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PUBLIC POLICIES, BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

**MINH QUANG DAO
PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
USA**

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the impact of public policies and the business environment on economic growth in developing countries. Based on data from the World Bank for the 2000-2011 period and a sample of fifty-six developing economies we find that the growth rate of per capita GDP is dependent on a country's economic management, its structural policies, its policies for social inclusion and equity, the number of procedures to build a warehouse, and the cost of starting a business as a percent of per capita income. We observe that the coefficient estimates of two explanatory variables, namely, the structural policies average and the number of procedures to build a warehouse, do not have their expected sign, possibly to the collinearity between the structural policies average variable and the economic management average variable as well as the policies for social inclusion and equity average variable. On the other hand, the cost of starting a business as a percent of per capita income is not significant using the t-test. We suspect that this is also due to the collinearity between this variable and three policies variables. Statistical results of such empirical examination will assist governments in developing countries focus on appropriate policies dealing with economic management, those of a structural nature, and those for social inclusion and equity while recognizing the importance of a good business environment in order to foster economic growth.

NEED OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EMERGES FROM AN ANALYSIS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDIA

DR. JAYRAJSINH JADEJA

DEAN

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

NIZAMPURA

DR. KEDAR SHUKLA

I/C DIRECTOR

GIDC ROFEL BUSINESS SCHOOL

GHATLODIYA

ABSTRACT

There is a much debate and on the needs and areas of Corporate Social Responsibility in the management research and practices. While it is argued that only a 'Corporate Social Responsibility' for the organization is to 'maximize the profit' or CSR is believed a 'Tax after Tax', In the present paper authors have tried to analyze the social situation of the country with regards and respect to economic growth. Corporate world plays a vital role in the economic growth of the country, by producing and trading the manufacturing products and services and paying direct and in-direct taxes on the same. Their hard efforts with favorable economical and political situation have made country proud in terms of economic growth rate in terms of GDP, during the last two decades. India has been making sustained progress on a scale, size and pace that is unprecedented in its own history. However, this undisputed record is also accompanied by dismal Human development rankings. Is it all enough that country grows economically in terms of GDP or for the sustainable development society as a whole needs to grow? India has been consistently ranked very low in the measurement of Human Development Index. Present paper is trying to highlight the comparison between GDP growth rate and Human Development Index and urges a need for responsible behavior and Role of Corporate Social Responsibility to bridge the gape between the two in a conceptual manner through the study of secondary data.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

ANU PANDEY
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MOTILAL NEHRU COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
NEW DELHI-110021

A. VENKAT RAMAN
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
NEW DELHI

VIJAY KUMAR KAUL
PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
NEW DELHI

ABSTRACT

The number of women entrepreneurs is increasing all over the world but the rate of increase is not the same for all the countries. In some of the developed countries women entrepreneurship is growing at a very low rate on the other hand in some developing countries entrepreneurship amongst women is growing at a very fast rate. It is postulated that the disparity in growth of women entrepreneurs in various countries is due to the diversity in the perception of the social and economic milieu prevailing in the society. This paper attempts to explore the characteristics, motivation and challenges faced by the women Entrepreneurs. The paper also explores the factors that differentiate women entrepreneurs in developed countries from women entrepreneurs in developing countries.

AN EVALUATIVE STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF DIFFERENTIAL FDI INFLOWS IN ROADS & BRIDGES LEADING TO INEQUALITY IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA

SESHANWITA DAS

ASST. PROFESSOR

**GALGOTIA'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY
GREATER NOIDA**

TAPAS DAS

ASST. PROFESSOR

**DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
JSS ACADEMY OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
NOIDA**

DR. RAJIV UPADHYAYA

PROFESSOR

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN
JAIPUR**

ABSTRACT

This paper empirically examines, using ANOVA model with the help of average data for the period 2004-2010, that significant disparity in regional economic growth in India exists. Moreover, disparities in economic growth exist among regions but not across political affiliations. Interestingly, we found in our study using interaction dummy that political affiliation has significant say in the east in making growth different there compared to NWC region as well as south. However, in our study, using ANCOVA model, we have found FDI in roads & bridges, statistically to be a cause of this disparity in regional economic growth. Differential inflows of FDI in roads & bridges across regions could be because of per capita income (measured in terms of per capita NSDP), average road density and population density (size of the region), of which average road density has greater impact on differential inflow, though insignificant, during the study period 2004-2010. As a policy prescription, the Govt. should complement general policy prescription along with strategic discretionary state policy measures to reduce regional economic growth inequality.

AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

P. MANI
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ARIGNAR ANNA GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE
VILLUPURAM

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to explore the causal nexus between energy consumption and economic growth in India using Granger (1969) Causality framework. The analysis was carried out for the period 1970-71 to 2011-12. The empirical results showed a unidirectional causal flow from energy consumption to economic growth. This result in the Indian context is quite contrast to the findings of Ghosh (2005), that consumption demand for energy is driven by higher rate of economic growth in the economy. Therefore, the present study suggests that India should conserve energy or consume more energy for attaining higher growth rate in the economy. There is an urgent need to conserve energy and reduce energy requirements by demand-side management and by adopting more efficient technologies in all sectors of the economy.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KERALA AND TAMIL NADU

DR. ABDUL NASAR VP
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE
MANJERI

DR. MUHAMMED BASHEER UMMATHUR
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE
MANJERI

ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the district wise analysis of various benefits distributed by the Kerala Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund Board (KBOCWFFB) among its members. Since the Board membership is primarily meant for protecting the members and to act as a helping hand to them, it is imperative to analyze how a worker is benefited on becoming a member of the Board especially through its social security schemes. In order to fine tune the effectiveness of various schemes offered by the Kerala Board, an attempt is also made to compare it with Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Fund Board (TNCWWFB). In order to avail benefits of the various schemes, a member of KBOCWFFB has to contribute a fixed amount of Rs 20/- every month apart from his registration fee of Rs 25/-. However, a member can pay Rs 60/- at a stretch for a period of 3 months. A comparison of the working of Tamil Nadu Board and Kerala Board revealed that under Tamil Nadu Board the member need not pay the monthly contribution in order to be eligible to get the benefits of various schemes. Due to the peculiar nature of trade union movement in the state, Kerala Board is providing more benefits to its members. However, certain benefits provided by Tamil Nadu Board are unique in nature and is more effective in its implementation.

WORK LIFE BALANCE: A STUDY ON UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SRI PADMAVATHI MAHILA VISVAVIDYALAYAM, TIRUPATI

DR. B.VIJAYALAKSHMI

HEAD

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
SRI PADMAVATHI MAHILA VISVAVIDYALAYAM
TIRUPATI**

G. LATHA

RESEARCH SCHOLAR

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
TIRUPATI**

ABSTRACT

This paper is about the 'work-life balance' issues that affect faculty working in SRI PADMAVATHI MAHILA VISVAVIDYALAYAM, Tirupati. It is concerned with those factors that influence faculty ability to achieve harmony between their preferred contribution to Teaching, Research on one side of the balance, and with their roles, responsibilities and activities in private life on the other. In this paper, Faculty was defined as those working as Assistant professors, Associate Professors and Professors in Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati. The objective of this research is to study the work life balance and to study the stressors faced by faculty in Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati. It also attempts to study the factors that contribute to satisfaction and factors that detract from satisfaction on career progression. The research was conducted among faculty members with Reference to Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati. Work life balance entails attaining equilibrium between professional work and other activities, so that it reduces friction between official and domestic life. Work life balance enhances efficiency and thus, the productivity of an employee increases. The findings of this study reveal the majority of the faculty members feel comfortable in their work place irrespective of their minor personal and work place irritants. The Primary data was collected through questionnaire survey and analyzed with the help of various statistical tools. This paper attempts to identify the various factor which helps to maintain work life balance among faculty employees in Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati.

ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND BENEFITS IN THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CONTEXT: A JORDANIAN CASE STUDY

DR. MAHMOUD M. ABU ARA

CHAIRMAN

BUSINESS NETWORKING & SYSTEM MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIAL SCIENCES

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY

JORDAN

DR. MUSTAFA S. AL-SHAikh

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS & ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

ZARQA UNIVERSITY

JORDAN

ABSTRACT

The study was selected for its theoretical and practical importance in the field of E-government services . This importance arises from that the E-government services has the potential to involve citizens in the governance process by engaging them in interaction with policymakers throughout the policy cycle and at all levels of government. The population of the study is all employees working with electronic government in Amman City in Jordan. A stratified proportional-random sample of total population is selected in order to answer the questions posed in the questionnaire. Total of (250) useable questionnaires were obtained with a response rate of (70.8%). The questionnaire consists of two parts: The first part included general data of personal variables (management level, service period, sector, gender, and age) The second part included (21) items representing benefits of E-Government services . The five- point Likert scale was used for each item in the questionnaire. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) which is usually used in the social sciences studies was chosen to analyze the collected data. The main results and conclusions of this study are summarized as follows: There are significant statistical evidences those differences between employees in the benefits of e-government due to the following factors: management level, service period, sector, gender, and age.

EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON SALESPERSON'S EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND INTENTION TO QUIT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

DR. RUPALI SHEKHAR KHANOLKAR

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

**SASMIRA'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES & RESEARCH
WORLI**

ABSTRACT

Present paper is aimed at examining relationship between emotional intelligence, employee engagement and intention to quit in field sales representatives in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry. Specifically, this paper argues that Emotional intelligence may be an important determinant of employee engagement and in turn intention to quit among pharmaceutical sales employees. Data was collected from one hundred and sixty field sales employees from pharmaceutical industry in India. The analysis of data showed that there is a high positive correlation between overall scores of emotional intelligence and employee engagement. (Pearson coefficient $r=.32$). Employee engagement had a high negative correlation with Intention to quit. (Pearson coefficient $r=-.4$). There was no significant direct relation found between emotional intelligence and intention to quit. The first two findings support previous study of relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Employee Engagement and Intention to quit. The finding on relationship between emotional intelligence and intention to quit gives direction for further research in that area. It can be concluded from the research that the employer will have to focus on increasing emotional intelligence of employees to have high levels of employee engagement which will lower employee turnover rates.

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FARMER SUICIDE IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

DR. JASBIR SINGH
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
MAHARAJA SURAJMAL INSTITUTE
NEW DELHI

ABSTRACT

Indian farmers are in problem due to indebtedness in India. Eleven crore farmer families are in problem. On an average a farmer has 80000 Rs per head debt in India (NSSO 2006). India is an agrarian country with around 60% of its people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. Agriculture in India is often attributed as gambling with monsoons because of its almost exclusive dependency on precipitation from monsoons. The failure of these monsoons leading to a series of droughts, lack of better prices, exploitation by Middlemen, all of which have led to a series of suicides committed by farmers across India. Since 1995, more than 253,000 farmers have been reported to have committed suicides in India, making this the largest wave of suicides in the world. On an average 45 farmers commit suicide each day in India and in Vidharb a farmer commit suicide each every five hour. Innovative remedies have to be thought of which are to be implemented with sincerity by the Government and the implementing agencies, along with putting in place ways to rehabilitate the affected farmers. An attempt has been made in this article to address the issue of farmer's plight leading to suicide and measures to address the issue have been suggested.

IMPACT OF FORGING DIRECT INVESTMENT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

DR. ADGAONKAR GANESH
ASST. PROFESSOR
KALIKADEVI ART'S, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE
SHIRUR (KA)

DR. JOSHI V.N.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
N. S. B. COLLEGE
NANDED

ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a key element in international economic integration. FDI creates direct, stable and long-lasting links between economies. It encourages the transfer of technology and know-how between countries, and allows the host economy to promote its products more widely in international markets. FDI is also an additional source of funding for investment and, under the right policy environment; it can be an important vehicle for enterprise development.

PROFILES OF KVI ARTISANS IN MANIPUR

DR. KH. DHIREN MEETEI
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MANIPUR UNIVERSITY
CANCHIPUR

O. DEEPAKKUMAR SINGH
RESEARCH SCHOLAR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MANIPUR UNIVERSITY
CANCHIPUR

ABSTRACT

Manipur is one of the north eastern states of India. It has a common border with the neighbouring country Myanmar. Since Past many years this state has been suffering with many problems of socio and economic problems. The main sources of income are agriculture and allied activities. Rural industries are considered to be one of the most viable ways of living for many people in the state since there are no large scale industries where people can be employed. The developments of rural industries need to study the profile of KVI artisans, which reflects the background and the potentials of the rural people. The study aims to analyse the socio economic profile and activities of village artisans who are involved in the khadi and village industries. It is a matter of concern to find out the different types of industries which are more prospective in the state and the level of awareness to the people on different avenues for the sources of fund for establishment of rural industries.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE: AWARENESS, PREVENTION AND STRATEGIC ISSUES

DR. SUPRIYA CHOUDHARY
READER
MAHARAJA SURAJMAL INSTITUTE
DELHI

ABSTRACT

Violence has always been part of working life. Millions of workers are scarred by it on all continents. Shootings, assaults, and other incidents of workplace violence routinely make the news. The issue of safety at work cannot be tackled without looking at new forms of enterprise organization and management and their potential and actual effects on workers' physical and moral integrity. The rise in workplace violence and its corollary, stress, is no doubt one of the most visible signs of this trend. Any organization, large or small, will be far better able to spot potential dangers and defuse them before violence develops and will be able to manage a crisis better if one does occur, if its executives have considered the issue beforehand and have prepared policies, practices, and structures to deal with it. Workplace violence is now recognized as a specific category of violent crime that calls for distinct responses from employers, law enforcement, and the community. The present paper explains the various types of conduct that may constitute workplace violence, circumstances when the use of force in the workplace may be justifiable, work policies on workplace violence and what actions an employer should take when investigating an allegation of workplace violence.

BUSINESS PRACTICES IN EMERGING ECONOMIES**DR. NITU SRIVASTAVA****HEAD****DEPARTMENT OF M.B.A.****S. P. MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY****KAUSHAMBI****ABSTRACT**

Business groups in emerging economies result when entrepreneurs and firms accumulate the capability for repeated industry entry. Such a capability, however, can be maintained as a valuable, rare, and inimitable skill only as long as asymmetric foreign trade and investment conditions prevail. The importance of business groups grew with foreign trade and investment asymmetries. The managerial problems and opportunities surrounding the rise and decline of business groups are discussed, especially in the context of the current turmoil in emerging economies. China and India, the two emerging economic giants, are not only seen as markets with huge potential. With their growing influence, companies all over the world are likely to find themselves adapting their business practices to suit these two giants, instead of making them conform to existing ways of doing things.

THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY OVER THE INTEREST RATE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

DR. TNR. KAVITHA
ASST. PROFESSOR (SR. GRADE)
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
ERODE SENGUNTHAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
ERODE

S.JAMUNA.
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
ERODE SENGUNTHAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
ERODE

ABSTRACT

Impact of monetary policy on the interest rate is a study done to find out the relation between the monetary policy changes on interest rate with two Indian public and private sector banks the study helps to find out the relationship between the interest and monetary policy the multiple indicator approach is focusing on the change in the single parameter changes the entire indicators the influence might be direct otherwise indirect. The study aims to find out the relevance of monetary policy review on the quarterly basis and how should be the monetary policy impact the general economy of the country. The cash flow among the public can be controlled by the central bank with a change in the any of the parameter that is the controlling authority of the reserve bank of India. The study help the researcher to find out how the change is happening and why the change become necessary to the economy, sometimes it might be inflation or otherwise deflation, any situation which will have a long run impact over the economy forces central bank to come up with new monetary Policy.

FDI POLICY AND RETAILING IN INDIA: PROS AND CONS

DR. G. NAGARAJA
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
TIRUPATI

ABSTRACT

Retailing in India is one of the pillars of its economy and accounts for 14 to 15 percent of its GDP. Indian retail industry is one of the sunrise sectors with huge growth potential. According to the Investment Commission of India, the retail sector is expected to grow almost three times its current levels to \$660 billion by 2015. However, in spite of the recent developments in retailing and its immense contribution to the economy, retailing continues to be the least evolved industries and the growth of organised retailing in India has been much slower as compared to rest of the world. Undoubtedly, this dismal situation of the retail sector, despite the on-going wave of incessant liberalization and globalization stems from the absence of an FDI encouraging policy in the Indian retail sector. In this context, the present paper attempts to analyse the strategic issues concerning the influx of foreign direct investment in the Indian retail industry. Moreover, with the latest move of the government to allow FDI in the multiband retailing sector.

MICROFINANCE: A SUSTAINABLE TOOL FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

DR. T. VIJAYARAGAVAN
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES
PSG COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
COIMBATORE

ABSTRACT

India is the second most populous country in the world, whose rapidly developing economy, is widening the gap between rich and poor. Microfinance allows the poor to get the loans they need to save, invest, and create a sustainable lifestyle of financial independence and growth. These loans are used productively by the poor to create their own businesses, grow their assets, and get out of poverty once and for all. Microfinance is gathering momentum to become a significant force in India. In the last two decades, substantial progress has been made in developing techniques to deliver financial services to the poor on a sustainable basis. These loans are aimed at empowering the impoverished the people to start their own businesses and to grow their money so that they can achieve long-term financial independence. Microfinance is one of the effective ways for poverty alleviation, economic growth and development in emerging economies. This paper will focus the importance, challenges, obstacles, opportunities and outcome of microfinance in Indian context.

TEA INDUSTRY IN INDIA: REGION-WISE ANALYSIS

DR. R. SIVANESAN
ASST. PROFESSOR
ST.JEROME'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
ANANDHANADARKUDY

ABSTRACT

The commodities are classified into food and non-food items. The food items includes cereals (rice; wheat; maize and products) milk and milk products (milk liquid; baby food; ghee; butter), pulses (arhar; gram; moong; magoor and urad), Vegetables (potato; onion; pumpkin; bitter; gourd and patal) fruits and nuts banana; water melon; orange; mango; litchi; apple; grapes; and other fresh fruits; ground nut; cashew nut; kishmish and other dry fruits), salt and spices (salt iodized; salt others; chilli; black pepper; turmeric; gartic; ginger; curry power and other spices), sugar, (sugar crystal; gur; honey and other sugar item), Beverages and processed food (tea leaf; tea dust; coffee powders cold beverage and other beverages; biscuits and confectionary; pickles; jam-jelly and other processed foods) In the category of beverages and processed food found tea is included. Tea is considered as important beverages in India. Tea provides the average Indian with a pleasant and stimulating non-alcoholic beverage at a reasonable affordable price and has found a place in the culture. Tea is one of the important fast moving consumer goods in India. This study analyses the Tea Industry with special reference to region-wise.

IMPACT OF CO-OPERATIVE LOAN ON SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS OF E.G.DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**DR. R. UMA DEVI
ASST. PROFESSOR
PG DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DR. S. R. K. GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE
PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
YANAM**

ABSTRACT

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian economy. It contributes 18.5 percent to the GDP and provides employment to about 52 percent of the total working population during the year 2006-07. The advanced technological changes in the agricultural sector necessitated the requirement of more working capital. Hence, the poor peasants in India are in search of timely credit. Co-operative banks were established on the principle of co-operation and to serve the poor peasants. The main function of these banks is to relieve the poor farmers from the clutches of money lenders. These are playing significant role in extending credit to the farm sector besides providing inputs, marketing and extension services. Particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), Co-operatives play a very important and crucial role in the growth and development of agricultural sector. East Godavari District is an agriculturally developed district in Andhra Pradesh where paddy forms up to 53 percent of the total cultivated area. In the district, Co-operatives are functioning in most efficient manner by providing adequate, cheap and timely credit to agriculture and allied sector. They spread to the remote areas of the district in order to serve the needy farmers. These Banks accept deposits and lend both short-term and long-term credit for production and investment purpose through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and also directly to the farmers. Co-operative Banks are the friendly banks developed to relieve the poor from the vicious circle of poverty. These are providing timely and adequate credit to the three sectors viz., primary, secondary and tertiary, particularly to agriculture and allied sector at cheaper rates. On this backdrop, an attempt is made to analyze the impact of cooperative loans on the agricultural development of the state, Andhra Pradesh. In order to study the impact, East Godavari district is to be chosen as sample as it represents the overall characteristics of Andhra Pradesh.

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF DISORDERS AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT

DR .V V S RAMA KRISHNA
ASST. PROFESSOR (C)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
KAKINADA

ABSTRACT

Mental health is about coping and adjusting to the demands of growing up. It does not all happen at one point in time, and appears to result from an interactive process to which we can all contribute, based on the child's environmental, social and cultural context. In this context, the present study attempted to analyse the mental health status of school children in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh. The sample of the present study covered 9th and 10th classes belonging to low SES urban and rural schools situated in Visakhapatnam city and Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh. At the end, the study gave interesting results of differences in mental health status between low SES rural and urban adolescent students of 9th and 10th classes.

SIMULATION BASED STUDY AND INVESTIGATING THE THROUGHPUT OF WSN BY GRID BASED PATH PLANNING

REECHA SOOD

EX. ASST. PROFESSOR

**RAYAT & BAHRA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & BIO TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN
SAHAURAN**

SUMEET K.SEHRA

ASST. PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF CSE

**GURU NANAK DEV ENGINEERING COLLEGE
LUDHIANA**

ABSTRACT

Wireless networks are networks which provide users with connectivity regardless of their actual physical location. Wireless networks are networks that do not involve cables. It is a technique that saves the cost of cables for networking and helps entrepreneurs and telecommunication networks in specific premises in their installations. The transmission system is usually implemented and administrated via radio waves where the implementation takes place at physical level. In the wireless networks there are two infrastructures used for communication in the networking environment that was fixed infrastructure and Ad hoc networks. In the fixed infrastructure the node has no mobility but in the second case shows the mobility. This paper uses grid based network (use Ad hoc type) for providing better path planning and updated messages to and fro in order to achieved the throughput of the WSNs. we are using an AODV protocol that employing in the sensor nodes networks and worked on both heterogeneous and homogenous networks. The aim of this paper to modeled the grid sensor networks. The main challenge of this paper is to work on the IEEE 802.15 standard and provides a packet forwarding approach from source node to destination node. The final direction of this paper has to avoid broadcasting problem by using effectively path planning approach.

THE DETERMINANTS OF LEVERAGE OF THE LISTED COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

S. ANANDASAYANAN

SR. LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA

JAFFNA

V.A.SUBRAMANIAM

SR. LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA

JAFFNA

A.SIREERANHAN

LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA

JAFFNA

M.RAVEESWARAN D

SR. LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA

JAFFNA

ABSTRACT

The role of financial leverage in magnifying the return of the shareholder is based on the assumptions that the fixed charges fund. A company increases its leverage because it can invest in business operations without increasing its equity. Leverage is not always bad, however it can increase the shareholder's return on their investment and often there are tax advantages associated with borrowing. The purpose of present study is to investigate the determinants of leverage (or capital structure) decision of Sri Lankan firms based on a panel data set over a period of five years from 2007-2011 comprising of 60 companies. This study examines the impact of five firm specific factors – firm size, firm growth rate, profitability, and asset tangibility, on the leverage decision of listed companies in Sri Lanka. The results show that financial leverage of Sri Lankan firms is influenced by firm size, firm growth rate and profitability. This study contributes to the literature on the factors that influence financial leverage of the firm.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF AGE ON PROFESSIONAL STRESS OF ACTUARIAL AND INSURANCE EDUCATORS IN INDIA

SUBHRANSU SEKHAR JENA
SENIOR NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN DEFENCE & RESEARCH SCHOLAR
NORTH ORISSA UNIVERSITY
MAYURBHANJ, BARIPADA

ABSTRACT

Irrespective of discipline and trade-boundaries, pedagogy of Insurance Education demands specialty in most of the cases. Teachers' style of teaching [rather to assist in the process of learning] accords influence of sequels of factors and variables some of which may be clubbed under 'psychopedagogical attributes'. Among the many other factors, these include professional-interest, job-satisfaction, collectivism and professional-stress. The present study attempts to explore the level and interrelationship of these psycho pedagogical attributes as apparent among the female educators from selected states of eastern-India. Attempt was also made to explore the impact of age of the female educators over these psychoeducational-attributes. Findings of the study reveal that age of the respondents possesses significant impact over the major psychopedagogical attributes viz., professional-interest, job-satisfaction, collectivism and professional-stress.

THE EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND WORK ENVIRONMENT TO PERFORMANCE WITH INDIVIDUAL INNOVATION CAPABILITY AS INTERVENING VARIABLE AT PT. PAKERIN GROUP, INDONESIA

LILIANA DEWI

LECTURER

CIPUTRA UNIVERSITY

SURABAYA

BUDIMAN CHRISTIANANTA

LECTURER

AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY

SURABAYA

LENA ELLITAN

LECTURER

WIDYA MANDALA CATHOLICS UNIVERSITY

SURABAYA

ABSTRACT

The use of wood from tropical rain forest is no longer permitted since it can cause environmental pollution and destruction. The Limited Liability Paper Company PT Pakerin Group in Indonesia does not use the wood from tropical rain forest, instead it uses raw material deriving from cane pulp and used paper. If the entrepreneurship and work environment are good, the individual innovation capability can be improved. Improvement of individual innovation capability is required in order to improve the Company Performance. This research is intended to analyze the influence of entrepreneurship and work environment to the individual innovation capability and performance. This research applies AMOS – the program of Analysis of Moment Structure as the analytical instrument. The data are taken from the Heads / Vice Heads of Representative of 65 Business Units of PT Pakerin Group in Indonesia. Outputs of this research indicate that the Work Environment has significant influence to Individual Innovation Capability. Entrepreneurship, Work Environment and individual Innovation Capability have significant influence to the Performance. The finding of this study indicates that the Performance is influenced by two exogenous variables, namely Entrepreneurship and Work Environment, whereas the positive dominant influence is given by the Work Environment.

CORPORATE TAXATION, INVESTMENT DECISIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A STUDY OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

ABDULSALAM S. ADEMOLA

ASST. LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

DUTSIN-MA

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of corporate taxation on investment decision of manufacturing companies in Nigeria. It also establishes the relationship between tax revenue and economic growth, in order to determine the effects of rates, double and multiplicity of taxes on corporate income as well as the impact of tax revenue on economic growth. The study basically makes use of secondary data. Stratified sampling method was used to ensure proper grouping of the companies while Correlation and Regression analysis were employed to analyze data. The study established that there are cases of double and multiplicity of taxes levied by all the tiers of government. It was also found that, tax revenue has insignificant impact on economic growth. Therefore, government should create conducive and friendly business environment by a way of reducing the rate and numbers of taxes levied on the corporate organization's income to encourage investment. Government should also provide necessary infrastructural facilities to reduce the cost of doing business. Nigerian government should encourage tax compliance and self assessment in order to increase revenue from taxes and achieve sustainable economic growth.

BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: THE CASE OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY AND BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY

ASCHALEW DEGOMA DURIE
LECTURER
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS
BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
BAHIR DAR

ABSTRACT

The teaching learning processes of Ethiopia Universities were devised some decades back and passed through little modification since then. It is only after the problems were accumulated and customers were dissatisfied that the universities came to understand the need of transformation from the old system to the new one which is customer focused. As a result, all government universities attempted to embark Business Process Reengineering (BPR), as the tool is believed to bring the desired result of matching the universities' products to the country's vision of joining the middle income countries in the coming twenty years. To this end, this piece of study was undertaken and the case study design was chosen and data were obtained from three sources; Ministry of Education, Bahir Dar University, and Addis Ababa University. The study envisages that there is confused prospect for the BPR implementation. Besides, the study also found out communication problems in both case universities in general and in Bahir Dar University in particular which will threaten the prospect unless immediate measure is taken. As to the BPR implementation, the attempt so far is best described rather as business process improvements than business process reengineering.

EVALUATION OF MICRO FINANCE FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF DCSI

Y. L. LAVANYA

LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING, FINANCE & COOPERATIVES

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

AXUM UNIVERSITY

AXUM

ABSTRACT

Micro finance Institutions (MFIs) should work towards institutional Profitability and sustainability; because these factors are the most comprehensive and reflect their ability to continue operation in the future.. As a result, this research project describes financial and operational performance of Dedit Credit and Saving Institution (DECSI) - Mekelle Branch, with the main objective of "evaluating financial and operational performance" of the branch as a case study. The researcher focuses mainly on the outreach, portfolio quality, profitability, productivity, efficiency, financial management, and financial sustainability of the branch's performance. Data for the study was from primary source through unstructured personal interview with different management bodies of the institution and secondary sources of financial statement and operational data were analyzed via different techniques and performance indicators. In order to see the trend in performance, five years data (2007 to 2011) were used and revealed using tables, figures, and ratios. The major findings of the study indicate that, the performance of the branch have declined in terms of outreach, efficiency, productivity, profitability and financial sustainability in last year (2011). However; the overall performance of the branch is encouraging. It attains operational self sufficiency beyond threshold, ROE and ROA are attractive and an average portfolio at risk is too low (only 0.75% for days 91 to 180). In addition; the branch has good potential in terms of clients since it is located in the city.

LABOUR WELFARE PRACTICES AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDUSTRIES**K.B.RAVINDRA****RESEARCH SCHOLAR, TUMKUR UNIVERSITY, TUMKUR; &****GUEST FACULTY****GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE****DODDABALLAPUR****ABSTRACT**

Labour welfare and social security has got a lot of significance with Public Sector, Private Sector and also Multinational Companies. Labour welfare activities in an industrialised society has far reaching impact not only on the work force but also on all facets of human resources. Labour welfare includes all such activities which not only secure existential necessities but also ensures improvement in the spiritual, emotional and other aspects of a worker. The aspect of labour welfare requires an honest and serious approach that money and environment given to employees never go waste. A happy employee is a productive employee. A study on labour welfare and social security is an effort to be perfected in the art of managing people and in these days the most important management is peoples management. Welfare schemes should be regarded as a wise investment which should and usually does bring a profitable return in the form of greater efficiency. In the above background, the article provides a detailed insight in to the various aspects of labour welfare and social security in Indian Industries.

AN ARDL BOUNDS TESTING APPROACH TO DETERMINANTS OF WETLAND FISH PRODUCTION: A CASE OF TEMPERATE VALLEY OF KASHMIR, INDIA

ISHFAQ AHMAD MANDLOO
RESEARCH SCHOLAR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
PONDICHERRY CENTRAL UNIVERSITY
PUDUCHERRY

ABSTRACT

*This paper strives to empirically investigate the impact & possibility of existence of long-run relationship between fish production and economic & environmental factors in temperate valley of Kashmir using time series data for the period 1965-2010. The inclusion of rainfall, wetland water level and atmospheric temperature variables in the study was to purposely examine the effect on wetland fish production. Three models (model 1 for total fish production, model 2 for native *Shizothorax* specie and model 3 for exotic carp specie) were estimated using ARDL approach to test cointegration and to delineate the short run and long run equilibrium relationship between fish production and the determinants. Evidence of long run relationship between fish production and some determinants was found. By and large, our analysis reveals that the environmental factors have an impact (negative/positive) on fish production and suggests the need of considering environmental determinants into fisheries policy making.*

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF ENTREPRENEURS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KERALA: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

**DEEPTHY L
MAZHAVANCHERRY VARIAM
KUMARAMKARY P O, CHANGANACHERRY**

ABSTRACT

For a developing country like India it is very necessary to stimulate entrepreneurs to make investment in industrial estate to promote SSI units and thereby accelerating the economic development of the nation. The problems of entrepreneurs in industrial estates have to be identified and provide with adequate inducements to counterbalance the inherent disadvantages from which they suffer. Revealing the prospects of existing entrepreneurs encourages more and more entrepreneurs. Thus the study the problems and prospects of entrepreneurs in industrial estates is of much interest for the economic development of the nation.

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With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

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