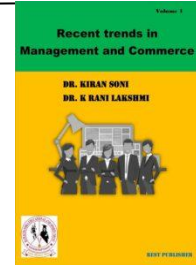




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## **Evaluation of Economic Analysis for Business using WPM Method**

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**Abstract.** Economic Analysis for Business utilising economic research to evaluate costs and benefits. To assist in better resource allocation, initiatives are first ranked according to their economic viability. It seeks to examine how a project will affect welfare. In all the studies mentioned above, the best predictions of the variables are considered to be a linear function of their lagged values under the premise that first differences of the log of GNP follow a linear stationary process. By studying the effects of specifying that the first differences of observed series follow a non-linear stationary process rather than a linear stationary process, I offer a modest alternative to the methods to volatility that are currently in vogue. Economic analysis is the study of costs and benefits to determine whether a project, business opportunity, occasion, or other topic is viable. In other words, it entails figuring out, assessing, and contrasting costs and advantages. There are also a number of noteworthy comments. In this study, a fairly straightforward method for modeling regime shifts is suggested. An automaton's parameters are seen as the outcome of a discrete-state process. For instance, a fixed series' average growth rate may experience periodic, discrete fluctuations. In-stead of explicitly viewing these changes, the economist is expected to make probabilistic assumptions about when they happened based on the observed behavior of the series. In the publication, a method for calculating such probabilistic inferences is presented in the form of an iterative nonlinear filter. The filter offers a basis for forecasting future values of the series and permits an estimate of population parameters using the maximum likelihood method. This paper is a weighted product for solving the routing decision problem Model (WPM) is used. Every Dynamically assign weights to criteria This proposed scheme Considers the relevant valuation method for Original number of observations, High-quality observations, Number of economies, Average number of high-quality observations per economy, Economies with four or more high quality observations. Original number of observations, High-quality observations, Number of economies, Average number of high-quality observations per economy, Economies with four or more high quality observations. Our data, Field (1989b), Jain (1975), Paukert (1973). High-quality observations get the first rank whereas the Average number of high-quality observations per economy is having the Lowest rank.

**Keywords:** MCDM, Economic Principles, Potential Objections to raising fines, Weight Product Method

### **Introduction**

Many papers in the volume "A New Approach to the Econometric Analysis of Nonstationary Time Series and Business Cycles" characterize and explain business-cycle fluctuations using Markov transition models (MSMs). This empirical research is primarily driven by the idea that recessions and expansions are distinct phases or regimes that fundamentally asymmetrically characterize economic swings. This framework has emerged as a significant alternative to the linear, autocorrelation framework since the calculated parameters of relatively straightforward MSM requirements reflect several well-known facts about the business cycle. The nature of the conduct from which the fault results will typically determine the application of fault liability. For instance, strict liability rules often hold an employer liable if an employee commits a tort in the normal course of business. The employer is not accountable if the tort happens outside the "scope of employment," nonetheless, lacking unusual circumstances. This "purpose of employment condition" essentially excludes an employee's "personal" tort by limiting vicarious responsibility for torts to "what is deemed one of the typical risks of the business." The practical utility of the majority of applied research articles that have been published in the business, finance, and economics literature so far has been constrained by methodological or statistical issues. Although statistical issues are not exclusive to the fields of economics or finance, it may be anticipated that they will arise more frequently in these fields due to the nature of the data and the material. We concentrate on the demise of a particular industry, unlike much earlier research. The premise of our analysis is that the disclosure of information in the yearly report on reserves depends on the agency expenses incurred by the various contracting partners. The disclosure decision is viewed in this perspective as a way to cut these costs. The following section examines previous evaluations and empirical studies concerning the results of voluntary disclosure. Empirical evidence of significant managerial choice in setting disclosure rules does not support full disclosure parity. An efficient stock market is desirable. At least, it is what the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Congress, the Supreme Court, and the majority of scholars believe. Modern security policy is based on the fundamental tenet that efficient stock markets, which are defined as those in which stock prices accurately represent all available information, should be promoted. Judges have been hesitant to broaden the definition of insider trading liability for fear that it could reduce the effectiveness of the market.

Based on the notion that program trading enhances stock market performance, the SEC protects program trading in stock index futures. The effectiveness of obligatory disclosure of merger discussions was acknowledged by commentators. In every instance, legal regulations that support efficient stock markets do so at the expense of other regulatory objectives. In particular, it makes a distinction between "real" differences, where the effects of applying principles vary across legal systems, and "superficial" differences, where similar effects are obscured by the ideological structures of related organizations. The first examines the variations among legal systems. Second, note changes in the interaction of legal systems and look for tendencies of convergence or divergence (in terms of "actual" differences) that might call for convergence under international legal instruments in some circumstances. Although the concept of economics about the law is not new, formal model-based economic analysis of law is. In fields like economics, antitrust, and labor law 30 years ago, attorneys were restricted to the technical duty of offering expert opinions on relatively small sections of the law. Few American law schools assigned full-time faculty members to the pure economist, and there were no journals or courses in the first-year curriculum of American law schools that were committed to the economic analysis of law. Normative legal analysis spends a lot of time figuring out what norms or values society should value. The disparities between the suggested remedies and the existing legal system make it necessary to consider how to balance the benefits and drawbacks of switching to a more preferable system. The government specifically decides between options including compensation, grandfathering, phasing, and non-relief. This essay uses economic analysis to assess these competitive transformation programs. The traditional knowledge regarding dependability defenses, constitutional safeguards of private property, opposition to retroactivity, and, more broadly, the merits of interlocutory relief are all called into question by this study.

## Materials and Methods

**Economic Principles:** The decision between the individual liability rule, under which the employee is exclusively accountable for his crime, and the strict liability rule, under which the employer and employee are equally and severally liable, is considered throughout this article's examination. The analysis's goal is to pinpoint the conditions in which each rule is "efficient," or increases economic well-being when applied. The analysis's fundamental idea of economic welfare is now widely understood: liability rule A is deemed to be "efficient" in comparison to liability rule B if it is Pareto superior to rule B from the standpoint of society as a whole.

**The Efficiency of Vicarious Liability for Employment-Related Wrongs:** The issue of whether an employee behaved within the scope of work typically does not come up when an employee commits a tort in the regular course of employment. The employment relationship produces misconduct, which is the materialization of the risk inherent in such employment arrangements.

**The Significance of the Choice Between Personal Liability and Vicarious Liability:** According to economic theory, the risk of financial loss associated with any judgment against the employee should be optimally allocated between an employer and employee. This allocation must take into account each party's willingness to assume risk, the employee's motive to refrain from any actions that might result in a finding against him, and the employer's incentive to keep an eye on the employee or shield him from misconduct.

**The Potential Inefficiencies of Personal Liability:** Assume that any voluntary economic engagement with the employer's firm has no bearing on the employee's tort (thus, the victim is not a customer or co-worker). This presumption guarantees that the likelihood of a tort will not alter customers' willingness to pay for the business's goods and services or employees' wage demands. Three potential inefficiencies under the personal liability rule result from the possibility that employees may not be able to pay judgments rendered against them in full.

**The Effects of Vicarious Liability:** Some of the inefficiencies that could occur under personal liability are diminished or eliminated under vicarious liability. First, the growth of business operations inefficiently when the employee is unable to pay judgments is prevented or at least minimized by guaranteeing that any judgment against the employee is paid within the boundaries of the combined assets of the employer and employee. Second, by eliminating the motivation under personal liability to leave the obligation on the employee to profit from the failure to pay judgments, vicarious liability frequently boosts the effectiveness of risk-sharing. Additionally, if the employer is a good risk taker, the expenditures associated with negotiating a separate contract can be avoided by both the employer and the employee.

**The Causal Relation between Business Activity and Employee Wrongs:** The consideration of this issue is predicated on the premise that the employer's firm must bear the cost of the employee's misbehavior. For instance, the idea that an insolvent agent's attempts to escape responsibility judgments result in an ineffective expansion of the scope of business activity is predicated on this premise, or, put another way, on the notion that business is "causal." mistakes that lead to conclusions. These ideas require more explanation.

**Definition of "Enterprise Causation":** The context determines the word "cause's" legal meaning. For instance, "cause in fact" is frequently distinguished from "apparent cause" and other types of "cause" in tort law, and each term has a variety of definitions. The definition of causation that is introduced in this part explains how the existence of an employer's business and an employee's misbehavior are related. "Institutional causality" is the name given to this theory of causation to separate it from theories of causation found in literature and law.

## Potential Objections to Raising Fines

Even with the relative deterrent advantages of raising penalties compared to stepping up enforcement, there may still be drawbacks to a micro-focused system. First, jurors and judges may contend that if the offender asks for a disproportionately

worse punishment, he is substantially less likely to be found guilty. If this is the case, a positive rise should result in a decrease in the percentage of claimed dishonest infringers even if enforcement efforts remain constant. Even if management is risk-conservative and initially tries to avoid any flirtation, this reduction would lower the moral barriers preventing engaging in anticompetitive action and, as a result, increase fines. The moral and educational power of legislation is crucial in influencing conduct, and the less severe, weaker moral power of punishment, it is said, is substantially increased. This is an argument against a system focused on harsh punishments. social judgment of inappropriate conduct. As a result, this argument holds that occasionally imposing bigger fines will eventually result in less monopolistic behavior because the moral penalties for it will be lessened. However, upon closer inspection, it becomes clear that this first criticism of the microscopic-focused system has two significant flaws. First, even though they are necessary, statutory provisions for harsher punishments compel juries and judges to penalize even minor offenders. A bill that boosted fines while abolishing private tort proceedings, for instance, demonstrates the broad applicability of Congress' aim to increase fines, which is likely to sway judges and juries. When given the assurance that subsequent treble damages lawsuits from private parties won't be filed, judges and juries may be more willing to punish bad faith violations. In addition, it is now expected that jurors and judges will understand the larger deterrent impact of penalties and the relative lack of investigative resources allocated to investigating anticompetitive behavior.

### Weight Product Method

Weighted Product Model (WPM) is a Well known Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)/ Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) method. AHP is combined with the Weight Product Method (WPM). The complexity of these methods does not increase with the AHP rate as the number of alternative websites increases. The weight Product Method (WPM) uses linguistic terms that are easy for users to understand and therefore, methods are considered easy to implement. Also, in the case of an evaluation involving several evaluators with no experience in implementation, the Weight Product Method (WPM) seems to be more appropriate. However, the Weight Product Method (WPM) as AHP does To calculate the weights of criteria Does not provide a specific route. Taking all this information into account, AHP can be successfully incorporated with the Weight Product Method (WPM). Weighted Product Method (WPM). WPM is similar to WSM. The main difference is that the Model instead of addition Includes multiplication. Each substitution is By multiplying multiple ratios Compared to others, One for each criterion. to the relative weight of each ration, the corresponding quantity is raised to an equivalent power. Therefore, one-dimensional and In both multidimensional MCDM WPM can be used. These studies discuss UtUV under the Structure of age-specific WPMs. No research has been conducted on UtUV. Considering the UtUV factor Age- and state-specific WPMs Based on the general structure WPM Designed to describe UtUV, Describe the variation in this in degradation rates between different units. The WPM method is most widely used in MCDM One of the methods. then other methods of problem-solving This method is more efficient because it takes less computation time. WPM is simple and easy to use in highly subjective cases. optimal route selection, Web activities like evaluation, production, and selection of project manager WPM is used in many areas. Between WSM and WPM The maximum mean correlation is observed, Also between WPM and TOPSIS Very little correlation is observed. The average of all these coefficients WSM, WPM, ELECTRE, and TOPSIS respectively indicates that there is a strong mean correlation.

### Analysis and Discussion

**TABLE 1.** Data set for Economic Analysis for Business

	Our data	Field (1989b)	Jain (1975)	Paukert (1973)
Original number of observations	682.00	73.00	61.00	18.00
High-quality observations	2621.00	105.00	405.00	55.00
Number of economies	108.00	36.00	30.00	18.00
Average number of high-quality observations per economy	58.00	10.00	8.00	0.00
Economies with four or more high quality observations	6.31	2.03	2.03	1.00

Table 1 shows the data set for economic analysis for business. Economic Analysis for Business is alternatives are Original number of observations, High-quality observations, Number of economies, Average number of high-quality observations per economy, Economies with four or more high quality observations. Evaluation Parameter is Our data, Field (1989b), Jain (1975), Paukert (1973).

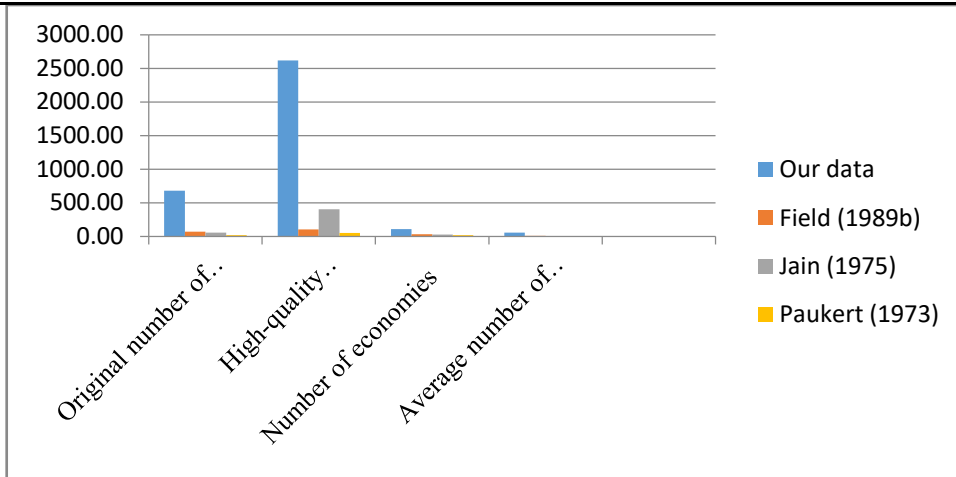


FIGURE 1. Data set for Economic Analysis for Business

Figure 1 shows the data set for economic analysis for business. Economic Analysis for Business is alternatives are Original number of observations, High-quality observations, Number of economies, Average number of high-quality observations per economy, Economies with four or more high quality observations. Evaluation Parameter is Our data, Field (1989b), Jain (1975), Paukert (1973).

TABLE 2. Performance Value

	Performance value			
Original number of observations	0.26021	0.02785	0.02327	0.00687
High-quality observations	1.00000	0.04006	0.15452	0.02098
Number of economies	0.04121	0.01374	0.01145	0.00687
Average number of high-quality observations per economy	0.02213	0.00382	0.00305	0.00000
Economies with four or more high quality observations	0.00241	0.00077	0.00077	0.00038

Table 2 shows the performance value of Economic Analysis for Business for using weight product method.

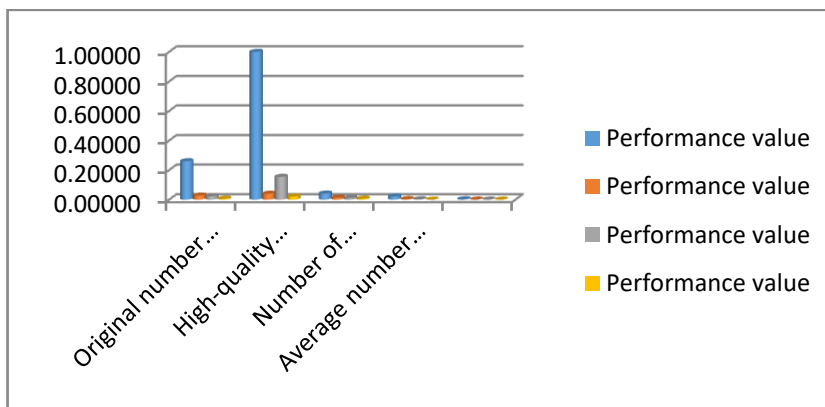


FIGURE 2. Performance Value

Figure 2 shows the performance value of Economic Analysis for Business for using weight product method.

TABLE 3. Weight

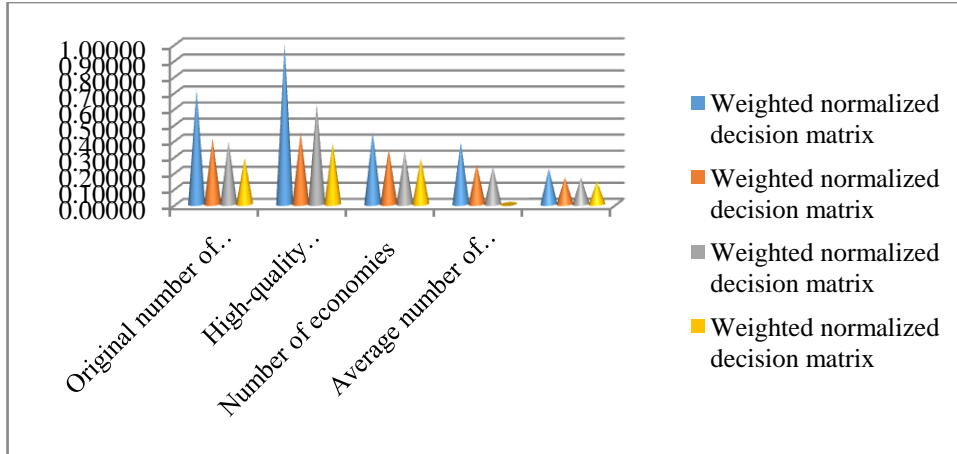
Weight			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3. Shows the Economic Analysis for Businessweights are same.

**TABLE 4.** Weighted normalized decision matrix

	Weighted normalized decision matrix			
Original number of observations	0.71422	0.40852	0.39059	0.28787
High-quality observations	1.00000	0.44738	0.62697	0.38060
Number of economies	0.45055	0.34234	0.32709	0.28787
Average number of high-quality observations per economy	0.38569	0.24853	0.23505	0.00000
Economies with four or more high quality observations	0.22151	0.16682	0.16682	0.13976

Table 4 The weighted normalized result matrix is presented in Table 4 for WPM method is presented in to Economic Analysis for Business.



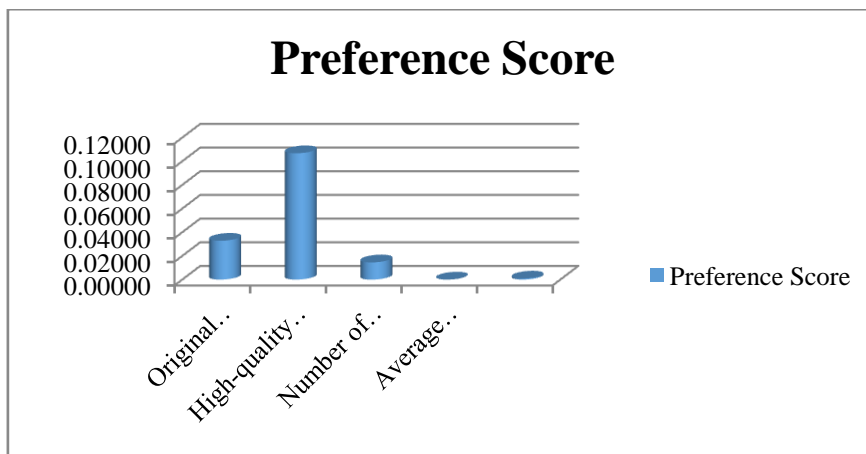
**FIGURE 3.** Weighted normalized matrix

Figure 3.The weighted normalized result matrix is presented in Table 4 for WPM method is presented in to Economic Analysis for Business.

**TABLE 5.** Preference Score and Rank

	Preference Score	Rank
Original number of observations	0.03281	2
High-quality observations	0.10676	1
Number of economies	0.01452	3
Average number of high-quality observations per economy	0.00000	5
Economies with four or more high quality observations	0.00086	4

Table 5 shows the Result of Final Preference score and Rank of WPM for Economic Analysis for Business. Preference score High-quality observations is showing the highest value for preference score and Average number of high-quality observations per economy showing the lowest value.



**FIGURE 4.** Preference Score

Figure 4 shows the preference Score for High-quality observations is showing the highest value for preference score and Average number of high-quality observations per economy showing the lowest value.

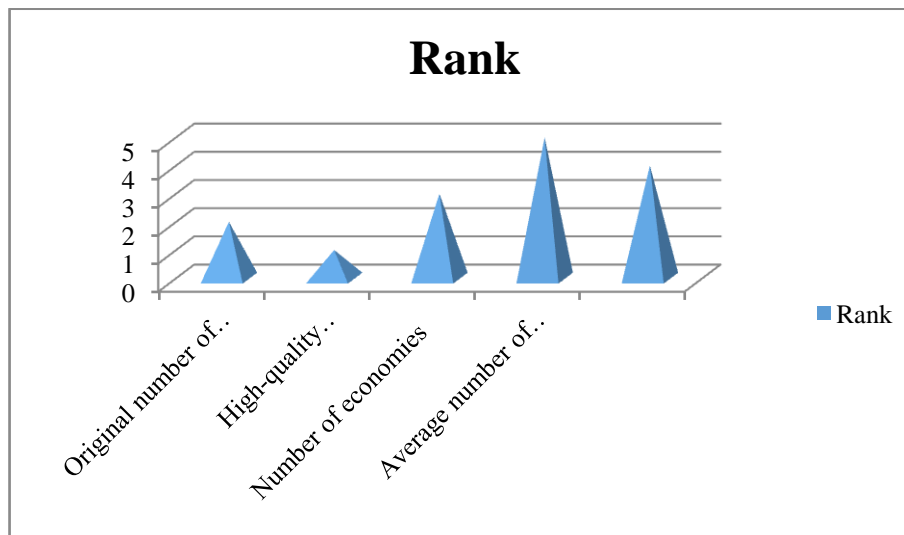


FIGURE 5. Shown the Rank

Figure 5 Shows the Ranking of Economic Analysis for Business. High-quality observations got the first rank whereas is the Average number of high-quality observations per economy the Lowest rank.

### Conclusion

This study investigates whether real GNP growth rates are influenced by autocorrelative independent factors. According to empirical analysis, continuous patterns of these transitions between recession and growth phases are a better way to describe the economic cycle than positive coefficients at short lags in an autocorrelation model. Statistical estimates of the economy's development stage are strikingly consistent with the NBER timing of postwar recessions and can be used as a different, unbiased way to determine the dates of business cycles. A transition from an expansion to a recession is accompanied by a 3% fall in both the long-term anticipated level of GNP and the present value of future real GNP. This work emphasizes the impact of various local maxima concerns on plausible MSM release dynamics formulations. I provide a valuable addition by proving that the Hamiltonian formulation is not as beneficial for the understanding of business cycles as the three-regime transition model. The findings reveal even more non-linearity and asymmetries in GNP growth. The overall wisdom and worth of Hamilton's multi-regime framework are still present, though. Examining accountability both inside and outside of the common law of work relations is another use for the economic ideas discussed in this article. Several legal features concerning the liability of motor vehicle owners for torts caused by another driver, the liability of property owners for torts caused by trespassers, and the culpability of employers for sexual harassment may exist based on some reasonable empirical assumptions. Employees competing with one another. Although other features of the law, such as the increased liability of landowners for harassment by invaders, are challenging to defend based on economics, it is accepted that this is an effort to boost efficiency. We have added the concept of efficient markets to the standard securities regulatory objective of "fair and honest markets." However, if we implement regulatory guidelines intended to promote the quick integration of information into stock prices, we must consider if the proportionate benefits outweigh the costs of increased efficiency. Based on the idea that pricing efficiency leads to allocative efficiency, there is a growing consensus that more efficient markets are a key regulatory objective. Since trade market prices are only tangentially related to the socially optimal distribution of actual resources, this agreement has weak foundations in reality. In this essay, I have looked at some of the ways that economic analysis can help us understand certain important facets of the interaction between different national legal systems. The research predicts that national legal concepts will tend to converge in areas of law when the primary goal is to enable trade due to rivalry between jurisdictions. On the other hand, because national preferences on the level of protection may vary, there is generally little reason to suppose that this phenomenon will apply to interventionist areas of law. The rationale for institutionally led harmonization is less strong than comparative attorneys believe it to be about the two fields of law.

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