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- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

**DIMENSIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Higher education means the education beyond the level of secondary education. It is often assumed that education imparted by the colleges or universities are higher education. But in fact higher educational institutions include Professional Schools in the field of Law, Theology, Medicine, Business, Music and Art. It also includes other institutions like Teacher's Training School and Technological Institutions. Today, Knowledge is power. The more knowledge one has, the more empowered one is. A lot has been researched and said about Higher Education in India and many papers have been presented on the same. These have brought forth the fact that Higher Education is extremely diverse and the challenges and issues faced by higher education institutions are just as diverse. The process of education is not merely digesting books. It is also about doing several co-curricular and extra-curricular activities that give a broader meaning to life in general and education in particular. Through this paper the author has attempted to compile and present a comprehensive review of various dimensions of Higher Education in India. The data was collected through secondary sources and analyzed to generate a cryptic and precise report for quick review. The paper also throws light on threats and challenges to higher education in India, current scenario, issues and suggestive measures to overcome them.*



# **METAMORPHOSIS OF INDIAN BANKS: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO NON PERFORMING ASSETS**

**DR. SANTOSH B. PATKAR**

**PRINCIPAL**

**SARASWAT VIDYALAYAS CACULO COLLEG OF COMMERCE**

**MAPUSA**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Banking industry in India is one of the most important and vibrant in economic development of the country. After introduction of the economic reforms introduced in 1991 there was tremendous changes in the banking industry. Competition, consolidation, technology development, diversification of services etc. were some of the significant changes observed in banking industry. The non-performing assets in banks started to decline due to stringent measures taken by banks in recovery of debts. As compared to NPA of public sector and foreign banks the NPA of the private sector was recorded as lowest. Mismanagement of funds, willful default, delay in recovery of the loans are the few causes observed in the study for rising nonperformance assets. The government has taken various legal measures to reduce NPA such as Lok Adalat, Debt Recovery Tribunals, SARFASI ACT and observed that maximum recovery cases was under the Lok Adalat. The study concluded that there were significant changes in the banking sector after introduction of the economic reforms. Monthly review of the outstanding loan and precautionary measures to be taken by Banks in sanctioning of the loans has been suggested in the study.*

---

**ISSUES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

**SUMAIYA FATHIMA  
PRINCIPAL  
BET SADATHUNNISA COLLEGE  
BISMILLAHNAGAR, BENGALURU**

**ABSTRACT**

*The present study finds that the new companies Act as it brings in sweeping lot of note in the new Companies Act as it brings in sweeping changes in the way the corporate is governed in India. The 2013 act enhances significantly the role and responsibilities of the board of directors by making them more accountable for their actions while protecting shareholder interest, also by mandating a woman director on the board, the intent of the 2013 act is to improve gender diversity and increase transparency. The 2013 Act clearly sets an example in corporate governance for other economies to emulate.*

# INTERNET BANKING SERVICE QUALITY AND ITS IMPACT ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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## ABSTRACT

*The current study is a diffident attempt to determine the changes taking place after internet banking, to evaluate the banks' service quality and to know about customers' perceptions regarding internet banking. The specific objectives of the study are, to find out the impact of internet banking on service quality in banking sector in India; and to identify the gaps in operational performance and service quality of internet banking services and to make recommendations for improvement. Three public sector banks and three private sector banks were selected considering their asset base. In order to obtain an even more comprehensive and banking industry specific measure of the service quality, five more dimensions including 21 additional items were added to the SERVQUAL scale. So, the present research consists of mainly nine dimensions. The data required for performing this study was collected using a structured questionnaire administered to 150 customers in Pune city. The collected data are analyzed using Principal Component Factor Analysis. Suggestions are given based on the information interpreted from the data.*

## **TREND OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORT AND ITS COMPOSITION: OVER A DECADAL COMPARISON**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper examined the trend of Indian agriculture export over a decade. For the purpose of the paper to understand the trends and composition in export over the decadal comparison, for these used compound growth rate and percentage. Entire study period has been divided into two halves i.e., 1994 to 2004 and 2004 to 2014. The study proves that rise in agricultural export is more in comparison to national exports. Growth of percentage share of each of the commodity groups indicates improvement for all except coffee and oil meal which has negative growth. It is concluded that the share of agricultural export from India has phenomenally increase in the previous decade.*

## **ACCESS OF INFORMATION AND ITS IMPACT ON MUTUAL FUND INVESTORS IN TAMILNADU**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Mutual fund is the most suitable investment for the common man. Under the system a pool of money is collected from various individuals based on their trust and who are willing to share a common financial interest, like capital and dividend appreciation. The pooled money is then invested in Wealth Maximization Avenues such as shares, debentures and in foreign markets. The profit gained from investments is shared by unit holders in proportion to the number of units owned by them. According to their investment, the investors get the units as per the unit value which is called as Net Assets Value (NAV). The rich experienced fund managers can manage "risk-return-trade-off" where they minimize the risk and maximize the return through diversification of the portfolio. The investigator wants to identify the irrational behavior of mutual fund investors in Tamil Nadu.*

**A STUDY ON COOPERATIVE CREDIT IN PUNJAB**

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PATIALA**

**ABSTRACT**

*Cooperatives are playing an important role in socio-economic development of Punjab. These are very essential to develop and sustain the rural economy of the State which is agrarian in nature. These institutions have been serving the people of Punjab in areas such as agriculture, housing, spinning, sugar production, weaving and dairy etc. Cooperatives are a major source of institutional credit for agriculture as well. They are serving Punjab as a substitute to local money lenders along with regional rural banks and commercial banks. The present study is an attempt to analyze the growth of cooperative credit in the State of Punjab, India, for a period of 2002-03 to 2013-14. For the study purpose secondary data has been collected from relevant data sources. Compound annual growth rates have been worked out to analyse the data. The study shows that performance of these institutions is not satisfactory. Loan disbursement capacity of these institutions is limited, overdue problem is persistent, profits are declining, membership is falling and most important point to note is that demand for credit is shrinking in case of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies. It indicates the credit cooperatives in Punjab to be rejuvenated.*

# **TOURIST SERVICES EVALUATION OF HOSPITALITY UNITS: EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM HOTEL AND RESTAURANT PROPERTIES OF SRINAGAR GARHWAL, UTTARAKHAND**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Recognition for services quality has become an area of concern by many tourism and hospitality researchers in Garhwal Himalaya. Number of research studies as well as observations revealed that there exists a huge difference between the services perception and expectation level in hotel industry. Given the nature and scale of hotel and restaurant properties in Uttarakhand State, present study is aimed to assess and observe needs and expectations of transit tourists at Srinagar town enroute Kedarnath and Badrinath religious shrines and evaluate how these needs and expectations are fulfilled during their holiday sojourn by accommodation and restaurant units. This research paper is based on primary data collected during on the spot survey at Srinagar Garhwal and secondary data compiled from various research journals, seminar proceedings and government reports on tourism and hotel industry. At the same time to have a more insight into various depth and dimensions of service quality direct communication and interview techniques were executed for soliciting the respondents' views. Research study conducted prior to Kedarnath natural catastrophe of June 2013 specifically focuses on the quality of services provided and tries to identify product quality of services offered by various hotel and restaurants properties at Srinagar Garhwal in Uttarakhand State. Results of the study indicate that encompassing a sound environment and facilities conducive for better services to move in with confidence in terms of tourist perception, satisfaction and dissatisfaction level vis-à-vis employees' growth is essential to add more value to hospitality sector in the present study area. Similarly, it has been observed that the vast potential for pilgrimage and adventure tourism in this region should be streamlined within the purview of policy perspectives of the State.*

## **IMPORTANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX IN THE TAXATION SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIA'S GROWTH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The goods and services tax bill which is hold in government desk from during the year 2000-2001 is now the National Democratic Alliance government has again carryout the chance of commencement. This study is all about, roll of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the growth of Indian economy and how the GST is important in the current scenario for the India's growth. The government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee was firstly brought this concept in India in the year 2000 and in the year 2012 the government of congress again tried to pass this particular bill, again the government of BJP trying to pass this bill in both houses. But every time it was unsuccessful. GST is necessary for the growth of the country. It will help the country to improve the GDP. GST is in fact is the association of all indirect taxes. The 'Make in India' campaign is proposing to make India a world-class manufacturing hub. The tax reforms through GST will play a crucial role to attract large scale investment. The impending Goods and Service Tax (GST) promises a progressive tax system which avoids tax cascades and helps establish India as a true common market. GST will reduce the cost of production and allows the hassle free supply of goods. This can increase the ease of doing business India and economic growth.*



# **CAN COMPATIBLE FINANCIAL MARKETS STRENGTHEN THE STRATEGIC BILATERAL PARTNERSHIP AMONG COUNTRIES? - A CASE STUDY OF INDIA AND SAUDI ARABIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The recent sovereign moves to strengthen bilateral ties between India and Saudi Arabia has paved way to enhance Foreign Direct Investments FDIs and mutual trade. In spite of long history of trade relations, the countries are yet to achieve the optimum success from their bilateral relationship. This paper looks into the recent economic atmosphere in these two nations to evaluate the financial markets. It aims to test the mutual compatibility of these countries for future collaborated integration and strategic strengthening of the existing bilateral relationship. The recent happenings and events in the market related to these two countries are compared with the economic, demographic, socio, cultural comparison of facts from the World Bank and other authentic data providers. This paper analyzed the daily index from Tadawul for Saudi Arabia and BSE SENSEX for India from May 2010 to December 2014 using descriptive statistics and graphical analysis.*

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**RURAL DEVELOPMENT: INDIA'S WEAPON FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In recent times, Rural Development has gained worldwide attention especially among the developing economies of the world. In a country like India, where more than seventy percent of the population live in rural areas, rural development is a serious issue to be looked upon. The current strategy for development of Indian rural sector includes measures of poverty alleviation, wage programmes, self-employment opportunities, setting up of basic amenities etc. This article is an attempt to critically review the contribution of rural sector in the growth of Indian economy and analyse the role and contribution of the Government for Rural Development in India. An effort has been made here to look at the various dimensions of the Indian rural economy and how it is still the backbone of India that cannot be ignored.*

# **AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON THE FINANCIAL LITERACY AND THE INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVE OF WORKING WOMEN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Financial literacy is the ability to understand how money works in the world, how someone manages to earn or make it, how that person manages it, how he/she invests it and how that person donates it to help others. It refers to the set of skills and knowledge that follows an individual to make informal and effective decisions with all of their financial resources. Women are likely to take primary responsibility for children rearing, to make important and daily decisions about the allocation of household resources, and to have a major role in the transmission of financial habits and skills to their children. Hence, they need to have adequate financial skills not only for themselves, but also for future generations. Thus, this study, "An empirical analysis on the financial literacy and the investment perspective of working women" is important in this present milieu to evaluate how women properly manage the financial resources and they are financial literate or not. This research paper tries to emphasis on the importance of financial literacy of working women. This study shows that the re-examination of a key component of financial literacy is necessary. This recommendation may indicate that women have different dispositions regarding how they use the financial resources, skills, and knowledge that they have obtained.*

# ACCOUNTABILITY, MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACH TO CHILDREN'S HOMES IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF MYSURU CITY IN KARNATAKA

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## **ABSTRACT**

*A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. Thus, to have a fund the accountability is important for the funders. The purpose of this study was to examine the sources of funds and the practices of accounting records of a few orphanages located in the Mysuru City. Through the systematic and proper accounting practices, the orphanages could prove its accountability and satisfy the funders. The orphanages were selected through the convenience sampling technique. Through the analysis, it is concluded that the main source of income is through public donations and the orphanage management has maintained their book-keeping through the simple list of income and expenses.*

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED AND PROFITABILITY  
MEASURES WITH REFERENCE TO HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LIMITED  
KOCHI – A STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Economic Value Added (EVA) is an estimate of a firm's true economic profit that differs from accounting profits in the following three ways. First, Economic Value Added integrates asset management and operating efficiency into measures that can be easily understood by operating personal. Second, Economic Value Added is charged for capital at a rate that compensates investors for providing the capital needed for operation. Finally, Economic Value Added adjusts reported accounting results in order to eliminate distortions. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. Kochi (HOCL) set up in 1987 by the Government of India, with registered office at Rasayani, Raigad district in Maharashtra is being taken for the study. It was established with the objective of attaining self reliance in basic organic chemical needs. In fact this was the first venture to indigenously manufacture of basic chemicals and to reduce country's dependence on import of vital organic chemicals. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation helps to find out the relationship between Economic Value Added and Different Profitability measures. Trend Analysis helps the investors to find out the future position of the company whether to invest or not. Economic Value Added is based on the common accounting based items like interest bearing debt, equity capital and net operating profit. It differs from the traditional measures mainly by including the cost of equity. Also a larger number of traditional profitability measures viz. Return on Capital Employed, Return on Net Worth, Return on sales, Earning per share etc are used to judge the financial health of a business corporate which are known as the profitability measures. The financial statements are the results of accounting system whereby the reported profit are grater important for users. Investors relying on accounting profit evaluate and predict the performance of a company.*

## **A STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF IPOs WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COCHIN STOCK EXCHANGE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Initial Public Offering (IPO) or stock market launch is a type of public offering in which shares of stock in a company usually are sold to institutional investors (that price the company receives from the institutional investors is the IPO price) that in turn sell to the general public, on a securities exchange, for the first time. The researcher took only fifteen sectors and twenty-nine companies for my study which are listed in NSE. The researcher took these sectors and these companies on the basis of the LTP of these stocks which are listed in the NSE website. Mainly my study is to take the returns of these IPOs and to study which sector was performed good and worst for the years 2011-2015. In the year 2011, Packing industry performed good and Electronic and engineering sector performed worst as per my findings. In the year 2012, Infrastructure sector performed good and Jewells and Gems sector performed worst as per my findings. In the year 2013, Retails sector performed good and Service sector performed worst as per my findings. In the year 2014, Service sector performed good and Textiles sector performed worst as per my findings. In the year 2015, Chemical sector performed good and Service sector performed worst as per my findings.*

## **IMPACT OF EARNING PER SHARE ON MARKET VALUE AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO JK TYRE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*EPS is touted as a vital indicator for company's financial health and determining share prices. Impact of earning per share on market value an empirical study with reference to JK tyres is our research area. The objective of the study is to analyse the impact of EPS on Market price of JK tyre, to understand the relationship between EPS and stock price of JK tyre, to explore the comparative analysis of JK tyre with its competitors. The study explores the relationship between the EPS and its market price of the organization. The analysis is done on the basis of the calculation by doing the comparative analysis of the competitors' shows that the fluctuations in the price of the share. This study is mainly concentrated on EPS how market value is effected in the time of EPS declaration with the help of Mean, Standard deviation correlation, Regression, Annova from SPSS software tool.*

**CAUSALITY BETWEEN EXPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ETHIOPIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The study checked whether there exists a causal relationship between exports and economic growth in Ethiopia. It employed a secondary time series data ranging from 1970 to 2010. Augmented Dicky Fuller test was utilized to check for stationarity of the variables and are found to be integrated of order one (I (1)). Johansen co-integration method was chosen to verify the long run relationship between the variables and result showed the presence of long run association between exports and economic growth. Granger causality was applied to check the causation between exports and economic growth and Vector Error Correction model (VECM) is employed to estimate Granger causality. The result showed that the economic growth granger causes exports in the long run. On the other hand, the Wald test for short run causation showed as the two variables are independent. Besides, there is no causation coming from exports to economic growth both in the long and short run. Thus, the study suggests that the country do not need to promote export expansion policies with the aim of high economic growth on the expense of other developmental activities. It should devote its resources on the production of goods and services that are not solely for export and this will, in turn, accelerate the growth of exports.*



## OPENNESS AND ITS IMPACT ON INFLATIONARY EFFECTS OF MONETARY POLICY AND INFLATION VOLATILITY IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The openness-inflation nexus has been in focus particularly after the seminal paper on the subject by Romer (1993). Economic theory suggests that an economy's openness on the one hand increases the inflationary effects of monetary policy, while on the other reduces the overall inflation volatility. Using quarterly data from the 1971 to 2011 period for Indian economy, the paper's empirical results support the theoretical prediction, that more open the economy, the larger the inflationary effects of a given change in the money supply thereby reducing the incentives for expansionary monetary policy and hence can have disciplinary effect on the monetary authorities. In addition, we also found that opening-up of Indian economy has a negative impact on inflation volatility. Thereby reducing uncertainty in the economy. Assuming that the tendency of Indian economy to open-up to foreign trade will continue, a direct policy implication of our results is that inflation volatility will decrease, and the potency of monetary policy will decline.*

**GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Individuals differ in both inherited and acquired abilities, but only the latter differ among countries and time periods. Growth of education deals with acquired capabilities which are developed through formal and informal education at school and at home, and through training and experience. Education is the main indicator of human capital. Education means knowledge and skill embodied in the mind of an individual through learning process. The present article has examined the growth of human capital, especially with respect to growth in terms of educational institutions, number of schools, enrolment, drop-outs, growth in number of teacher's growth of higher education in Himachal Pradesh 1971-72 to 2012-13. The results have revealed that an impressive achievement has been made in educational development in Himachal Pradesh during the period under study, especially in literacy rates, enrolment and number of educational institutions. Despite the impressive achievements in educational development there are some areas of concerns like as, that the number of teachers has increased rapidly, but the percentage of untrained teachers to total number of teachers is rather high in elementary level. It is evident from high teacher pupil ratio that the quality aspect of education has not given proper attention. The pattern of educational expenditure revealed that the state has given substantial support for the advancement of education sector by increasing the pace of public expenditure on education.*

## **MARKETING AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID: CAN RURAL MARKETS BE DEVELOPED AS BLUE OCEANS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Given that around 70% of India's population lives in villages, a market with immense potential but majorly untapped, the purpose of our Research is to determine "Whether Rural Markets in India can be developed as Blue Oceans". The pace at which urban market hubs are turning to Red Oceans given the intensifying Competition, there is a need for exploring uncontested market spaces driven by Value Innovation making Competition irrelevant (Blue Oceans). The Research Methodology involves analysing data from secondary sources such as Census Reports, Reserve Bank of India web site and Annual Reports of companies that have successfully made their mark in the rural markets. The intended results will reflect strategies adopted by leading companies across Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Consumer Durables and Telecom Industries in the rural market. The Research would reflect how Effective use of the "4 As of Rural Marketing" can enable companies to win over the rural mind-set. It discusses development of Rural Markets as Blue Oceans by Growing with them rather than growing at their expense by investing in Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives and building Distribution Networks. To conclude, the paper emphasizes on the need for adequate disclosure of Rural Accounting and its development as an independent emerging discipline.*

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