

Business 2020 : Issues & Challenges

International Conference, 16th April 2016



Editors

**Dr. Arjita Jain
Dr. Murlidhar Dhanawade**



**National Centre for Rural Development
NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies**

Approved by A.I.C.T.E., New Delhi, Government of Maharashtra & Affiliated to University of Mumbai



National Centre for Rural Development (NCRD)
NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies

Business 2020: Issues & Challenges

Chief Editor

Dr. Tandon Kamal

Editors

Dr. Arjita Jain

Dr. Murlidhar Dhanawade

Review Board

Dr. Satyendra Singh

Dr. Milind Joshi

Dr. Chandrahans Chavan

Prof. J.C. Sharma

Prof. Arun Sekhri

© NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies, Nerul, Navi Mumbai

Business 2020: Issues & Challenges

No part of this publication should be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording and/or otherwise without the prior written permission of the editors and publishers.

ISBN : 978-93-5254-816-3

Disclaimer

The authors are solely responsible for the contents of the papers compiled in this volume. The publisher or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editors or publisher to avoid discrepancies in future.

Published by

NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies

Plot No.93/93A, Sector 19, Near Seawoods Railway Station

Nerul (East), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400706

Phone No.: 022-2770 2282, 2771 5308, 2771 2335

Web: www.ncrdsims.edu.in, Email: ncrdconference@gmail.com

Typeset & Printed by

Shreeji Stationery & Print

Shop No.I-1, Neighbourhood Shopping

Complex, Plot No.10/11, Nerul [W]

Navi Mumbai - 400706

Phone No.: 022 -27719751

Email: shreeji.print2013@gmail.com

INDEX

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
SECTION I : HUMAN RESOURCE		
1.	Human Resource Management and Job Analysis : Case Study of Coca Cola <i>Dr. Suryakant Lasune</i>	1 - 4
2.	Need of Knowledge Management in an Organisation <i>Dr. Pooja Arora</i>	5 - 8
3.	The Challenges in Talent Acquisition for HR in Hospitality Industry – A Study of Hotels in Pune, India <i>Yogita Sanjay Sadre, Dr. Arjita Jain</i>	9 - 12
4.	Depression an Imbalance in Neurotransmitters and its Processing with Reward and Punishment <i>Zueina S. Pereira</i>	13 - 15
5.	Relation Between Leadership and Cross – Cultural Aspect: Is Leadership Affected by Cross – Culture Aspect? <i>Rupali (Behl) Bhagat, Varun Bhagat, Dr. Arjita Jain</i>	16 - 18
6.	Human Resource Information System – Merging HR Activities with Information Technology <i>Sunil Saxena, Rabindra KR Singh</i>	19 - 21
7.	Green HRM : Go Green and Stay Ahead <i>Chandrashekhar K. Ghogare</i>	22 - 27
8.	Recent and Future Trends in HR <i>Janhavi Rao</i>	28 - 31
9.	Unraveling the Academic Leadership in Higher Education <i>Rachana K.M.</i>	32 - 35
10.	Gamification in Recruitment: Game Mechanics in Non-Game Activities <i>Radhika Kiran Kumar, Puja Patil</i>	36 - 38
11.	Talent Acquisition: Issues and Challenges <i>Silpy Gupta, Dr. Rajinder Aurora</i>	39 - 43
12.	Negative Emotions : The Mother of Stress <i>Adarsh Mitra Verma</i>	44 - 48
13.	Strategies for Negotiation : A Different Approach <i>S. Rajagopalan</i>	49 - 51
SECTION II : MARKETING		
14.	Status of Carbon Trading and its Relevance in Indian Markets: A Current Scenario <i>Shashikant N. Sawant</i>	52 - 55
15.	Social Media Marketing: Strategies and Applications <i>Sameer Patil</i>	56 - 58
16.	E-Marketing– With Special Reference to India <i>Asha S. Chhawchharia, Dr. Priyanka Dipak Bhamare</i>	59 - 63
17.	FDI in Retail Sector : Challenges and Issues <i>Hemal Vora</i>	64 - 67
18.	Tower Sharing in India – The Way Forward <i>Priyanka Kumari</i>	68 - 71
19.	Social- Ethical Issues in Advertising <i>Renu Vijay Verma</i>	72 - 75

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
20.	Marketing and Customer Relationship Management <i>Asha S. Chhawchharia</i>	76 - 79
21.	Impact of N-Commerce in 2020 <i>Nawaz Hamdulay</i>	80 - 82
SECTION III : FINANCE		
22.	FDI- Issues and Challenges in India <i>Neelesh Shashikant Morajkar</i>	83 - 87
23.	Role of Microfinance in Global Social Leap <i>Asha Antony, Dr. K. Amutha</i>	88 - 91
24.	Go Green through Green Banking <i>Shilpa Kankonkar, Nandini Sanjay Desai</i>	92 - 97
25.	Gold Monetisation – A Roadmap for Future Growth in India <i>Julie Saxena</i>	98 - 101
26.	FDI in Insurance Sector <i>Asif Baig</i>	102 - 106
27.	Micro Finance: It's Application and Present Status in the State of Goa <i>Gayatri J. Behare</i>	107 - 110
28.	A Study on the Use of Decision Support Tools/Algorithms Trading in Stock Market in India <i>Ranjana Singh, Dr. Arjita Jain</i>	111 - 113
SECTION IV: GENERAL MANAGEMENT		
29.	Implementing Strategies in the Corn Industry in Jaliscoameca : An Industry Based Theoretical Approach <i>Dr. José G. Vargas-Hernández</i>	114 - 119
30.	Making Management Concepts Interesting to Learn through Indian Traditional Games <i>Hemangi Ingale</i>	120 - 122
31.	Competitiveness, Sustainability and TQM <i>Rajiv Prabhakar Wad</i>	123 - 125
32.	Application of Nanotechnology in Food Industry <i>Kalpana T Koregaonkar</i>	126 - 128
33.	Internet Versus Library <i>Rajshree Ravi Autade</i>	129 - 133
34.	Productivity Management in Organization <i>Viral Desai</i>	134 - 138
35.	Climate Change – Issues and Challenges Green Technologies- A Sunrise Segment in 2020 <i>Kiran Kothare</i>	139 - 143
36.	A Study to Examine Expanding Businesses – Its Nature and Challenges <i>Smriti Verma</i>	144 - 147

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
SECTION V: TECHNOLOGY & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT		
37.	Strategies to Reduce Cyber Crimes in India <i>Dr. Dipak Bhamare, Dr. Ramchandra Pawar</i>	148 - 152
38.	Different Areas of Networking along with their Architecture <i>Manoj Sahebrao Desale, Dr. Ashok Narayan Patil</i>	153 - 155
39.	Semantic Web and Its Technologies <i>Saloni Shanker, Dr. Ganesh Kumar</i>	156 - 159
40.	Green Computing : A Latest Trend in Technology <i>Amruta M. Palve, Dr. Murlidhar Dhanawade</i>	160 - 162
41.	Virtualization is Impact on Object Oriented Programming Principles with Effectiveness in E-Learning <i>Kishor Babulal Mahajan, Dr. Ashok Narayan Patil</i>	163 - 164
42.	Probabilistic Independence Virtualization Database with NOSQL Database System Analysis in Bigdata <i>Kiran Gurbani</i>	165 - 169
43.	Cloud Based E-Learning for Disabled Student in Rural Area <i>Jagdish Ramesh Kute, Dr. Ashok Narayan Patil</i>	170 - 172
44.	Role of OWL (Web Ontology Language) in Semantic Web <i>Surabhi Shanker, Dr. Ganesh Kumar</i>	173 - 177
45.	Introduction to Modern Approaches and Foundation of Artificial Intelligence <i>Yogesh Bhaurao Desale, Dr. Ashok Narayan Patil</i>	178 - 181
46.	The Review on Information Security: Need of Today's World <i>Sameer Patil, Nilaxi Chari</i>	182 - 184
47.	Blue Eyes Technology <i>Nandini Nilesh Kadam</i>	185 - 187
48.	Review Paper: Concept of Big Data <i>Vijaya Bohare</i>	188 - 191
49.	Precision Agriculture Architectural Design and its Implementation Challenges in India <i>Shajil Kumar P.A.</i>	192 - 195
50.	Brain Fingerprinting Technology <i>Apeksha Shirke</i>	196 - 199
51.	E-College Campus Architecture Using Cloud Computing <i>Pallavi Devendra Tawde</i>	200 - 203
52.	Security Issues in WBAN <i>Smita S. Sawant</i>	204 - 207
53.	Pattern Mining for Zero Day Vulnerability <i>Gokul Choudhary</i>	208 - 211
54.	Raspberry-Pi for Enhancing Power Management <i>Aniket Arun Bhilare, Jayalekshmi K.R.</i>	212 - 214
55.	Opportunities and Challenges of Emerging E-Governance in Rural India <i>Sana Shams Chougale, Firoz Ahmed Pasha, Pragati Goel</i>	215 - 217
56.	Custom ROM – A Prominent Aspects of Android <i>Vivek Pai, Megha Wankhede</i>	218 - 221
57.	Review of Biometric Systems <i>Rohan Jakhade, Zoya Pathan, Pragati Goel</i>	222 - 225

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
58.	Web Base Voting System using Eye Retina Scanning <i>Vighanesh Mandavkar, Asitkumar Chaurasia, Sagar Thakare</i>	226 - 228
59.	Comparative Study of Existing Load Balancing Techniques in Cloud Computing <i>Soni Dubey, Rujuta Padte, Deepali Shah</i>	229 - 233
60.	E-Waste Management <i>Abhijit Nair, Yogesh Bijagare, Rahul Wantmure</i>	234 - 236
61.	E-Commerce and M-Commerce in India <i>Nawaz Hamdulay</i>	237 - 240
62.	Benefits of Fog Computing in Information Security <i>Asthma Dhanse, Abhishek Choubey, Pragati Goel</i>	241 - 243
63.	Radio Frequency Identification Detector <i>Madhav Mishra, Seema Singh</i>	244 - 247

ABSTRACT

Prime ob
resource
Cola and
of most h
function
managen
resource
perform
Job An
recruitm
remains
of JobA
employe
gatherin
human
are per
jobs. U
shared
approv
organiz
which
the jo
knowle
job. Jo
and ho
HR ac
selecti
assess
compe
within
progr
oppo
comp

Keyw

NTR

Job a
proce
invol
the
organ

THE CHALLENGES IN TALENT ACQUISITION FOR HR IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY – A STUDY OF HOTELS IN PUNE, INDIA

Yogita Sadre

Ph.D. Student, PAHER University, Rajasthan
Associate Professor, AJMVPS Institute of Hotel
Management and Catering Technology, Ahmednagar

Dr. Arjita Jain

Research Guide: PAHER University, Rajasthan
Professor, NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management
Studies, Navi Mumbai

ABSTRACT

The field of Human Resource management (HR) in the hospitality sector is experiencing frequent pressures for change due to increase in competition. The role of HR head has become crucial in building a talent company. The trend has been shifted in favor of millennial employees. Therefore today, talent management, talent planning and talent acquisition has become more significant. There is a considerable competition for the best people with human resource management concentrating on talent management and recruitment.

Talent acquisition has been there for a long time, but is a newly developing practice. Hotels are reconsidering their recruitment strategies and are looking to align talent acquisition with business outcomes. This research sought to study the challenges in talent acquisition for HR in the hospitality industry.

The research is focused on four star and five star hotels in Pune. Many of these hotels are operating finest brands of international hotel chains. The study is based on data collection through interviewing HR managers of hotels and secondary data from literature review, interviews of HR managers of hotels published in hotel magazines and websites.

Findings indicated that, the HR in hospitality industry is facing substantial challenges in talent acquisition in the form of existence of several international brands, fierce competition for the best people at the same time and high turnover.

Keywords: Hospitality Industry, Talent Management, Talent Acquisition, Millennial Employees.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a phenomenal growth in the hospitality industry in India. The field of human resource management in hospitality sector is experiencing frequent pressure for change due to increase in competition. The role of HR has become crucial in building a talent company¹.

There is a huge demand for hospitality graduates who are trained for working in hotel industry. But due to the facts such as long working hours, shift patterns of duties, lack of career structure in hospitality industry, and low salary, employees as well as employable graduates are

opting to work in other areas such as call centers, facility management etc. In this situation, recruitment has become a challenging task for the hotel. To change this scenario, HR has taken the leapfrog from being 'administrative supporters' to 'business partners' working closely towards the development and evolution of human capital².

Organizations needed to strive more than ever for directing their employees to the common vision of the company to establish long term co-operation.^{14} Being a part of service based and customer oriented industry, the human capital is the greatest source of competitive advantage for any hospitality industry.³ In this context, Talent management, talent planning and talent acquisition has become more significant.

More than just recruiting the manpower, the trend is hiring the upcoming crop of millennial employees which is more global in their thinking, more invested in relationship building, and more willing to be flexible within the workplace; knowing these values, plus the many other traits held by millennial such as having passion, believing in accountability, and being achievement driven, will help HR professionals as they seek out productive employees to fill new roles.⁴ Today's organizations carry success stories based on its talent management strategies.^{13} In the present study, an attempt has been made to understand the challenges in the talent acquisition for HR in hospitality industry in Pune.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It is widely recognized that human resource plays a significant role for enhancing an organizations performance and effectiveness^{5}. Having a right talent at right time is of great importance for any organization. In present environment, businesses wants to hire, develop and maintain extraordinary talent to endure competition. Talent management, therefore, is fast gaining top priority for organizations across the world^{1}. Having a talented workforce and retaining them is on the priority for the organizations. Hospitality industry is not the exception for that.

Talent management is one of the primary management tool for 21st century human asset management^{12} because the significant resource for firms competing in this century is no longer land, capital and other tangible assets but the human

and maximize the benefits associated with the current technological boom {3} Being able to hire the best employees as efficiently as possible becomes more and more critical within the Hospitality industry.

According to DK Ribfia Jain, attracting qualified talent is the crucial first step in talent management cycle. Jobs are plenty, finding the right candidate is the challenge{9} A correct approach of talent acquisition can benefit the organizations to overcome the problems of employee turnover. Thus in the scenario of dynamic technological transformation, global mergers and acquisition, effective talent acquisition has great prominence

Talent acquisition as defined by Deloitte is 'a strategic approach in identifying attracting and onboarding top talent to efficiently and effectively meet dynamic business needs' In order to gain a competitive advantage organizations must adopt a new approach that focus less on filling positions quickly and more on aligning talent acquisition with the business

The practice of merely filling up open positions has been replaced with talent acquisition which is more concerned with search for talented individuals that will provide in the whole business success. The approach of talent acquisition is acquiring/getting high performance group from the competitors has greater prominence. With better talent acquisition and development, employee engagement improves and so does the productivity {7}

To get right talent at the right time has become more challenging. Recruiters have extra pressure to have most effective and zero error while shortlisting applicants in candidate selection. It is crucial for all companies to develop a talent strategy that goes deep into the organization and is able to supply the talent to meet a changing business climate {11}

As companies increasingly compete on the basis of talent, their success will largely hinge on their ability to recruit, develop, deploy and retain skilled people at every level- from production employees and technicians to scientists and engineers to middle managers and executive leaders.{4} Multiple strategies are used today in order to accomplish many of the goals that we deem important for Talent Acquisition {10} Most hotels are forced to find new ways in which they are settling themselves apart from the vast competition.

Maximizing team engagement, motivation, and retention through due diligence in talent acquisition is vital in today's highly competitive environment{8} Employer branding has become a key strategy. {2}

Excellence in talent acquisition results from a combination of strategies, capabilities and enabling technologies

METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of research, the focus was on four star and five star hotels so as to facilitate comparisons in the hospitality sector. This approach was taken to ensure that the findings would be more relevant. After identifying the hotels, the study was carried out about the policies and strategies of hotel in talent acquisition through interviews. The result presented below includes details regarding importance of talent acquisition and challenges faced by hotels in talent acquisition.

This study was based on descriptive survey research design. A questionnaire was formulated for data collection. Primary data was collected from the answers given by the respondents. For the study the participants were selected through purposive sampling included human resource practitioners at each hotel as they deal with recruitment and selection and possessed appropriate information in the area of study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

With the entry of international hotel brands in the Indian industry across different categories, there is a need for all hotels to become more manpower efficient and reconsider their staffing requirement. This has reflected in the HR policies of most of the hotels.

Pune has seen a sudden burst in hotel development over the past few years, and there is more to come. Pune today is a true satellite city of Mumbai. The makeover of the city has received considerable impetus for the hospitality sector. Almost all the major domestic chains are present there and so are most of the international big brands such as Westin, Four Points by Sheraton, J.W. Marriot, Courtyard by Marriot, Hyatt Regency, Novotel, Orchid, Sun - n - Sand has made the presence in the city. The employment opportunities has increased. Acquiring the right talent at the right time is always a key focus in the hospitality industry.

Being in customer service business, hospitality industry relies heavily upon its human resources to achieve its competitive advantage. All the hotels in the sample strongly agrees that to attract suitable labour is a key challenge for the hospitality industry. The challenge they face is working out how to identify the highest quality talent, how to reach out to it and how to snap it up in the most effective way, without increasing overhead, before competitors beat them to it {6} With the newer hotels and brands entering the market, the human resource departments are adopting advanced strategies to attract the best talent. According to a recent survey by SHRM, 'Majority of HR managers had said that the talent management and improving leadership will be the most critical HR challenges for the future'. The HR managers in our sample believe that talent acquisition is a specialist job and has a strategic importance to the business. Carefully formulated long term strategies need to be worked out to hire best of the talent. The goal of talent management is to create a high-performance, sustainable organizations that meets its strategic

a priority and a long-term ply and not a transaction at the time of need. For them the quality of the people they hire directly determines the success of the organization. The hotels are looking at talent as a strategic objective.

The hospitality sector has been continuously seeing a high labour turnover. To overcome this loss, the hotels are formulating long term strategies for talent acquisition. Hotels want to hire the employees who believe in long term commitment and have desire to grow. The hotel in the sample particularly international brands emphasizes on hiring the talent who have potential to learn, evolve and grow with the company.

The hotel believe in hiring for attitudes. Right attitude and aptitude are very important factors considered for talent acquisition. In the present scenario, hospitality professional have multiple career options like BPOs, retail chains, multinational companies, facility management and so on. Having increased employment opportunities in hospitality industry, employees have become more confident in exploring new jobs. This has increased employee turnover and the work for the recruitment department. There is always a huge potential for highly talented resource and acquiring such talent has always been a challenge for hotel industry.

It is found that some international brands from the sample focus on talent acquisition with well-planned policies and strategies. It involved the practices like writing a job description, focus on internal and external recruitment, and carrying out background check. Hotels are emphasizing various issues such as reputation of the organization in the industry, employee value proposition, promotion opportunities to attract the employees. An employer brand represents the corporate identity to its current and prospective employees. It helps hotels to attract employees with high commitment, who are highly qualified, talented and trustworthy that becomes a critical aspect for the success of the business. International hotel brand are getting benefit of these factors during talent acquisition. An international hotel brand from our sample has been found using time tested strategy to recruit employees which is super headed by its own staff who know the hotel best. The management believes that everyone at the hotel should be involved in attracting talent to the company.

Hotels in our sample are facing volatility as another challenge in talent acquisition. Today's talent is more demanding than ever. Their focus is on projects versus jobs. Today's candidates have more access to employer information than ever before. Organizations are now open book, and candidates can easily get a clear picture of the culture of the organization. Maintaining a brand image has become very crucial for hotels to attract talented candidates. Candidates want the job search experience to be easy and immediate. The hotels are facing talent sourcing challenges. If managers are focusing on recruiting employees rather than finding the right talent, they are limiting their scope. In a newly competitive and faster moving

world, delays in hiring may cause the hotels to loose literally every top candidate. Reducing time to hire is one of the most difficult tasks within recruiting. The recruiters need to maintain its speed capacity. Use of networking and social and media interaction has brought the transformation in employee recruiting and hotel are getting benefitted due to this.

The strategies used by few hotels in our sample varied. These hotels believe in acquiring talent that are sincere and hard working as well as knowledgeable and they believe in grooming them for a work culture after joining them. According to them, these employees tend to stay with the hotel for a longer duration.

FINDINGS

The shift is observed from merely recruitment to the talent acquisition in hospitality industry. The hotels are looking for upcoming crop of millennial employees. From the findings it can be revealed that hotels are now employing 'talent Acquisition' specialist and training them to recruit high performing groups from competitors. Hotel are using mixed talent acquisition strategies to appeal and employ top candidates. The emphasis is on employer branding which has been found to be beneficial to attract top talent.

Though compensation is one of the key factor in attracting talent, an organizations culture plays a very important role in attracting talent towards the organization. Thus developing the right culture is an important concern for the hotels to attract talent. Recruitment for the hotels now is not just to fill the numbers, but to match the right competencies to the right kind of jobs

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the current study was to highlight the challenges faced by HR in hospitality industry in talent acquisition. The hospitality industry is facing substantial challenges in talent acquisition in the scenario of existence of several international brands and considerable competition for the best people. Hotels are using multiple strategies and techniques to make talent acquisition effective. Attracting, developing and keeping employees is their top priority. Many hotels are enforced to find new ways in which they are setting themselves apart from immense competition. The trend in talent acquisition has been observed in shift towards use of new-age procedures, tools, use of technology and attracting and hiring millennial employees. Hotels are looking at talent as strategic objective and lot of organizations are now becoming purpose driven, to attract talent.

END NOTES

1. see <http://www.peoplematters.in/article/2015/11/23>
2. see http://www.internationalseminar.org/XIII_AIS/AIS/

TS%205'24.%20Mr.%20Anuj%20Kumar.pdf

3. see www.fhrai.com April 2014
4. see <http://www.cobizmag.com/articles/hr-trends-to-watch-in-2014>
5. see http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/hospitality-sector-clos_b_8089006.html?section=india
6. http://www.koltin.com/pdfs/KCG-Talent_Acquisition.pdf
7. see <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/fhw/cover-story-fhw/the-challenges-of-talent-retention/104340/>

REFERENCES

1. Bhatnagar J. (2007). "Talent Management Strategy of Employee Engagement in Indian ITES Employees: Key to Retention", *Employee Relations*, Vol.29, No.6, pp. 640-663.
2. Brewster, C., Sparrow, P. and Harris, H. (2005), "Towards a new model of globalizing HRM", *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, Vol. 16 No. 6, pp. 949-70.
3. Cappelli, P. (2008) Talent management for the Twenty-First Century. *Harvard Business Review*, pp 74-81.
4. HeidM. C. (2007), "Its 2012, Do you know where the talent is?", *Financial Executive*.
5. Huselid, M.A. (1995), "The impact of human resource management practices on turnover, productivity and corporate financial performance", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 38, pp. 635-72.
6. Kohli G. (2013), "Talent Acquisition Latest Trends", *Paripex-Indian Journal of Research*, Vol.3, Issue 4, pp. 223-226.
7. Manimala M. and Bhati A. (2011), "Talent Acquisition and Retention in Social Enterprises: Innovation in HR Strategies", *Working Paper No.328, at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore*
8. Manimala M. and Bhati A. (2011), "Talent Acquisition and Retention in Social Enterprises: Innovation in HR Strategies", *Working Paper No.328, at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore*
9. Parthasarathy M. and Pingle S. (2014), "Study of Talent Acquisition Practices- A Review on Global Perspective", *International Journal of Emerging Research in Management & Technology*, Vol.3, Issue 11, pp.80-85.
10. Parthasarathy M. and Pingle S. (2014), "Study of Talent Acquisition Practices- A Review on Global Perspective", *International Journal of Emerging Research in Management & Technology*, Vol.3, Issue 11, pp.80-85.
11. Srivastava P. and Bhatnagar J. (2008), "Talent Acquisition due Diligence Leading to High Employee Engagement: Case of Motorola India MDB", *Industrial and Commercial Training*, Vol. 40, No. 5, pp. 253-260.
12. Tiwari U. and Shrivastava D. (2013), "Strategies nad Practices of Talent Management and Their Impact on Employee Retention and Effectiveness". *The International Journal of Management*, Vol.2, Issue 4, pp.1-10.
13. Venkatesh J., Dhibiya P., Thenmozhi S. and Gandhi S. (2014), "Changing Dynamics of Talent Acquisition- A Tool for Managing Business Teams" *International Journal of Business and Administration Research Review*, Vol.1, Issue 6, pp.1-6.
14. Yalcin V., Pelin V. and Abdullah A., "The Effects of Using Talent Management With Performance Evaluation System Over Employee Commitment", 8th *International Strategic Management Conference*, Turkey.

23-2016020



ISBN: 978-93-5254-816-3



978-93-5254-816-3



National Centre for Rural Development (NCRD)
NCRD's Sterling Institute of Management Studies

Plot No.93/93A, Sector 19, Near Seawoods Railway Station

Nerul (East), Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400706

Tel. No.: 022-2770 2282, 2771 5308, 2771 2335

Website: www.ncrdsims.edu.in, E-mail: director@ncrdsims.edu.in

₹. 1000/-