

AR17

Set -02

Code: 17MBA3007

**ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI
(AUTONOMOUS)**

II MBA III Semester Regular Examinations, November-2018

Investment Management

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 60

**Answer Five questions
All questions carry EQUAL marks
Question No. 8 is Compulsory**

1. Briefly explain the differences between Investment, Speculation and Gambling?
2. Explain the concept of efficient frontier in the context of portfolio selection?
3. Describe a key economic variable that an investor must monitor as a part of Fundamental Analysis?
4. Review the growth of Mutual funds in the last decade with context to Indian Scenario?
5. Distinguish between Sharpe and Treynor model of Performance Evaluation?
6. What is interest rate risk of a bond? Explain how the risk arises?
7. Explain the computation process of Security Market Indexes choosing to Indexes as examples?
8. A portfolio is constituted with four securities having the following characteristics:

Security	Return(per cent)	Proportion of investment
P	17.5	0.15
Q	24.8	0.25
R	15.7	0.45
S	21.3	0.15

Calculate the expected return of the portfolio.

AR17

Code: 17MBA3009

SET-I

ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI
(AUTONOMOUS)

II MBA III Semester Regular Examinations, November, 2018

STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 60

Answer Five questions
All questions carry EQUAL marks
Question No. 8 is Compulsory

1. Define Strategic HRM and explain the role of HR strategies in enhancing firm performance.
2. Identify and discuss major strategic choices/issues considered by organization in deciding about investment in training and development activities
3. Explain the role of Total Quality Management(TQM) in managing change and organization development(OD)
4. Discuss 'compensation dimensions' and explain approaches of international compensation
5. Explain the importance of Training and Development in maintaining international staff and also the strategies to be followed in designing such training program
6. Explain the term 'strategic alliance' and how it is useful to gain competitive advantage. How an alliance is evaluated in HR perspective.
7. Describe the Strategic Partner Model with the help of David Ulrich model and business partnering.

8. CASE STUDY:

Mergers and Acquisitions

In the past, the decision criteria for mergers and acquisitions were typically based on considerations such as the strategic fit of the merged organizations, financial criteria, and operational criteria. Mergers and acquisitions were often conducted without much regard for the human resource issues that would be faced when the organizations were joined. As a result, several undesirable effects on the organizations' human resources commonly occurred. Nonetheless, competitive conditions favor mergers and acquisitions and they remain a frequent occurrence. Examples of mergers among some of the largest companies include the following: Honeywell and Allied Signal, British Petroleum and Amoco, Exxon and Mobil, Lockheed and Martin, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, SBC and Pacific Telesis, America Online and Time Warner, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, Daimler-Benz and Chrysler, Ford and Volvo, and Bank of America and Nations Bank.

Layoffs often accompany mergers or acquisitions, particularly if the two organizations are from the same industry. In addition to layoffs related to redundancies, top managers of acquiring firms may terminate some competent employees because they do not fit in with the new culture of the merged organization or because their loyalty to the new management may be suspect. The desire for a good fit with the cultural objectives of the new organization and loyalty are understandable. However, the depletion of the stock of human resources deserves serious consideration, just as with physical resources. Unfortunately, the way that mergers and acquisitions have been carried out has often conveyed a lack of concern for human resources. A sense of this disregard is revealed in the following observation:

Post combination integration strategies vary from such “love and marriage” tactics in truly collaborative mergers to much more hostile “rape and pillage” strategies in raids and financial takeovers. Yet, as a cursory scan of virtually any newspaper or popular business magazine readily reveals, the simple fact is that the latter are much more common than the former.

The cumulative effects of these developments often cause employee morale and loyalty to decline, and feelings of betrayal may develop. Nonetheless, such adverse consequences are not inevitable. A few companies, such as Cisco Systems, which has made over 50 acquisitions, are very adept in handling the human resource issues associated with these actions. An example of one of Cisco’s practices is illustrative. At Cisco Systems, no one from an acquired firm is laid off without the personal approval of Cisco’s CEO as well as the CEO of the firm that was acquired.

QUESTIONS

- a) Investigate the approach that Cisco Systems has used in its many successful acquisitions. What are some of the human resource practices that have made its acquisitions successful?
- b) If human resources are a major source of competitive advantage and the key determinant of an organization’s ability to pursue a given strategy, why have the human resource aspects of mergers and acquisitions been ignored or handled poorly in so many instances in the past?

AR16

Code: 16MBA3008

SET-I

ADITYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT, TEKKALI
(AUTONOMOUS)

II MBA III Semester Supplementary Examinations, November, 2018

STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 60

Answer Five questions
All questions carry EQUAL marks
Question No. 8 is Compulsory

1. Define Strategic HRM and explain the role of HR strategies in enhancing firm performance.
2. Identify and discuss major strategic choices/issues considered by organization in deciding about investment in training and development activities
3. Explain the role of Total Quality Management(TQM) in managing change and organization development(OD)
4. Discuss 'compensation dimensions' and explain approaches of international compensation
5. Explain the importance of Training and Development in maintaining international staff and also the strategies to be followed in designing such training program
6. Explain the term 'strategic alliance' and how it is useful to gain competitive advantage. How an alliance is evaluated in HR perspective.
7. Describe the Strategic Partner Model with the help of David Ulrich model and business partnering.

8. CASE STUDY:

Mergers and Acquisitions

In the past, the decision criteria for mergers and acquisitions were typically based on considerations such as the strategic fit of the merged organizations, financial criteria, and operational criteria. Mergers and acquisitions were often conducted without much regard for the human resource issues that would be faced when the organizations were joined. As a result, several undesirable effects on the organizations' human resources commonly occurred. Nonetheless, competitive conditions favor mergers and acquisitions and they remain a frequent occurrence. Examples of mergers among some of the largest companies include the following: Honeywell and Allied Signal, British Petroleum and Amoco, Exxon and Mobil, Lockheed and Martin, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, SBC and Pacific Telesis, America Online and Time Warner, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, Daimler-Benz and Chrysler, Ford and Volvo, and Bank of America and Nations Bank.

Layoffs often accompany mergers or acquisitions, particularly if the two organizations are from the same industry. In addition to layoffs related to redundancies, top managers of acquiring firms may terminate some competent employees because they do not fit in with the new culture of the merged organization or because their loyalty to the new management may be suspect. The desire for a good fit with the cultural objectives of the new organization and loyalty are understandable. However, the depletion of the stock of human resources deserves serious consideration, just as with physical resources. Unfortunately, the way that mergers and acquisitions have been carried out has often conveyed a lack of concern for human resources. A sense of this disregard is revealed in the following observation:

Post combination integration strategies vary from such “love and marriage” tactics in truly collaborative mergers to much more hostile “rape and pillage” strategies in raids and financial takeovers. Yet, as a cursory scan of virtually any newspaper or popular business magazine readily reveals, the simple fact is that the latter are much more common than the former.

The cumulative effects of these developments often cause employee morale and loyalty to decline, and feelings of betrayal may develop. Nonetheless, such adverse consequences are not inevitable. A few companies, such as Cisco Systems, which has made over 50 acquisitions, are very adept in handling the human resource issues associated with these actions. An example of one of Cisco’s practices is illustrative. At Cisco Systems, no one from an acquired firm is laid off without the personal approval of Cisco’s CEO as well as the CEO of the firm that was acquired.

QUESTIONS

- a) Investigate the approach that Cisco Systems has used in its many successful acquisitions. What are some of the human resource practices that have made its acquisitions successful?
- b) If human resources are a major source of competitive advantage and the key determinant of an organization’s ability to pursue a given strategy, why have the human resource aspects of mergers and acquisitions been ignored or handled poorly in so many instances in the past?