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DETERMINANTS OF INTEREST SPREADS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS – A CASE OF CRDB BANK TANZANIA

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ABSTRACT

A trend analysis of CRDB Banks' interest rate spreads over the period from 2006 to 2010 has been strong and persistently showing little signs of narrowing. This study employs panel data techniques to measure the relevance of factors in determining commercial banks' interest rate spreads over the period. The results indicate that the observed spreads can be attributed basically to the, high operating costs, liquid assets and net worth even though the influence of the latter is not as large as that of operating costs. The variables Loan Loss Reserve and statutory Reserves bear negative relationship with interest spreads indicating they are not contributors for increasing spread. The results also showed that there is comparatively highest positive relationship between interest and non-interest income. This may be due to high market share of the bank in the total banking operations of Tanzania.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CSR OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS IN NIGER STATE, NIGERIA: AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined an Islamic perspective of corporate social responsibility (CSR) of business organizations in Niger State, Nigeria. The study was conducted in Minna, Suleja, Kontagora and Bida towns of Niger State, Nigeria. Multi-stage and random sampling techniques were used in selecting 1,600 respondents of the study using staff of business organizations, investors, consumers and some people in the society. Information was gathered using primary and secondary data. Questionnaires were used to elicit information and were validated by experts. The data generated from the survey were subjected to descriptive analyses. The findings revealed that Islamic socio-economic rules and regulations have influence on corporate social responsibility to investors = $96.1/100 \times 400/1 = 384$; to customers = $96.5/100 \times 400/1 = 386$, to employees = $96.8/100 \times 400/1 = 387$; and to society = $94.7/100 \times 400/1 = 379$. The study concluded that Islamic socio-economic system has influence on corporate social responsibility in Niger State, Nigeria.

**CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: THE CASE OF SAESIETSAEDAMBA
WOREDA, TIGRAY REGION, ETHIOPIA**

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ABSTRACT

The concept of good governance has gained significant attention in developing countries and Ethiopia is no exception. It is widely recognized that as a precondition/prerequisite for sustainable development particularly for developing countries like Ethiopia. Since there are few academic studies on this issue in Ethiopia, this paper assesses the challenges of good governance via selecting of a case study woreda. Hence fore, in this paper transparency and responsiveness which are the core dimensions of good governance had selected to assess prevailing conditions in woreda court, social court and land administration offices. Capacity, discrimination, corruption, accessibility of information, delay, openness and satisfaction are considered the major determinants of good governance in the woreda in general and the selected public institutions in particular. To know the perception of service users on transparency and responsiveness of the selected public institutions a descriptive study had used that enriched through oral and written interview, discussion and personal observation. Hereafter, small and incapacitated human power had observed and identified in the selected public institutions and in the woreda at large. Moreover, due to lack of capacity in the service providers disseminating information, accessibility of their institutions information, delivering a timely service and providing decision based on reasonable evidence had rarely practiced. Hence, transparency and responsiveness had discredited in the woreda which are the most significant indicators of good governance. Therefore, there should be more and deeper inquiry related to the transparency, and responsiveness of local government actions and decisions.

TOTAL COST OF SMALL ENTREPRENEURIAL CREDIT: AN ANALYSIS ON SELECTED PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS IN BANGLADESH**JASMINE JAIM****LECTURER****INSTITUTE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION****JAHANGIRNAGAR UNIVERSITY****SAVAR, DHAKA, BANGLADESH****ABSTRACT**

The small enterprises can act as a major force in furthering the process of economic development in Bangladesh through promoting employment, reducing poverty and ensuring sustainable growth. However, there are many problems in nourishing small scale industries in Bangladesh where as financing emerges as a significant one. Generally, working capital is sought from banks. However, the interest rate is high. Furthermore, other non-price financial cost of credit significantly enhances the total cost. This paper has revealed the cost of different activities at different phases of loan undertaking process such as cost regarding security, insurance, bank formalities, pleasing bank officers and so on. Further, this paper has pointed out that the cost of borrowing for the entrepreneurs is much higher than the declared interest rate. Therefore, this research can play a significant role to develop policy recommendations to trim down the total cost of credit so that the small enterprises can thrive.

FACTORS INFLUENCING TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF FARMERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

**AMARENDRA PRATAP SINGH
DEAN & ACTING DIRECTOR
S.R. INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
LUCKNOW**

ABSTRACT

During last one decade there has been significant transformation in Indian agriculture. Farm size has declined but access to irrigation and credit has increased. Now large number of farmers has access to new technology due to strong network of technology dissemination system like KVKs, and KGKs, etc. There has been diversification of cropping system and income diversification in the state. The study highlights the resource base, level of education, and cropping system of farmers in two contrasting regions namely Western and Eastern regions of Uttar Pradesh. The income of farmers in western region is considerably higher than in eastern region mainly because of sharp difference in the average size of holdings, access to irrigation, cropping system and earning members, etc. However, the study shows that many of the factors such as crop diversification, entrepreneurial ability, diversified sources of income and family size significantly affect the level of income. Caste, level of education, age as proxy of farming experience and number of milch animals, and farm size were not significant in explaining the level of income of the farmers.

**CUSTOMER AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION IN COMMERCIAL BANKS WITH REFERENCE TO
COIMBATORE DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

In order to survive in the fierce competition faced by the domestic banks due to the entry of international players, rapid innovation and introduction of new financial instruments, understanding of changing needs of customers' and extensive use of information technology have all become essential. However, with the availability of similar technology in almost all the banks, it is felt that it is only through the provision of better services to their customers' banks can survive in the market. Hence, there is an imperative need for identifying their ability to satisfy the service quality requirements as per their customers' expectations. Segmenting the industry into different strategic groups and positioning themselves according to the customers' mindset can help the banks to restructure their policy choices to compete in this dynamic business environment. This necessitated the banks to utilize the existing resources, process of delivering quality services to their customers' and transforming the superior service to generate better financial performance.

MEASUREMENT OF CONSUMER'S PERCEPTION ON SERVICE QUALITY IN LIFE INSURANCE

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ABSTRACT

In the current scenario of globalization, Insurance services need to introspect sensitivity towards the quality of services offered. In this context, this study examined the consumers' perception on service quality offered by the Insurance companies in and around Srinagar city. The SERVQUAL scale is administered to measure the commuter's perception on service quality. A survey was conducted among the commuters who were regularly availing insurance services. A random sample of 534 respondents were taken for data collection, among them 512 were finalized for final analysis. The study concluded that the service quality delivery meets the perception of commuters. In general, people of cities of Jammu and Kashmir are benefited with the service quality delivery by Insurance company. This paper brings out a service quality image which can be adopted by other cities whose population depends on services.

GROWTH AND PERFORMANCE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to study the performance of the SME sector of India. The paper outlines year-wise growth trends in SMEs in terms of the number of units, employment generation, fixed investment, production and exports. The paper also shows a comparison of the SME sector with the total industrial sector of India. The new SME unit registration trends and industry sector wise distribution of units have also been highlighted here. The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector contributes significantly to the manufacturing output, employment and exports of the country. The Indian market is growing rapidly and Indian industry is making remarkable progress in various Industries like Manufacturing, Precision Engineering, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals, Textile & Garments, Retail, IT, Agro and Service sectors. SMEs are finding increasing opportunities to enhance their business activities in core sectors. The paper uses descriptive research methodology based on secondary data collected from various government journals and Annual Reports. Broadly this paper is based on extracts taken from MSME Annual Report 2010-11, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, with intention of providing a quick overview of the SME sector of India in simple format. The paper concludes that the position of the SME sector has strategic position in Indian economy. There is much scope of research in this topic to formulate various new policies and also for evaluation of existing policies.

A STUDY ON THE POSITION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN KERALA VIS A VIS THE NATIONAL SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Small and medium enterprises sector constitute an important segment of the Indian Economy. Results of Third All India Censuses of SSI units show a declining growth trend at the All India Level and in Kerala growth in this sector shows an increasing trend. Except in the Fourth census, growth of employment in the SME sector of Kerala has shown a rising trend. Growth of SSI Sector can do a lot for solving Kerala's acute problem of unemployment. Sickness among the SME units of Kerala is a major problem. Lack demand is the major cause of sickness. Prevention of sickness and rehabilitation of sick SSI Units requires more attention while framing the future programs of SME development.

A STUDY ON SOCIO – ECONOMIC STATUS OF PIG FARMERS IN KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU STATE

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ABSTRACT

Pig farming is considered as a crucial enterprise for the livelihood of the socially weakened section of the society. Knowledge about the socio economic status of the pig farmers is very much essential for the policy makers to develop an effective programme. The present study was carried out in the Kancheepuram district of Tamilnadu with the specific objective of finding out the socio economic profile of the pig farmers. A total of fifty pig farmers were randomly selected from four random blocks of purposively selected Kancheepuram district of Tamilnadu. The data were collected from selected farmers through a structured interview schedule after pre -testing. The findings of the study revealed most of the farmers (50 per cent) were old aged and were educated (44 per cent) up to high school level. Majority (66 per cent) of the pig farmers had pig farming as their secondary occupation and 44 per cent were having high level of farming experience. Majority (56 per cent) of pig farmers were low income group and 52 per cent of pig farmers were belonging to marginal farmers. Most of the farmers 54 percent and 52 per cent were having low level of extension agency contact and mass media exposure respectively. Almost all (96 per cent) of the respondents had low level of social participation and 86 per cent of the farmers had medium level of innovativeness. The study concludes that the pig farmers need more extension training regarding pig farming practices to enrich their knowledge level and to improve their standard of living.

STUDY OF EMPOWERMENT STATUS AND THE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF WOMEN NGOS

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ABSTRACT

NGOs in India, especially women NGOs, are expected to play a very significant role in the process of women empowerment. The present study is undertaken with a view to analysing and interpreting the role of leadership qualities of the women leaders in this empowerment process, as perceived by their activists. This report presents the results of the research undertaken in four women NGOs, with their prior permission, which have been in the field for more than eighteen years and each one of them is engaged in, on an average, ten different projects with a view to servicing the society in general and empowering women activists in particular. The study is in two parts: the study of the status of empowerment of the activists in women NGOs; and, the study of the leadership qualities of women leaders in these NGOs, with the Objective to identify a set of common leadership qualities that enhances the empowerment of their activists. This report discusses the leadership qualities that have emerged as a common set, evident in each of these NGOs, which boosts the status of empowerment of their activists.

IMPACT OF AGE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT**DR. ARTI BAKHSHI****HEAD****P.G. DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY****UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU****JAMMU****ATUL DUTT SHARMA****UGC- RESEARCH FELLOW****P.G. DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY****UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU****JAMMU****DR. KULDEEP KUMAR****LECTURER****DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION****JAMMU****ABSTRACT**

The present study aimed at exploring the linkages between Allen and Meyer's (1991) three component model of organizational commitment with two demographic variables viz. Age and level of Education, using a field survey on a randomly selected sample of 80 employees working in National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd., a public sector organization in India. Organizational Commitment was measured using revised version of Organizational Commitment Scale by Allen and Meyer (1997). The results of correlation analysis showed that all the three components of organizational commitment-Affective commitment, Continuance commitment and Normative commitment were positively correlated with age but significant correlation was established only between Age and Continuance Commitment. The study showed a negative correlation between Level of education and the three types of Commitment but all of them were insignificant. Hierarchical Regression analyses showed no significant impact of Level of Education on three components of Organizational Commitment. Age showed a significant positive impact on Continuance Commitment among the three components of organizational commitment.

SCAN ON MINIMUM ALTERNATE TAX

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ABSTRACT

Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 levies a special tax on certain companies popularly known as Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). A large number of companies which were distributing dividends to their share holders based on book profits were not paying income tax by availing the deductions and exemptions available under the Income Tax Act while computing the taxable income under normal provisions. These companies are termed as Zero Tax companies. The collection of tax from such companies is known as Minimum Alternate Tax. In this article the author discussed about the method of computation of Book Profit for MAT calculation, MAT credit and Applicability of Minimum Alternate Tax to foreign companies.

SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs): IMPACT ON WELFARE OF RURAL WOMEN AT IKP (INDIRA KRANTHI PATHAM)

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ABSTRACT

In India self help groups represent a unique approach to financial intermediation. The approach combines access to low-cost financial services with a process of self management and development for the women who are SHG members. This paper attempts to show the impact of SHGs on improved lifestyle of rural women to grow their savings and to access the credit which banks are increasingly willing to lend. This study explores based on field research in 4 villages at Nizamabad district (AP) and sample for the study is 4 groups of 20 members in each group, the sample represents married, older, widows, diverse women and women's groups, mostly bank linked with a loan, it examines the effective management of financial transactions, group sustainability, benefits of the group and also to know the reasons for dropout. The study evidence that women perceived changes in their identity towards working collectively to influence for change at the village and panchayat levels.

SELF HELPS GROUPS: A NEW PARADIGM SHIFT FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Women Development and status depends on their empowerment. The status of the women and their development is lagging on account of the fact that the poverty is very acute among women than men. For eradication of poverty at its root, it requires sufficient financial and moral support from the part of the Government at the centre in general and State in particular. One of the best way of improving their status and empowering them is through Micro Finance by forming Self Help Groups (SHGs). Sufficient encouragement and support for forming groups for extending services among women group is needed in every local governments area for the development of the rural women in increasing their income, savings, investment, asset generation , operating business , taking decisions and empowerment. The present study is on examining the role of SHGs in empowering women and thereby attains development and eradication of poverty. The data has been obtained by interviewing 300 members from 100 SHGs in Kerala. The inferences drawn from the analysis of the variables that SHGs play a vital role in women empowerment but it needs further fillip for its further development and growth.

WTO AND INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

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ABSTRACT

With the emergence of the new world order after the establishment of the WTO in 1995, there has been a paradigm shift in the practices of the trade among various nations of the globe. The mission of achieving barriers free trade among various countries has come to the fore at various meetings, conferences and forums but due to conflicting ideologies, interests and preferences of the participants the issues always remain unresolved and further added flames to the new issues. In the present paper an attempt has been made to identify the assessment of impact over the trade quantum of India during a time series of data from 1985 to 2007. The trade data has been compiled from various authenticated sources. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, hypotheses have been constructed and tested with the help of the parametric tests. The variables taken in this study are: exports, imports (monetary values); Balance of trade; foreign exchange effective rates (real and nominal) and trade index (5 country and 10 –country) etc. This paper is divided into four parts. The first part is related to the study of present status of India's foreign trade with rest of world. In the second and third parts, the pre and post WTO impact on India's foreign trade has been analyzed by testing the hypotheses at 5% level of significance. The last part of this study is devoted to trend analysis of Indian foreign trade with select group of countries/country.

PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS BANKING AGENCIES IN INDIA OVER A PERIOD OF TIME

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to analyse the performance and trends of the various banking agencies in India over a period of time i.e., between 1990-91 to 2008-09. Indian banking has come a long way since from the British period. The data analysis reveals that the public sector banks continued to play a very prominent role in both deposit mobilization and credit disbursement even during the privatisation era. They contribute about 75 per cent of the total deposits mobilised and total loans advanced by all the schedule Commercial Banks (CBs). And at the end the paper suggests that the government need to inject new policies and programmes to stabilize the existing public banking to achieve the maximum social welfare.

DIRECT TAXES CODE – AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The Income Tax Act 1961 has become very complex and virtually unintelligible to the common man by virtue of a complicated structure, numerous amendments, frequent policy changes and a multitude of judgments that gave varying interpretations to already undecipherable provisions. This complexity has not only increased the cost of compliance for the average tax payer, but also made it costly for the administration to collect tax. Lastly, the tax base has been eroded significantly due to an increasing number of exemptions and horizontal inequity. Direct Taxes Code is completely new, simplified taxes code which replaces the Income Tax Act 1961 and also gives moderate relief to tax payers, reduce unnecessary exemptions and improve compliance thus improving collections. The tax payers themselves can compute and file Income Tax Returns without the help of experts. This paper highlights the overview of the Direct Taxes Code in a nutshell.

REGIONAL RURAL BANK FINANCE IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA: AN IMPACT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Bank is one of the important sources of finance for developmental as well as for the trade and commerce activities in the country. The establishment of Regional Rural Bank in India in the year 1975 was a boon for the small farmers and cultivators in the rural areas of the country. Arunachal Pradesh, popularly known as the land of rising sun is a backward and rural dominated state located in the north eastern most part of the country. The state got late in introducing banking activities in the state. It was in the year 1970 the State Bank of India started its branch followed by Regional Rural Bank in the 1983. Since its establishment the banking sector carried out commendable activities in the state in providing financial services to the peoples of the state. The present paper is an attempt to examine the role of Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank (RRB) in the socio-economic development of the tribal people of the state through its various financial activities in terms of employment generation, enhancing the income and standards of living, etc.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND RETAILING IN INDIA-ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

India enjoys a strong position as a global investment hub with the country registering high economic growth figure even during the peak of financial meltdown. As a result the investors rested their confidence in the economy which eventually pushed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India. The retail industry in India has come forth as one of the most dynamic and fast paced industries with several players entering the market. But all of them have not yet tasted success because of the heavy initial investments that are required to break even with other companies and compete with them. The Indian retailing industry is gradually inching its way towards becoming the next boom industry. Successful retail organizations must understand their market, their customers and the importance of strategic location. Because of completion in the retail industry can be fierce, such organization need the best micro marketing tools available to analyse where to place new stores, establish customer profile, and determine best marketing practices in order to find new customers. Attracting FDI and forging more effective international linkage is the key to this objective. If there are policy obstacles, efforts should be made to overcome these in other ways.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A CASE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO NORTH DISTRICT OF GOA STATE

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ABSTRACT

In the present paper an attempt has been made to highlight the social profile of women entrepreneurs. The paper further study and analyze the idea to initiate a business, reason to select the business, source of finance, and ways of business transactions. An attempt has also been made to discuss the key issues related to the decision making activities specified by the women entrepreneurs with the help of rank order method.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS UNDER SRIPADA-YELLAMPALLY PROJECT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an initial attempt is made to analyze equity v/s efficiency objectives in human settlement under Sirpada-Yellampally project. The estimated multiple regression (of total payment on affected agriculture land, affected abadi land and affected number of families, village-wise) with no heteroscedasticity, instructs a reasonable implications for fulfillment of equity objectives. Due to data deficiency neither technical and allocative efficiency nor asymptotic limits of various consumptions could be estimated. A small sample (247 families) of income –data is used to analyze efficiency and development. A simple dummy variable model of incomes (before and after settlement) is examined and it may be concluded that the average income per family has declined but not significantly. However, for sustainable development the average income should significantly increase. The system of priority of agriculture should now have an innovative approach of higher profitability and efficiency in order to match with the globalization and liberalization policy –objective. The policy option of efficiency in place of equity is very difficult to apply (in the case of agriculture and rural development) in the present system of socio-economic and political environment of India. It seems difficult in near future that equity objective (especially to remove rural poverty) would be out of list of Indian planning. And human settlement under irrigation and power generation project like Sripada-Yellampally Project will have priority of equity objective for at least another ten years to come. However, it is projected that after then years the efficiency objective in human settlement under irrigation project, would be an essential condition, in order to fulfill our nation dreams of development by 2020.

EFFICIENCY STUDY OF LARGE-SIZED BANKS IN INDIA – A DEA APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to measure and evaluate the technical efficiency - pure technical and scale - of Indian top 22 large-sized commercial banks from the cross-section data of the financial year 2009-10 using two popular data envelopment analysis (DEA) models: CCR and BCC. The results reveal that average relative technical efficiency (CCR) of entire sample is 78.8% and that only 6 banks (27%) are found to be fully technical and scale efficient. So, there is a scope of efficiency improvement of 16 banks by reducing on an average 21.2 % of input resources presently used relative to the performances of 6 efficient banks under study. The study has found that, the banks which are using more labour for providing their services with lower exposure to off-balance sheet activities are relatively more inefficient. In order to improve the efficiency; most of the inefficient banks should follow the good operating practices of four efficient banks namely Axis Bank, HDFC Bank, Corporation Bank and Indian Bank. Most efficient bank is Axis Bank while most inefficient bank is Central Bank of India followed by Bank of Maharashtra, United Bank of India, UCO Bank based on the relative efficiency of 22 sample banks.

GLOBALIZATION AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES: THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Ever since India opened its economy in early nineties, there has been significant growth in trade and industry in the country. Particularly by the turn of the century the economy has grown by leaps and bounds. This paper discusses the impact of globalization on growth of small scale industry by comparing the rate of growth of different parameters in pre globalization and post globalization periods. The findings are not encouraging but the trends show that the sector on the whole is in the process of organizing itself and despite of sturdy competition from its national and international contenders have sustained its growth. Thus although globalization has deterred the intensity of growth in small scale industrial sector, but has not debilitated it's perspectives of growth. Indian small scale industrial sector has been able to make its mark in era of globalization too.

STRATEGIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: MICROENTERPRISE IN ORISSA: PRACTICES TO PROMOTE SUCCESS AMONG LOW-INCOME ENTREPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment is one of the most important challenges facing the poor people in our country. This has been made worse by the fact that over the last two decades, the formal economy has been shedding jobs and many workers were retrenched and it is accepted worldwide that the development and growth of small, microenterprises can play an important role in turning this situation around. The present article deals with microenterprises and their role in economic growth and employment generation in the Indian context. This article discusses about the programmes aiming not only development but also take care of livelihood sustainment. This paper analysis the work of promotional institutions for income generating activity and gives the most effective and desirable economic development strategy for many rural communities in small entrepreneurship development based on locally owned and owner operated small businesses, however, entrepreneurship stands as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for rural families and communities to promote healthy economy environment.

TRENDS AND CHALLENGES BEFORE BANKING SECTOR: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Banks and financial institutions are playing major role in the economic development of the India and most of the credit- related schemes of the government to uplift the poorer and the under-privileged sectors, which have been implemented through the banking sector. IT plays a vital role in development of banking sector. Present study shows the growth and development of IT in banking sector also the role of different payment indicators like- ATMs, ECS, EFT/NEFT, Debit/Credit cards, MICR etc. from 2005 to 2010. The study focuses on major trends and challenges before the banking sector in India. Study shows that, adoption of new technology with attracting human talent will become very necessary in future.

INDIA & CHINA: THE RISING POWER IN GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to study about the rising power of 21st century. As we know India & China widely recognized as rising power, with its track record of fast economic growth in the last two decades, China is already a global economic power. Based on India's more recent growth performance; India is steadily catching up with china as an economic power. As both these emerging nations have celebrated 60th anniversary of Independence, both have acquired oriented reforms, despite the fundamental differences in their political set up. This paper highlights the facts that represent their economies, scope, strategies, progress, weaknesses, competition & their mutual cooperation. It depicts how & to which extent India & China are becoming rising power in global economy. After analyzing the existing & projected strength & weakness to both countries lead us to conclusion that both the countries have the potential to become global powers: China most probably by 2020 & India by 2050. To sum up this paper we can say that they must work together to fulfill their responsibilities as major drivers of global prosperity in the 21st century. Despite the existing deficit of political trust between India & China they can become strategic partners and this partnership can be initiated by strengthening co-operation at the international level for enhancing national energy security & co-operation in negotiations at the W.T.O..

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN - ROLE OF PANCHAYATS IN INDIA**R.ARUNAJAYAMANI****LECTURER****SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICY****RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT****SRIPERUMBUDUR****ABSTRACT**

Children below 15 years constitute about 40% of the total population in India. If all of them are happy and healthy, they can make a positive contribution to the progress and development of our country. However, the reality is disturbing when we see and hear about so many children who do not have access to health services, care, protection and education. The girl children are not allowed to be born and if they are born, they are not given the same treatment and opportunities as boys. Children are exploited, abused, sold, punished or are made to work in hazardous industries. In other words, millions of children in India and across the nations do not enjoy their childhood. Many efforts are being made at international, national and grass root level. Gram Panchayats have an important role to play in the protection of children's rights in the country. They are ideally suited for this task because Gram Panchayats have direct access to children. At the level of Gram Panchayats, children are not numbers and statistics, but real names and faces in the knowledge of all in the neighborhood. They are to be equipped to monitor all the public institutions such as schools, Anganwadi Centers, Sub-centers of Health Departments and the Primary Health Centers. They have the authority to engage with officials of all the concerned Departments and hold them accountable to the Gram Panchayat and the constituency, in the best interests of children.

BASEL III: A TOOL OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

In response to the dynamic and extremely risky global environment, the present paper attempts to analyze the need of third generation banking sector reforms i.e. Basel III norms. Indian banks are not likely to be impacted much by the new capital rules, the aggregate capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of Indian banking system stood at 13.4 per cent as at the end of June 30, 2010 of which Tier-I capital constituted 9.3 per cent. Therefore, Indian banking system need not to be significantly stretched in meeting the proposed new capital rules, both in terms of capital requirement and the quantity of capital. But there may be some negative impact arising from shifting of some of deductions from Tier-I and Tier-II capital to common equity. However, increasing level of NPAs in public sector banks means higher capital requirement. Given that Indian banks are better managed than their counterparts in US/UK, there would be little concern, but still a worry to raise capital cheap. As the Basel III is a comprehensive set of reforms measures, therefore it will strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management, and governance of the Indian banking sector, which in turn will improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress.

MGNREGA: ITS DRAWBACKS IN J&K 2010

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ABSTRACT

Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act was passed with a view to provide hundred days of guaranteed wage employment to the venerable sections of the society in order to raise the living standard of these sections of society. Realization of the venerability of these sections particularly in rural areas as 72% of population living in rural areas the Government of India passed an Act known as Mahatma Gandhi Rural employment Act in 2005 notified by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India on 7th September 2005. Based on the fact that MGNREGA can do wonders in order to raise the living standard of rural India a study was carried out In order to find the drawbacks which the act faces in rural areas in Jammu and Kashmir. The basic objective of the study is to find the drawbacks of MGNREGA in J&K. The study is carried out by the utilization of both primary (observational & telephonic interview) and secondary data. Finally the paper provides some suggestions whom if implied will definitely help in removing the drawbacks which will help in realizing the mission for which the act was passed.

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Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

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