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SATISFACTION LEVEL OF FARMERS TOWARDS RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES OF CANARA BANK

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ABSTRACT

Credit is an important facilitator that can help to augment working capital and facilitate investment on farms. The incomes of small holders are very low compared to their expenses, which leaves them with very meager margins, if any, to plough capital back into agriculture. They are thus forced to depend on borrowing. Credit is often viewed as an entry point for initiating development activities among the poor. Credit plays an important role in economic development, particularly in a bank-based financial system. Countries which experienced high growth since 2000 also witnessed a surge in private credit. In India's bank based financial system, credit plays an important role in the overall growth dynamics. Canara Bank is a banking and financial services provider. It gives importance to varied goals under national priorities, including agriculture, micro and small enterprises, education, housing, micro-credit, credit to weaker sections, and specified minority communities. Priority Sector Advances of the Bank as at March 2015 reached Rs. 1,18,234 crores and the Bank's advances under agriculture portfolio stood at Rs. 58,868 crores, covering over 53 lakh farmers during the year 2014-15. Based on this background, the researcher has made an attempt to study the satisfaction level of farmers towards rural credit schemes with special reference to Canara Bank.

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Today Indian Banks are as technology savvy as their counter parts in developed countries. The banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It supplies the lifeblood –money that supports and fosters growth in all the industries. FDI is a tool for economic growth through its strengthening of domestic capital, productivity and employment. FDI also plays a vital role in the up gradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities in various sectors of the economy. Foreign Direct Investment as seen as an important source of non-debt inflows and is increasing being sought as a vehicle for technology flows and as a means of attaining competitive efficiency by creating a meaningful network of global inter-connections. This paper discusses the FDI Equity inflows in Service Sector in India and also highlights the top countries which are investing in the Service Sector in the form of FDI. In this paper an attempt is made to present the FDI inflows in sub sectors of Service Sector. Further, this paper also analyzes the FDI inflows in Banking Sector from January, 2000 to June, 2015.

INNOVATIONS IN RURAL MARKETING IN INDIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF SELECT CASES

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ABSTRACT

The urban markets are crowded and saturated and the share of agriculture in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is going down but India still lives in her villages. A considerable proportion of the global population resides in the rural pockets of the world. Though this segment constitutes a significant part of the population, it took longer for corporates to make inroads to create market. Hence it is proposed to study the potentiality and early innovations made in Indian Rural Market. As the primitive urban market required some breakthrough innovation to accelerate the process of evolution, this market also calls for relevant and path breaking innovations in different sectors. This paper critically reviews the pragmatic pre-emptive innovations made in rural markets for better penetration using secondary data and case studies collected from various sources.

SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: A DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the district wise crop diversification crop concentration scenario in the north Indian hilly state of Himachal Pradesh. The study is based on the analysis of relevant time series data of 39 years (1972-73 to 2010-11) collected from different official sources. The study suggests that farmers in the state are adjusting their cropping patterns to incorporate a higher mix of high value crops; particularly fruits and vegetables. It has been noticed that this trend is more prevalent in districts having better irrigation facilities; hence other districts were found to be having relatively low cropping intensity. Further, Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Kangra district had higher concentration of cereals and pulses. Farmers of almost all districts were concentrating on cultivation of maize and wheat. However, favorable agroclimatic conditions and related infrastructural facilities were noticed to influence farmers' changing interest in fruits and vegetables, of course apart from the fact of economic superiority of these farm activities. The paper suggests that for promoting crop diversification the state would require working on a larger canvass to take note of effective dissemination of production and marketing related technical knowledge to the farmers.

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MSMEs IN HUBLI-DHARWAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Performance appraisal is the process of evaluating the performance and qualification of the employees in terms of the administration. Performance appraisal to all formal procedures aimed working organization to evaluate personalities and contribution of one potential group members. The present issue is one of the issues where employees expect good results which lead to high satisfaction. This appraisal even acts as a feedback system, which plays a major role in the development of the organization. In the present scenario system brings up the organization with rich productivity. A good system of performance appraisal comes out through perfect rating of the employees and their response for the given rating the system should work so the things to be done through the people. The employees working at MSME's are relatively satisfied with the system of appraisal followed there, because of its concern and consideration towards the employees by the management.

CHALLENGES OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN MODERN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The women entrepreneurship is believed to have gained a significant place in the economic development and empowerment of women. Psychological, social and economic development of women is very much important for overall well being and development of any nation. The women entrepreneurs faced unique hurdle in the form of access to finance, access to education, social acceptance, non availability of supportive infrastructure, marketing challenges, lack of support from family members, regulatory hurdles and lack of entrepreneurial culture. The government of India has taken many steps to enhance capital availability and access to finance by starting "mahila banks", special training programmes for young women entrepreneurs especially for those belonging to scheduled caste, minority religious community, backward areas etc., also by providing vocational skills and other kind of institutional support.

CHANGING ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCE IN CORPORATE HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT

Healthcare is one of the India's largest and fastest growing sectors comprising of Hospitals, Medical Infrastructure, Medical Devices, Clinical Trials, Outsourcing, Telemedicine, Health Insurance all of which delivers goods and services to treat patients on preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative care basis. Hospitals which is one of the most crucial and integral setting of healthcare relies primarily upon its human resource management and an effective human resource management plays an important role in the success of hospital healthcare systems. Human resource management is moving from no role to central role in healthcare and is emerging in terms of identifying talent and competencies of both medical and paramedical staff. In an era of consumer driven healthcare, understanding and promoting patient centric care drives for a sound business practice which is done by means of efficient and effective medical and paramedical staff who deliver quality services to the patients and ensure in patient safety. Human resource unlike in other sectors plays a crucial role in healthcare because there is no second chance in healthcare. Six sigma practices have to be structured to 100 percent efficiency and this efficiency has to be first understood by human resource which needs to be translated throughout the organization. Hence in this context, this paper is an attempt to revisit the literature that will examine the critical human resource functions and also to demonstrate the transformational role of human resource management from traditional approach to patient centric approach and its implications on delivering quality health care services and improved patient health outcomes.

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS GOVERNING QUALITY OF STATUTORY
FINANCIAL AUDIT: A PERCEPTUAL STUDY****MITRENDU NARAYAN ROY****RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, KOLKATA;****&****ASST. PROFESSOR****GOENKA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
KOLKATA****DR. SIDDHARTHA SANKAR SAHA****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF COMMERCE****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA****KOLKATA****ABSTRACT**

The study reviews the existing Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India governing 'using the work of internal auditors', 'external confirmations' and 'using the work of an auditors' expert' and identifies 12 critical issues that may have significant impact on quality of statutory financial audit. Opinions of 227 Chartered Accountants (CAs) and 146 Students pursuing Chartered Accountancy course have been collected through a field survey using a close ended structure questionnaire. Respondents' opinions are analysed using proportion of respondents with different degrees of agreement and their mean scores for different issues contained in the questionnaire. The study finds that auditors should necessarily check the internal control system present in the client company before starting the actual work. A strong Audit Committee could facilitate that purpose. Scientific design of confirmation requests is also necessary. Finally, it is inferred that existing SAs governing the aforesaid issues are adequate. However, its proper enforcement is needed to enhance the quality of statutory financial audit.

**A CASE STUDY ON JOB SATISFACTION OF LABORS OF SMALL SCALE
COMPANIES SITUATED AT HOWRAH AREA IN WEST BENGAL**

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ABSTRACT

This study is based on Raj Laxmi Bakery & Dhara Food Products of West Bengal India. These are under small scale industries. This topic helps to make the people aware of the importance of small scale industry as small scale industries (SSI) plays a very important role. It also contributes 40% of the gross industrial value added in the Indian economy. 45%-50% of Indian exports are contributed by sectors. That's why job satisfaction of labor of this industry is very important. The sample size is 100. The result is that these companies are doing well.

THE NEW DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Globalization' has largely superseded the term economic interdependence' to describe the rapidly growing links between nations, economies, and societies. The effects that the internationalization of the world system has on social equality, the environment, and economic growth are, however, still largely disputed. In this article, we discuss the literature that covers another intensively debated issue and which attempts to assess the relationship between trade and interstate conflict. Although liberal economists maintain that economic interdependence exerts an unconditionally pacifying influence on interstate relations, we show that the most recent formal work expects that trade will have a negligible and, in the perspective of one important model at least, even an amplifying effect on conflict. Much empirical work, by contrast, supports the claim that the relationship between trade and conflict is direct and not mitigated by contextual factors. globalization in economy in general and its role in that process in order to develop new directions for the accounting concepts. Globalization is a reality in today's world. As globalization intensifies the need for complex financial information becomes obvious. Expanding capital markets require analysis of financial statement prepared under diverging accounting standards. Investors believe that the lack of common financial statement increases the risk of an investment and affects the free flow of world capital. A single set of accounting standards would bring great benefits to the investors and would reduce the cost of accessing capital markets around the world. The convergence of accounting standards would assure enhanced comparability, greater reporting transparency, more efficient capital markets

OUTFLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FROM INDIA: RECENT TRENDS AND PATTERNS

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment is a backbone of each country's economic growth and development but India's economy has ups and downs in its growth since its liberalization in 1991 and hence initiated a slow of economic reforms. Overseas investment is one of the foremost steps to enter the Global market place. India's outflow foreign direct investment has grown very fast, especially since the global financial crisis erupted since 2008. This paper is organized into three sections. Motives of Policy regime, growth of FDI outflow in recent past, and trends and pattern of FDI Inflow and outflow.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES: REGIONAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Balanced regional development has been one of the principal objectives of planned development in India. Despite the continued emphasis given to the attainment of regional imbalances, disparities still exist among States in India and among districts within the States. Various studies have been taken to measure and remove disparities at various levels. Prior to the 1970s, the level of development was measured only with the single indicator (income) and considered to be a material welfare. However, developments which consist of a multidimensional process, its impact cannot be explained by a single indicator. Therefore, the focus is shifted towards human development and has been used as a powerful tool to measure the level of development. It analyses the development not only increase in mere income but also the equal distribution of that increased income. Recent development experience, thus considered as an expansion of output and wealth as a means and the end of human development must be human being. It lags behind not only in terms of economic progress but in terms of development indicator of human development also. At the same time, it is felt that enlargement of people choices can be achieved by expanding human functioning and capabilities. The present study is rather theoretical in nature and highlights the importance of regional economic and human development, makes a brief review of related literature with a view to defining the conceptual issues of regional and human development on the basis of above theoretical consideration.

PROGRESS OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN EXTENSION OF MICRO CREDIT IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

SHGs were emerged along the lines of "Community Driven Development" with main focus on financial intermediation. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) rose to prominence with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development nurturing them in a large scale and Reserve Bank of India allowing them to open a savings account. Women played a prominent role in setting up and managing SHGs. SHGs are perceived as a dais for empowering women through financial inclusion and social development. In this context this paper intends to understand the SHGs, to examine the Evolution of SHGs and to assess the performance of SHGs in India with special reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The synchronised efforts taken with coordination of all stake-holders, capacity building of bankers and village level meets with SHGs have shown better performance of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme during 2015-16. SHGs having savings linkage increased to 79.03 lakh as on 31 March 2016 from 76.97 lakh. The sphere of SHGs consists of 85.6% exclusively women groups which play a crucial role in empowerment of the poor rural women. The number of SHGs with savings linkage, credit disbursed and bank loans outstanding as well as the quantum of savings, loan disbursed and total loan outstanding had shown positive growth during the past three years.

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH OF MOUNTAIN TOURISM DEMAND IN CROATIA USING POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION MODEL WITH AUTOREGRESSIVE ERRORS

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ABSTRACT

In Croatian economy tourism plays a great role, but tourists mostly choose seaside resorts, while mountain resorts have low number of guests. Aim of the research is to explain the dynamics of the mountain tourism demand. We found that second order polynomial model with first order autoregressive error explains the dynamic of the mountain tourism arrivals and nights in Croatia in post-war period from 1995 to 2014.

A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ON INDIAN INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Late years have seen significant changes in money related reporting worldwide under which the most evident is the proceeding with appropriation of to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) around the world. Globalization has set out a path for every one of the nations to receive a solitary arrangement of bookkeeping measures. More than 100 nations have merged or perceived the police of meeting with the IFRS. IFRS are the all around acknowledged bookkeeping norms and translations embraced by the Internal Audit Standards Advisory Board (IASAB). A forthcoming economy on world monetary guide, India, as well, chose to unite to (IFRS). This logical Paper manages idea, goal and advantages of union with IFRS and investigates the way how we merge the Indian GAAP with IFRS. Issues and difficulties confronted during the time spent meeting in Indian point of view have been altogether talked about. This paper additionally concentrates on IFRS prospects in Indian situation. This paper advances a perspective point that union will deliver aplenty advantages to financial specialists, industry, experts and the economy in general.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT: AN INTRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Programmes to create direct employment opportunities for wage workers through public works have been the past focused on generation of supplementary employment opportunities, especially during lean periods. They have been considered as an important component of anti-poverty strategy. These programmes are expected to create durable assets for the community and thus, enhance further economic activities. Wage employment programmes also push up demand for labour and thus, exert an upward pressure on the market wage rates by attracting people to public works programmes, thereby reducing supply of cheap labour, often at wages that would not even meet their bare basic needs. Apart from the advantages that would accrue to the employed, underemployed and the poorly employed, such programmes will also have a positive macroeconomic impact via the increase in effective demand from the hitherto poor and vulnerable segments of the population. Viewed in this perspective, the enactment of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a historic step in the Indian context.¹ Here an attempt has been made to introduce the various aspects of historic MGNREGA.

POVERTY REDUCTION OF URBAN POOR THROUGH SELF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SLUMS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Generation of Self employment for urban poor is an initiative of the Government of India for their socio economic development and towards eradication of urban poverty in India as well. Many urban poor are building their lives, their families and their society through Self employment generation programme. Such initiatives of government have been playing considerable role in strengthening self confidence of the urban poor in establishing their self employment ventures and improve their socio economic condition. The urban poverty is concentrated more in slum areas and those residents have no job opportunities due to lack of financial resources and adequate skill. Hence most of the urban poverty alleviation programs are made applicable to the people living below poverty line in slums. It is significant to note that the poverty of such people can be alleviated not only by providing shelter but by providing them gainful employment also. This paper reviews the self employment programmes and their role in socio economic development of urban poor including slum dwellers. It further analysis setting up of gainful self employment venture through loan and subsidy scheme and the support provided to the urban poor through technology/marketing/infrastructure/knowledge in marketing their products under modified version of self employment scheme called SJSRY.

A STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The MSME sector is considered to be the engine of growth for an economy. The estimated contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, including service segment, to the country's GDP during 2012-13 was 37.54 per cent; while the total employment in the sector is 805.24 Lakh. The contribution of the sector to India's total export for the year 2014-15 was 44.70 per cent. Also the problems of poverty and inequality are deep-rooted, especially in developing countries like India. To address these problems, we need a system of 'Inclusive Growth'. Growth cannot be inclusive unless and until the fruits of the growth is percolated to the bottom of pyramid. Specifically, in a developing nation like India where inequality in distribution of wealth and income is significantly high, sustained increase in per capita income cannot be translated automatically to sustained increase in standard of living. In order to alleviate the curse of poverty, inequity, unemployment and underemployment, adequate employment opportunities should be created for the poor mass which will facilitate them to meet their subsistence level of consumption demand. This paper attempts to assess the performance of MSME sector in India.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIA THROUGH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The parlance of Nation development is women empowerment. Once a woman is academically empowered she can perform better in every aspect of life. According to Nelson Mandela he said 'education is power if given to someone can change the world'. Though education could be formal or informal, this paper carefully examines the women empowerment through formal education. Women empowerment leads to family and societal development with emphasis on social transformation targeting at restructuring the society to make it more efficient, updated, modernized, creative, participative, value oriented and self-development. Hence, woman empowerment is tantamount to national growth and development. This Study adopts cumulative measures in analyzing female literacy rate, school enrolment, and government expenditure on education using table, ratios and statistical measure to describe the growth in relation to women empowerment. The objectives of this paper are to analyze the growth of government expenditure on education, to compare the female that are in primary, secondary and tertiary education, to examines the female literacy rate. The paper finds out that the government expenditure has increased tremendously over a period of time but female literacy rate is very low compare to that of male, female education is not evenly distributing across the state of the federation.

IMPACT OF OIL REVENUE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the Impact of oil revenue on Economic Growth and Unemployment in Nigeria for the period 1970 to 2013. The Vector Error Correction Modeling (VECM) methodology was employed in order to appraise the Long-run and short-run impacts of Oil Revenue on Economic Growth and Unemployment reduction in Nigeria. The study established significant long run positive impact of oil revenue on Real GDP, while that of short run, though also positive but insignificant. However, Real GDP responded negatively to both innovations in Oil Revenue and Government Expenditure. Unemployment Rate does not have long-run relation with Real GDP and the static estimation shows that oil revenue has no significant impact on unemployment in Nigeria. The study thus recommends the need for oil revenue to be invested in reviving the refineries; government ensure the availability adequate and quality power supply; carried out its anti-corruption campaign with sincerity and ensure that oil revenue is diversified into the non-oil sector in order to expand the productive base of the economy.

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