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SITUATION ANALYSIS OF DOCTORS WORKING IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF ODISHA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Stable human resources are critical for a robust public health system in any country. Preliminary review of Odisha state data revealed that about one-third posts of Medical Officers were lying vacant; the doctors perceived that the work conditions in the districts were not conducive in rural areas, resulting in lower level of Job satisfaction. Situation analysis was conducted using secondary data from two districts, namely, Cuttack (representing coastal) and Kalahandi (representing non-coastal). Perception on work conditions was analyzed using primary data. Forty-three doctors were selected at random from different levels of public health facilities, that constituted about 10% of total strength of doctors in the selected sample districts, and were administered a semi structured questionnaire. Qualitative data was collected from 42 respondents through six Focused Group Discussions (N=35) and seven in-depth interviews (N=7). Thirty-one percent of all type of posts was vacant across the two districts. Seventy three percent respondents in Cuttack and forty percent in Kalahandi ranked the available basic amenities in the place of posting as 'good'. However, differences in level of dissatisfaction with regard to work conditions, pay structure, posting, transfer and promotion procedures in the two districts was found to be insignificant. With regard to the problem of 'not joining' in non-coastal areas, the main reasons were preference for higher study, non-availability of bare minimum facilities in rural areas, distance between the place of nativity and place of posting, and psychological insecurity. Further, delay in promotion, low pay-structure and inconsistent posting and transfers were cited as the main factors behind job dissatisfaction. Regular and timely promotion, fixed duty hours, separation of cadre and uniform human resources policy would help improve the level of job satisfaction amongst the doctors working in coastal and non coastal districts of Odisha.

**QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHERS IN ETHIOPIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(THE CASE OF EASTERN ZONE OF TIGRAI REGION, ETHIOPIA)**

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ABSTRACT

The study has dealt with the assessment of the quality of education in the high schools of Eastern Zone of the Regional State of Tigray, Ethiopia. The study investigated the quality of education with a particular emphasis on teachers as one of the core actors in the teaching learning process. It has adopted census method of study taking all the school principals as respondents using questionnaire method of data collection. The study has revealed that all the teachers participating in the teaching process are first degree holders and almost all have taken the pedagogical training. However, the effectiveness of the pedagogical training taken by the teachers seems to be doubtful owing to the prevailing sliding quality of education in the high schools of the Eastern Zone of Tigray, though there could be other contributing factors to the existing lower quality of education. It is found as well that there is high dissatisfaction of teachers and discomfort with regard to the compensation being applied in the zone, which could influence the quality of education adversely. Shortage of teachers in the high schools is resulting in a teacher to be overloaded and gets forced to teach courses out of one's specialization which adversely influences on the quality of education.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION (FD) ON BUDGET DEFICIT IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to empirically analyze the impact of fiscal decentralization on budget deficit. Applying the Engle Granger two step co-integration approach, it is found that both revenue and expenditure decentralization have significant impacts on budget deficit. To strengthen this finding two extra models were developed for both the measures of FD and each one were taken separately for analyzing its impacts over budget deficit and the final results of both the model support the results of the parental model. The other variables GDP and trade deficit also have significant impacts over budget deficit in the study period.

DETERMINANTS OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The present article focuses on the determinants of military expenditure in developing countries and their effects on the economy. After Benoit's (1973) work, numbers of researchers investigate the impact of military expenditure on the economy. It is argued that before examining the effect of military expenditure on the economy, at the first is needed to the determinants of military expenditure of a country. This article is both a review and an assessment of academic literatures issued on the determinants of military expenditure in developing countries and their economic effect. Economic and non-economic factors influence on military expenditure in developing countries. Whatever the determinants of military expenditure, governments of developing countries should allocate their scarce resources in different sectors carefully.

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT EXTENSION SERVICES: THE CASE FOR LAND REFORM FARMS, IN THE WEST COAST DISTRICT, WESTERN CAPE

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ABSTRACT

The quality of agricultural extension services is perceived to be a key determinant of profitable farming enterprises. The aim of this study was to assess the quality of the extension services in West Coast district with the objective to determine the impact of extension services on land reform farms delivered under the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) programme, measure the linkages between land reform farmers and extension officers, evaluate the frequency of visits by extension officers to land reform farmers, determine the perception of land reform farmers on government extension services and to evaluate the impact of government extension service on land reform farmers' access to markets. Land reform in South Africa is a priority program of government with efficient productivity as its ultimate outcome. The settlement of new farmers and specifically post settlement support is crucial for the successful transformation of the agricultural sector. The study was conducted in the West Coast District of Western Cape Province. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The data used in the quantitative analysis was collected from 20% of the sample population. Whilst data collected through qualitative methodology was used to explain the outcome of the quantitative method. The study found that 77.78% of respondents are aware of the extension services. It was also found that the extension workers do have regular contacts with the entrepreneurs (respondents). In addition, it was found that the respondents regard the service of extension workers to be of less value to their farming activities. The study recommends the training of extension workers on impact subjects such as marketing, technology transfer and finances. In addition, the study recommends that the Department should consider adopting a specific extension approach for the province with clear standard operating procedures.

LABOUR MIGRATION AND IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON LIVELIHOOD PATTERN IN SOME AREAS OF TANGAIL DISTRICT IN BANGLADESH**RAZIA SULTANA****MS STUDENT****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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MYMENSINGH****ABSTRACT**

The present study was an attempt to analyze the impact of remittances on livelihood pattern of migrant family. In this study, Kalihati Upazila under Tangail district was selected purposively where migrant labours were available. It is based on primary data from three villages of Birbasunda union. The sample of the study consisted of 70 migrant families: 35 from semi-skilled labour migrant households and 35 from unskilled labour migrant households. Tabular as well as statistical techniques were applied to analyze the data. The study revealed that remittance money was the major source of income of the migrant families. Most of the migrant labour had brought positive changes in different types of livelihood capitals, such as financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, human capital, and social capital to their family. The study revealed that migrants paid US \$2343 for jobs, which remunerated them US\$ 3287 and US\$ 2152 per year for semiskilled and unskilled labour respectively. To collect the costs of out going, migrants used not only his own savings, he also used additional funds. They had taken financial assistances from relatives, friends, money lenders and also selling and mortgaging land and jewellers. Irrespective of countries of job destinations, the total financing in terms of loan received from relatives stands at amount of Tk. 140415 (22.01 %) was the highest contribution to financing of migration. The major problems were mal practices of middlemen and government officials and high collection and renewal costs of passport. More consciousness of the migrant as well as the timely government intervention could minimize some of the problems.

ARE OLDER LEARNERS SATISFIED WITH THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN LEARNING COURSES'?**JUI-YING HUNG****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF GOLDEN-AGER INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT****CHAOYANG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY****TAIWAN****FENG-LI LIN****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING****CHAOYANG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY****TAIWAN****WEN-GOANG, YANG****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF LEISURE SERVICE MANAGEMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING & LOGISTICS
MANAGEMENT****CHAOYANG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY****TAIWAN****ABSTRACT**

In view of Taiwan currently has the occasion into a "super-aged" society and pulse of trends in the development of camouflage from the overall environment. Policy and practice are moving away from passive assistance programs, such as long-term care insurance, towards a focus on concepts such as "positive aging" and "healthy aging". Government agencies are seeking to integrate existing resources and expertise to create a more complete image of the "silver" industry, energy and national competitive advantage of social. This investigation examines research on senior education and senior citizens' needs, and proposes a suitable course curriculum that allows their integration. In conclusion, it proposed integrated with learning and learning needs of senior citizens to meet the curriculum of course simulation.

ECONOMIC GROWTH, INCOME INEQUALITY, AND POVERTY: EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH, 1981-82 TO 2009-10

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ABSTRACT

It is commonly understood that poverty can be reduced through increasing economic growth, improving income distribution or through a combination of both. Economic growth may be followed by a high income inequality and thus an effort to alleviate poverty through economic growth may be hampered. This paper examines the inter-relationships between economic growth, income inequality and poverty within the framework of the Bangladesh economy using the data for the period between 1981-82 and 2009-10. The empirical results indicate that economic growth not only reduces poverty but also increases income inequality. As a result, the effectiveness of economic growth in reducing poverty is decreased to an extent by rising income inequality. The effect of sectoral growth on poverty indicates that agriculture and industry effectively reduce poverty while power, gas, water and sanitary services have insignificant effect on poverty reduction. In contrast, the growth of public administration and defence tends to increase poverty marginally. Based on the aforementioned findings, the study suggests that Bangladesh should achieve an economic growth which reduces poverty fast and at the same time produces less income inequality.

IMPACT OF ABSENCE OF ANTI-COUNTERFEITING LAWS AND PRESENCE OF LOW PRICE ON CONSUMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NON-DECEPTIVE COUNTERFEITS IN A DEVELOPING CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Counterfeiting trade is posing a serious threat to the genuine industry all over the world, as it is rapidly growing and expanding in scope. This threat becomes more critical when consumers knowingly buy the counterfeits or fake products. This study examines the impact of low price of non-deceptive counterfeits and absence of anti-counterfeiting laws on consumers' attitude towards the non-deceptive counterfeits and their purchase intentions. To verify the proposed model empirical evidence was collected from a convenience sample of 375 shoppers by using road request survey. Results reveal that lower price of the non-deceptive counterfeits and absence of anti-counterfeiting laws affects both consumers' attitudes toward the non-deceptive counterfeits and their purchase intentions positively. The findings of this study are useful for both policy makers and industry practitioners as they clearly indicate reason of rapid growth and expansion of counterfeiting trade in a developing context.

MOBILITY AND MIGRATION OF FEMALE SEX WORKERS: NEED FOR STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has affected all walks of life. Infrastructural facilities and access to services available in the cities could make conspicuous impact on the life style of people. The sex work area is no exception to this phenomenon. Free movement of female sex workers through migration and mobility has caused new constraints in the implementation of the health services. Of late, the migration and mobility trends are common phenomenon in the sex work profession. The principal aim of the study is to review the research studies to verify the associational trend of migration and mobility of female sex workers with HIV/AIDS and STI infections. The present study is based on the evidence-based approach to scan the studies pertaining to the migration and mobility of female sex workers. There are vulnerabilities and risks of HIV/AIDS and STI infections associated with the migration and mobility. This trend has been a neglected aspect of the research in the field of sex work profession and sexual health. The present paper could attempt to make an evidence-based presentation of the research studies to explain the association between migration and mobility with HIV/AIDS and STI infections. The study could conceptually establish the association of HIV/AIDS and STI with the migration and mobility trend, which is becoming a common phenomenon in the sex industry due to promotion of clientele networking. This knowledge facilitate the strategic interventions on the part of the government machinery and the NGOs to improve the public health system to address the emerging service need of the migrant and mobile female sex workers.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & GREEN MARKETING**DR. R. KARUPPASAMY****DIRECTOR****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH****SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY****COIMBATORE****C. ARUL VENKADESH****ASST. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF M.B.A.****COIMBATORE INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY****VELLIMALAIPATTINAM, NARASIPURAM (POST)****ABSTRACT**

Business development means different things to different people. That's why it is appropriate to define the term beforehand. For some it simply means prospection, to others it can mean developing a new product or technology, while to others it can mean investing or divesting corporate assets. All have their own right to claim that their activity is business development, that's why it is necessary to dissect the term. "Business development is about bringing discontinuity into the normal operations of an organization. It's about bringing, doing or developing new things the organization didn't do before." Business Development professionals frequently have had earlier experience in financial services, investment banking or management consulting; although many find their route to this area by climbing the corporate ladder in functions such as operations management or sales. Skillsets and experience for business-development specialists usually consist of a mixture of the following (depending on the business requirements): Marketing, Legal, Strategy, Finance, Proposal management or capture management, Sales experience. The "pipeline" refers to flow of potential clients which a company has started developing. Business-development staff assign to each potential client in the pipeline a percent chance of success, with projected sales-volumes attached. Planners can use the weighted average of all the potential clients in the pipeline to project staffing to manage the new activity when finalized. Enterprises usually support pipelines with some kind of CRM (customer relationship management) tool or CRM-database, either web-based (such as the salesforce.com software-as-a-service solution) or an in-house system. Sometimes business development specialists manage and analyze the data to produce sales management information (MI). Such MI could include: Reasons for wins/losses, Progress of opportunities in relation to the sales process, Top performing salespeople/sales channels, Sales of services/products. For larger and well-established companies, especially in technology-related industries, the term "business development" often refers to setting up and managing strategic relationships and alliances with other, third-party companies. In these instances the companies may leverage each others' expertise, technologies or other intellectual property to expand their capacities for identifying, researching, analyzing and bringing to market new businesses and new products, business-development focuses on implementation of the strategic business plan through equity financing, acquisition/divestiture of technologies, products, and companies, plus the establishment of strategic partnerships where appropriate. The effective green marketing requires applying good marketing principles to make green products desirable for consumers. Now the question that remains, however, is, what is the future of green marketing? Historically green marketing has been a misunderstood concept. The rising price, growing pollution and resource consumption in Asia and political pressure to address climate change are driving innovation toward healthier, more-efficient, high performance products. In shorts all marketing will incorporate elements of green marketing. At the same time to avoid green marketing myopia, the future success of product dematerialization i.e. shift from "sales of goods" to the "sales of services", and more sustainable services will depend on credibly communicating and delivering consumer- desired value in the market place. Only then, product dematerialization will steer business on to a more sustainable path.

IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE ON SATISFACTION OF BANK OFFICIALS OVER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN BANKS

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the pattern of different socio economic characteristics like age, sex, educational qualification, job experience in banking sector, income, and current status of Bank officials of selected bank officials in both sectors i.e. public sector banks and private sector banks were of same composition. The level of satisfaction among respondents over outcome of Training and Development programmes was considerably high and similar in both the sectors of banks. The level of satisfaction in private sector was found to be independent of respondent socio economic profile while in public sector banks it was significantly associated with age, sex and education level. Thus, training and development programmes in banks should be further strengthened so as to improve upon further the overall functioning of the banking sector in India.

ECONOMIC GLOBILIZATION CATASTROPHE AND ITS UPSHOT ON INDIAN ECONOMIC MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

Financial globalization is the integration of a country's local financial system with international financial market and institution. This integration typically requires that government liberalize the domestic financial sector and the capital account. Financial globalization is not a new phenomenon, but today's depth and breath are unprecedented. Capital flows have existed for a long time. In fact, according to some measures, the extent of capital mobility and capital flows a hundred year ago is comparable to today's as opined by Bordo, Eichengreen and Irwin. At the time, however, only few countries and sectors participated in financial globalization and capital flows particular in financial globalization and capital flow tended to flow migration and were generally directed towards supporting trade flow. It's also defined as an amalgamation of domestic financial system of a particular country with the international organization as well as financial market. Massive growth have been noticed in global economy in the last couple of years, and in the field of technology, more precisely in transport and communication there was a silent revolution which made the globalization of finance an obvious choice. The international monetary fund (IMF) and world bank are the two international institutions of finance which were set up to endorse world trade to keep up with the growth of Financial Globalization.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DERIVATIVES TRADING SCENARIO: A NEW PARADIGM IN THE ERA OF CURRENCY

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ABSTRACT

In India, the economic liberalization in the early nineties provided the economic rationale for the introduction of FX derivatives. Business houses started actively approaching foreign markets not only with their products but also as a source of capital and direct investment opportunities. With limited convertibility on the trade account being introduced in 1993, the environment became even more conducive for the introduction of these hedge products. Hence, the development in the Indian forex derivatives market should be seen along with the steps taken to gradually reform the Indian financial markets. As these steps were largely instrumental in the integration of the Indian financial markets with the global markets. The present study encompass with evaluation and essential development of foreign exchange derivatives, FX derivative products, its trading scenario.

REGIONAL DIVERGENCE IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the level of disparity at district level in Rajasthan Co- variances is calculated from Per Capita Income of different districts. This study calculates the level of growth from the growth rate and whether the poor districts are able to grow faster than the rich districts or the gap of disparity had increased or not in the last few years? It also analyse the position of convergence and divergence in different districts of Rajasthan. The analysis has been done for the period of 1991-2007. The study covers each and every district of Rajasthan. So it covers a total number of 32 districts. The districts like Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, karauli, kota, Baran and Chhitorgarh experience the highest growth rate among other districts within the state. The results reveal that the beta coefficients are positive. Thus there is divergence instead of convergence in the trend in PCNDDP. Though the planners in the state try to implement policies and programme to achieve a balanced growth of economy as a whole, there is still a scope to put efforts in this regard. The private sector can also play an important role to achieve the balanced growth in the state so that the share of the income generated in the state gets distributed across the district equitably.

CONTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY IN PROMOTING INDIA AS BRAND INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Brand is a differentiating identity of a product, service or company, which includes name, term, sign, symbol or design or combination of them. India now has the second faster growing large economy in the world, surpassed only by China. India today is home to many world-class corporations that enjoy global brand recognition and are busy in expanding overseas as top global companies. IT and ITES (TCS, Infosys and Wipro etc.), Ranbaxy, Hero Honda, Bajaj, Tata, all are Indian brands with global presence. The present paper examines that Indian information technology companies have started gaining acceptance in international markets for their quality products. Information technology industry in India has reasonably continued its robust growth of about 59.5 percent during the year 2009. Various aspects of information technology industry like composition, revenue, exports, employment opportunities and share in global information market etc. are studied under this paper. Challenges faced by this sector and steps undertaken by government of India are also discussed.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

Self Help Groups (SHGs) is one of the most dominant approaches of micro finance in India to tackle poverty. Self Help Groups have been a popular grassroots strategy to eradicate rural poverty through the advancement of socio-economic interests of the weaker sections, non-bankable and neglected segments of the society. This paper empirically analyzes the success with which the SHG model has been able to reach the women and attempts to assess the socio-economic changes in women which has considerably resulted in socio-economic empowerment of women. 205 SHG members responded to the survey instrument. The survey instrument contained factors namely, women's ability to influence or make decision, increased self confidence, better status and role in household etc. Likert-type scale consisting of 18 items was developed, for which Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability was observed as 0.83. Statistical techniques, namely, Principal Component Analysis and Varimax Rotation Methods have been extensively applied in the study. The study exemplifies the impact of Self Help Groups in instilling positive orientation among the rural women and empowering them socially and economically and has been instrumental towards contributing to the inclusive growth of the Indian economy.

OPERATIONAL ADEQUACY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED INDIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY - A BIVARIATE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The study in general aims at making a study of the management performance relating to working capital in the selected units of the automobile industry in India. It covers seventeen major units in the automobile industry (five in commercial vehicles sector, three in passenger cars and multiutility vehicles sector and nine in two and three wheelers sector). For the purpose of the study, necessary data on working capital and other related variables were collected for the period 1992-93 to 2006-07. The financial statements used were mainly the Profit and Loss accounts and Balance Sheets published in the annual reports of the respective units. The study used a variety of financial ratios to accomplish the objectives. It employed discriminant analysis to examine adequacy of working capital. The operational adequacy of the working capital of the selected units has also been assessed by employing the discriminant analysis based on the size of working capital in terms of monthly operational requirements and sales requirements as independent variables. The construction of discriminate function suggests that the size of net working capital in terms of monthly operational requirements appeared to be stronger than sales requirements in all the years. The discriminate Z values were estimated and the good risk and poor risk enterprises may also be identified by computing the cut-off values. The comparison of good and poor risk units as per the current ratio and as per the discriminant score shows that the misclassification of units is noticed in all the years. It can be concluded that in the years 1992-93 to 2006-07 Ashok Leyland Ltd in commercial vehicles sector, Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd in passenger cars and multiutility vehicles sector and Bajaj Auto Ltd in two and three wheelers sector units maintained adequate size of the working capital throughout the period under study.

DEFORESTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: A STUDY OF INTERDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper tries to analyse the implications of forest management vis-a-vis sustainable development. The entire paper is divided into five segments. The first part presents the introduction which discusses the importance of forest and its bearing on mankind, the meaning of sustainable development and sustainable forest management. The second portion is devoted to the effects of deforestation. In the third segment an economic theoretical base for the forest management has been provided. To understand the theoretical model for forest depletion, the logic of inter-temporal choice has been applied which treats one unit of a commodity consumed in current period (t_0) and one unit of the same consumed at a later period (t_1) as entirely two different commodities. So, it is a matter of constrained choice of the same commodity over a time period. However, at a later stage, the social cost involved in the use of natural resource like forest has also been taken into account for price determination. The fourth section proceeds on the data analysis which tries to demonstrate the inter-relationship between forest cover and the variables like Human Development Index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), GDP (Per Capita), Poverty, No. of threatened species, GEF benefit index for biodiversity and environmental sustainability. For this cross-section data has been taken and correlation matrix calculated. Finally, the fifth and the last section is given to the concluding observations.

PATTERN OF GROWTH AND INSTABILITY OF INDIA'S EXPORTS (1991-2006)

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ABSTRACT

The paper is mainly devoted to statistical verification of the pattern of growth and instability of India's exports during the post-reform and post-WTO period (1991-2006). Results reveals that growth of India's exports during post-reform and post-WTO period remained to be as high as of 12.79 per cent that is well above the growth of exports of majority of the developed and developing countries. The scene at the instability side is also found to be satisfactory as instability of overall export earnings is recoded as low as of 1.40 per cent per annum. Majority of India's exports (selected commodities) experienced high growth and low earnings instability during concerned period. Further, the analysis of instability of India's export reveals that export instability was primarily due to the dominance of quantity variables in case of majority exports. It is also observed that instability in India's export earnings is mainly due to supply variations. Analysis also reveals that developed countries occupy the lowest position in the instability ranking as compared to developing countries and found to be most stable markets for India's export and thus have strong stabilization effect on India's export earnings. Appropriate domestic policy reforms would be essential for abolition of domestic supply bottlenecks and for maintaining quality and cost competitiveness of exports in global market. Deepening of reforms into specific export sectors would stimulate India's export; result compositional and geographical diversification; help to remove supply bottlenecks operating in the economy and help improving export competitiveness.

CHANGE IN RETAIL SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR: WHY AND FOR WHOM?**PRAMOD PANDURANGRAO LONARKAR****ASST. PROFESSOR IN ECONOMICS****SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES****SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY NANDED'S SUB-CENTRE****LATUR****PARMESHWAR GORE****RESEARCH SCHOLAR****DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS****DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY****AURANGABAD****ABSTRACT**

Retailing in India has got immense importance because of the increasing purchasing power of the society. People prefer one stop shopping for their daily and most frequent needs. So there is a change in shopping behavior of the people from corner Kirana Stores to organized retail outlets. No doubt this change is found in metro cities rather than the rural areas. It is also true that organized retailers are searching new places due to the excess cluster of organized retail stores in metro cities. So they are expanding their business to second tier cities. So this study tried to give an insight on the basic concept of retailing and tries to focus the groups of people for whom this change is found to be more and a cause of such change. The results of this study are obtained on the basis of the samples (customers) visiting to organized retail in Aurangabad city of Maharashtra state.

LIVESTOCK A WAY TOWARDS RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION-A CASE STUDY OF POULTRY BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

Poultry is today one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India. The poultry business is a very old practice and this industry is one of the important contributors to the economy of rural and semi-urban India. While the production of agricultural crops in India has been growing at a rate of 1.5 to 2 percent per annum during the last two decades, that of eggs has been rising at 6 percent per annum. India produced 37 billion eggs in the year 2007-08 and ranked fifth in the world in egg production. Similarly the country produced more than 1000 million broilers in the same year. Although India is the world's fifth largest egg producer and eighteenth largest producer of broilers, its per capita consumption is poor - 37 eggs and 1 kg of poultry meat as against the recommended levels of 180 eggs and 11 kg. of poultry meat per capita per annum. Here again there is considerable variation between rural and urban and also across the regions. Per capita consumption of eggs is only 7.7 per annum in rural areas as against 17.8 per annum in urban areas. In seven states, per capita consumption of eggs is less than 3.5 per annum. Similarly, per capita consumption of poultry meat is 0.24 kg in rural areas and 1.08 kg in urban areas. Poultry industry in India has mainly grown with the enterprise of the private sector. However, government has also helped it to grow in a number of ways. The governmental measures include: direct funding of several research activities related to poultry breeding and health management, indirect support through the Agricultural and Processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and the National Egg Coordination Council (NECC) and setting up a number of poultry estates in collaboration with agencies such as the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), state government and non-governmental organization.

THE ECONOMETRIC ESTIMATION OF ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND FOR INDIA'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

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ABSTRACT

Trade elasticity represents the measure of the proportionate change in imports and exports due to change in the related variables like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), relative prices, etc. This study estimates the export and import demand elasticities of India for the period of 1975-76 to 2006-07. The study verifies the implication of the Marshall-Lerner condition and the Houthaker-Magee hypothesis in post and pre reform period. The study employs a log linear regression model in the estimation procedure. More over the study employs the dummy variable technique to captures the effect of economic reforms on the elasticities of exports and imports and their implications. The estimation is done by using E-Views (Econometric views) software and used the advanced package of Newey-West Heteroscedastic Autocorrelation Consistent Standard Errors & Covariance Estimate. The study concludes that India has a competitive advantage in its export in the international market. It is observed that the growth of economy of the importing countries rather than price of the exporting goods will play a very important role in promoting Indian exports. The study finds that there is a significant difference in the elasticities and its implications in the two periods.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCE ON RURAL POOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

This paper outlines social impact of microfinance. Micro finance treated as a key strategy in addressing development issues across nations since the last three decades. This study attempts to explore on the much debated question impact of microfinance? The studies suggest that microfinance has a profound influence on the economic status, decision making power, and knowledge and self-worthiness. The microfinance related loan and its productive utilization found to be causing significant differences empowerment levels, measured empowerment of the loan availed participants. Impact assessment is kind of structured study, which measures the impact on employment, income generation, education, health, consumption, business development. Impact assessment refers to the assessment of "how financial products and services affected of the poor". Impact assessment is the measurement of the income growth, assets growth and vulnerability. The indicators for impact assessment are not limited to economic development but extended to development growth like health, education, empowerment etc., Moreover, impact assessment help MFIs to better understand their organization and improving the products and services and accountability to clients. The indicators of economic empowerment included here are the variables like economic self-sufficiency. The positive changes in these indicators reflect economic empowerment. The study interprets and discussed impact of microfinance on social conditions of rural poor in Andhra Pradesh. An attempt has been made to analyse the social impact of micro finance respondent. In this regard an analysis has been made with the help of the following parameters i.e age, education, religions, marital status, social status, type of the family, size and family and how the family who spends the family income etc.,

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA): ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

MGNREGA provides 100 days of employment (unskilled, manual work) to all rural households on a self-selection basis and is cognisant of existing social inequalities that lead to the exclusion from economic growth opportunities of weaker sections mainly scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and others. It is the most significant act in the history of Indian polity in many ways like grass-root level participation of every citizen and beneficiary through democratic process, multi-layered social audit and transparency mechanism by involvement of civil society, comprehensive planning at village level towards sustainable and equitable development etc. There is no denying the fact that MGNREGS is conceptually a very important national programme but its record of implementation reveals that there are widespread complaints of corruption, pilferage of funds and a very low level of utilization of budgeted provision. The Act is an important step towards realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihood on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. There is no denying the fact that MGNREGA is conceptually a very important national programme, but its record of implementation reveals that there are widespread complaints of corruption, pilferage of funds and very low level of utilization of budgeted provision. The proper implementation of this act may prove a panacea for removing all socio-economic problems mainly poverty, unemployment, and inequality as well as for achieving the objective of social justice and inclusive growth.

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Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

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