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THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF RISK ON ATTITUDE AND SUCCESS TOWARDS LIFE SATISFACTION OF MSME ENTREPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is a vital means of employment, stimulus for economic growth and innovation, encouraging product and service quality, competition and economic flexibility. This study is an empirical research, employing a questionnaire as a research instrument. The sample size consists of 250 MSME entrepreneurs from selected districts of Karnataka. The Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation Scale (EAO) and Entrepreneurial success measurement were used to measure entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial success. The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) was also used to determine the level of life satisfaction. To acquire quantitative data, a survey using a five- point Likert Scale was administered to access entrepreneurial traits based upon attitude theory. Structural equation modeling was used to test the hypotheses. Risk taking propensity was used as mediating factor between entrepreneurial attitude and entrepreneurial success. The findings of this study revealed that while micro, small and medium entrepreneurs reached life satisfaction, the micro entrepreneurs seemed to be the happiest. This could be possibly due to the smallness of the business venture, balance between family life and business life, the freedom to express innovative tendencies and the overall reality of owning the business.

DETERMINANTS OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE IN NIGERIAN FIRMS: A THEORETICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the determinants of capital structure decisions of firms in the manufacturing industry in Nigeria. The capital structure of a firm consists of a particular combination of debt and equity issues to relieve potential pressures on its long-term financing. To examine such issues, many theories have been developed in the literature and they generally focus upon what determinants are likely to influence the leverage decisions of the firms. This paper examined directly detailed background information of manufacturing sector in Nigeria with the aim of discovering major determinants of its capital structure. And the basic determinants of capital structure in the firms identified by various studies are tangibility, size, growth opportunities, profitability and non-debt tax shields. In addition to these, issues such as corruption, political atmosphere, nature of financial markets, have also been identified as influencing seriously the capital structure of firms in Nigeria. The paper also highlighted issues such as financial distress, bankruptcy threats, solvency problem, risk of default etc due to unstable economic and political situations as possible dangers that may plague firms whose capital structure may tilt more towards debt financing.

THE EFFICIENCY OF MARKET RISK DISCLOSURES IN JORDANIAN COMMERCIALS BANKS

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ABSTRACT

Transparency and disclosure is important ingredient of banking sector stability and this study focuses on assessing the current operational risk disclosure in Jordanian banks. So we focuses on the market risk items that Jordanian banks disclose and if comply with the central bank of Jordan requirement's. The survey methodology was adopted by testing the annual financial reports for Jordanian commercial banks. 12 banks were as a whole society. The study found evidence that, Jordanian banks primarily meet the requirement of central bank of Jordan relating to market risk disclosure, but there are many discrepancies between Jordanian banks relating to formalize the financial report to present the market risk disclosure in the same format, in additon the requirements of central bank of Jordan dose not enough when we compare it with the international bank of settlement. Our study advice to enhance current market risk disclosure practices in Jordanian banks.

CONTRIBUTION OF NON-MARKET WORKS IN BANGLADESH: CONSIDERING LOCATION, EDUCATION, FAMILY RELATION & MARITAL STATUS

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ABSTRACT

Two conditions need to be necessarily fulfilled for the goods and services produced by the transformation of input to output- use value and exchange value. Nevertheless, a significant amount of goods and services are produced across the world without exchange value. But, these substantial amounts of value can not be justified by regular market framework. This study deals with the estimates of the “non-market production or works (NMWs)” of five factors: location, education, family education, family relation and marital status, consisting of men and women from different age groups and children. Besides secondary data this research took into account primary data and case studies. Two methods: works method and opportunity cost method, were incorporated to evaluate the NMWs in Bangladesh. Among the sub sectors of each factor the research showed that respondents taken from rural areas contribute significantly high (tk.3,375), a good volume of the average value of the NMWs was derived from less than primary to eight pass, respondents from the families of primary pass and class 9 to SSC as recognized the highest level of education provided more NMWs, a significant contribution was provided by wives (tk. 4,192) through average estimate and the unmarried people generated less value than the average value of NMWs.

EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF QUALITY EDUCATION EARNING'S POTENTIAL AND THEIR ROLE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The Paper examines the role of quality education earning potential in Pakistan. The study focused on two types of education prevailing in Pakistan namely English medium and Urdu medium contributing mainly to earning volatility. Primary data consisting of 25 observations is used, taken from Wah Cantt, Islamabad and other places of Pakistan. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Model is used to analyze the results. The study revealed that higher education elevate living standard of family and ultimately help to reduce poverty level. The study further shows that quality of education in cities like Wah and Islamabad are better than other part of the country. The second important variable which brings more variation in earning is English medium schooling. Based on the finding of the study it is recommended, that government should improve educational institutions or make access of every citizen to quality education.

TOURISM: THE DEPTH OF ITS MEANING**PINKY PAWASKAR****LECTURER****DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES & MANAGEMENT****BITS PILANI KK BIRLA GOA CAMPUS****ZUARINAGAR GOA****DR. MRIDULA GOEL****PROFESSOR & HEAD****DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS****BITS PILANI KK BIRLA GOA CAMPUS****ZUARINAGAR GOA****ABSTRACT**

The connotations associated with the term tourism are many and each nuance reflects the many dimensions of the activity. Over the years scholars have made several attempts to interpret the term, each viewing it from a different perspective and approach. Tourism has been a part of human life since the 1800s where people would travel to distant places to see works of art, architectural wonders, experience different cultures and cuisines. Today, tourism has become more common and has also spread to many uncommon activities like medical, spiritual, wildlife, nautical, war and space tourism. This makes the understanding of this term even more complex. Tourism is an industry in itself and to define it, one must consider all the players that contribute to its smooth functioning. This paper is an attempt to develop a holistic and workable definition of tourism that would help in future analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the sector.

MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC BIODEGRADABLE WASTE: A STUDY OF COMPOST PRACTITIONERS IN KOLHAPUR

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ABSTRACT

Inadequate Management of Solid Waste is one of the most serious environmental and health problems in many cities of developing countries. The disposal system has four aspects. (a) Control of waste at source (b) Segregation of waste at source (c) Collection and transportation system (d) Final disposal. There is opposition by villagers against dumping grounds/garbage processing plants. With increasing population and industrial developments, the collection, transportation and disposal of generated solid waste is a challenging task before Kolhapur Municipal Corporation where 1,10,000 households produce 40 MT solid waste per day. On this background the study was conducted of the practitioners who were managing domestic biodegradable waste. The objective was to study the domestic biodegradable compost practice, difficulties, benefits, and their suggestion to spread this eco-friendly practice. The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from 21 domestic biodegradable waste compost practitioners. The interview schedule was used to collect data. The practitioners were contacted with the snowball sampling. If the comparison is made with the households of 1,10,000 in Kolhapur, the number of households covered under the study practicing management of biodegradable waste is very less. But the domestic biodegradable waste has been successfully managed daily by these practitioners. It has been used for the garden and subsequently its share in the total garbage of the city Municipal Councils has been reduced.

MANAGEMENT OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES THROUGH PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION UNDER JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT: A MICRO LEVEL ANALYSIS IN ODISHA

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CUTTACK

ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze the benefits of forest dwellers and the people's participation on the management of Common Property Resources (CPRs) on different category of households through working on Joint Forest Management (JFM) among four villages in Keonjhar district of Odisha. Our study has covered 200 households (120 poor and 80 non-poor) comprising of landless and agriculture labourer, marginal and small farmers (poor households), and middle and large farmers (non-poor households) from four villages of two different blocks where JFM are operating since 2000. The household level benefits have been estimated in terms of employment generation, income from timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP), and fuel wood collection from community managed forests. It has been found that the income and employment opportunities among poor households are more than non-poor households in the study area since the establishment of JFM. Our results have also established that the voluntary collective action through people's participation as an alternative solution to village communities and government in management of common property resources through JFM. Measures are required to ensure retention, regeneration and sustainable utilization of CPRs to provide livelihood security to the CPR dependent rural communities.

ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED PRODUCTIVITY OF MCL

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ABSTRACT

Cement industry is known to be one of the key industries for economic development. A well developed Indian cement industry built almost totally on domestic capital formation is modern, efficient and reasonably new and today accounts for a total production of around one hundred million tonnes. The industry is fully capable of meeting the demand of the country. The availability of cement however is kept a pace with increase in demand. The Madras Cements Limited (MCL) is one of the best units among the cement producing units. It maintains productivity to boost the production. The MCL considers the labour productivity, administration, selling and distribution productivity and so on. Productivity is one of the major parameter to cover the business activities. It is one of the key determinants of cost and price – competitiveness of firms and industries. Policy makers are interested in productivity movement particularly in the cement industry. In this paper an attempt is made to measure the operational efficiency in terms of productivity of MCL with the help of EVA productivity. It is calculated for the period from 2000-01 to 2010-11. It is used to ascertain whether the MCL's operational efficiency is high or low. Higher the percentage, higher is the efficiency.

DOES BANK CREDIT CAUSE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE LONG-RUN? TIME-SERIES EVIDENCE FROM ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

The issue of causal relationship between bank credit and economic growth is very crucial in a small open economy like Ethiopia especially during the global credit crisis. The objective of this paper is to examine the long-run relationship between bank credit and economic growth for the period 1971/72 – 2010/11 applying the Johansen cointegration analysis taking into account the maximum eigenvalues and trace statistics tests and Granger casualty tests, respectively. Bank credit is measured by credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP. Economic growth proxied by Real GDP per capita income. The Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips and Perron (PP) unit root tests indicate that the variables of the study are stationary in their first differences. The Johansen cointegration test suggests the existence of a significant long-run equilibrium relationship between bank credit and economic growth in Ethiopia. In the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) framework, the application of Granger Causality test provides evidence that there is a unidirectional causal relationship between bank credit and economic growth with the direction from bank credit to economic growth for Ethiopia Thus, the policy implication is that Ethiopia needs to give policy priority to promoting bank credit to the private sector to propel long-run economic growth..

CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND EXPENDITURE ELASTICITIES OF RURAL POOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

The present study examined the consumption pattern of rural poor households. To accomplish this objective primary data has been collected from 360 rural households from three districts (one from each region) of Punjab state of India. The sample households live 'below', 'at', and 'marginally above' poverty line. Per capita per day consumption of food and nutrient has been calculated. A variant of Working-Laser model was used to estimate Average Budget Share (ABS), Marginal Budget Share (MBS) and expenditure elasticities for each commodity. The results of ABS show that 72 percent of total expenditure was spent on food items and rest on non-food items. Per capita per day consumption of food and nutrients of sample households found to be less than the recommended dietary allowance given by ICMR for healthy life. MBS for milk was 22.31 which revealed that 22.31 percent of incremental income would be spent on milk. 9.87 percent of incremental income would be spent on vegetable and fruits, followed by pulses, oil and wheat. Among non-food items around 10 percent of incremental income would be spent on education and 6 percent on clothing. The expenditure elasticities were found to be higher for milk, vegetable, fruits and education which depicts that poor households intended to increase share of their income on these items. The study concludes that pattern of expenditure between food and non-food items is undergoing a change and the rural poor have also started spending more on non-food items. Women's educations play an important role in bringing about this change and should be given top priority in all development programmes for rural areas.

ORIGIN OF ECONOMETRICS

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ABSTRACT

Perhaps Powel Ciompa first used the term 'Econometrics' in around 1910, although the credit is given to R. Frisch for coining the term in 1926 and for establishing it as a subject in the sense in which it is known today. Available documents point out that Econometrics is originated perhaps since around 18th century. Method of least squares is developed in this century. This paper looks into the origin of Econometrics through available documents. This paper also looks into two famous conflicting claims in Econometrics between 'Hoerl-Kennard and Tychonoff over the discovery of method of ridge regression' and 'Gauss and Legendre over the discovery of the method of least squares'.

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN PENNAR INDUSTRIES LTD.

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ABSTRACT

Culture is made up of the attitudes, values, beliefs and behaviors of its employees. It reflects the demonstrated values and principles of the workplace, permeating everything an organization does. Essentially, it can make or break organization. The ideal organizational culture is one in which projects are considered in strategic planning and are implemented to support an organization's corporate strategy and corporate objectives. Pennar Industries Limited is one of the leading engineering organizations in India renowned for providing global innovative engineering solutions. This paper carried out "a study on organizational culture in PENNAR industries Ltd". Mainly focused on whether there is good organizational culture in the company. The primary data was collected with the help of questionnaire. Responses were gathered from the employees working at PENNAR industries Ltd". A descriptive study was conducted. Data were analyzed and the findings and recommendation are presented.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON SOCIAL IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUP MEMBERS IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

India is a country of rich resources with poor people. The scourge of poverty is said to be alarming in the post reform period. The number of poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM, DWCRA, etc. could not free the people from the clutches of the poverty. In this context all the poverty alleviation programmes were brought under one umbrella called the Swarn Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) from April 1999 onwards. In this scenario, micro credit dispensed through SHG concept, promises to be a path breaker in the sphere of poverty alleviation and employment generation. At present Tamil Nadu Government has been effectively implementing Mahilar Thittam through SHG. The present study assesses the social impact of the SHG on its members in Kanchipuram District with a sample of 350 members from three NGOs affiliated to Mahalir Thittam scheme. The statistical tools like simple percentage, mean score, t-test, one way Anova, correlation co-efficient have been used. The overall findings indicate that age group has no relevance to social dimension and type of family average income and marital status have not contributed significantly to the literacy level of members. But all other profile variables have significantly contributed to enhancing social impact on members. SHGs have not only helped the members to gain economic freedom but also helped in transforming their social outlook.

MANGALORE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE – GROSS ROOT LEVEL REALITIES AND SEZs PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to analyse the problems of Mangalore Special Economic Zone particularly and generally. The MSEZ projects are proposed over a total area of 3,985 acres of land of Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka. The SEZs would not be used more than 0.069 per cent of the total land area and not more than 0.12 per cent of the total agricultural land in India. In Mangalore the crop yield per acre was 20 quintals and 18 quintals respectively. Even then the land surveyors have certified the same as waste land and fixed lower price. In addition to this the compensation paid was only Rs. 8 Lakhs per acre where as the market price was Rs. 45 Lakhs. Even for the residential houses they have paid only Rs. 450 and 650 per sq. ft. for tile and concrete roofed houses respectively. The projected displaced families is 1,661 out of this only 223 have got in to training, and in the first batch, only 40 trainees were given employment and the remain g (82.10%) could not get anything. The principle of cost benefit analysis failed miserably in case of the establishment of MSEZ, which has not produced any product even today.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - A CASE STUDY OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

A holistic assessment of human development will lose its intrinsic raison d'être if it does not highlight the status of women. The health of a State's women combined with their educational attainments and involvement in productive work, when compared to a matching status of men, provides a strong measure for assessing gender development. Gender is a very critical variable of development. We have decided to examine to assess the Status of women and the gender gap and the correlation between Gender Equality Index and Economic Development in Haryana. The Gender Equality Index is a composite measure consisting of the three indices: the educational index, the health index and the work participation index reflecting the attainment level of females on various composite indicators as a proportion to that of males. The foregoing analysis clearly brings out the complementarities on both the positive and negative sides of the various indicators that together go to make up the Gender Equality Index spectrum. It highlights the truth that being well-placed on the gender spectrum provides the spring-board for economic development. In this manner, the Gender Perspective adds a new dimension to our understanding of socio-economic reality. The study reveals that there is significant gender gap in the state of Haryana but there is no relation between the gender gap and economic development.

FOOD SECURITY THROUGH THE MECHANISM OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Food Security is of highest priority in India because of its growing population. Food Security in India has close links with the Public Distribution System. It is so because Public Distribution System is the most important medium through which the government ensures food security at the micro level. Public Distribution System has been in vogue for the last several decades. Public Distribution System ensures availability of food grains to the public at affordable prices as well as for enhancing the food security of the poor. India at present finds itself in the midst of a paradoxical situation, endemic mass hunger coexisting with the mountain food grain stocks. In this backdrop, this paper studies the Indian Public Distribution System as a food security intervention. The main aim of the paper is to present an analysis of the salient dimensions of the Public Distribution System in India and analyze the functioning of agencies engaged in procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of food grains and identify the loopholes in the system.

RESOURCE CONVERGENCE IN 'PEOPLES PLANNING' BY WOMEN NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS AND PEOPLE'S ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES: A CASE STUDY OF DECENTRALISED LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

The enormous resource potentials existing at PRI levels for resource convergence, plan integration and implementation have been utilized only partially in the people's plans through the grass roots level institutions like the grama sabhas. Enabling roles assigned to women peoples representatives for achieving decentralized participatory empowerment and development of poor women per se through the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Neighborhood Groups (NHGs) based sort of development subsystems are yet to be consolidated and strengthened. Appropriate human resource, organization development and training strategies are the need of the time for promoting development of women through these grass roots level micro organizations. These women specific NHGs and SHGs have remained as the weakest links in decentralized planning efforts. In fact what has been achieved in the peoples planning at resource convergence, in integrated planning, execution and monitoring of women specific projects are only a tip of the iceberg as far as the needs identified as potentials existing and realized specifically for the gender based development, at the neighborhood levels for poverty alleviation and livelihoods promotion.

IMPACT OF RECESSION ON DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN INDIA: STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Numerous accounts have been made to explain the causes of this great financial disaster. There are a number of compounded factors that has resulted in the outbreak of this financial crisis of enormous proportions. Collapse of the US housing market, highly leveraged financial transactions and a low interest rate encouraging borrowings, among others, have all contributed to the downturn in the global financial market. Let us now look at these various causes in greater detail. The global financial crisis in 2008 is a major ongoing financial crisis, the worst of its kind since the Great Depression. It became prominently visible in September 2008 with the failure, merger or conservator ship of several large United States-based financial firms. The underlying causes leading to the crisis had been reported in business journals for many months before September, with commentary about the financial stability of leading US and European investment banks, insurance firms and mortgage banks consequent to the sub-prime mortgage crisis.

COST-BENEFIT ASSESSMENT OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS) IN RURAL WEST BENGAL: AN EVALUATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The importance of Common Property Resources (CPRs) to the dwellers of the villages is no longer in question but the quantification in monetary terms of CPRs collection from various sources is a very crucial task. In this paper an attempt has been made to measure the collected CPRs from different sources by the villagers in different parts of West Bengal. Their quantification and actually how far the dwellers are benefited from the collected commons or more benefited from the opportunity man-days with local wage rate in their locality compare to cost incurred for collection of CPRs are analyzed here along with tables and diagrams. The ratio of benefit in cost is the highest in case of minorities and the lowest in case of OBC groups. Both total cost and total benefit measured in terms of money are the highest in case of minorities. But in case of OBC groups, the money value of benefit is the lowest, as compared with the cost associated with it. Poor as well as a section of middle class depends largely on this commons.

ASSESSING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE OF TOURISTS TOWARDS ECOTOURISM AND CONSERVATION IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

Nature, a wonderful gift of God, with its full diversity and glory, has always been attractive to man. Since ancient times, men have been keeping a symbiotic relation with nature in all his activities, including travel. In due course of time, by making addition to the mode and purpose of travel, industrial revolution and greater disposable income, man-made attractions and recreational facilities have led to modern mass tourism. It has grown to be a major dynamic component of the world economy and one of the highly developed and dynamic industries with an important contribution to income and employment. While countries benefit due to the growth of tourism industry, on the other hand, it destroys the nature and environment which is considered as important attractions for the tourists. Ecotourism is a new concept in tourism, which was originally sparked off by the idea of making harmonious co-existence with nature a reality, once again. Among the Indian states Kerala is a highly potential state which has undertaken many initiatives to develop ecotourism. An attempt has been made in the present paper to assess the level of awareness and attitude of tourists towards ecotourism and conservation in Kerala. The paper also explore the relationship between awareness and attitude of tourists towards ecotourism and conservation with the help of correlation and regression analysis.

RISK MINIMIZATION TRADING STRATEGIES IN BULLISH MARKET

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ABSTRACT

Awareness of derivatives as an important tool of risk management is indispensable now a days. Derivative securities have penetrated into the Indian stock market and Investors are using these securities for different purposes such as speculation, hedging & arbitrage. Important aspect is the awareness and its usage in downturn and undecided market. Markets are very volatile and hence it becomes crucial for investors to frame strategy according to their risk appetite. In the long run, fundamental analysis works but in the short perspective, investors have to frame volatile market strategies. This paper explores various strategies which can be used by the investors in bullish market. It gives you an idea about the various combinations of equity derivative products which can be used to create effective strategies. The study focuses on different types of strategies which can be used in bullish market using different variants of equity derivatives with their possible future outcomes. The paper shows how a strategy can be created with futures and various types of options along with their payoffs and payoff diagram. The best strategy is the one which minimizes loss and gives maximum profit.

FARMER TO MARKET LINKAGES: REVAMPING UNDER THE EMERGING VALUE-CHAIN SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The fate of human settlement and development has taken place either through agriculture or it is largely affected by agriculture. The farmers are the only producers providing materials for other sectors to thrive on the demand and supply of basic raw material clearly evident from backward and forward linkages. In the recent economic system too each and every activity pertaining to Agriculture and Allied Activities has close relation with market environment. Recent surging Food prices could be the best example of serious repercussions of broken link of farmers and the channel members such as wholesaler, retailer and other middle men in which wholesale price index for food articles has risen 17.5% since March 2009 and pulses by a steep 41.5%. Had the linkage among farmers and other marketing networks been incidentally appropriate, price of food products should have been accommodating with the contemporary market forces. The paper brings forth the issue of farmer to market linkage with the comprehensive look at the problem of participation of village community in the peri-urban industries and tapping of unutilized potential of rural markets and resources.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMERCIAL BANKS STOCK RETURNS AND MONETARY VARIABLES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of frequent changes in important monetary variables on banking stocks prices. The concern is whether or not current economic indicators, as reflected in interest rates, exchange rates and inflation, can explain banking stock returns. This study considered NSE bank nifty index as banks' stock representatives, because this bank index consists of all major banks listed in the Indian capital market. The explanatory variables in this study considered the three important monetary variables namely, foreign exchange rates, long-term interest rates and inflation rates. The econometric tools like unit root test, ordinary least squares, Johansen-Juselius (1990) Multivariate Co integration test and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), have been applied in this study. Johansen Cointegration test proves that there is a long run relationship between bank nifty and the above-mentioned three monetary variables. Based on the results of Ordinary least squares on vector error correction equation this study found that monetary variables have significant impact on bank stock returns, but a major portion of the bank nifty movement is explained by its own innovations. Also, this study finds that positive changes in foreign exchange rates and long term interest rates are affecting the bank nifty movement negatively. But, the wholesale price index or inflation rates do not affect the bank nifty or banks' stock price movement significantly. Among the three monetary variables used in this study, foreign exchange rates have the highest influence on bank stock prices.

FACTORS DETERMINING EMPOWERMENT OF GRAM PRADHANS IN BARABANKI DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

In India, women constitute nearly half of the population and also contribute substantially in all walks of life. Majority of rural women suffer from economic as well as social problem. The analysis of data collected from the Gram Pradhans in selected blocks of Barabanki district indicates that in real term the empowerment of women is not very encouraging. Majority of elected women representative still lack awareness about various rural development programmes and their active participation in the decision making process and implementation of these programmes are very poor. Implementation of Panchayati Raj Act has helped the women in attaining economic and political empowerment to a large extent. Most of the women Gram Pradhans contested and won the election mainly with the support of husband and they were too much dependent on their husband for taking decisions. A very few of them earlier experience of any political activities are association with any political parties. The grass root realities indicate that still more have to be done and empowering the women through decentralization governance require active government support. However, it was found that a few of the experienced and educated women representatives played effective role in the development activities of villages.

ASEAN AND NORTHEAST INDIA: FODDER INDUSTRY IS A NOVEL PARADIGM SHIFT

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ABSTRACT

In every nation's agricultural sector, fodder and livestock are two core sub sector which contributes hugely in the particular countries national economy. Fodder is an agricultural term for animal feed and fodder crops are those plants that are raised to feed livestock. Basically, fodders are of two categories: Green fodder and Dry fodder as natural produce has its own significance for the livestock nurturing peoples. At present, the country faces a net deficit of 61.1% green fodder, 21.9% dry crop residues and 64% concentrate feeds. Now a day's fodder and livestock sub sector are recognized as vital part of peri urban economy because of increasing peri urban livestock farming and rising fodder marketplaces are pointers of quick shifting economic situation in livestock and fodder sub-sector. So, in this context the study is an attempt to know the opportunities exist for fodder trade and development in North East India and its extension to the South and East Asian countries in the preview of the agreement happened between India and ASEAN. For this, an assessment and comparative study have been done between North East India fodder market operations and South and East Asian countries. This study contains the reviews of information from the government officials of north-east state of India and information from the South and East Asian countries which will include various sources like: book published, journals, report on fodder etc. with regard to production, demand and importation of animal feed products. This will help to understand the researchers, policy maker, exporters, importers, Government officials about the opportunities, ground of cooperation need to be focused and gap exist for trade and development in the fodder sub-sector which is prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development of concerned regions.

CONTENTMENT ON DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES AMONG UNIVERSITY EDUCATORS: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The term 'discipline' can be understood as an act as per per-determined code or regulations behaving on the basis of requirement criteria of an establishment; industrial or educational and thereby executing the necessitated responsibilities within the stipulated limit zone for the fulfillment of expected outcomes that match with personal and organizational contentment. There are several cases involving the academic community violating disciplinary codes or regulations of the institution, although such group of people is said to be in the noblest and the most respected profession. The objectives of the investigation were to study the impact of disciplinary practices upon students' performance, find out the level of satisfaction with respect to disciplinary procedures, grievance redressal mechanism and corrective actions and To examine educators' disciplinary correctional measures. The academics of a renowned higher education institution were contacted for primary data collection through questionnaires. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents expressed satisfaction with regard to disciplinary procedures and grievance redressal mechanism of the institution.

MEASURING FACTOR CONTENT OF INDIAN TRADE IN THE PRE AND POST LIBERALISATION PERIODS

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ABSTARCT

A large number of empirical studies related to the measurement of factor content of Indian trade are found in the literature. We observe quite a few exercises of the above kind for India also. This paper tries to improve the robustness of the results related to the above by using domestic Input-Output matrix for projection on the one hand and using 'Value Added per Employee' as a measure of relative capital intensity on the other. The advantage of using 'Value Added per Employee' as a measure of relative capital intensity is that we indirectly are able to incorporate the contribution of human capital (in addition to physical capital) in the value added per employee figures. The results obtained suggest that India exports relatively more labour intensive commodities and imports capital intensive commodities, both in the pre liberalization and post liberalization periods and Hecksher Ohlin theorem holds for the Indian economy.

SUPPORTIVE MEASURES OF TOURISM PRACTICES: A STUDY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to constantly adapt to customers' changing needs and desires, as the customer satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly the focus of tourism business. Tourism industry is a preliminary service industry of J&K because it does not produce goods but extends services to various classes of people. It plays an effective role in integrating the entire universe. It also opens up a new window for resources, both investments and generation, leading to employment generation as well as socio-economic development of the local population at large. The J&K State Government has emphasis to improve the tourism industry by providing different incentives, infrastructure, marketing & promotion which help to improve the social, economic as well as culture heritage. The paper is conceptual in nature and basic focus of this paper is to draw attention towards the different supportive measures for the stakeholders of the tourism industry, i.e., hotelier, tour & travel agency, transport and guiding services. The literature also suggest that growing number of players are showing heightened interest in tourism, but the current promotional measures are now spreading too thinly. The stakeholders must be grouped together (public and private player) to increase impact of J&K's tourism industry on the world.

CHANGING SCENARIO OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: REVIEWING THE EXPERIENCE OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Education is the milestone of accelerating the growth of the nation. The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well recognized. It opens the opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education, in its broadest sense of development of youth, is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. This paper analyses major trends in financing education in India, including expenditures by the central government, state governments which can be judged in terms of adequacy, equity and efficiency. It also examines the level and composition of public expenditure on education and the mechanisms of resource sharing, allocation and utilization, in aggregate as well as separately for the centre and the states. It finds that while expenditure in real terms increased during the 1990s it has stagnated since then.

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Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

