

## **Value relevance of financial reports and macroeconomic factors in defining stock price: Evidence from Indian stock markets**

**Deepsikha Chanda**

Research Scholar,  
Department of Economics  
Gauhati University, Assam, India

### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to investigate the causality of the accounting information reported as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) adopted by the Indian companies from the accounting year 2016-2017 and the other non-accounting information. This paper examines the value relevance of accounting information for companies listed on NSE using the vector auto regression model on the panel data for 2017-2019. The study suggests that the earnings per share, gross domestic product and the industrial index of production have significant explanatory power and had a causation effect on the market price of the shares of the companies. Whereas, the accounting information of book value per share and the net cash flow from investing activities had no explanatory power. The economic indicators occupied a key position in determining the market price of the shares.

## **Assessing the Critical Thinking Skills of Students at Intermediate Level**

**Dr. Mubashrah Jamil**

Assistant Professor  
Department of Education  
University Multan

**Ghazanfar Ali**

Lecturer  
Department of Education  
University of Sargodha

### **Abstract**

The ultimate aim of education is to develop human beings in such a way that they can act beneficial for themselves as well as for the society. It is the requirement that they can think well and think critically. Critical thinking skills and its development is the fundamental aim of education. The present study intended to assess the critical thinking skills among students at intermediate level in the province of Punjab, Pakistan. The study is quantitative in nature. Population of the study is students who are enrolled in intermediate level in the province of Punjab. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the sample. A self developed multiple choice item test was used to assess the critical thinking skills among students. Expert opinion was taken to validate the test and reliability of the test was established by Kuder-Richardson and value was .68. It was found that majority of students did not perform satisfactory on the critical thinking skill test and scored low on all dimensions of critical thinking skills. The study concluded that curriculum and teaching methodologies along with assessment practices are not worth imputing critical thinking skills among students. The study recommended that curriculum at intermediate level might be redesigned and development of critical thinking skill through teaching methodologies might taken into consideration by the teachers and institutes.

## **Product Innovation as a key to Brand Enhancement:An Insight into Consumer Product Companies**

**Muhammad Naeem**

Scholar

Centre for South Asian Studies

University of the Punjab

India

**and**

**Dr. Abdul Majid**

Assistant Professor

Centre for South Asian Studies

University of the Punjab

### **Abstract**

Emerging companies have completely reshaped the landscape of their respective industries within a short period of time by entering the markets with new technologies or radically different approaches to doing business leading to the demise or decline of industry incumbents. Such disruptive innovations are not random acts of nature — there is a pattern to the phenomena. As exponential improvements in information, communications, and artificial intelligence technologies are advancing, they are creating new tools and capabilities and thereby, the pace of innovation is accelerating. The positive feedback from these developments makes the world increasingly transparent and competitive, further accelerating the pace of innovation. From the radical innovations that shake up entire industries to the many small innovations that perfect the execution of already successful organizations, innovation can be treated as a process, one that can be managed and turned into a driver of profits and growth. Consumer product (CP) companies face an ongoing set of challenges to performance, from slowing industry growth, to declining brand loyalty, to the rise of unconventional competitors who play by different rules. While virtually all companies in the world pursue “innovation” as a key driver of growth, very few are actually creating new, viable business offerings that drive value for their customers and share holders. The present paper is an attempt to understand what separates innovation leaders from everyone else, and analyze what these leaders are doing to drive greater returns from innovation and embracing disruptive innovation.

## **A Qualitative Analysis: The Livelihood of Street Singer (Mirrsan) In Pakistan Society**

**Mengistie Zewdu Tessema**

Woldia University, Woldia, Regional State of Amhara, Ethiopia

### **Abstract**

In Pakistan, the street singer (Miraasan) has going to be a common issue. This issue has been given a little attention in Pakistan, so the research on this base, is equal to nothing as yet. In this topic, the issues in street singer's everyday life are highlighted. This study was conducted in a Basti Shoaib Patti Gali No. 1 of city, MuzaffarGarh. 20 participants were selected through cluster sampling. The data was conducted through the case study method and participant's Living style and related - Scio-cultural problems. The government can establish a platform for street singers which might provide the security to their basic rights and cultures.

## **Importances and Level of Elections: Evidence from 2019 Indonesian Election**

**Mampu Phaklu, Kutrub Khatra, Indo Jakam**

Scholar, Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Professor, Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Lecturer, Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

Understanding the meaning of elections can be reached by knowing the importance of elections for voters. Unfortunately, voters not only face one election. In Indonesia, voters face eight elections. A more detailed study is needed to understand the meaning of elections for voters on each of the elections. This article questions are which elections are perceived most important by voters, and what considerations do they use when voting in those elections? This article is based on survey data in Central Java, Indonesia, with 800 respondents during the 2019 Indonesian election. The survey found that more respondents see the Village head election as the most important election. Among the legislative elections, the program is not considered by more respondents who see legislative elections as the most important election when they vote there, even money is considered by more respondents who see legislative elections at the local level as the most important. Among the executive elections, the program is not considered by more respondents who see executive elections as the most important election when they vote there; even money is considered by more respondents who see executive elections at the local level as the most important. Thus, more respondents do not consider the program for their most important election at all kinds and all levels. More voters consider money politics only in the low level of elections and are less likely to consider money politics in the most important election.

## **Opportunity cost in commercial real estate: Noida and Gurgaon, India**

**Shiny Singh,**

Scholar, Aligarh School of Economics,  
Aligarh University, Uttar Pradesh  
&

**Dr. Shalini Sharma**

Scholar, Aligarh School of Economics,  
Aligarh University, Uttar Pradesh

### **Abstract**

All over the world, investing in real estate is still considered as one of the best options to invest. It allows a steady inflow of income in the form of rents, even in the times of rest from work, such as in the retirement phase. Among the two categories of real estate – Commercial and residential real estate, the estimated overall return in residential properties is around 3-4% per year, for commercial properties it is 8-10%. For this reason, the absence of occupancy in the commercial buildings can give rise to a high opportunity cost – the loss of rent not earned. This study is based on both primary and secondary data collection method on ready to supply A-grade buildings. Through this paper, we compare the opportunity cost associated with the vacancy rates of the buildings amongst the newly developed area and the developing area. We find out the gaps in occupancy between the two highly commercialized areas – Noida and Gurgaon, India. The knowledge of the demand for commercial real estate is through occupancy being the indicator. Finally, we test the validity of the Kuznets' infrastructural cycle in the case of A-grade buildings. The methodology using the cross-sectional data involves Kaplan Meier Estimator, regression, Oaxaca Blinder Decomposition and descriptive statistical methods. The results show that vacancy rates are higher in Gurgaon than in Noida with rates of 39% and 35% respectively. The vacancy rates are lower in the older area, and the survival rates are higher. The occupancy gap in the two areas is 4% out of which 17% is attributable to the preference of older area than the newer one. The physical characteristic of the building does not influence the occupancy in older area and solely depends on the area's specialization. In this case, the older area specializes in IT buildings; hence, its occupancy rate is higher.

## **Factors affecting students' accessibility and utilization of ICT in home economics education in University of Calabar**

**Gagu Narang**

Department of Special Education, University of Calabar, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

This study empirically focused on factors affecting students' accessibility and utilization of ICT in Home Economics Education in University of Calabar. To achieve the aim of this study, two specific objectives, two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated. The paper adopted descriptive survey design. The population for the study was 223 Home Economics students from three academic session of which 143 was sampled using stratified sampling method. A structured 4-point rating scale questionnaire which was duly validated by two experts in the field was used to collect data from the study. Data generated were analyzed using simple percentage while the two hypotheses were tested using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient analysis at .05 level of significance. Findings showed that all the eight items of the questionnaire were factors affecting students' accessibility and utilization of ICT in Home Economics Education in University of Calabar. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that both lecturers and students should provide a written report on how they have accessed and utilized computer and encouraging students to share their experiences in class as well as publishing the benefits of computer.

## **Testing role of HRM practices and organizational commitment on organizational performance with reference to seasonality in tourism employment**

**Hiran Nandan**

Associate Professor, School of Retail Management,  
Patil University, Pune

**&**

**Gita Chanda**

Assistant Professor, School of Hotel Management,  
Patil University, Pune

### **Abstract**

Travel and tourism is the biggest service industry internationally in terms of gross income and foreign exchange earnings. However, seasonality of tourism demand is one of the most consistent annoying issues which directly or indirectly affect the functioning of tourism industry. Seasonality in tourism has a profound impact on the management of human resources in organizations operating in a seasonal context. The present study explained and explored the role of HRM practices and organizational commitment on organizational performance as sales, profit and customer satisfaction. A structured and un-disguised questionnaire was developed and used to collect the primary data from 256 hotel units as respondents. Hypotheses were tested using ordinal regression analysis. Study delivered detailed insight on various elements used for analysis and revealed that not all HRM practices has positive effect on organizational performances like sales, profit and customer satisfaction. Likewise, not all organizational commitment parameters has positive effect on organizational sales performance. However, study confirms that all organizational commitment parameters has positive effect on organizational performances like profit and customer satisfaction.



## **Analytical Review of Pakistan-China Strategic Cooperation 1950-2017**

**Dr.Pallavi Kapooria**

Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management and Research, India

India

### **Abstract**

The present study is aimed to provide analytical review of Pak-China strategic cooperation starting from 1950 to 2017. Pakistan started her strategic relation soon after her independence in 1947 for overcoming her internal issues of survival, economic development and for creating balance of power in the region. Sino-Pak relations are one example to achieve goals of uplifting economic development and to create balance of power in the region. Bilateral ties remained very encouraging even from the start of Pak-China relations. However, bilateral ties touch to its heights in the decade of 1960s. After 1960s, bilateral relation turned to diplomatic relations because of changing world scenario i.e. cold war, terrorism, one china policy, change of world order. Still China helped Pakistan financial, technologically and helped her to develop her nuclear program. In 21<sup>st</sup> century, relations became broader and both the nations start helping each other to materialize their goals in diverse fields. One example is proposal and approval of CPEC which is expected to change the fate of both the country in future.

## **The analysis of the facilities locations and transportation activities in the supply chain management on firm's performance**

**Gebaw Goshme and Dibakar Dedecha**

1. Lecturer and Researcher at Department of Agricultural Economics Bule Hora University, Ethiopia
2. Assistant Professor and Researcher at Department of Animal and Range Science Bule Hora University, Ethiopia

### **Abstract**

The main objective of this paper is to study the effect of facility location and transportation factors in the supply chain management practice on firms' performance. To realize the specified objective of the paper data were gathered from 196 respondents in seven companies operating under three different types of industries operating in Ethiopia. Before applying Confirmatory Factor Analysis in AMOS, explanatory factor analyses were made by principal components analysis in SPSS to prove whether the respondents correctly understand and filled the survey. Further, reliability and validity test were made and proved that the results are satisfactory to proceed. To answer the research objective three hypotheses proposed and tested by structural equation modelling (SEM). The result indicates that facility location and transportation factors in the supply chain management have direct and significant effects on organizational performance. Further, the result also show the existence of indirect effects of location factors on firms performance when transportation factors acts as intermediary variable between facility location and organizational performance. In general, the result of this study theoretically fill the gap of literature in the specified area of study in developing countries; and practically the result allows the companies under considerations to use the result of the study to improve current performance and to use the result as inputs in planning locations decisions in case of business expansion or new business development. The novel contribution of this study is its examination of the effects of facility locations decisions and transportation activities in integrating supply chain activities and leading to higher organizational performance; and the mediating effects of transportation between facility location and organizational performance.