

2.3 Table of Comparison between the Use of the Previous Concepts in the above Fields

	Economic (Pareto efficient allocation model)	Accounting (cost-volume-profit analysis model)	Finance (investment portfolio model)	Engineering (efficiency ratio)	Marketing (advertising and public relation models)	Social (cost-benefit model)
The determinant of model	This model assumes that the volume is the sole determinant of cost and revenue changes	This model assumes that the volume is the sole determinant of cost and revenue changes	The required rate of return on all financial assets depends in part on the riskless rate of interest	The difference between the energy put in and the work delivered often appears in the form of heat due to friction	The ultimate goal is the accomplishment of the predetermined specific objectives	The objective of this model is to secure “value for money” in economic life and this is achieved by simply adding up the costs and benefits of alternative economic choices and selecting the alternative which offers the largest net benefit over cost
Treatment of the determinant	Economic theory treats the total cost function as curvi-linear	Break-even analysis treats the total cost function as simple linear	This model treats risks that cannot be diversified away by holding portfolios of securities rather than single securities	This model treats the energy put into a machine	This model deals with total budget as an investment rather than expense	The techniques of this model have been developed for use in the public sector in an attempt to provide better solutions to the problems of resource allocation
Bases the model rely on	The economic model is based on opportunity costs which include a normal rate of profit	The accounting model is based on the balance of accounting costs and revenues which does not include any profit	The financial model is based on expected return of a portfolio and portfolio risk	The engineering model is based on breaking down a complex physical task into a few simple units to find the most economical way to perform these component units	Marketing model is based on the needs and wants of clients more effectively and efficiently than competitors	This model is about economic choice and is based on consideration of all the relevant costs and benefits

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How to achieve maximum profit or minimum cost	There are two points that indicate the optimal level of activity where profit is at maximum. The “envelope” between the two break even points represents the super-profit potential	The accounting model has a single break even point and because of the linearity assumptions predicts –unrealistically- that profits can continuously be increased by expanding output	If all investors are risk-averse and have similar expectations, the only way to increase the expected return from an investment in securities is to take on increased risk	The lower heat of energy, the higher the percentage efficiency	The benefits of marketing could be determined through whether advertisements are achieving the intended objectives	This model tries to reach the highest margin of benefit over cost
Conditions for proper application of the model	The economic model assumes a curvi-linear function, which shows increasing profits at low activity levels and decreasing profits at higher levels. The model assumes imperfect market conditions where pricing and output decisions are independent	The accounting model has a linear revenue function with a constant price per unit at all production levels and therefore profit increases proportionately with output. This model assumes that a bank operates under perfect competition and is a price taker	This model assumes that the higher the risk, the greater the expected return of an investment	Based on breaking down complex physical tasks into a few simple units, industrial engineering could improve efficiency in complex tasks involving these units	Marketing is essential in all banks and must be found in all conditions	This model is designed for the public sector and must be found in all conditions
The objective(s) that each model wants to reach in each science	This model is a general analytical model, designed to produce predictions about the behavior of market variables (price, output, etc.)	This model has the more limited objective of attempting to provide practical assistance for decision making within a given bank	Financial executives pride themselves on being able to evaluate the profit implications of different business actions	Engineering is responsible for finding practical ways to design new products and new production processes. Engineers are	Marketing concept is the key to accomplishing bank goals through determining the needs and wants of clients and delivery of the	The put in and measurement of costs and benefits are important in social sciences in an attempt to determine the largest benefit over

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				interested in achieving technical quality, cost economy, and manufacturing simplicity	desired satisfactions more effectively and efficiently than competitors	cost
Efficiency in each model	an allocation of available resources in which no mutually beneficial trading opportunities are unexploited	The ratio of goal achievement to costs	The ratio of the expected return of investment to risk	The ratio of the work we get out of a machine to the amount of energy put into the machine	The ratio of goal achievement to costs	The ratio of benefits to costs
Effectiveness in each model	The level of achieving the pre-set objectives	The level of achieving pre-set objectives	The level of achieving the expected investment return	The level of achieving the work we have to get out of a machine	The level of achieving pre-set objectives	The level of achieving benefits

Source: Designed by the researcher