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A STUDY ON FACTORS DETERMINING FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Developing country like India will be able to develop with adequate flow of foreign capital. Foreign Institutional Investors help to supplement the domestic savings and meet the capital requirements. FII flows are fluctuating in nature and India is among the best performers in the stock market. India becoming an attractive destination for foreign investors can be attributed to many factors. This paper is an effort to identify the factors determining the growth of FIIs in India by taking monthly data for a period of fifteen years. Granger causality test was applied to find the cause and effect of FII investments with the macroeconomic variables and it was found that CPI and money supply causes an effect in FII and FIIs are influencing a change in the exchange rate and IIP.

**BANKING REGULATION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (INSTITUTIONAL
THEORY PERSPECTIVE)****RUDI ZULFIKAR****Ph. D. STUDENT****UNIVERSITY OF SEBELAS MARET & UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA
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SOLO****ABSTRACT**

A research aims to examine the effect of banking regulation toward financial performance. The banking regulation was measured by using a proxy of Corporate Governance, risk disclosure and capital adequacy as measured using a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with institutional theory perspective. The financial performance was measured by a Return on Assets (RoA). The research used SPSS version 20. An analysis tool used was multiple linear regression to examine the effect of banking regulation toward financial performance. The research used secondary data which obtained from officially published annual report of the company. These samples included 32 companies of the banking industries listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in period of 2010-2014. The research proves that the Corporate Governance and Capital Adequacy Ratio are positively effected on financial performance although the risk disclosure does not affect the bank's financial performance. The implication of research indicates that the management of the bank based on the principles of Corporate Governance and fulfillment of minimum capital provides the evidence that can reduce a risk of business and investment in banks and boost financial performance. The risk information does not give confidence to the community on investment in the bank. So, it does not contribute to improve the financial performance.

A STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CREDIT RATING AGENCIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Rating is an important component for individual investors for their security and assurance of returns on bond instruments. The Ratings are assigned by Credit Rating Agencies showing the credit worthiness of issuer companies. It is only an advice but not a recommendation. But most of the bonds are rated on the basis of financial soundness of issuer companies. In this context, it was felt to study the financial performance of credit rating agencies for a period of 15 years. In the present study, Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA), Credit analysis and Research limited (CARE), Fitch Ratings, Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited financial indicators such as Revenue, Profit Before Tax, Earnings per Share, Net worth, Dividend, Market Capitalization, Number of Employees and Revenue per employee are focused. The result of analysis by use of hypothesis study and application of ANOVA revealed that there is significant difference between dividend payout ratio, Earnings per share and Profit before tax of CRISIL, ICRA and CARE, Fitch, Brickwork Ratings. It is the rating component which is for any investor to take decisions to invest in debt instruments which is assigned by rating agencies.

DEMONETISATION: A BOON OR BANE

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ABSTRACT

Demonetisation was effectively planned by the think-tank but suddenly declared in an unplanned way to curb black money in Indian economy. The cash ban caused considerable damage to the wheels of the economy in the form of forced unemployment. The Indian informal sector, which provides 80 percent of total employment was much affected. The reverse migration of work force necessitated them to adopt to a meal per day. Nearly, 2.5 lakh workers in leather industry, 20,000 workers in diamond industry 15% to 20% of daily wagers in Jewel sector have become jobless. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate was reduced to 7.1% from 7.6% for the year 2016-17 by the Government itself. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also lowered the GDP forecast to 6.6% for 2016-17. New Investments fell by 50% in post cash ban. Rupee value also declined by 1.69% on 15.12.16. The surgical strike on black money has derailed the investors' confidence in the stock market in the beginning. The cost of Demonetisation is estimated at Rs. 4.3 trillion including the GDP losses. The Government felt the impact is transient, but the economists viewed it as firing cannonballs to kill mosquitoes. To conclude, Demonetisation is a long pending measure to curb black money. In addition, the government has to employ in time all other pertinent measures in an exigent mode to make the cash ban a grand success.

CHANGING BEHAVIOUR OF SOCIETY TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

women face several inequalities from Vedic period such as gender discrimination, less liberty etc. the society gave statement for women was very unfavorable, unsuitable which contained that women is less capable, weak as compared to men. But changing environment of society, legal and economy protects the woman with weapon of right of education, right of mobility and other rights which gives equality to female. Nowadays female getting equal rights and enjoys these to prove their self or develops image. Changing trends makes women more efficient in every phase like financial sector, leadership and more. This paper identifies the study of changing behavior of society for women and includes women performance in development of different segments.

CONSUMERS PERCEPTION ON SELECT FMCG PRODUCTS: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EDIBLE OIL

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the largest producers of oilseeds in the world. The nine major oilseeds cultured in India are groundnut, mustard/rape-seed, sesame, safflower, linseed, Niger seed, castor seed, soybean and sunflower. Coconut is the most important source of edible oil amongst plantation crops, while in unconventional oils, rice bran oil and cottonseed oil are the most important. Groundnut, soybean and mustard together contribute about 85 per cent of the country's oilseeds production. Consumer behaviour is the action and decision process or people who purchase goods and services for personal consumption. In the present days' world, people are highly depending fast foods as majorities are job goers. The consumers are purchasing edible oils based on various advertisements. Some of the consumers purchase their edible oil based on the recommendation given by the shopkeepers. Oil plays a major role in everybody's health. As the rates of cardio and diabetic problems are in the rising trend, this research is very pertinent to the present context. This study focuses the awareness level of consumers about various brands of edible oil, the amount spent for the purchase per month, factors influencing the consumers to choose a particular brand of edible oil and the source of awareness. For the purpose of analysis, statistical tools such as ANOVA, percentage analysis and Garret Ranking Analysis have been used. The study gives suitable measures in the creation of awareness about edible oils in the minds of consumers.

THE INFLUENCE OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATOR ON LIQUIDITY IN INDONESIAN PROPERTY INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Working capital is important for business operations. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of working capital management and macroeconomic indicator on liquidity of public listed property industry in Indonesia. This study used data from quarter financial report of 19 property firms listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange over the period 2011-2015 quarterly, while GDP, inflation, and interest rate from Statistic Indonesia and Bank of Indonesia. The data was analyzed using panel data regression analysis. The result showed that Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) is positively correlated with Current Ratio (CR), while CCC is negatively correlated with Quick Ratio (QR). These study find policy in working capital management will improve the liquidity. Furthermore, the result showed that working capital, macroeconomic, firm size, sales growth, and capital structure have significant effect on the liquidity. These results have practical implication to corporate manager for design a financial strategy.

UNFOLDING BITCOIN

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ABSTRACT

In the wake of increasing disturbance in different parts of the world there has been an increase in the adoption of virtual currencies and ensuing volatility in its prices. The paper discusses one such virtual currency, bitcoin. The paper highlights the advantages and issues with the usage of bitcoin. Due to the scant literature available on bitcoin, the paper presents various avenues of future research in this area.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to show different theoretical perspectives as far as change management is concerned. The flow of the paper is through the history to the current stage of the change management. Apart, different historical perspectives are covered into the same. The paper presents the synopsis of the various works done by different authors and consultants over the number of years and provides insights on how sustainable change is achieved to propel an entity towards business excellence. It is very much important to manager the change successfully and efficiently. These skills are crucial to acquire. If the same is not managed skilfully then it can result into the crisis. The paper also suggests on to how to manage the change effectively.

PROCESSED FOOD INDUSTRY IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the Export competitiveness and Export performance of Indian Processed Food Industry with respect to rest of the world. The study focuses on Export performance and competitiveness of Indian Processed Food Industry during the period of 2010-2015. Export competitiveness is calculated with the help of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of five different products group of processed food. Our results show that one out of five products has competitive advantage and rest four products don't have competitive advantage. The commodity which is more competitive in the international market is Rice.

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