financial channel, the real channel, and importantly, as happens in all financial crises, the confidence channel. The failure of Lehman Brothers in mid-September was followed in quick succession by several other large financial institutions coming under severe stress. This made financial markets around the world uncertain and unsettled. This contagion, spread to emerging economies, and to India too. There is evidence of economic activity slowing down. Real GDP growth has moderated in the first half of 2008/09 and the projected GDP for 2010 is 7.7%. For the first time in seven years, exports have declined in absolute terms for three months in a row during October-December 2008. The index of industrial production has shown negative growth for two recent months and investment demand is decelerating. All these factors suggest that growth moderation may be steeper and more extended than earlier projected. In addressing the fall out of the crisis, India has several advantages like Headline Inflation. The decline in global crude prices and naphtha prices will reduce the size of subsidies to oil and fertilizer companies, opening up fiscal space for infrastructure spending.

## **IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION ON INDIAN BANKING SECTOR IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA**

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**SIRSA**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Privatization has become a popular measure for solving the organizational problems of governments by reducing the role of the state and encouraging the growth of the private sector enterprises. However, privatization takes a number of forms and has been approached in various ways during the move away from government control to other forms of owner-ship in developing countries. Privatization has led the corporate world into the new world of dynamic competition with the search of new resources, global markets, expanded global networking. The consequences of privatization have focused onto the fields of economics, international relations, management and sociology. The scope of the privatization aspect is different for different fields of business and different sectors. Specially the financial sector and banking sector. The economy of the nation is focused on the financial and banking sector. In this paper an attempt has been made to identify the general sentiments, a revolutionary approach towards privatization and future challenges for the Indian banking industry. This article is divided in three parts. First part includes the introduction and literature review. The second part discusses the Indian banking scenario and challenges face by Indian banking industry. Third part concludes that urgent emphasis is required on the Indian banking product and marketing strategies in order to get sustainable competitive edge over the intense competition from national and global banks.*

**POST IMPACT ANALYSIS OF GLOBALIZATION ON TOURISM SERVICES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The Global dynamics is undergoing a sea of change in the modern era and has resulted in "Globalization". Tourism is considered as an economic and mechanical tool which focuses on social upliftment as well as economic prosperity for the society. It also brings international awareness and understanding between different cultures and societies. Due to automation and technological advancements, the global accessibility is now possible and it has managed to reduce the distance and time barriers. As per UNWTO barometer, the statistics for 2011 reveal that international tourism has reached a milestone figure of 980 million. Europe has maintained the top slot with 502 million arrivals followed by Asia Pacific with 217 million, Americas with 156 million, Middle East with 55 million and the African continent with 50 million international tourist arrivals recorded in 2011. It is expected to cross the 1 billion mark in 2012. Tourism is an international activity and many economies have understood the importance and relevance of internalization. The recent trends indicate that the Asian giants such as China, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong and Singapore are surging ahead in international tourism and are the emerging destinations to watch out for in the next decade. This paper focuses on key issues related to globalization as it has opened new paradigms of opportunities especially for the emerging economies and this has helped these nations to brand themselves as major tourist destinations, especially the nations of the ASEAN group. Destinations such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Philippines have come up with new and innovative strategies to distinguish itself from the rest of the destinations. It also emphasizes on the various pros and cons of Globalization and its impact on the tourism businesses. It also discusses about the Global barriers and focus upon travel and tourism as global activity, trends and projection of globalization, emerging alliances and their roles in promoting tourism as well as post impact analysis of Globalization on Tourism Services.*

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