

Stock Market or Security Analysis: With Special Reference to Company Analysis

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Abstract—Stock Market Analysis helps the investors in formulating their investing techniques prior to the opening of the market which helps them to confirm their confidence on traders. It deals with the performance of the stocks in particular and the indexes in general. In fact, it is a prerequisite for any investor for extracting profit out of the stock market. Due to lack of time and knowledge for analyzing the market they depend on the professional analysts, who guide them through the financial jungle to a profitable outcome.

There are two approaches for undertaking security analysis i.e., Fundamental Analysis and Technical Analysis. The first involves studying the facts about a company, its business and its investment whereas the later involves studying the direction of movement of securities.

The Fundamental Analysis is a method of forecasting the future behavior of investments and the rate of return and then through three types of analysis namely Economic Analysis i.e., an analysis of broad economic forces, Industry Analysis i.e., an analysis of the industry and Company Analysis i.e., an analysis of company's internal working. There may be either vertical analysis or horizontal analysis of fundamental analysis, which are used to analyze and interpret the financial performance and position of a firm.

The present paper highlights the study of company analysis particularly dealing with the estimation of return and risk involved in corporate securities and its methods of company analysis such as comparative financial statements, common size statements, ratio analysis, trend analysis, flows statements, capital budgeting, etc. Since company analysis is more realistic, based on financial statements and general variables, is helpful to the investors in taking wise and rational investment decision and also to the corporations in presenting themselves in more promising manner.

Economic Reforms and Indian Banking Industry

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Abstract—The Economic Reforms introduced in 1991 impacted various sectors across the country. Noticeable among these are those reforms that affected the life-line of the country i.e. Banking Industry, Crucial among these are:

- Deregulation of the banking sector
- Licensing of new generation technology oriented banks in the Private Sector
- Introduction of New Products, services to suit customers
- Deregulation of interest their business

The liberalization initiative which was a main part of the New Economic Policy has brought fierce competition in Indian Banking Industry which was mainly dominated by Public Sector Banks. Further, the entry of global banks added to the competition..

The Global Banks derived their competitive strength from strategic initiatives, like, External Commercial Borrowings, financing Mergers & Acquisitions, syndication of loans, foreign Currency loans, etc.

Not to left out of the race, the PSU banks had to spruce up their operations through their own initiatives, they adopted branch computerization to core banking, introduction of technology services and new Loan Products, like, mass retail banking, ATMS, Internet Banking, faster remittance facilities, any where banking etc.

To improve customer focus, the banks moved out of their traditional business and went into diversification into new portfolios like Insurance, Mutual Funds, Multiple Banking, Merchant Banking, Loan Syndication, Financing Joint Ventures, Buy Back of Shares, Mergers & Acquisitions & Takeovers, Business Process Reengineering

To ensure that the banking sector functioned in a disciplinary manner, a series of regulatory measures were put in place, main amongst them being: prudential norms, sound systems and procedures, disclosures to meet BASEL I & II Norms. Regulatory mechanism were introduced, covering areas, Capital Adequacy, Income Recognition & Asset Classification in 1993 to closely monitor the Capital Adequacy and NPAs.

The Efficient Regulatory frame work to ensure minimum bank failures, no loss to the public and dealing with challenges faced by Global Slow Down, volatile Rupee etc.

This paper is an attempt to bring to light the performance of banking sector in the changed scenario.

Keywords: Economic Reforms, Prudential Norms, Banking, Deregulation of Banking & interest rates, Regulatory Mechanism, Capital Adequacy, New Products, Customer Service.

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The Impact of Organizational Culture, Technology and Organizational Structure on the Successful Implementation of the CRM in Banks of Iran

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Abstract—This research shows that how to improve the CRM implementation by some important factors in banks. In recent years, the successful CRM implementation has become the important part of each business especially the banks in all the world. The aim of this research is to explore and analyze the impact of organizational culture, technology and organizational structure on the successful implementation of customer relationship management in banks.

This research information is correlated by bringing descriptive, survey–solidarity data in 15 selected banks of Iran (Commercial Government owned -banks, specialized Government banks, Non-Government-Owned banks) and they are in the context of applied research. To reach goals, questionnaires are designed under three key factors: organizational structure, organizational culture and technology and based on the likert scale questions (likert table range= 7), and they were distributed between statistical population after measurement of validity and reliability.

The questionnaires results were analyzed by T-student test and Spearman's rank correlation test. The Results showed that there is a significant relationship between the organizational culture, technology and organizational structure on the successful implementation of CRM and all of these assumptions have been approved.

By using this paper, Banks can become familiar with the ways that how their CRM implementation would be improved by organizational culture, organizational structure, and technology.

Keywords: organizational culture, organizational structure, technology, customer relationship management

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Mergers and Acquisitions in the Banking Sector

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Abstract—In the wake of globalization and integration of financial markets, financial services and banking industry has undergone structural changes and necessitated many mergers and acquisitions as part of corporate restructuring. Mergers are primarily aimed at improving the operating efficiency of the target/acquirer, diversification of portfolio or to gain access to new geographical lands. The scale and size of the acquirer/target bank, their cultural backgrounds, their competitive position and whether the merger is a forced or voluntary merger are some of the important parameters which impact the success/ failure of the merger.

Against this background, the present paper analyzes some critical issues of consolidation in Indian banking industry. Mergers in banking industry in India in the past decade are studied. 19 banks have been evaluated and their cost efficiency analyzed based on the stochastic frontier analysis. Also the stock price movement of the acquirer pre and post merger has been taken into consideration. And hence it is evaluated if mergers are the only catholicon and why should banks ponder on internal restructuring.

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The Economic Impact of the Urban Microfinance Programme: A Case Study in Penang

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Abstract—This paper aims to provide an insights on the impact of the Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM) Urban Microfinance Programme based on an case study conducted in 2011 in Penang, Malaysia. The central focus of the urban microfinance programme is the provision of loan to the low income urban households to be used for financing an income generating activities. In this connection the purpose of this paper is to examine to what extent AIM's urban microfinance programme has been effective in increasing the incomes of its participants. Apart from the provision of loans, the central objective of this microfinance programme is towards the creation of self-employment potential among the poor household and low income groups in urban area. It is opened to households **earning an** income lower than RM2000 (USD666) or per capita below RM400 (USD133) a month. AIM was established in 1987 with its rural microfinance programme and had ventured into the urban area in early 2008 with the urban microfinance. The finding of this study based a sample of 150 respondents had shown that its participants had managed to increase their household incomes and moving up into a much higher income range after the utilization of loans. Thus the urban microfinance programme initiated by AIM can be seen as the mechanism of uplifting the income of those low income households in urban area and creation of self-employment and should be expanded to the other urban areas.

Keywords: Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia, Urban Microfinance Programme, Low Income group, poor household, self-employment

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The Future of Electronic Banking in India

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Abstract—Electronic banking is an umbrella term for the process by which a customer may perform banking transactions electronically without visiting a brick and motor institution. It is like e-business in banking industry. E-banking is also called as virtual banking or online banking. E-banking is a result of the growing expectations of bank's customers. It involves information technology based banking. The advantages and disadvantages of electronic banking are discussed in this paper. The opportunities and threats are also discussed along with the services currently available through online banking. The security threats and ways to overcome these threats are also discussed in the paper. The paper discusses the services available like fund transfer, investing through internet banking, recharging prepaid phones, shopping online, etc. Banking products for Internet banking in India has been divided into three types i.e. information only system, electronic information transfer system and fully electronic transactional system. Automated teller machine (ATM), credit cards/ Debit cards and smart cards are included in fully electronic transactional system. The recent banking security threats like phishing, spyware and Adware, viruses, Trojans, key loggers are also discussed in this paper. At the end conclusion and suggestions for better electronic banking services are given.

Keywords: e banking, online banking, internet banking, security of online banking, electronic banking.