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SOCIAL POWER OF WOMEN THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS IN THE SOCIETY: A STUDY THROUGH NGO'S IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

The Millennium Development Goals adopted at the millennium summit at United Nations in New York in 2000 include goals to "promote gender equality and empower women and to ensure environmental sustainability". These groups concentrate mainly on thrift related activities; they also address several issues through training programs and capacity building members of these groups gain knowledge about government programs, environmental issues, planning and credit management etc. In India some Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are working on empowerment of women through SHGs. They involve women's SHGs in development projects through focus on watershed management which is one of the important issues related to environmental management. The present paper intendeds to study experiences of some NGOs in Mysore district of Karnataka State. This study shows that there is a relationship between women's empowerment and environmental management and how women can become agents for the promotion of environmental sustainability.

THE INCIDENCE OF FRAUD POST SARBANES OXLEY ACT: A REALITY CHECK

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ABSTRACT

The Sarbanes–Oxley Act (SOX) became law in 2002 after the discovery of significant fraudulent activity on the part of officers of several corporations (Enron, WorldCom, Adelphia, etc.). The goal of the law was to stem the tide of continuing fraudulent behavior, tighten governance and make it more costly for individuals if they were involved in frauds. Unfortunately, it doesn't look like the goals of SOX were achieved, and the spate of significant frauds have continued with frauds involving major banks and corporations (HealthSouth, Lehman Brothers, AIG, Madoff Securities, etc.). These continuing significant frauds led to the passage of additional regulations, in the form of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in 2010 (Dodd-Frank Act). This paper discusses SOX, subsequent frauds and the Dodd-Frank Act. In conclusion, it points to the inability of laws and regulations, by themselves, to prevent fraudulent behavior. It suggests that we need to focus on the dangers of unbridled greed and on preventing the invention of fancy derivative investment instruments that few people understand but many trade since no one wants to be left behind in the often believed unlimited profit potential of the markets.

THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT INDIVIDUALS, WORK TEAMS AND MANAGERS ON ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

Today with change in business, organization as well as in personal life styles of individual and technological changes, the pace of competition all have lead to the view that emotional intelligence is one of the most indispensable elements not only in creating a profitable business but also in leading a successful life. Emotional intelligence within the workplace and will seek to find literature to support the notion that emotionally intelligent individuals, work teams, managers and leaders contribute to organisational effectiveness.

STUDY OF CHALLENGES INVOLVED IN CLOUD COMPUTING FOR LIBRARIES**DR. SHUBHANGI BHATAMBREKAR****HEAD****DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE****MODERN COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE****GANESHKHIND****PALLAVI BULAKH****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE****MODERN COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE****GANESHKHIND****ABSTRACT**

With the latest development of technology, today Library Science has got its impact on information system and services they provide for users. Yet there is confusion about exactly what cloud computing offers to digital libraries. This paper overviews the basic concept of cloud computing and how it is different from other types of computing. It also discusses cloud computing solutions could be beneficial to libraries in three basic areas: Technology, Data and Community Power. The paper also focuses on at how a cloud implementation of CiteSeer is feasible solution for library operation and growth.

IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE ON MSME

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ABSTRACT

The entrepreneurship is used in each and every dimension of life whether it is family, business, government, social group or enterprise. It plays a significant role in multi dimensions and multifacets development of the state and nation. It helps the state and country to face the problem of unemployment. It reduces the dependence of the people from the government. The central and state governments have introduced number of schemes and projects to promote entrepreneurship in various sectors of development. It is said that development of an individual, family organization, community, village, district, state and nation cannot be thought without entrepreneurship. Therefore, the entrepreneurship is considered to be one of the significant dimensions of development. The government is putting lot of efforts and money to develop entrepreneurs who can contribute for social, economic, psychological, political and environmental development. The present study reveals the impact of institutional finance on entrepreneurial activity in the study area.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN AMONG EMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

Labour migration is a common phenomenon today, both within the Third World and between it and the industrialized countries. Among the south Asian emigrant workers, Indians constitute a higher proportion and among the Indian emigrant workers to the Middle East, more than half were from Kerala. The study assumes that labour emigration from villages significantly improves the socio-economic, demographic and health status of those left behind in the emigrants' households. The additional income earned in the destination may provide additional resources to be spent on health care or other health-improving consumption goods, such as more nutritious foods. In addition to a direct income effect on health, migration may influence child health through other non-monetary channels. One such channel is the transfer of health information (Donato et al., 2001). Migrants could gain information about health knowledge while abroad, and pass it on to the origin along with remittances and other social capital gained from abroad. Such information may include better understandings of contraceptive practices, the importance of sanitation or the beneficial impact of a proper diet, exercise or regular visits to the doctor. This health knowledge could alter health practices or lifestyle choices that could in turn improve health outcomes including child health (Durand, Goldring and Massey, 1994; Hildebrandt, 2004). Only a limited number of studies were carried out in India, in the field of international migration as compared to internal migration. As far as Kerala is concerned such studies are found to be very rare. The main objectives of the present study are to examine the socio-economic, demographic characteristics of children less than six years in emigrant and non-migrant households and to study the differentials in health and nutritional status of children under six years in the emigrant and non-migrant households. Data for the study were collected from both rural and urban areas of three districts viz, Thiruvananthapuram, Pathanamthitta and Malappuram in Kerala using a structured questionnaire. A total of 300 emigrant households were interviewed. Three hundred non-migrant households were also selected randomly from the sample areas, 210 from rural and 90 from urban areas respectively. Apart from univariate and bivariate statistical techniques including Chi-Square analysis have been used for the analysis of data. The overall findings of the study reveal that the status and health outcomes of women and children in the emigrant households are comparatively better than that of their non-migrant counterparts. Though Kerala has per capita income below national level, the different social and demographic indicators imply that Kerala has fared well in its demographic achievements compared to other states in India. Remittances from abroad as well as the changed perceptions of the emigrants have helped Kerala in achieving and maintaining high levels of development. Therefore the study concluded that emigration had some positive impact on women's status and health of children in Kerala.

VERONA

A STUDY ON ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CLIMATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HVF, AVADI

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ABSTRACT

Organisational climate defined as the shared perceptions of organizational members concerning practices, behaviours, and procedures that are rewarded and supported in the workplace. Organizational culture determines the way organizational members interact with each other and outsiders. Heavy Vehicles Factory is the world's largest government operated production company and the oldest industrial unit. It comes under the ministry of defense. It manufactures heavy battlefield equipment, including Vijayantas, T-72 tanks and other equipments also. Defense department requires more energetic and enthusiastic workforce to complete the tasks successfully. The products manufactured by these factories are highly important because it will serve and protect our nation. Also this factory requires creativity and innovation to come with new techniques and technologies which helps the nation to become independent in the field of defense. So these kinds of manufacturing unit ensures/requires positive organizational climate and culture which fosters creativity and innovation. This study attempts to investigate the working conditions of employees at HVF avadi and to identify the factors influencing the positive organizational climate. The sample size taken from the total population is one hundred and twenty. The findings and recommendations exhibits that since the employees are handling with heavy machines organization should ensure the safety and cleanliness of the working environment. They can strictly follow 5S framework, so as to achieve/ensure a well organized environment. The management could conduct a potential appraisal for the employees and could make use of the ability, skills and knowledge of the employees. Finally from the study it is identified that the overall perception of the employees regarding the working environment is positive.

A STUDY OF TREND ANALYSIS OF SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY GUARGUM

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ABSTRACT

Commodity derivatives market in India has shown remarkable growth since its inception. Nationalized commodity exchanges, which established in 2003, have given a new option to investors for investment in various agri and non agri commodities. Commodity futures were introduced for price discovery and risk management but always there is a question mark on commodity futures trading, whether this leads to inflation or not. Mainly commodity prices are dependent on domestic as well as global demand and supply. Though the Government takes steps to control the prices of listed commodities when there is a sharp increase in prices due to speculation. This paper emphasizes on analyzing the trend between spot and future prices of agricultural commodity Guargum for November 2013 and January 2014 contract by preparing chart and factors affecting price volatility of Guargum.

CSR AND EMPLOYEE'S ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A STUDY OF INDIAN FINANCIAL INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Stakeholders of a company these days pay a special attention on the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of the company. Shareholders often panelize the company by affecting the share prices or not preferring the stocks of those companies which don't do well in CSR aspect. Similarly, employees have known to panelize such companies too by preferring to choose to work in those companies which are rated high on CSR. Also, literature has found a positive relation between employees' motivation, their perception for organization's attractiveness, their dedication to work, their organizational commitment, and their perception about company's CSR. The aim of this study is to verify the relation between employees' perception about CSR and their organizational commitment in Indian financial industry.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL INCLUSION INITIATIVES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world, to maintain this pace and for standing out on a global platform; India has to look upon the inclusive growth. The Indian economy, though achieved a high growth momentum till date, but the extent of financial exclusion is still quite huge and needs to be rightly encountered. Inclusive growth if targeted systematically may lead to financial stability, asset building and economic mobility and empowerment of the low income group people. In the present paper an effort has been made to understand the effectiveness of the financial inclusion initiatives in India and issues involved in extending banking services to weaker sections of the society. For analyzing such facts, data has been gathered through secondary sources including report of RBI, World Bank database (Global index), books on financial inclusion and other articles written by eminent authors.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investment occurs when a firm invests directly in facilities to produce and/or market a product in a foreign country. This paper is an attempt to understand the different facets of FDI. The volume of FDI has grown rapidly than the volume of world trade in recent years. Even though developed nations still account for the largest share of FDI flows, FDI into developing nations has increased. The present study aims to look into the key aspects, trends and government policy towards FDI in India.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CONSTRUCTION OF OPTIMUM PORTFOLIO USING HARRY MARKOWITZ MODEL: A CASE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO S&P CNX NIFTY COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

A Portfolio is a combination of different investment assets mixed and matched for the purpose of achieving an investor's goal. A portfolio is a professional way to display projects and prevents them from getting lost, dirty or damaged. The key to creating an efficient portfolio is reaching desired goal by using as little resources as possible. The ideal investment is to pick a low risk stock in hopes of big returns. That is nearly impossible. In the game of investing, high risk equals high return and vice versa. Harry Markowitz's Modern Portfolio Theory explains that by diversification the potential risk can be dispersed throughout portfolio. This means balance a high risk stock with a low risk stock, as well as investing in different sectors. The paper is to empirically study An Empirical Study on construction of Optimum portfolio using Harry Markowitz Model. The study is analytical in nature and used secondary data analysis to attain its objectives. The secondary data consists of the annual reports of S&P CNX Nifty of 50 companies covering the last five years from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Various other reports like magazines, journals, published books and official websites are also referred to for the present study. The statistical tools applied for data analysis in the present study are Percentages, Simple Average, Weighted Averages, Variance, Standard Deviation, Covariance, Coefficient of Variation, ratios, portfolio return and portfolio variance. The result depicts that optimum portfolio containing Asian Paints, Bajaj Auto, Dr. Reddy' Lab., HUL, TCS, and BPCL can be built.

ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF URBAN LAND LEASE POLICY ON URBAN TOWNS OF TIGRAI NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the findings of a study of assessing the implementation practices of urban land lease policy in Tigray national regional state, Ethiopia. The principal source of information (data) was primary household level cross sectional data collected from 1000 randomly selected rural households of which 800 of them were urban land lease beneficiaries, investors, and government officials and the remaining 200 were informal settlers. The main bottlenecks of urban land lease policy implementation practices are poor documentation mechanisms, lack of uniform land information system, and weak law enforcement system. The study revealed that the main determinant factors of informality were increasing level of poverty, high unemployment rate, high population growth, high house rentals, limited supply of land, high cost of input materials for construction, increasing number of illegal land transfers, lack of awareness for the program, lack of collateral security to borrow from financial institutions, illegal purchase of land, lack of low income estate agents, and very weak administrative control mechanisms. However, the intensity of land informality was not the same in all cities of the region. To address informality, the government officials employed mainly the no action (the laissez-faire approach) response option. Finally, to resolve the cases of informality the city administrators must have an open frequent discussions with the settlers, program implementers should capacitate themselves, the government should provide condominium houses to be sold on long term (life time) basis at lower interest and encourage local real estate agents as an alternative house provider at lower price.

AN ANALYSIS ON THE BOTTLENECKS AFFECTING TRANSPORT SECTOR ESPECIALLY WEIGHBRIDGES IN KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to investigate the bottlenecks affecting transport sector especially weighbridges. To identify measures and mechanisms necessary to maximize throughput, achieve a smooth cost effective and balanced flow of cargo at the weighbridge stations, to enhance effectiveness and efficiency along the Northern corridor. Strategies have been put in place through various stakeholders consultation with the aim of having a common stand on factors affecting the transport sector in Kenyan and the Northern corridor route and to view organizational policies that need to be employed in managing the current Weighbridges in Kenya to be able to attain an acceptable level of services to all stakeholders. The methodology involved Observation and interviewing of Key Senior Officers (5) at the Weighbridges, (2) at Mariakani, (2) at Athi River,(1) at Mtwapa and (10) Truck Drivers along the Northern Corridor Route and (5) Truck owners in Mombasa, the study also link the views with published and unpublished documentation available in the secondary data. Given the interest shown to the study by trucks owners and truck drivers, a lot of information was shared however there was little cooperation from Weighbridge Operations on sharing information. The findings shows that Government have a lot to do in terms of policies guidance and the need to invest in road and it accessories, cooperation from the mandated agencies is paramount towards and success to be achieved in the sector. The study thus discloses that there is a lot of interest by stakeholder towards any action done by Researcher or Government to understand the challenges facing the transport sector in Kenya.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

The agricultural products supply chain means the supply and demand network involving the process of agricultural products or service provided to the final consumer, which is the composed of farmers, manufactures, wholesale dealer, retailers and the final consumer in the upstream and downstream. Therefore, to improve the quality and safety of agricultural products is very important and significant to speed up the process of changes in agricultural growth and protect the safety of urban & rural consumption. Marketing of agricultural products in India takes place through agricultural mandis, which are regulated by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act (APMC Act). The produce is brought to these mandis by farmers, where a long chain of intermediaries is involved.

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Thanking you profoundly

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