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STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN SOCIAL STUDIES AS CORRELATES OF MORAL VALUES AND PERCEPTION IN SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Africans attach much importance to their culture and tradition. These moral values which are the things that people feel are right, proper and desirable to them and so they are highly cherished. The Nigerian government and policy makers have noted the importance of Social Studies as an inter-disciplinary subject which emerged on the curricula of primary and secondary schools as a result of the quest for relevance in the Nigerian education. The colonial education system was criticized for not being relevant both in purpose and content to the immediate needs of the Nigerian child and the society at large. Equally, most students are interested in Social Studies because it is perceived as a discipline which can promote good behaviour. Therefore moral values which are considered desirable that every good citizen should possess are those that could be achieved through the teaching of Social Studies. A 30 item achievement test was administered on 150 junior secondary school students randomly selected from five secondary schools in the south-west region of Nigeria. Data were analysed using Pearson Moment Correlation (PPMC). The findings of this study revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between students' level of moral values and their perception of Social Studies. Therefore, these call for improved approaches of teaching Social Studies because the subject can positively influence students' moral values.

COMMITMENT AND MOTIVATION OF AIDED COLLEGE TEACHERS IN TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

This is an empirical study on employee's commitment and motivational factors conducted among the aided college teachers in Tamilnadu. This attempts to learn the conditions under which people can be motivated to perform their work in organizations, with the primary motive to identify the potential factors along with other twenty five factors which motivate and demotivate the focus group. The factors were ranked and quantified with scale values appropriated through questionnaires. The formulated hypotheses were tested using statistical tools and stratified with sub group analysis. Major findings and suggestive measures were scientifically reported. This study has explored and widened the concept of motivation in general and identified the factors which motivate and demotivate the teachers in aided colleges of Tamilnadu. Further, the Focus of the study is to assess the current level of College Teacher's Commitment, learn whether different groups of Academicians have different needs or issues for developing an actionable implementation plan for continuously improving the level of Commitment, which is significant for not only their Teaching professional excellence but also the educational academic excellence to develop the student community to be future responsible Citizens.

CORPORATE FINANCE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INSTITUTE INTERACTIONS IN SERVICE AND NON SERVICE SECTORS, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

This article mentioned about the importance and usage of the corporate finance development through the institution and industry. It mentioned about the corporate finance and the firm, Importance of Corporate Finance Technical Education, Need to Establish Linkages with Industry, Need to Establish Linkages with Industry and Industry Institute Interaction. It is also mentioned about the important areas should be trained and strengthen the interaction so mutually they will growth which will help them to improve the profit maximization of the company in the global village.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PRACTICE IN PUBLIC SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The paper researched the implementation of the project management (PM) practice in public sector in Kurdistan province. The PM Lifecycles, tools and techniques were displayed. Ninety two copies of questionnaire were administered to 92 public organizations in Kurdistan to create primary data. The illustrative analysis techniques using percentages and table presentations linked with coefficient of correlation were used for data analysis. The study showed that implementation of PM tools and techniques are a necessary management approach that care for obtain indicated purposes within limited time and budget limits through maximum use of resources. Additionally the study important that there is lack of in-depth knowledge of PM tools and techniques in public sector organizations sampled, also high cost of implementation was also studied by the defendants. The study suggested among others that PM tools and techniques should be practical progressively limited in government organizations where resistance to change is noticed to be high.

AN ANALYSIS ON THE RESPONDENTS PERCEPTION OF THE RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PROCESS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES IN THE MICRO- FINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN RWANDA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the recruitment and selection process and its effect on employee performance in the microfinance institutions in Kigali Rwanda. The Study on recruitment and selection process on employee performance focused on elaborating the relationship between the variables (the recruitment policy, recruitment procedures, cost constraints, selection techniques, and selection criteria) in the microfinance institutions in Kigali Rwanda. The performance of the employees in the Microfinance institutions performance has been poor in the last decade. Hence the need to determine the suitable recruitment and selection strategies that could increase their performance. Research questions were generated to investigate the topic. The empirical documents were technically used to deepen the insight on the existing literature. The data were collected from the microfinance institutions in Kigali city, Rwanda. Data was collected through a self constructed and statistically validated questionnaire. Convenience sampling technique was used to administer the questionnaires to the respondents. Out of the 290 questionnaires distributed, 274 were retrieved with usable data for statistical analysis reflecting a 94% retrieval success. The study found that there was a significant positive correlation between recruitment and selection, and employee performance in the microfinance institutions.

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF CORPORATE OWNERSHIP IN JAPAN: A HISTORICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper is about the origin and evolution of the ownership structures of Japanese firms based on a thorough literature review. Despite several excellent studies, there are several conceptual confusions and debates engendered about why and how the corporate ownership in Japan was originated, shaped, and reshaped over time. Most importantly, there are very few theoretical studies which have addressed this issue comprehensively with chronological order. In this paper, we try to systematically explain the evolutionary stages of corporate ownership from Meiji period to current period. This paper explains the emergence and transformation of different ownership structures of Japanese firms as responses to changing economic, regulatory, and political factors over different eras.

INTERACTION OF STOCK MARKET WITH MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES: A STUDY OF KSE 100 INDEX PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Karachi Stock exchange is the largest stock exchange of Pakistan. There are many factors which influence the Stock market and 100 Index. This research is focused on that how macro variables influence the Karachi stock Exchange 100 index. For the reason four macro independent variables i.e Interest Rate, Rates of inflation, GDP and Rates of Exchange were taken under consideration to measure influences of these factor on dependent variable KSE 100 index. For analysis part of the study, Secondary data was taken for 17 years from 1994 up to 2010 (Using SBP official site for Interest, Inflation, GDP and Exchange rates, whereas used "brencoder.com" website for KSE100 index data). Yearly data was used considering all of the variables. Excel sheet was used to arrange the Data and SPSS was used to regress the data.. Finding of the study shows that KSE 100 index has a significant relationship with GDP and exchange rate and has insignificant relationship with inflation and Interest rate.

TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED CONCEPTUAL MODEL ON TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS: DOES CLUSTERING WAY FORWARD?

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ABSTRACT

The challenge to become, maintain and strengthen the competitive positions in an increasingly competitive global market is vital for every tourism destination. The multiplicity of stakeholders in portfolio providing "tourism experience", makes management more complex, further compounded each tourist expectations are unique. Decade of 90's, Crouch and Ritchie developed a conceptual model to tailored distinctive characteristics of destination competitiveness, combining the attributes in Porter's Diamond model, recognizes destinations' resource endowments and capacity to deploy resources, acknowledge the impact of global macro-environmental forces and competitive micro-environmental circumstances. Inspired by the idea of making more competitive, Dwyer and Kim (2003) introduced an integrated model combining main elements in Diamond and Crouch and Ritchie models, hence is an integrated approach combining endowed, created and supporting resources, destination management, government and industry specific attributes. Present stage of competitiveness theory in a basis upon to identify relevant attributes of tourism destination/ cluster competitiveness, as particular value in turning the focus of research move towards assessing relative importance of attributes on competitiveness. This literature review will shed more light and a useful tool for further studies on conceptual models integrating comparative and competitive advantage by combining innovation focus within clusters in macro-economic perspective.

EFFECTS OF INDIRECT SOURCES OF ENERGY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The study is an attempt to examine the causal relationship between select indirect sources of energy such as fertilizers, certified/qualified seeds and pesticides on agricultural productivity in India during the period of reference 1990-91 to 2006-07. For examination of this causal relationship Granger causality test has been used which attempt to address the question whether higher agricultural productivity in terms of yield per hectare causes more use of indirect sources of energy or more use of stated indirect sources of energy causes agricultural production to rise. Having analysed the empirical data in this regard it is found that in the case of seeds there is bidirectional causality between use of certified/qualified seeds and agricultural production in 3-lagged terms and in the case of fertilizer there exist unidirectional causality in 3-lagged terms. Whereas in the case of pesticides, it is found that it is independent of agricultural production in 3-lagged terms.

THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES IN RURAL MARKETING WITH REFERENCES TO TWO WHEELERS - A STUDY OF KARAD TALUKA OF SATARA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

India's geo-demographic identity underscores as "India lives in her villages". Even the economy is progressing day by day very fast but the division between rural and urban has no signs of receding. As for the Indian context where more than three fourth of population lives in rural India & the national income generated in rural India is one third of its total. Now it becomes compulsory for researchers to study in-depth the needs and wants of rural population therefore most of the industries are investing their money for rural marketing. The researcher has taken two wheeler industries for studying the rural marketing. This research paper focuses the objectives, review of literature, scope, research methodology, hypothesis testing, and suggestions.

A STUDY ON AWARENESS OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the socioeconomic conditions under which the around fifty crores of workers are migrant and seasonal farm workers in the India live. Labour welfare and security consequences resulting from occupational conditions like rest shelter, bathing and washing facilities, drinking water, etc. and also legal benefits like workman compensation, maternity benefits, Employees state insurance, employees provident fund, payment of gratuities, leave and holidays, mental health problems and also social security problems, like maternity problems, family benefits, unemployment benefits, compensation problems, etc. By increasing awareness among migrant workers and labors of the plight of mi grant and seasonal farm workers, the authors hope to encourage development of a stronger public social welfare infrastructure and to improve the welfare status of these individual migrant workers.

CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP - A BUSINESS STRATEGY**C. S. RAMANIGOPAL****DEAN****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VINAYAKA MISSIONS UNIVERSITY****SALEM****G. PALANIAPPAN****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****VINAYAKA MISSIONS UNIVERSITY****SALEM****N. HEMALATHA****ASST. PROFESSOR****PERIYAR UNIVERSITY****SALEM****G. MURUGESAN****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES****V M K V ENGINEERING COLLEGE****SALEM****ABSTRACT**

Corporate entrepreneurship is generally believed to refer to the development of new ideas and opportunities within large or established businesses or the strategic renewal of an existing business. A successful corporate entrepreneur or Intrapreneur must first convince middle management to allow them to share with senior management their idea or concept. Corporate entrepreneur, who is really being an entrepreneur who has less risk in a new venture outside the corporation, on their own without a "safety net." The Intrapreneur also has much less control of when, or even whether, the product will be launched. This paper explores features of taking initiative, freedom, taking risks, innovate and also benefit to corporate entrepreneur towards country's economy. The paper concludes that in modern business, one of the primary tasks of the business leader is to foster an environment in which entrepreneurial thinking is encouraged and readily takes places. Promoting this culture by freely encouraging creativity and innovation, business leaders motivated toward corporate entrepreneurship must continuously strive to exude and build trust, embracing the risk to fail and inspiring those around them to take similar calculated risks. The management practices have reinforced their belief that this is an area that is ripe for important theory-driven research and for studies that connect Corporate Entrepreneurship to other strategic issues senior executives must address in today's dynamic and global economy.

DETERMINANTS OF REPAYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The study finds that there was a good recovery performance on the part of the medium farmers as compared to other categories of farmers. It was so because the medium farmers were not the wilful defaulters and they were prompt in their repayment to some extent. The size of land holdings, size of family, education, farm income and age of the farmer were independent from the repayment of loan. The discriminant analysis reveals that during the study period, the land size emerged as the dominating factor that influences the amount of recovery. In the regression analysis, the amount of credit and net farm income emerged as significant variables in explaining the variations in the amount of recovery. The net farm income and amount of credit had a positive impact on the amount of recovery. It implies that higher the amount of credit and farm income, higher will be the amount of recovery and vice versa.

FINANCES OF DEC'S OF CONVENTIONAL UNIVERSITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH - AN EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Distance education like education is immensely important for every individual for his/her proper burgeoning. Words of Swami Vivekananda in this context are pertinent indeed. He said, "Education is the manifestation of knowledge already within". In analogy child like plant requires suitable atmosphere for its growth. But in our country most of the children are bereaved of the desired suitable environment as a result their growth hardly has reached the coveted level. This is the juncture where distance education contributes copiously, sensing the needs of those who could not achieve the educational goal during the specified period in their student lives for one reason or other. It helps largely the desirous candidates to recreate their academic excellence in a later stage. The present research paper aims at endeavoring the analysis of finances of DEC's of select Universities in Andhra Pradesh. In other words, it focuses on the pattern of income and expenditure of select DEC's. Eleven (11) DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P. were established in between 1972-73 and 2003-04. In order to carry out time series analysis, DEC's started before 1-4-1999 are brought into the sample frame, thus, covering a period of not less than 10 years. Consequently, the universe for the study constitutes 8 DEC's of conventional Universities in A.P. The DEC's of three conventional Universities i.e., Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Osmania University are purposely selected each one from Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telengana regions of the state. The study makes use of secondary data only. The information/data is collected from annual budgets, administrative and audit reports. The period of the present research study is confined to 10 years commencing from 1999-2000 to 2008-09. This period is relevant due to much significance accorded to distance mode of education in the state. As a prelude to the analysis of income and expenditure, enrollment of students is presented. Total income generated from different sources besides average income and total expenditure of individual DEC's of select Universities along with category-wise average expenditure are focused. The mean enrolment of total students is highest at 75866 in SDE of AU, followed by 40773 in CDE of OU. The high enrolment in SDE of AU was due to reason that more job opportunities on the one hand and the Andhra is considered to be economically rich region on the other. The advantage of CDE of OU is location in the state capital and increased job potential due to number of industries, organizations, Universities, and institutions of state and national level. But owing to establishment of DEC's of other Universities in Hyderabad, the enrolment has been gradually decreasing. The incomes generated through these sources are administered by the respective University. The expenditure is met from the generated income only after prior approval from the University administration. In other words, the Director obtains permission from the University to incur the expenditure out of income generated. The expenditure incurred towards above items is debited from block grant, capital section and development grant in all DEC's. Open University accounts in the case of DDE of SVU are debited. If there is no sufficient money to meet any untoward expenditure, the expenditure can be met from development accounts. The reimbursement is made whenever grants are released under that particular account. Good governance is of paramount importance in the times of far reaching changes. In this context, the basic good governance models like good PCP, prompt and efficient administrative services, dedicated and knowledgeable faculty, effective feedback system and the like shall be given due weightage to promote the good governance for students in distance education system.

A STUDY OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC VARIABLES FOR TOOTHPASTE BRANDS IN INDORE CITY

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ABSTRACT

India is still a nascent country in dental hygiene, with the majority of the population still not having access to modern dental care but relying on substances like coal ash and neem sticks. In India, per capita toothpaste consumption stood at 120g in 2011, which is amongst the lowest in the world, compared to 450g and 500g in Malaysia and Vietnam respectively. Toothpaste enjoys a country wide penetration level of 50%. The penetration levels of dentifrice in the country have been on an upward trend over the last few years driven by strong improvements in toothpaste penetration. Thus it becomes imperative to explore the socio-economic variables for different toothpaste brands, so as to decide on the STP decision.

A REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper begins with an introduction to inclusive development and financial inclusion. Further, it reviews the macro economic status of NES and compared it with all India macroeconomic parameters. To understand the economic position of these states, various broad macroeconomic parameters are used in this paper. To know the process of financial inclusion and its status; we focus on the flow of deposit and credit state wise and compared it with all India C-D ratio and takes stock of branch banking area and population wise. This paper tries to communicate to policy makers for devising suitable policy for increasing the depth of financial inclusion. To make dent over the backwardness of NES in all respect, an integrated policy of development should put in place for infrastructure development and to harness the local potential so that food processing, wood products and traditional textile industries can be developed on a large scale. To increase the access of NES to other parts of India there is need to build strong air and road network which can increase the potential for marketing locally manufactured product. At last, initiative needs to be taken for stepping up agricultural productivity along with diversification into horticulture, floriculture, and animal-husbandry. All these efforts may push further the inclusive growth and financial inclusion in NES.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

Micro finance has proved its value, in many countries, as a weapon against poverty and hunger. It really can change peoples' lives for the better - especially the lives of those who need it most. In developing countries like India, access to financing and other banking services can be a major challenge for the country's poor, seeking to raise their standard of living. These people often have little, if at all, income or properties to use as collateral to secure loans from formal lending institutions like banks. For these people even small amounts of money – enough to purchase cattle or provisions for a store – can make a difference to their livelihood. Mainstream banks find it challenging to offer services to the poor because the income generated cannot cover the bank's cost of servicing the loans. Consequently, the poor are often forced to turn to informal and unregulated loan sources – moneylenders, who sometimes charge interest as high as 100% a month. The result is a cycle of endemic poverty that is almost impossible to break. The MFIs were born out of this need for timely and affordable credit to India's poor and low-income households. An attempt is made in this paper to analyze and interpret the efficiency and effectiveness of the Micro finance Institutions in terms of outreaching the poor and excluded, different types of products offered by them and socio-economic empowerment factor of women through MFIs.

A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN S&P CNX NIFTY AND EXCHANGE RATE

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between stock prices and exchange rates has preoccupied the minds of economists since both play important roles in influencing the development of a country's economy. Many factors, such as enterprise performance, dividends, stock prices of other countries, gross domestic product, exchange rates, interest rates, current account, money supply, employment, their information etc. have an impact on daily stock prices (Kurihara, 2006: p.376). This paper investigates the nature of relationship between stock prices and exchange rates in India. For the purpose of determining relationship between the S & P CNX Nifty and Exchange Rate (USD/INR) the techniques of correlation and regression analysis has been applied. For using the above techniques SPSS tool has been used. The results suggest that there is causal relationship between stock prices and the exchange rate and fluctuations in exchange rate affect the movement of S&P CNX Nifty.

SELF HELP GROUPS IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

As per the latest survey 79 per cent of rural population does not have any access to credit. The exclusion of such vast segment of the population warranted a new form of intermediary and Self Help Groups (SHGs). SHGs are provided to be the most effective instruments for financial inclusion and also empower the poor. The Self Help Movement started more as 'social mobilization' of women for their better place in family and society rather than microfinance movement. It is observed that financial inclusion through SGH efforts has a tremendous potential. Financial inclusion is delivery of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast section of disadvantages and low income groups. It is the provision of affordable financial services, viz... access to payment and remittance facilities savings loans and insurance services by the formal financial system to those who tend to be excluded. Prof. Md. Yunus of Bangladesh first primal gated the concept of SHG in 1976 with the help of 42 poor. Later on in India some NGOs adapted in 1987 – 88, NABARD in 1991 – 92 and the leading public sector bank SBI in 1996 – 97 and so on. The study is based on secondary data to analyses the trend of growth of SHG in India. The secondary data is obtained from NABARD and various reports of other bank.

ANALYSIS OF PRE & POST LIBERALISATION SCENARIO IN EDIBLE OILSEEDS SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Edible oil is an item of mass consumption and an essential commodity; oilseeds are the basic raw material for manufacturing edible oils. Post Liberalisation there have been immense changes in the edible oil sector in India - from a country which was almost self-sufficient, it became one of the largest importer of edible oils. This paper focuses on Edible oilseeds sector and tries to find out reasons for this turnaround and tries to analyse as to what happened to our major oilseed crops like Groundnut, Soya, Sunflower, and Mustard after liberalization and whether there was any shift in cultivation, which might have impacted the Edible oil Industry. The study is based on secondary data collected from reports of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

RURAL TOURISM: A PREVENTIVE WEAPON OF SINKING URBANIZATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization is an index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. Rapid urbanization leads to massive growth of slum followed by misery, poverty, unemployment, exploitation, inequalities, degradation in the quality of urban life. This paper attempts to highlight the urbanization trends in India and also to make possible suggestion to redirect the people towards rural again. The data is collected from secondary as well as primary sources. The secondary source like census report used to know the trend of urbanization and a sample of 90 respondents selected from urban and rural area of Assam by stratified sampling method to know that what would be the suitable measure to reduce the rate of urbanization. In this respect, the scheme of Rural Tourism is tested as a preventive measure. The data have been analysed by using SPSS software and statistical tools like Tabulation, Factor Analysis and Logistic Regression technique as per requirement. It is observed from the study that Rural Tourism will play a significant role in reducing urbanization rate.

SMEs RISING IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW**BARNASREE CHATTERJEE****ASST. PROFESSOR****BRAINWARE COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES****WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY****KOLKATA****ABSTRACT**

SMEs occupy an important and strategic place in the economic growth and equitable development in all countries. They are viewed upon as a powerhouse of employment, innovation and entrepreneurial spirit. In both industry and service, almost 90% of enterprises are in the SME sector. SMEs are the driving force behind a large number of innovations and contribute to the growth of the national economy through employment creation, investments and exports. The future of SMEs seem to be the driving force to build the industrial sector in a totality with a bonus of the Indian Government help which it has got since independence. The post-liberalization era in the Indian economy has enhanced opportunities and challenges for the SMEs in India where opportunities are high in contribution to domestic production, heavy export earnings with minimum investments, operational flexibility, and location wise mobility. The darker side for SMEs is equally important to understand in this price competitive market. A classic way of dismantling the business of the SME's is the Predatory Pricing Policy. This is the easiest way of killing the profit earned by SMEs by other big established corporate and Brands. Other important factors affecting the growth of the SMEs is the Guerrilla marketing strategies now also being adopted by large corporate and brands. So although there's a lot to cheer for the SME's but it's not always been hanky dory for them. Target marketing of customers were also highlighted as a key issue. SMEs need to overcome their problems and enhance their access to new technologies for increasing their competitiveness in the international market. For this, the Government and Banking sector have an important part to play & take a proactive role of identifying and encouraging new entrepreneurs. They must come forward to remove the bottlenecks faced by the SMEs at National & International level.

EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper evaluate the reducing poverty is one of the major development challenges facing India; the country has introduced a wide range of economic reforms, including a direct anti-poverty program, the Public Distribution System (PDS).

STRATEGIC FACTORS FOR RURAL TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Rural tourism has been identified as one of the most priority areas for development of global tourism. The advancement in rural tourism improves the quality of life of rural people and also provides better experience to tourists. Indian villages along with rest of the world have a great potential for tourism development with its attractive and unique traditional culture and values. Due to greater diversity of culture, Indian villages can maintain their tourism practices more efficiently and with differentiated offerings. Present study seeks to interpret various strategic factors which play an important role in the development and sustainability of rural tourism. The study further analyses the impact of various strategic factors which helps in sustaining rural tourism in J&K State. The study documents a survey of three hundred and six people who are linked with rural tourism as providers, intermediaries or end users.

A STUDY ON ENHANCING EFFICIENCY OF UNORGANIZED POWERLOOM SECTOR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POWERLOOM SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Indian Textiles Industry has a phenomenal presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textiles industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation, and the export earnings of the country. Currently, it contributes about 14% to industrial production, 4% to the GDP, and 17% to the country's export earnings. The Indian Textile Industry is basically depending on Agricultural sector for their major raw material of Cotton. Cotton plays a vital role in the survival of this Industry. So also the Indian Powerloom Industry contributes for the major role in the economy of the country. This industry is basically an unorganized sector, the Government is trying hard to boost this industry, by announcing various Up gradation fund schemes, but this sector is taking the fullest benefit of the scheme due to major problem which exists in this industry from years together, being a family run business, up gradation of technology is not happening in this sector as expected. This industry contributes to the major exports in the country and for employment to more labours in the region. Depending upon the climatic situation and powerloom are divided in various clusters around the country manufacturing various products, but the problems faced by this industry are all common, due to lack of education, working capital and Marketing management. This industry has got lot of potentials and opportunities which this industry should grab.

THE ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development in India. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development, for improving the living conditions and its sustenance in the rural sector of India. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a landmark legislation that has been made as it is a step towards the realization of wage employment as a right, providing a right to work and thus a right to life with dignity. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The enactment of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) best reflects the Government of India's new resolve to strengthen the rural economy and livelihoods of the poor. MGNREGA aims to enhance livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment annually to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. In this study we examined the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, Rural Development Schemes in India, Main features of Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, details of the job cards issued to households in India, details of the household demanded employment and employment provided in India, details of the person days working in India, details of the funds position in India, new initiatives, Conclusion and Reference.

CHANGING PARADIGM AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF TATA MOTORS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of Human Resource Development (HRD) in the field of Automobile Industry. The process of Liberalization-Privatization-Globalization that began in 1991 has drastically changed the business scenario of India Automobile Industry, and consequently the HR Management of Indian automobiles companies, specifically, Tata Motors. The objective of HRD is to improve the performance of the organization by maximizing the efficiency and performance of the human resource. The focus of all aspects of Human Resource Development is, on developing the workforce so that the organization as well as an individual can accomplish their goals. In this study we will focus that how HRD is important to enhance the performance of employee and to improve the organizational effectiveness. This research aims to identify- up to what extent Tata Motors is implementing HRD sub-systems and what is the employees' perception regarding the implementation of HRD sub-systems in their working place. This research discusses how HRD functions are successfully carried out through its sub-systems in the Indian Automobile Industry particularly in Tata motors and how important these sub-systems are for a proper functioning of the company. This research paper will be valuable for practicing HR professional of every organization and also for those who have a significant interest in the area of Human Resource Management, to realize the importance of HRD needs and understand the need to build up effective HRD strategies to combat HRD issues arising in the 21st century. So, to manage HRD activities and sub-systems competently, the HRD Department should be aware of the need of HRD in their organization and a proper system should be put into practice.

TRADE INDUCED EMPLOYMENT FUNCTION AND EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIER: A CASE STUDY IN INDO-MYANMAR BORDER TRADE

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ABSTRACT

The wave of globalization had started winding since the late 1980's in many countries of the world. This led to a structural change in different sectors of economy in different parts of the world. One of such sectors is external sector which remained closed in many countries specially socialist countries for many decades. Many countries have started adopting export as engine of economic growth, and, import as means to acquire technological know-how and capital goods for promoting export sector. India's economy which had been under the License Raj for almost four decades, however, by the turn of 1990s, India had been in the new wave of globalization. As a part of project globalization, India adopted "Look East Policy" for opening up its economy to those neighbouring South East Asian countries. Under this policy, India signed the Indo-Myanmar Border Trade agreement on 21st January, 1994 with Myanmar in view of the needs and demand of the people of the North East India. However, border trade along the Indo-Myanmar border has been being witnessed trading of both formal and informal goods simultaneously. Therefore, this paper examines exclusively the items under informal trade; the institutional factors behind this informal trade; methodologies; employment function and employment multiplier.

FDI POLICIES OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SINCE ECONOMIC REFORMS – AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

FDI inflows into India have grown rapidly since the liberalization of the policy regime in the early nineties. This has been accompanied by an increase in competition amongst the developing countries to attract FDI, resulting in higher investment incentives offered by the host governments and removal of restrictions on operations of foreign firms in their countries. This paper examines the impact of fiscal incentives offered, removal of restrictions and signing of bilateral and regional investment agreements and lower tariffs attract FDI from developing countries.

ICT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE VARIETY OF DIGITAL DIVIDES LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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ABSTRACT

Dissemination of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the subject of attention economists, managers as decision makers. It is both high tech (evolving as constant as fast) and 'generic technologies' whose use is spreading throughout the economy and leads to waves of innovation along the strong productivity gains. The question of the shape of the rate of diffusion of these technologies is essential. As within the same population, the delay spread of ICT can lead to a marginalisation of the area's most poorly equipped. I am then in front of creating a digital dividing. In contrast a proportionally faster diffusion in these areas is likely to induce real dynamic upgrading. I would then face to create a digital dividend. Today it is the wish, as little qualified voluntary, international organisations, UNDP, OECD, World Bank and IMF. This paper addresses the issue from a global perspective. It offers an economic analysis of the concept of digital divide based on differences in macroeconomic performance of countries for the same level of equipment. Two objectives will be pursued, which are to understand and characterise dynamically the transmission channels of ICT in macroeconomic performance (productivity, economic growth, employment) and to Define, in relative terms, the digital divide from the analysis of differential effects of ICTs on the macroeconomic performance of nations.

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Thanking you profoundly

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Sd/-

Co-ordinator

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