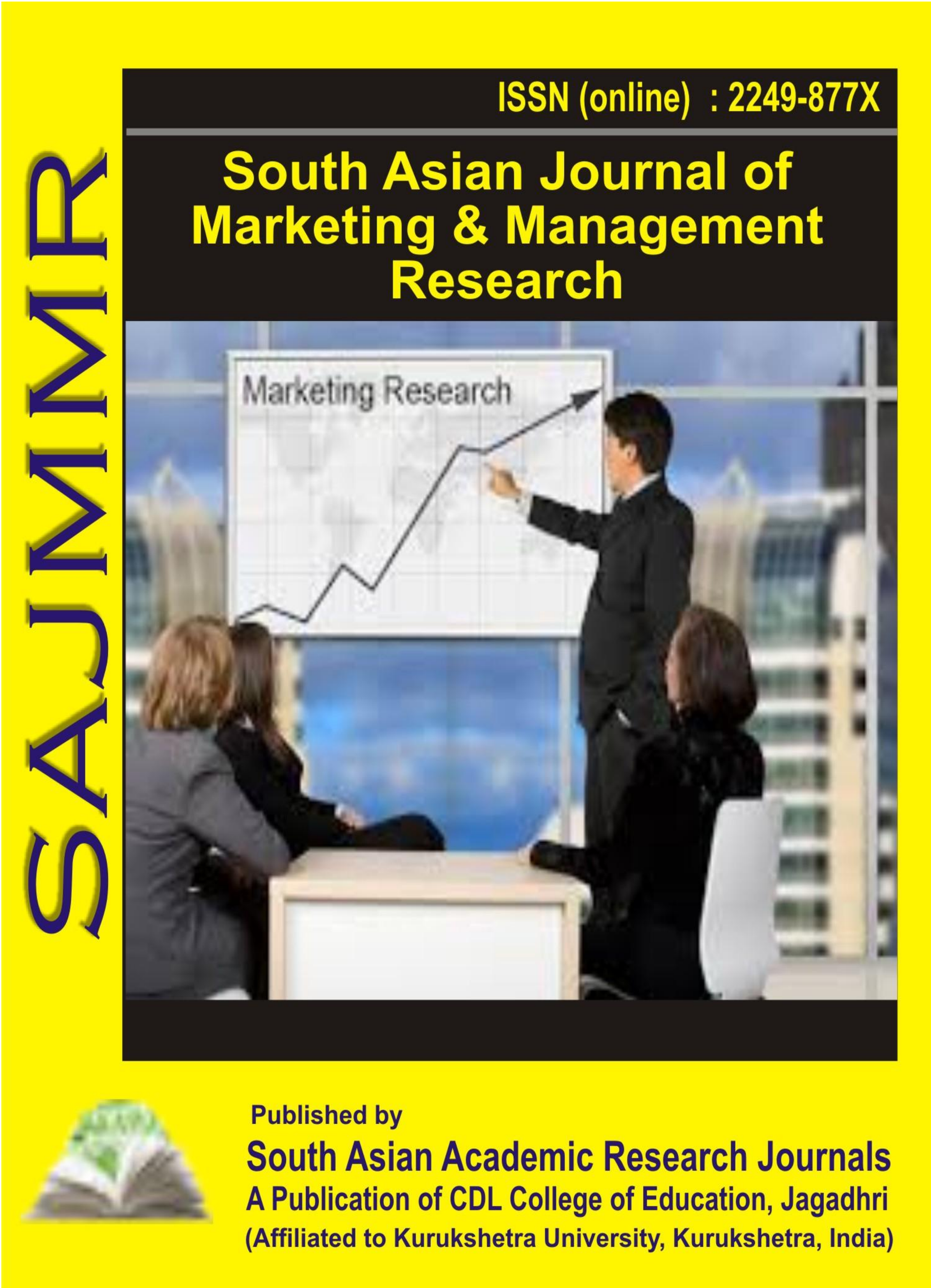
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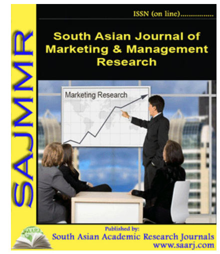

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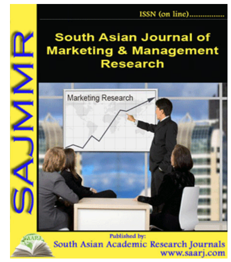

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"TO STUDY THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED BY USING RATIO ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE"

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ABSTRACT

The Steel Authority of India Ltd. is one of the seven Maharatana companies and the leading steel producer in India. It has its plants and sub-units situated all across the country with major presence in the eastern and central regions of the country. The company is eminently the largest producer of iron ore and it has the second largest mines network in the country. This research study is based on secondary data. Ratio analysis technique was used by considering last five years annual reports. The purpose of this research paper was to find out the financial condition of the company, compare the historical performance and current financial condition of the company. The methodology adopted for the study was Ratio analysis and cash flow statement of the company. The trend of these ratios over time is studied to check whether they are improving or deteriorating. Usually, a high inventory (stock) turnover indicates efficient management of inventory because more frequently the stocks are sold, the lesser amount of money is required to finance the inventory. The goal is to have a working capital ratio higher than zero. A negative working capital ratio means a company, if it had to pay off all its creditors today, could not do so. The Company paid interim dividend @ 17.5% of the paid-up equity share capital during the year. Company can increase their current assets or try to reduce current liabilities like loan up to 1 year. Company can utilize its raw materials effectively and efficiently.

KEYWORDS: *Financial Position, Annual Report, Ratio Analysis Etc.*

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SELECTING DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL COMPETITORS INFLUENCE THE RISK LEVEL OF VIET NAM TELECOMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

This research shows marketing factors such as business competitors could affect business market risk, from a quantitative point of view. Using a two (2) factors model, this research paper estimates the impacts of not only the size of firms' competitors, but also leverage in the telecommunication and education industry, on the market risk of 18 listed companies in this category. This paper founds out that the risk dispersion level in this sample study could be minimized in case the competitor size is approximately the same (measured by equity beta var of 0,283) and leverage down to 20%.Beside, the emprical research findings show us that when financial leverage increases up to 30%, max asset beta value decreases from 0,393 to 0,386 in case the size of competitor doubles or slightly smaller. Last but not least, this paper illustrates calculated results that might give proper recommendations to relevant governments and institutions in re-evaluating their policies during and after the financial crisis 2007-2011.

KEYWORDS: *Risk Management, Competitive Firm Size, Market Risk, Asset And Equity Beta, Education And Telecommunication Industry*

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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENGT OF FRUITS: A CASE STUDY ON MARKETING CHANNELS OF MANGO IN BIDAR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA.

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ABSTRACT:-

In the Era of stimulating growth, economic development and ever growing purchasing power of Indian consumer and induction of National horticulture mission by government of India as horticulture is significantly contributing to the Indian GDP and is planned to double the production of horticulture crops. What is required is the review, explore and channelize and have a good market structure essential for the success of the programs implemented by the government which are designed for uplift of population in whole. Indian market is dominated by unorganized retailing due to which there is heavy loss and escalation in the prices of commodities. This study is focused on determining the existence of different supply chains in the Bidar district of Karnataka involved in marketing of mangoes. The study is conducted by the structured questionnaires' for the different intermediaries. It involve knowing the existing marketing chains in the district, Problem faced by the intermediaries involved in the marketing of mangoes and fruits in general and the value addition to the products, post-harvest facilities present in the district involvement of the APMC for fruit marketing and its reach and profit to the famers. There is no post-harvest facility and separate APMC regulated fruit market, co-operative marketing facility is not there and involvement of intermediaries is escalating he price of the produce and producers share in consumer price is very less.

KEYWORDS: *Bidar, Fruit Chain, Marketing, , Supply Chain Management.*

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