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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE WITH CONSERVATIVE ACCOUNTING

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ABSTRACT

First of all, this paper introduces the concepts of capital structure and ownership structure and then studies the relationship between these factors and conservative accounting approach. This paper lies inside descriptive projects with cross sectional correlation category in which data are analyzed through regression analysis method. Based on carried out tests it was revealed that correlation rate between operational accounting conservatism and capital structure is 0.28 and its significance factor is below 5%. Therefore, we can argue that there is an inverse and meaningful correlation between capital structure and operational conservatism. On the other hand, the significance factor of ownership structure and ownership concentration rate is more than 5%. Therefore, it could be argued that there is no significance correlation between these two variables and operational conservatism. By conducting the significance test of regression it was revealed that there is a linear relation between operational conservatism and capital structure as well as between ownership type and ownership concentration rate. But in the significance test of coefficients, capital structure does not affect operational conservatism and only ownership type and ownership concentration affect operational conservatism. Also, the significance factor of the three mentioned variables is higher than 5% in office conservatism approach. Therefore, there is no meaningful correlation between independent variables and office conservatism. In the significance test of regression however, there is no linear relation between office conservatism and ownership structure as well as between ownership type and ownership concentration. On the other hand, in the significance test of coefficients only the parameter of ownership type affects office conservatism.

PARADOX OF COMMUNITY REACTIONS TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND IRRESPONSIBILITY IN KENYAN HOTELS

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the corporate social responsibility practices and corresponding outcomes from resident communities of classified hotels in Kenya. Based on instrumental stakeholder theory, the study explores local community resident perceptions on social responsibility of 20 classified hotels. The target population comprised of community residents within close proximity to the selected classified hotels. A sample of 650 community respondents was selected using systematic and quota sampling methods. Data was analyzed descriptively to elicit perceptual outcomes of respondents. The findings suggest that the sample hotels social responsibility practices demonstrated community corporate social irresponsibility. However, the outcome was puzzling in that the respondents were not contemptuous of the classified hotels but remained cautiously optimistic. Accordingly, five paradoxes characterized the state of perceived responsibility and irresponsibility. These were paradox of Stakeholder Asymmetry (PSA), paradox of reciprocity (POR), paradox of corporate image (PCI), paradox of corporate goodwill (PCG) and Paradox of public resource use (PPRU). It was concluded that corporate social irresponsibility practices are systemic, paradoxical and remain unmitigated.

TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF GREEN ADVERTISING FOR CONSUMER'S RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

There are many approaches towards environmental management. Green advertising is one of such approaches. Green advertising is a specific type of advertising that is centred on the promotion of factors having to do with the environment. As one of the ways of promoting and advocating for sustainable development and consumer's responsible environmental behaviour, green advertising is not a familiar concept with many consumers in Nigeria. Poor knowledge of this concept has affected environmental consciousness and right attitude towards environmental behaviour. This study among other things, seeks to determine the influence of green advertising for consumer's responsible environmental behaviour. Using the instrument of questionnaire to elicit responses from respondents based on the research questions and the hypothesis, the study showed that environmental knowledge, attitude and practice on green advertising towards consumer's responsible environmental behaviour were poor. The study also showed that attitude towards responsible environmental behaviour can be influenced by green advertising on the basis of aggressive green advertising campaigns.

STUDENTS SATISFACTION AND CHALLENGES IN PROBLEM BASED LEARNING IN COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES, MEKELLE UNIVERSITY, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

The present research seeks to contribute to the knowledge base used when designing interactive education program that promote quality and demand driven teaching and learning process in Higher Education Institutions. A total of 113 Psychology students who are academically active enrollment were randomly selected. Reliable and valid structured questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions were used to collect the required data. The thematic analysis revealed some more important challenges students faced with problem based learning: students adapt lecture method as their culture of learning; social loafing in group based learning reduced their academic competition, poor emotional and affective reactions to classroom group dynamics; loosen pattern of norm of reciprocity in group learning. The attitude scales of problem based learning showed slightly a move towards a learning environment with higher cognitive strategies of exploratory and independent learning. The results reported that there are statistically significant interaction effects of respondents background variables (sex, class level, previous resident) on problem based learning dimensions (problem solving, cooperative learning, self-directed learning). Class level of respondents were found to have effects on dimensions of problem based learning where as previous residence of respondents had effects on problem solving and self directed learning approach. The results of the study also provided an insight on the way Psychology students of Mekelle University perceive problem based learning, with recommendations for developing interactive classroom learning interventions that promote context and situated learning, which in turn foster quality education.

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES OF CRUDE OIL

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the dynamic relationship between the spot and futures prices of crude oil commodity. The objectives of the study are examined by employing ADF test to check the stationarity, Johansen's co-integration test for examining the long term relationship, OLS method to examine the significance of coefficients and Granger Causality test to know the cause and effect relationship between spot and the future prices of lead crude oil. The daily closing data is taken from 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2010 for the analysis. The findings of the study proved that the series derived from the futures prices and cash market prices for crude oil were not stationary in the level form, but there is evidence of stationarity in the first difference form. Empirical results found the existence of threshold co-integration and a bidirectional causality relationship between spot and futures markets from the Granger-Causality tests. It was revealed that futures leads the spot as well as spot causes future prices in case of commodity selected, i.e. crude oil in our case.

EMERGING LIFESTYLE OF WOMEN AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FOOTWEAR PURCHASE

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ABSTRACT

Women's footwear sector is an untapped one. About 80 - 90% of the footwear purchase in the women's sector takes place in the unorganised market with no branded manufacturer having significant presence. The lifestyle of women is also changing due to increased employability that has led to improved standard of living. Women are becoming more brand conscious. Footwear is no longer looked upon as a commodity but as image, attitude and lifestyle. There is a need for the marketers to relate the preference of the footwear according to their lifestyles. The present study attempts to find the association of the women consumers belonging to different lifestyles towards the footwear attributes. Women in the age group of 20 - 55 yrs have been considered. The population is infinite. Therefore the sample size has been statistically fixed at 2365. Chi square has been used to test the hypothesis. Factor analysis has been used to profile the respondents on the basis of their lifestyle. Correlation techniques have been used to establish a relationship between the attributes and the lifestyles. Eight lifestyles were identified. It has been observed various lifestyles prefer different footwear attributes.

ACCOUNTING FOR WAGE INEQUALITY IN INFORMAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The wage and employment policies relating to the unorganised workers and in particular the issue of wages paid to them has been a subject of considerable discussion among union leaders and labour experts in India. While minimum wage legislation has to a large extent been effective in providing protection to workers in the organised sector, with periodic revision, this has not been the case with the unorganised workers, who largely remain outside the purview of minimum wage legislation. During the year 1999-2000, the labour force was estimated to be 407 million. In 2004-05 the labour market consisted of 469.06 million workers and has grown up to 509.3 million in the year 2006. The labour force growth rate accelerated from 1.03 per cent to 2.93 per cent (more than the population growth rate). This paper investigates the structure and growth rate of wage inequality among workers of informal manufacturing sector of India during post liberalisation period.

COMPLAINTS GIVING ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS ABOUT ADULTERATED FOOD IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present research paper is to examine complaint giving attitudes of mothers towards food adulteration. This study highlighted the gaps of adulterated food materials and awareness in lodging of complaints to various authorities of shopkeeper, government officials and manufacturers. The survey was conducted randomly selected mothers (N=2,685) who had the primary responsibility for the complaints about food adulteration. The results shows that the mothers prefer to give complaint to the shopkeeper due to the limitations of time, money, energy and interest. Majority of the mothers are not ready to give proper complaints to the government regulatory machineries about unscrupulous traders, which is the right forum to prevent unfair trade practices. Awareness should be created among the mothers regarding evils of food adulteration, lodging of complaints to government authority and preventing methods of food adulteration.

INDIA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - TRADE DIMENSIONS AND GROWTH TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

UAE has positioned itself as a major global destination of trade, investments and services. India's trade with UAE is expanding at an astounding pace, India's exports to UAE are diversified, includes gems, jewellery, vegetables, fruits, spices, engineering goods, tea, meat and its preparations, rice, textiles and apparel and chemicals etc. Import composition from UAE into India include pearls, precious/semi precious stones, gold, pulp and wastepaper, sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites, metalifer ore and metal scrap organic/inorganic chemicals etc. India's exports to UAE have increased substantially in the first decade of new millennium. UAE's share in India's total exports has gone up from 5.82 % in 2000-01 to 14.01% in 2010-11. UAE's share in India's total imports rose from 1.30% in 2000-01 to 7.91 % in 2010-11. The account of objectives (i) to study the between UAE- India Trade Dimensions and growth trend, (ii) the examine in future between countries implications of trade policies and findings. In this arise question How was the two-way trade between the two countries last year. The overall trend of India's trade with UAE indicates an upward movement during the first decade of the new millennium; India's increasing appetite for energy needs is bound to further speed up the process of India-UAE trade in the near future. Within this background bring to light India and United Arab Emirates - Trade Dimensions and Growth Trends

PROBLEMS OF GRANITE INDUSTRY IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The granite industry is appropriately regarded as a backbone of Indian economy. The Granite Industry Constitutes a significant sector of the Mineral based industries in Indian economy in terms of its involvement to the country's industrial production, investment, employment and creation of industrial base. The article highlights the significance of the mineral based industries and their role in the economic reforms on growth of granite industry. India accounts for 30 per cent of the world's export of high quality natural stones like granite, marble, sandstone. India has vast resources of granite with about 120 varieties of different colours and textures. The manuscript focusing on several problems faced by the granite industry like raw materials, financial, marketing, labour, transportation, and tax problems. The study selected Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh in India.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a socio-cultural and economic event, which have multiple environmental consequences along with economic and social benefits. This may be due to the natural and environmental resources create tourism mosaic- the basis of tourism development. Moreover, tourism may be accepted not only as an economic activity that creates positive economic impulses and expand rapidly, but also as an activity, that can harm artificial and natural environment and thus, create social and cultural problems. It is known fact that tourism seems to be a stable at the same time less volatile growth sector. If the revenues are distributed to the relevant stakeholders, including the community and the efforts on tourism are based on a sustainable future target, this growth can be translated and transformed into development, for which, sustainable tourism and policy are suggested by leisure economists. Sustainable Tourism refers to tourism, that is, long-termed, integrated, participatory, and environmentally, socially, culturally and economically compatible. Whereas, Sustainable Tourism Policy (STP) deals with a set of regulations, rules, guidelines, directives, and development objectives and strategies. Besides, STP should provide high-quality tourism services that can maximise the benefits from leisure enjoyed by tourists' (guests) and can bring maximum revenue for the stakeholders (hosts) without compromising the tourism needs of the present and future generations. In other words, tourism resources must be made available to our childrens' children, for which, the present generations should use the tourism resources more efficiently and take efforts in conservation and preservation of natural environment. With this backdrop, the authors have made an attempt to study the importance of sustainability in tourism and its policy. While framing STP, geographical and environmental resources should be considered for the sustainable tourism which should have a proper linkage to the rest of the economy that will bring the sustainable development conceived by the development thinkers like J.C.Kumarappa, who was the first person propounded the concept of Economy of Permanence and whose idea was translated into the concept of Sustainable Development.

ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE FOR MANAGERIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN THE CORPORATE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

El is a dynamic force which acts as guide to professional success. It is far more powerful than IQ. Without exaggerating the role of reason or IQ we should learn to recognize our emotions, understand them, and handle them effectively. It can be distinguished from IQ by its emphasis on personal and social competencies like self awareness, persistence, etc. But it cannot be a replacement for ability, knowledge, or job skills. IQ is still important in workplace success since intelligence is paramount especially in jobs that require technical and conceptual ability. Many studies have concluded that emotional intelligence plays an important role in performing manager's job. It is assortment of non- cognitive skills, capabilities, and competencies that influence a person's ability to succeed in coping with environment demands and pressures. Successful top managers particularly in multinational corporations developed high levels of emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence will help managers who understand the emotion and abilities of their employees. . Thus this article will give focus on measure of emotional intelligence, gender emotion, emotion of managers and dimension of emotional intelligence and managerial effectiveness

A STUDY ON TEACHER'S OPINION ABOUT ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The organisational climate that exists in a matriculation school and the infrastructural facilities provided by the school has a deep impact on the satisfaction of a teacher. This study tries to identify the key factors that add to the opinion about organizational climate and the infrastructural facilities. Thus, for this study we largely draw data from the primary census survey conducted among matriculation higher secondary teachers of virudhunagar District, TamilNadu. All the matriculation higher secondary teachers of virudhunagar District were contacted and their opinion about the Organisational Climate and Infrastructural facilities identified were gathered. There are 32 Matriculation Higher Secondary schools in virudhunagar District in which 475 teachers are having more than 3 years experience.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF COIMBATORE REGION

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ABSTRACT

Coimbatore is well known for its textile industries, engineering firms, automobile parts manufacturers, health care facilities, educational institutions and pleasant weather. It is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu and one of the fastest growing cities in India situated near foot hills of Nilgiris. Coimbatore is known as Manchester of South India. Now, most of the Indian Software companies have started their development centers in Coimbatore. 76% of India's total textile market is from Erode (Tex-City or Loom-City of India) and 56% of knitwear exports come from Tirupur. Coimbatore has a lot of opportunities in the future with the availability of chief labour, land, water and other raw material facilities etc. Coimbatore industry has become strong and is experiencing strong cyclical, persistent pressure across the country overall lessening in price due to overcapacity and huge competition. It is getting good reputation in the global markets, rising SME's, attracting more FDI, exports etc. This research concentrates on the growth and development of Indian Textile Industry particularly in Coimbatore region. Further it discussed about the south Indian textile industry opportunities and challenges.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT**DR. HEMANDRI TIKAWALA****ASST. PROFESSOR****R. V. PATEL & V.L. SHAH COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
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AMROLI****ABSTRACT**

Individual having the same proficiency in skill and physical power differ significantly with one another on such psychological traits. Personality development helps to prevent the reversal of such bio-physiological factors of performance such as strength, endurance, flexibility, relaxation and skill. Psychological differences are subtle as well as acute. Even twins, having similar appearance and constitution don't seem to possess the same dispositions and inclination towards behaviour.

MEASURING EDUCATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND THE DETERMINANTS OF EFFICIENCY OF THE STUDENTS IN SALEM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

The present study intends to measure the educational efficiency among the college going students. For which, educational input fed to the students and the outcome derived from the students were contemplated in this study. Many qualitative variables were also incorporated with the aim to scale accurately the educational input and output. Further, the present study takes a modest attempt to determine the factors which are influencing the student's educational efficiency. In this connection, many requisite indicators were specified in the model. In this regard, the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Regression model was employed. It was found from the analysis that, quality of the college, sex of the student, father's education, native of the student, expected rate of return were emerged as significant variables affecting the efficiency of the students.

EFFECTIVENESS OF QUALITY OF WORK LIFE POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS –A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Public Sector Units (PSUs) in India are either wholly or substantially owned by Government. These companies are operating in a highly complex and competitive environment. On one hand, these organizations have to compete with both local companies and MNCs to retain the market share or leadership, and on the other hand it is regulated and controlled by Government in matters such as fixation of remuneration, investments, expansions and other major decisions. Managing business in such a complex environment requires competent, effective and loyal workforce to run the organization profitably and create value to the stakeholders. Some organizations support their people to help them to balance the work-life because the benefits of QWL initiative in an organization go to both employees and employers. The present study examines existing policies and practices that influence the development of work-life balance that are excellent for people as well as for the organization in Bangalore based Govt. Public Sector Organizations in the manufacturing segment and which are serving the society successfully for last few decades.

THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION AND OPPURTUNITIES AMONG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship Development among women is considered as a possible approach to economic empowerment of women, but women entrepreneurs are facing considerable challenges and severe competition apart from the various constraints a women face. She gains a sense of satisfaction from the work she undertakes. Job satisfaction is an attitude which results from a balancing and summation of many specific likes and dislike experienced in connection with the job. Satisfaction in job is a socio-economic motive and women do undertake jobs with this motive. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the level of job satisfaction of the women entrepreneurs in Coimbatore District, with a comparative approach of rural and urban women.

SUB-PRIME CRISIS: CONCEPT AND ORIGIN

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ABSTRACT

The present sub-prime crisis was the unplanned consequences of two phenomena. First, this was a crisis made mainly by the US Federal Reserve Board during the period of easy money and financial deregulation from the mid 1990s until today. Second, US over-consumption and over-borrowing led to unprecedented housing and consumer credit bubbles in the US and other countries, notably those that shared American's policy orientation. With the financial deregulation, banks take hundreds of housing loans that they have made, bundle them up, cut them up into separate pieces, mixing loans of different quality. The bank converts a set of such loans into saleable financial assets such as bond through a process known as securitization. What happened was the value of houses came crashing down because many borrowers were defaulting on involvements and lots of houses were being sold off to repay debts— the security one holds become practically worthless. This was the climate under which banks found it difficult to raise loans from other banks using securitized loan assets as collateral. A number of such loans turned sour and hence become sub-prime when the housing markets begin to collapse. To overcome the global financial crisis, America as well as Britain have opted policy of Nationalization—the direct government control. America in particular, celebrated laissez-faire capitalism and has been deeply skeptical of government interventions. Now America is talking about nationalization, it seems that laissez-faire policy is over. The paper aims to explain the concept, origin and measure to over the sub-prime crisis.

LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS OF KERALA: A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Most of the studies used female economic power and control over resources as a proxy for the status of women. It has been argued that labour force participation enhanced woman's domestic autonomy by giving them independent source of income. Economic independence in turn leads to greater sense of personal autonomy and improves their capacity to exercise control in shaping their own destiny. Kerala a southern state of India, which has historically displayed egalitarian gender development indicators but shows noticeable gender difference in labour market outcomes, brings out an important research question. Though, female economic participation is a leading issue at present day gender studies in Kerala, there is no such study analyzed the change in the profile of female labour market which is relevant for proper labour market strategies. Present study tries to fill this gap. Study uses NSS 55th, and 61st ^h round quinquennial survey unit level data and 64th round employment unemployment report. Migration Monitoring data also used for the analysis. It is found that the structure of Kerala's female labour market is changing slowly in favor of educated and the government sponsored women empowerment strategies are not seems to create sufficient positive influence on labour supply.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA: AN OVERVIEW OF ITS PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Public sector life insurer and private sector life insurer in India are playing an important role in promoting India's economic development in tertiary sector, life insurer generating the surplus savings from the public which will be invested in to various central and state government approved securities in different avenues .life insurer covers the life risk of both individual and group which benefits most of the insurable population of the country in the form of density and penetration. Attraction of life insurance business is mainly depends upon their products and services. The life fund implies excess of income over their expenditure. The growth of life fund is one measurement rod through which it can judge the efficiency of life insurer in the country. Settlement of claims that too death claims residual and outstanding nil ratios show the best performance of life insurance companies in the country. Hence the present study made an attempt to evaluate the above said indicators of life insurer. However, the study is mainly depends upon the secondary data with some parameters.

AGRI TOURISM IN KARNATAKA – ISSUES CONSTRAINTS AND POSSIBILITIES

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ABSTRACT

To enhance its socio economic viability, any economy in the present global economic restructuring phase has created a climate in which local economies have to adjust. As is been observed, economic and social forces operating at the global level are determining both the nature and form of the rural landscape and how we value and use it. Coupled with new ideas and approaches, these changes to leisure and recreation time are encouraging tourism development in rural areas at an ever increasing pace. Rural tourism development in areas not traditionally considered tourism destinations per se occurs incrementally, either as a result of entrepreneurs developing businesses that attract visitors or as a result of visitors discovering the area and thereby generating a demand for tourism related activities to which local entrepreneurs respond. The development of tourism in rural area is not simply a matter of matching tourist demands with local product supply but a matter of evaluating local suitability and acceptability. With the growing importance of Agri-tourism and the thrust given by the government to promote tourism this paper aims at examining the key issues involved in the development of Agri-tourism in Karnataka, challenges faced by Agri- tourism industry and suggest recommendations for the success of Agri-tourism in Karnataka.

REACHING THE UNREACHABLE THROUGH MICROFINANCE: CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIA

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ABSTRACT

It is also widely accepted that poverty and hunger arise not because there are no goods or food, but because billions of people lack income to purchase them (Chatterjee, 2009). Although the Indian economy has grown steadily over the last two decades, its growth has been uneven when comparing different social groups, economic groups, geographic regions, and rural and urban areas. Through this paper the author tries to make a humble effort to give a vivid picture of what has been done for inclusive development through the framework of microfinance in India. This section of people have been reported to have very little access to finances, timely access too is another constraint. Microfinance has been one of the most innovative as well as challenging measures for policy makers as well as implementers. This study will be a systemic review of available authentic documents to understand the existing framework of microfinance in India and its challenges.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN PEASANTS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN KARNATAK STATE

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture in India contributes about one third to the country's national income, is increasingly become a female activity. According to official estimates, one third of agricultural labour force and nearly half of self-employed farmers are women. Of the total female work force in rural areas 89.5 percent are employed in agriculture and allied industrial sectors. An FAO fact sheet on 'women in agriculture, environment and rural production' has noted that the nature and extent of their involvement in agriculture activities differ according to the variations in agro production system. The mode of female participation in agriculture production has been found to vary with the land-owning status of farm households. Women play a pivotal role in agriculture from planting to harvesting and even post-harvest operations. They are engaged in seed selection, seedling production, weeding and preparation of green and farmyard manure. In live stock management and milk production women perform wide range of tasks, which include caring of animals, grazing, fodder collection, cleaning of animal sheds and dung composting, besides processing of milk and other livestock products. One third of the rural families, for all practical purposes, are headed by women. Rural India is thus witnessing a process, best described as 'feminization of agriculture brings with it 'feminization of poverty', with all its consequences on the nutritional status of the family of the rural women. Self employed women's involvement in agriculture occupation income generating productive work, has been engaging paramount interest of social scientists. It has been realized that farm women workers make significant, albeit invisible, contribution to economy. The participation of women in economic activities, or their visibility in the economic sphere, can be considered a good measure of the status of women in a society.

THE EFFECT OF OPEN INTEREST CHANGE IN THE FIRST 20 MINUTES ON INTRADAY INDEX MOVEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY BASED ON NSE NIFTY OPTION

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ABSTRACT

This study extends the Bhuyan and yan (2002) findings to intraday level. It tries to investigate the role of stealth trades in the index option market. It also tries to find whether open interest change in the first 20 minutes, from the previous close, in index option (both call & put ATM options & just OTM options) provide information about intraday price movement? If so can this information be based to generate trading gains? Does the information constitute an additional means for the stealth traders? The objective of the study is to firstly test percentage change in open interest in the first 20 minutes of trade, from the previous close, shows the direction of the market intraday or not? & secondly to analyze if the stealth trader participate in the trading in index based option in the morning hours? It is observed that the change in open interest does help find the direction of the market intraday. It is also found that there is a sense of co-optetion among the stealth traders that is the cooperation with competition. When information is asymmetrical they take competitive position and when the information is symmetrical they take cooperative position. It has also been observed that stealth trader participate in the market in the morning hours as option writers rather than option buyers.

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISES ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The research paper examines the world economy's position before, in and after the US and Euro-zone crisis. The data has been taken for BRIC nations, US, UK, Greece and Germany. In the research special reference has been made to Indian economy. The source of the data has been Reserve Bank of India and World Bank. Gross domestic product growth of nations including India has been studied for the period 2000-2010. Trend of various factors-Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Institutional Investors (FII), Exports, Imports, Inflation affecting Indian GDP growth has been studied for the same period. Regression analysis has been done keeping the Indian GDP growth as the dependent variable and FDI, FII, Exports, Imports, Inflation as the independent variables. The results suggest that during recession Indian economy has been affected but its performance has been far better than the world economy in terms of GDP growth and India has been the second best performing economy amongst BRIC nations. FII's impact the Indian economy much more than the other independent factors studied. The study reflects a side of the position of the world as well as Indian economy.

POPULATION AND REGIONAL INEQUALITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Regional Inequalities, namely per capita income inequalities across states are a matter of serious concern in India. Regional disparities has been rising in India since 1993, which is revealed by the fact that Gini-coefficient in this connection has risen from .240 in 1993-94 to .277 in 2009-10 and it was noted highest .285 in 2002-03. Ahluwalia (2002) also highlighted the trend of increasing inequality among states by using per capita state domestic product data for the period 1980-81 to 1998-99. This paper aims to determine whether regional disparities are linked to population in twenty five states and four union territories of India over the period 1993-94 to 2009-10. The paper highlighted that there was a sharp increase in regional inequalities in India during the last decade of twentieth century and first decade of twenty first century. In 2009-10, the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the richest state, Gujarat, was about 8.55 times that of Bihar, the poorest state. This ratio had increased from 7.58 in 1993-94. Disparity in total NSDP during this period has widen as per annum growth for relatively developed states like Gujarat (14.26%), Haryana (13.39%), Maharashtra (12.12%) has been found higher than poor states like Assam (4.52%), M.P. (6.65%) and Jharkhand (7.05%). Similarly, Per annum growth in per capita NSDP were found lower for EAG states like as Assam (2.29%), U.P. (2.99%), M.P. (3.27%) and Jharkhand (3.41%) as compared to developed states like Haryana (9.25%), Uttarakhand (8.98%), Kerala (8.60%), Maharashtra (7.74%), Himachal Pradesh (7.74%). More interestingly, Rajasthan, Bihar and even Gujarat have not done well in the growth of per annum per capita NSDP due to high population growth in spite of high per annum growth in total NSDP in this period. Significant to mention that per annum growth in per capita NSDP is higher in lower per annum population growth states as Andhra Pradesh (8.03) and Jammu & Kashmir (7.14%) (Due to negative annual population growth) Kerala (8.60%) and Tamil Nadu (8.81%) with lower than one percent annual population growth rate in this period.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES IN UTTAR PRADESH

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LUCKNOW**

ABSTRACT

Socioeconomic and political status of elected representatives, especially women representatives, substantially affects the decentralization process. In India, women constitute nearly half of the population and also contribute substantially in all walks of life. Majority of rural women suffer from social and economic problem, which affect their political empowerment. Several attempts have been made by the government to empower the rural women through various legislations and programs/schemes specifically designed for the women. These efforts have substantially influenced the pace and direction of decentralization and empowerment of rural women. In this regard, implementation of Panchayati Raj Act and reservation seats for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions has helped the women in attaining economic and political empowerment to a large extent. However, the ground realities indicates that still majority of elected women representative are not fully aware about their role and responsibilities and also lack awareness about various rural development programmes. Their active participation in the decision making process and implementation of these rural development programmes is very poor. This calls for increasing awareness among the elected women representatives about their role and responsibilities and functioning of various rural development programmes.

A SEPARATE AGRICULTURE BUDGET FOR INDIA-NEED OF THE HOUR

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ABSTRACT

Every year government of India has come up with different policies & budget allocation process aim to enhance of standard of living of people. A budget is necessary device that worldwide the Indian Government employ to define the direction of their planned national activities, Projects, and programmes, cost implications and the possible sources of revenues during any fiscal year. It is an instrument used by corporate as well to allocate their various activities. At the country level, it is the main tool for allocating scarce public resources and therefore its process is very crucial in stimulating, inter alia, economic growth, reducing or mitigating extreme condition of poverty and unemployment. It could also be aimed at developing a specific sub-sector or a certain group of sub-sectors or indeed an aspect of economy to active a specific goal. This paper focuses on need of separate agriculture budget in India for development of agriculture sector in India. The study is base on secondary data available in various research papers, reports, articles etc.

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON 'HIV/AIDS' AWARENESS AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS AT UTKAL BHARTI SCIENCE COLLEGE, PALASUNI

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ABSTRACT

This study reflects the impact of different methods of health education on HIV/AIDS awareness among adolescent students. +2 Science Students were selected for this study. As teenagers they are the most vulnerable group in the society and are believed to be the most active group in disseminating the message to a greater segment of the community. The study was conducted in a residential science college named Utkal Bharti Science College, Palasuni, BBSR in which the students represent major part of the state of Orissa and few students are from outside the state. Students were from three different educational backgrounds such as Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Indian Council of Secondary Education (ICSE) and Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Orissa. The entire students were divided in to five groups and five different methods of health education were imparted to them. The methods of health education used for the study are plain Lecture, Lecture with audio-visual aid, Textbook, Focus group discussion and a Radio play. A date was finalized with the permission of the principal of the college and consent of every student was taken before initiating the study. Before imparting health education a base line data was collected to know the awareness status of each student. A questionnaire was distributed among each group after imparting each method of health education to assess the impact of corresponding method of health education. At the end a comparison was made to find out the most effective method of health education among these students. The most effective mode of health education among these students was "Focus group discussion" (FGD). Plain lecture, Lecture with audio-visual aid, Radio play and Textbook followed FGD in a descending order. This is small study with small sample size but similar studies can be conducted among various groups to elicit better avenues for imparting health education.

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