

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

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ANALYSIS OF TOMATO MARKETING IN UASIN- GISHU COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

This research was to examine tomato marketing in the Uasin-Gishu County with specific objectives of identifying factors affecting volume of tomato supply in the County. The study was conducted in Uasin- Gishu County, where both primary and secondary data on tomato production and marketing was collected. A total of 328 farmers and traders were interviewed, with a sample frame of all the tomato farmers and traders in the County. Both systematic random and purposive sampling techniques were used. Tobit and Heckman two stage Econometric Models was used to investigate factors affecting tomato market participation decision and quantity supply of tomato in the County. Sample markets were inefficient, characterized by oligopolistic market structure in Eldoret municipal market. Research findings suggest that an improvement in producers bargaining power through cooperatives is necessary to reduce the oligopolistic market structure. Structure of the markets indicates that licensing and years of tomato trade experience did not hinder entry into tomato market, but education and capital were barriers. Market information is the main problem. Based on the Heckman two-stage model, the study identified the main determinants of tomato market participation decision and its effect on the quantity supply. One of the most important variables influencing the decision to participate in tomato market is tomato production. Consequently, extension work should focus on encouraging farmers to participate in tomato production especially, there is a need to increase new varieties that are disease resistant variety and disseminate these technologies to potential areas. The other factors that adversely affects market participation is crop yield of the households. Keeping their specialization and social role in tomato production potential areas is necessary. Moreover, tomato production and extension contacts are the determinant factors of the quantity of tomato supplied. Therefore, policies that would improve tomato production capacity by identifying new technologies and create stable demand for surplus production would enhance farmers' decisions on marketable surplus. Non farming income and number of livestock affected the quantity of tomato supplied negatively. Thus, stakeholders have to make further investigations on cost and benefit of non-farm income and livestock production of farmers and let them know the result to make their decision. This implies that there is poor market information system, limited bargaining power of farmers, oligopolistic market structure in the tomato market. The findings suggests that, effective market information service has to be established to provide accurate and timely information to farmers and traders on current supply of tomato output, demand and prices at national and County levels.

INDIAN DISINVESTMENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION BETWEEN NDA & UPA GOVERNMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to identify and evaluate difference between two alliance governments in terms of Disinvestment implementation and performance, if difference persists what is the degree of that difference, study aims to identify challenges and methodologies adopted for Disinvestment implementation. Disinvestment Performance evaluated using multiple parameters like Disinvestment Target Taken, Methods used, Number of PSU's considered, percentage of target considered against Budget and fiscal deficit. Even though two different Indian political alliances are pursuing similar economic policies, interesting demarcation is found while implementing same economic policies and the degree of implementation. The aim of this article is to analyze the performance of privatization between two political alliances.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING: CASE STUDY IN PT TIMAH (PERSERO) TBK

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ABSTRACT

PT Timah (Persero) Tbk is one of company who produces sustainability reporting. Timah uses GRI Guidelines for its sustainability report since it published for the first time in 2006. The purpose of this research is to understand the development of sustainability report in PT Timah. This research used interpretive content analysis to analyse content of reports through meaning of words and sentences. The development of sustainability reporting can be seen through Institutional theory point of view, in order to see the symptoms. Data were acquired through documents and interviews. The interview was carried out with the actors who related directly into the process of producing sustainability report in PT Timah. The research shows that the implication of sustainability reporting for PT Timah: 1) data organization; 2) initiative and innovative; 3) more careful; 4) system recovery; 5) improve internal thinking. Through the lens of institutional theory, the main symptom that appeared in the process of sustainability reporting was Mimetic isomorphism (imitate other companies). Another symptoms, Coercive isomorphism signed by adherence to regulation, and normative isomorphism arises because there was influence by the professionals.

TRENDS IN ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM INDUSTRY TO INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Indian tourism sector is one of the most vibrating sectors of the economy. It is not only a significant contributor to GDP and foreign exchange reserve of the country, but also it provides widespread of employment. Tourism sector can also be considered the backbone for allied sectors, like hospitality, civil aviation, and transport. Sensing the importance and worth of the sector, Indian Government has invested abundantly for the development in this sector. It has been partially successful with increase in foreign tourist arrivals over the last decade, courtesy "Incredible India Campaign". World over tourism has been recognized as one of the important instruments of economic development and employment generation, particularly in remote and backward areas. It is the largest service industry globally in terms of gross revenue as well as foreign exchange earnings. Tourism can play an important and effective role in achieving the growth with equity objective which India has set for itself. The growth in the tourism sector emerged as a very important contribution to the national economy and contributed quite a lot for employment generation in various tourism related activities. The present paper analyzes the trends in the development of tourism industry in India and the economic contribution of this sector to Indian economy in the context of changes in the macroeconomic policies.

TOWARDS ENHANCING EFFICIENCY IN THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY IN KENYA: A STUDY OF THE ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the concepts of beneficence, speed and efficiency in transport through an examination of transport literature and its application to the transport challenges which typically confront the transport industry in Kenya. The main research drivers focused on speed, road and rail safety, the impact of East Africa Community integration on the transport industry and the Government of Kenya's involvement in enhancing efficiency in the road and rail transport. Railway transport is the second most popular mode of transport in Kenya, after road transport for both freight and passenger traffic. The growth of Kenya's economy hinges to a large extent on the road transport sector operating more efficiently and effectively in moving freight and goods. This was a desk research study which relied heavily on secondary data. The conclusions of this study are that road and rail performance do not meet the expectations of its users and neither have they met those of the government. They are inefficient, unreliable, and unprofitable in most years and operate in a dilapidated, obsolete state. Therefore it is recommended that; a) efficiency of the road transport to be increased especially along the Northern Corridor and the Tanzania-Kenya-Sudan road corridor b) improve the institutional arrangements and capacity in the transport sector c) improve security in the region

EMERGING TRENDS IN THE MARKET OF EVENT MANAGEMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Event management is an ever-present word in contemporary society which is used for small business breakfasts, large corporate shows and also for big international sport events, such as the Olympic Games. Event management involves studying the particulars of the brand, identifying the target audience, devising the event concept, planning the logistics and coordinating the technical aspects before actually launching the event and is considered one of the strategic marketing and communication tools by companies of all sizes which is growing at a rate of three times that of traditional advertising. It is a form of brand promotion that ties a brand to a meaningful athletic, entertainment, cultural, social or other type of high-interest public activity. The purpose of this study is to identify and examine budding trends in event management by using secondary sources of data collection and determines the research gaps in this field for future researchers.

A STUDY ON INVESTORS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

The history of derivatives may be new for developing countries but it is old for the developed countries. The first derivatives as 'Futures' contracts were introduced in the Yodoya rice market in Osaka, Japan around 1960. The commodity derivatives market has been functioning in India since the nineteenth century with organized trading in cotton. Exchange traded financial derivatives were introduced in India since June 2000 at two major stock exchanges, NSE and BSE. There are various derivative instruments like Index Futures, Stock Futures, Index Options, Stock Options, Interest Rate Futures, Currency Options currently traded in these exchanges. But even after a decade the derivatives are actively engaged by professionals institutional investors. Many retail investors even today are not actively participating in the market because of lack of knowledge and complex nature of Instruments. This study is an attempt to know the retail investors perception and awareness about derivatives market and its instruments.

RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BHIMA YOJANA - COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (RSBY-CHIS) IN KERALA : A STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS AND UTILIZATION OF THE SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ERNAKULAM AND WAYANAD DISTRICTS

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ABSTRACT

Health insurance is an urgent necessity and universal coverage is the need of the hour. Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana-Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme is a move towards this end and it is being successfully implemented in all the 14 districts of the Kerala state from the 1st year of introduction in the country. This study is an attempt to understand the effectiveness of the scheme in Kerala, with regard to its main aim of protecting low-income households from the financial burden of hospitalization expenses with special reference to Ernakulam and Wayanad districts, as these two districts are having the highest and lowest utilization of the scheme respectively. The main source of data for this study is the sample survey conducted among the hospitalized beneficiaries under the scheme. The study found out that even though the scheme has a positive role in reducing the hospitalization expenditure among the beneficiaries, low awareness level, limited number of private empanelled hospitals, poor implementation of the scheme, absence of effective monitoring mechanism and redressal of grievances, timely reimbursement to hospitals, ambiguities in the benefits of the scheme, etc., are some of the pertinent issues still persisting as constraints in achieving the desired objectives of the scheme. The program designers and policy planners may take effective steps to address the issues concerned, while making future plans in implementing the scheme more effectively or in improved forms.

TIME USE STUDIES TO EVALUATE UNPAID CARE WORK IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

Care work, both paid and unpaid contributes to the wellbeing, economic growth and social development. Unfortunately, the burden of this unpaid care work is unequally spread in the family across gender and class. This makes the physical and mental health and wellbeing of the primary care providers out of the balance. So emergency measures are required to recognize this unpaid care work, find its magnitude and various factors and influence them. This paper examines the importance of the recognition of unpaid care work and method of estimation.

BOARD STRUCTURE AND BANK PERFORMANCE: AN ETHIOPIAN SURVEY**ARON HAILESELLASIE****LECTURER****DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING & FINANCE****COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS****MEKELLE UNIVERSITY****MEKELLE****ABSTRACT**

The board of directors of a firm is the hub of its internal governance. Apart from providing strategic direction, board of directors provides a key monitoring function for dealing with agency problems in the firm (Fama, 1980 and Jensen, 1993). In short, board of directors is constituted by shareholders to steer the affairs of their firm. The hackneyed view of board of directors is that it is generally expected to represent the interest of only shareholders by implementing measures calculated at navigating the actions of managers on the trajectory of shareholder wealth maximization. However, the boards of directors of banks, over the years, are not legally bound to represent the interest of only shareholders because of the strategic nature of the industry (Pathan and Skully, 2010). The objective of this study is to explain whether the board structure of the bank in Ethiopia determine bank performance. Multivariate regression model were used to explain the board structure of the bank for the determination of bank performance and its efficiency. The data sources for this study were board of directors and managers of the subject companies. To collect the necessary information on the board structure and performance, the study were used both primary data and secondary data. The primary data were derived from structured interview question based on the banking business proclamation, directive of the banking business of the country and Standard and Poor's (S&P) score card that were used to measure the board structure of companies. The secondary data were derived from audited annual report for the period of 2008-2012 for five years of the subject companies. Two measures were used to gauge bank performance and efficiency which is ROE and CIRATIO and multivariate regression model were used to measure the board structure and bank performance of the subject companies. The board size has positive but statistically insignificant related with bank efficiency, yet its statistically significant and positive relationship with bank profitability which implies that, a small board size increases the profitability in Ethiopia which is consistent with the extant literature. Again board remuneration has statistically significant and positive relationship with bank profitability which implies that remuneration of board is important for board of director to encourage risk taking, to increase constructive role and responsibilities. In line with this, board remuneration has statistically significant and negative relationship with bank efficiency which implies large board size incurred high operating cost which is consistent with the extant literature. The study, therefore, avers that banks seeking some improvement in their performance should constitute small-size boards of directors composed of some incentive in terms of remuneration to board of director for their constructive work.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF LIBYAN BANKS: FROM PREPARERS' PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study is to examine and explore the perceptions and attitudes of preparers of accounts about Libyan banks' financial disclosure practices. The data analysis in the present study is based on a questionnaire survey. The results illustrate that the Libyan banks comply reasonably well with existing mandatory disclosure requirements. All the preparer groups questioned are quite satisfied with the quality and the quantity of the existing financial disclosure in Libyan banks' annual reports both in absolute terms and especially relative to other sectors. Encouragingly, it appears that the development of the Libyan stock market is seen as overwhelmingly positive in terms of financial reporting in the banking industry.

APPRAISAL OF INFLUENCE OF MAJOR EXOGENOUS FACTORS ON VOLUME OF LENDING BY DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA (1990 -2011)

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ABSTRACT

The study is an ex-post facto research work which was carried out to appraise the influence of major exogenous factors on the aggregate volume of lending by the Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria from 1990 to 2011 based on statistical data from Central Bank of Nigeria. Multiple Regression Analysis was employed to test the relationship between aggregate volume of loans & advances (VLA) as dependent variable and independent variables such as lending rate (LRt), liquidity ratio (LR) and cash reserve ratio (CRR), and volume of deposits (VD). The result of the test revealed that LRt, LR, and CRR have significant positive impact on volume of loans and advances (VLA) of Nigerian DMBs within the period under review. Conversely, VD appears to have insignificant and negative impact on VLA. It is recommended that the CBN should be using the regulatory variables (LRt, LR, CRR and VD) in such a way that will enhance robust volume of lending by the DMBs to enhance the growth of the Nigerian economy.

DOMESTIC ROOF WATER HARVESTING PRACTICES: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION IN MEKELLE, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

The population size of Mekelle grows very fast while water supply remains inadequate to satisfy the demand. Despite the progress Mekelle Water Supply Service Office (MWSSO) made so far, there is still the challenge of providing adequate and persistent pure water supply in the town. The objective of this study is, therefore, designed to analyze the extent of the adoption of Domestic Roof Water Harvesting (DRWH) practices. The results of the study are based on data collected from a survey of 120 households which are selected using purposive and stratified sampling techniques to select enumeration areas and sampling unit (sample strata) respectively. And 30 sample respondents are selected using purposive sampling from each stratum. Different factors were significantly affecting the extent of adoption of DRWH practices these are age, income, perception towards quality & reliability of existing water supply, social responsibility and attitude towards importance of roof water harvesting, house ownership and affordability of the technology. Therefore, this study focuses on the extent of adopting DRWH as an alternative source of fresh water in the face of increasing water scarcity since it is remaining untapped resource.

PRICE DISCOVERY AND INFORMATION TRANSMISSION IN SPOT AND FUTURE SEGMENTS FOR NSE 50: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

If markets are informationally efficient then information should be factored in both spot and forward markets simultaneously, but market imperfections results in lead/ lag relationship and one market acts a dominant while other acts a satellite market. In this study, we examine the information transmission process between spot and futures segments for the NIFTY 50 index in India. The daily data files stretch from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2014. Cointegration and related tools were used to examine the price discovery process and it was empirically results confirm that spot is the dominant trading platform vis-à-vis futures for NIFTY 50 index and price signals emanating from spot are being factored in by the speculators in futures market. The findings are useful for investment professionals, traders, regulators and academia.

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS AND MSME'S IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this topic is to discuss the the role of effective governance for the sustainable growth and development of the industrial undertakings and MSMEs in India. As we know after recovering to a growth of 9.2 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11, growth of value added in industrial sector, comprising manufacturing, mining, electricity and construction sectors, slowed to 3.5 per cent in 2011-12 and to 3.1 percent in the current year. The manufacturing sector, the most dominant sector within industry, also witnessed a decline in growth to 2.7 per cent in 2011-12 and 1.9 per cent in 2012-13 compared to 11.3 per cent and 9.7 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The growth in electricity sector in 2012-13 has also moderated. The growth of the mining sector in 2012-13 is estimated at 0.4 per cent, though it showed an improvement over a negative growth of 0.63 per cent recorded in 2011-12. So with good governance and regulation we can expect the growth of industrial and MSME sector.

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With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-
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