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EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF DECLARATION OF INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING ON SHARE PRICE AND RETURN: EVIDENCE FROM TEHRAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

The article 44 of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran, as an economic reform, converts Iran's state economy to a private one. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the effect of declaration of initial public offering on share price and return in Tehran stock Exchange. To test the research hypotheses, the research has enjoyed data relating to the general indices, expected and real return during 8 weeks before and after declaration of block share offering, and abnormal returns for each company during 16 weeks around the declaration of block share offering. The Excel software is employed to study information on prices, cash dividend and declaration date of block offering during 2001-2012. Then, calculations required for share return and abnormal return rate during the week around the declaration of the selected share offering were done. After that, the average cumulative abnormal return for transferring to EvIEWS statistical software is computed. To check the reliability of the variables, the Augmented Dickey Fuller Test is used and Chow's break point is also employed to check the breakpoint in the estimated model. The results indicate that initial public offering can affect price and return in financial and production/service companies.

ODE TO THE FABRIC OF DESERT: THE SANCTUARY WAY

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ABSTRACT

This article is based on my observation over a span of five years, on the making of fabric of desert “Kota Doria” – an epitome of Indian traditional knowledge, unique for its warp and weft, enduring power and mystique. This field study comprised of 150 respondents from different actors of the cluster. Conversation was carried out with weavers in particular women weavers, master weavers and dyers in the villages of Kaithun, Siswali, Mangrol, Roteda and Sultanpur of Rajasthan. Interviews were conducted with the government representatives, local panchayat and Members of Kota Doria Hadauti Foundation. Besides this, study of various wellknown reports of its intervention in the Kota cluster was also carried out. The views expressed in this article are those of the author and should not be attributed to the cluster and affiliation bodies. It provides a glimpse of the grassroots realities which were very different from theoretical perspectives thereby urging the need for greater conservation of ‘Weavers skills - The intangible heritage’ and strategize weaver’s village as ‘Weaver’s Sanctuary’-a model tourist site for cluster sustenance.

CASH DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND IMPACT ON THE SHARE PRICES OF LISTED COMPANIES IN COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the share price reaction to cash dividends announcement by manufacturing versus non-manufacturing companies using a sample of 40 listed companies from different sectors of the emerging market of Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) in Sri Lanka during the period from 2000 to 2005. Standard event study methodology of Brown and Warner (1985) is employed to find the results. The study has 240 events for cash dividend announcement. The results show that positive Average Abnormal Returns (AARs) earn 90% of the window period and AARs is strongly significant at 1% level on the dividend announcement date. The study found that dividends have a stronger signal and significant information content in the CSE. On average, market reacts positively to dividend announcement. Further the dividends announcements are stronger for manufacturing companies. The findings justify that information leakage is evident before the dividend announcement in manufacturing companies. The market takes considerable time to fully incorporate information contained in dividend announcements made by the non-manufacturing companies.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES TO ACHIEVE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN NORTHERN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at studying the management to achieve competitive advantages, the success of business management, the impact and relationship between the management to achieve competitive advantages and the impact of management to achieve competitive advantages. From the questionnaire collected data from 400 small entrepreneurs who run business in 9 provinces of northern Thailand, the researcher found out that there are the management to achieve competitive advantages and the success in overall operations are in high level. Also the relationship in each type of small entrepreneurs business in each area has no different in overall of the management to achieve competitive advantages. In term of problem and obstacle arose from interviewing the thought leader, the researcher found out that to run small enterprise business, there are not different in term of marketing and innovation in the manufacturing process. In term of financial matters, there are no account operating, no cost management and has no network of partners.

FUNDS GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT IN ONDO STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Local government arm of the government has been the third level of government and its administration covered a very wide area. The impact and influence of the local government have exacted in the general life pattern of citizens in the rural areas and therefore cannot be over-emphasized. Majority of Nigerians are ultimately affected by the activities of local government whether they are in the rural or urban areas. A key factor in the ability of local governments to provide services is no doubt the availability of funds. Unfortunately, the financial resources of the majority of local governments in the country when compared to the needs to be met, presents an unhealthy score card. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to appraise the operation of the local governments in relations to funds generation and management. Irele Local government of Ondo State was chosen as a case study. Both primary and secondary data were used to obtain Data and the analysis was carried out with the use of variance analysis. The findings reveal that Irele local government was adequately funded albeit, majority of the respondents attested to the fact that funds were often diverted from the original purposes to personal or non budgeted areas. This creates an impression that the administration of the council has no focus and not persistent in her pursuit. The study recommended the need to strengthen the internal control mechanism of the local government to forestall unnecessary diversion of funds. Also, transparency and accountability must be encouraged so as to make the best use of funds available to the local government. There should be regular training programmes for all categories of workers so as to update their knowledge in the day to day running of the council affairs.

DEMOGRAPHICAL ANTECEDENTS IN DECISIONAL AUTONOMY OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS OF LAHORE, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The emerging women entrepreneurs are not the new breed but lately acknowledged potential of economic growth. Now females are more aware of their substance of existence. Demographical factors may affect the echelon of their participation, but somehow the circumstances are rotary in their favor. The emergence of women entrepreneurs is a contemporary issue but still treated as invisible entities that need scholarly attentions. In this study, demographical profile of women entrepreneurs of Lahore is assed as contributing antecedents in business related decisional autonomy staring from choosing entrepreneurship as a career to business expansion. The methodology adopted is focused around quantitative methods taking a deductive approach. It's a survey on a sample of 60 women entrepreneurs operating in Lahore where snow ball sampling technique was adopted. For data analysis, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were applied. This study assessed the demographical profiles of women entrepreneurs and critically analyzed the business related decisional autonomy among women entrepreneurs. The most critical part of the study is the examination of association between demographical profiles as an important antecedent in determining the decisional autonomy among women entrepreneurs. It was found that the age, marital status and education play pivotal role in shaping the extent of decisional autonomy in the Pakistani society where as income group was found least significant in this regard. As this is a case study of women entrepreneurs operating in Lahore, the generalizability of data analysis and findings on the other part of the country cannot be claimed.

IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LISTED COMPANIES IN TEHRAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

Economical special conditions in to active companies has been caused competitive benefit in these companies don't be base on tangible asset of them. What that is the cause of competition in these companies economically nowadays are intangible assets and on the other hand, they are intellectual capital. Because of this type of intangible assets and capitals hasn't been written in the balance sheet and of course, they have significant effects in the performance, value and profitability, it needs to consideration, allocation of sources and emphasis of senior managers in the organization increasingly. In this research we tried to examine the impact of intellectual capital on financial performance of companies. For this purpose, the CIV method (Calculated Intangible Value) and ICE (efficiency of intellectual capital) for measuring the extent of the intellectual capital and use efficiency of the intellectual capital in companies and it has been studied the effect of the intellectual capital on the ratios of ROE (Return On Equity) and ROA (Return On Assets) and ROS (Return On Sales). For this purpose, it has been chosen in the stock exchange in Tehran 170 Companies in the time space from 2003 to 2007, accidentally and necessary data of the research has been collected from the financial statements of mentioned companies. The main and sub- Hypotheses of the research has been confirmed by use of statistical methods whit 95% confidence coefficient by SPSS Software.

HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY CSR WITH MARKETING USP – CASE STUDY OF TAJ HOTELS & IHM-A

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TAJ HOTELS, RESORTS & PALACES (IHCL) – A TATA ENTERPRISE

AURANGABAD

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ABSTRACT

India is experiencing the open economy for the last 20 years. Globalisation and industrialization are the key concern areas for which government has given open policies to educational sectors to grow in support of the nation building. Indian education system with the ladders of privatization is growing in delivering diplomas, degrees, masters and above, only few are in the business of providing certificate programmes of life skills, profession skills, and apprentice skills programmes. In the last two decades some institutions have come up with apprentice skills programmes to support the people for suitable earning hands. In this case study, Pratham – PACE of Aurangabad of Maharashtra is an example of a successful CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) initiative of Taj Hotels in absorbing the trained Hospitality service apprentices trained with the life skills of hotel industries. PACE – trains the rural youth of less than the qualifications of graduation in different hotel industry skills of serving the guests with special arrangement with the TATA Group Company, for which Taj hotels, resorts & palaces is the prime recruiter of the trainees from the campus at basic entry levels. Disadvantaged rural youth are trained and prepared fit for the basic recruitment by the hotel industry by PACE as a social benefit norm of the NGO, supported by IHM –A of Taj hotels for the content and curriculum development. A small step towards nation's progress is examined in this case study.

HOUSING IN RURAL INDIA: AN OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

India's desire to become the world's next big economic power is as real as the enormous challenges it faces in raising the social and economic well being of its rural populations. According to 2011 census, nearly 69 percent of India's 1.21 billion populations still lives in 6, 41,000 villages. If India is to be truly understood, it is the lives of these people that really count. Housing has been recognized as a basic human need. Housing offers individuals and families the privacy and security for healthy living. Adequate housing is considered by many to be a fundamental human right regardless of income level. It is a basic necessity for all, which cannot be denied in a fair and equitable society. Overall 25 percent of the population doesn't have proper housing facility in 2001, contributed by 14 percent in rural and 11 percent in urban area. Keeping in view, the shortage of houses especially in rural areas and the need to provide housing for all citizens, Government of India and Karnataka has taken a number of initiatives to improve the availability of houses in rural areas. In this paper, an attempt has been made for the planning of shelter provisions in different schemes and its allocation to economically backward and poor section of the society like SC/ST over a period of time in Karnataka.

TRENDS AND GROWTH OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN INDIA DURING 2001-12

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ABSTRACT

The public expenditure has been assigned a key role in the economic development of any country more specifically in the underdeveloped and developing countries and hence there has been a rapid expansion of the public expenditure in a developing economy like India. According to Adolf Wagner's law, the expansion of public expenditure is in proportion to the growth of the national income i.e. increase in government activity is accompanied by an increase in public expenditure. This is due to the fact that the government has to perform a number of functions more efficiently, which has led to an intensive growth in public activity thereby increasing government expenditure. According to Peacock and Wiseman, public expenditure grows over time, not at a constant rate, but on a rising curve. Emergencies like war and depression leads to increase in public expenditure. With this background, an attempt has been made in this paper to know the growth rate in public expenditure. Further, it is also analysed the percentage increase and decrease in the public expenditure as percentage to gross domestic product, in the first decade of 21st century.

FINANCES OF SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION OF ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, VISAKHAPATNAM: AN APPRAISAL

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ABSTRACT

Education is one of the most important factors in achieving the developmental goals of the country, India being no exception to it. It is an investment in the human resources, which is key commend to national development. If the fruits of education have to reach the common man, it must be adequately and properly administered. Distance learning has come as a boon for those who want to pursue their education further but are constrained to do it through a regular education mode medium for want of time and resources. To fill this gap, many distance learning educational establishments have mushroomed in India offering quality education through the online medium. The distance learning education directory is one step information resource on the leading distance learning education institutes of India. One gets access to distance learning institutions offering distance learning educational programme by browsing their websites listed under the distance learning online web guide. Distance education provides the opportunity to exchange the cultural and provincial heritage as persons from different cultural and lingual areas of the land are allowed to get admission together into its various courses. The School of Correspondence Courses in the Andhra University, Visakhapatnam was established on 1-7-1972. Later, it was renamed as School of Distance Education with the objective of providing education to the disadvantaged sections of the society. The institute offers almost all the subjects as offered to regular students in Andhra University with the same rules and regulations. There is discrepancy in the degree awarded. The learning mode includes self-study material, audio-visual packages and face to face interaction. Institutes of correspondence studies are generally established without taking into account the potential of the catchment area and socioeconomic manpower needs of the country. In the circumstances correspondence education has been looked down upon as a poor substitute for the formal higher education programmes and as a means for the less academically endowed students to obtain degrees. The average income from examination fee appears to be high in graduate and post-graduate courses while low in diploma courses in SDE of AU. Yearly variations in income are of high magnitude in post-graduate and diploma courses while reverse picture is true in the case of graduate courses. The growth income is low in graduate and diploma courses whereas the growth is significant and appreciable level in P.G courses. The general charges are dominant expenditure category in total expenditure of SDE of AU followed by 'others' as distant second and development fund as distant third. There is statistically significant difference between expenditure items of SDE of AU. The variations in expenditure of various levels, courses and items shall be reduced by the sample DEC. Disorderly growth in various items of expenditures in select DEC shall be controlled through scientific methods. Expenditure on general charges shall be condensed in the case of SDE of AU.

THE IMPACT OF MGNREGA ON THE LIVING CONDITION OF RURAL POOR IN RURAL ECONOMY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GULBARGA DISTRICT IN KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The main focus of this article is to examine the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on the living condition of the rural poor in rural economy and the present study also tries to assess the working of MGNREGA in two villages Kawalaga and Kesarhattigi in Gulbarga district. Gulbarga district is one of the most rural regions in India and this has been identified by the Dr. Najundappa Committee by Government of Karnataka. So it is hoped that the study is suitable for to find out the, in what extent the MGNREGA Scheme has impact on the living condition of the rural poor in rural economy. Hence the performance of MGNREGA Scheme in Gulbarga district would be of considerable interest both to the planners and to administrators.

CONCERNS OF FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA AMIDST ECONOMIC CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

'Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.' (WFS1996). Hence the key elements of food security are availability of food, access to food and distribution of food. In recent times food insecurity is not due to lack of food availability but primarily due to less purchasing power in the hands of poor. The worldwide financial crisis of 2007-10 is seen as worst since the Depressions of 1930's. The current food and financial crises, linked in complex ways, will both have implications for food security, financial and economic stability. The impacts will be greatest on the poor and hungry. Though the economic fallout was not very acute for India the growth rate declined to 7.3% in 2008, down from 9.3% in 2007. Decline in economic growth contracts demand for labor resulting in job cuts and downward pressure on wages. Food being the single largest item of expenditure for the poor, rising food prices exacerbate poverty which is the major driver of food insecurity. In India the prices of food articles continued to rule high as a result of which consumer price indices remained firm near double digit. The Global Hunger Index 2010 estimates that the number of hungry people increased to 1.02 billion in 2009 from 854 million people in 2006. Undernourishment captures an access-adjusted perspective of food insecurity. India has 40% of world's malnourished children under the age of five years of age. The devastating cycle of malnutrition has continued to alarming levels in India as identified by the 2008 India State Hunger Index (ISHI) released by IFPRI.

ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN BANKING

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ABSTRACT

The banking sector can play an intermediary role between economic development and environmental protection, for promoting environmentally sustainable and socially responsible investment, banking of this kind can be termed as "Green Banking". Green Banking refers to the banking business conducted in selected area and manner that helps the overall reduction of external carbon emission and internal carbon footprint. To aid the reduction of external carbon emission, bank should finance green technology and pollution reducing projects. Green finance as a part of Green Banking makes great contribution to the transition to resource-efficient and low carbon industries i.e. green industry and green economy in general. Green banking is a component of the global initiative by a group of stakeholders to save environment. The present paper aims to highlight the means to create awareness in internal as well as external sub systems among target groups and impart education to attain sustainable development through green banking. Further, an attempt has been made to enumerate effective methods for green banking.

A STUDY OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

Housing policies and programmes of the central and state governments play a major role in deciding housing location and prioritizing housing development. The successive public housing policies aim to slum clearance, removal of squatter settlements, etc. Tamil Nadu Housing Board was formed to achieve the goal of providing 'One house for each family'. Bharat Nirman, Indira Awas Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, State Run Housing Policies etc. plays a major role in India for providing house building for the roofless people. The main objective of this study is to analyze the nitty-gritty of housing development programmes to develop the housing in Kanchipuram District.

THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL INTERVENTION ON THE FAMILY PROBLEMS OF LATE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the effect of parental support programme for the management of family problems of late adolescents. Adolescence can be a specifically turbulent as well as a dynamic period of one's life. It has been identified as a period in which young people develop abstract thinking abilities, become more aware of their sexuality, develop a clearer sense of psychological identity, and increase their independence from parents. G. Stanley Hall denoted this period as one of "Storm and Stress" and, according to him, conflict at this developmental stage is normal and not unusual. The aim of this study is to find the effectiveness of parental intervention programme on the family problems of late adolescents. This study was conducted among 250 problem adolescents whose parents are having very low parental support scores. The universe of the study is Government Higher Secondary Schools of Ernakulam District of Kerala State. Multi-stage systematic random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of the final study sample. The data was collected by using Youth Problem Inventory and Parental Support Scales. The research design used is Pre- Post Experimental Group Design. The data collected was subjected to suitable statistical analysis and results infer that a significant reduction is found in the family problems of the late adolescents after Parental Intervention programme.

EFFECT OF INDEX FUTURE TRADING AND EXPIRATION DAY ON SPOT MARKET VOLATILITY: A CASE STUDY OF S&P CNX NIFTY

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to investigate the effect of index future on spot market and variation in expiration day. For this purpose daily average price related to S&P CNX Nifty, S&P CNX Nifty Junior and S&P 500 Index have been used. The GARCH model is used in this study. The study reveals that sport market volatility has declined and absorbing information faster since the introduction of index future in India. However, a significant decrease in volatility on the expiration day of derivative contract has been observed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PER SHRE RATIO OF SOME SELECTED INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

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ABSTRACT

Comparisons of per share ratio of selected Indian public sector banks are studied to understand the complication of global banking system. Banks are the back bone of economy of a country and shares are the most important post of bank or industry. By the analysis of per share ratio of banks, we can monitor the financial conditions of banks. In this manuscript, comparison of per share ratio of different selected Indian public sector banks has been done. In details conclusion of the manuscript is given in conclusion.

CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF CONVENIENCE GOODS: A STUDY WITH RURAL CONSUMERS

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ABSTRACT

The rural market is almost as big as the urban market .In some product categories, the rural market has outstripped the urban one. Hence it is really needed to analyze the rural consumer behavior and consumption pattern of convenience goods in order to understand the rural market in a better way. The study on rural consumer conception pattern helps to whom the consumers are what they want, how they use and react the product. The want of the consumer are carefully studied by conducting surveys on consumer behavior. The study also helps to know various marketing variables such as price and product features advertising message corporate image affect the buyer. I hoped that the study would help to gain knowledge on the issues such as the factors influencing the rural consumer consumption pattern.

MOTIVATORS AND MOTIVATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN RURAL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship development among women is considered as a possible approach to economic empowerment of women, but women entrepreneurs are facing considerable challenges and severe competition. Hence, motivation of women entrepreneurs is one of the major resources in the promotion of entrepreneurship. Successful women entrepreneurs possess completely support from the family members to overcome the challenges and to succeed in this competitive business world. In this study, an attempt has been made to record the motivators and motivational aspects of the women entrepreneurs in rural areas and to analyze the essential support required to overcome the barriers and to be successful in business.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO ITS PRODUCTION ORGANIZATION: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY IN TWO DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

Most of the traditional industries in developing countries like India are suffering from stagnation or decline and they survive even with the onslaught in the era of globalisation. This paper discusses on the economics of handloom industry in relation to its production organization. Production organization plays a vital role not only in economic activity but also in distribution of benefits of economic activity among the participants. Productivity of workers and earnings share vary substantially across different production organizations, namely independent (ind.), tied (under mahajan) and cooperative (copt.), and potentiality of growth also varies across the production organizations. The present note seeks to analyse the above- noted issues with reference to handloom industry of Purba Medinipur and Bankura districts of West Bengal. Our study reveals that production organization in handloom industry tied to mahajans is proliferating in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization of the economy while independent and cooperative organizations rather stagnate or even suffer decline. Rural artisans mostly belonging to the weaker section of the society are hardly capable of coming out of the clutches of mahajans who exploit them using their merchant capital. Productivity, earnings and potential of growth of the rural artisans thus remain at low level not substantially contributing to rural development of the districts.

A STUDY ON PUBLIC ATTITUDE AND CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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ABSTRACT

The article of the study conducted on the title ' A study on public attitude and contribution towards poverty alleviation in Trichy city. The primary objective of the study is to find out the public awareness of the poverty, to know the public attitude towards poverty, and to identify the public contribution toward poverty alleviation. The authors have collected primary data by survey method and secondary data have been collected from books, journals and internet sources. The study was conducted for a period of three months. The study related towards common public from different strata. Simple percentage analysis, chi-square analysis were used for this study. In trichy city public have moderate level of awareness and moderate level of attitude towards poverty.

DETERMINANTS OF PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT: A STUDY IN VISAKHAPATANAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

It can be generalized that the performance or the success of the Joint Forest Management strategy is in the hands of the local communities, a little in the hands of forest department officials and the joint efforts of both these stake holders. It can be said that there is dearth of studies conducted on this issue in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh, which has a forest cover of 3445 KM², which is 30.87 per cent of the total geographical area of the District according to the India State of Forest Report 2009. Hence, an attempt has been made in this study to analyse the determinants of peoples' participation in Joint Forest Management and concluded that the satisfaction of the respondents with the present position of the works undertaken by the VSS for forest development, respondents' attendance to the General Body meetings of VSS, respectful treatment of the forest department officials with the VSS members, satisfaction of the respondents with the present position of the species planted, confidence of the respondent on receiving aspired benefits after harvesting the trees, respondent's financial benefit from the forest, provision of training by the forest department to the respondents and family Size of the respondent are the important factors which determines the people's participation in Joint Forest Management in the study area.

AN ECONOMETRIC FRAMEWORK OF POLYTHENE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES IN TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

As an alternative to the paper bags, the polythene bags was introduced for packing material and widely used in many household items. It has a credit of cheap, light weight and portability, with its intrinsic values of non-bio degradable, hazardous and unfriendly to environment. Under cooperative manifestation, the polythene industries are in the category of industrial cooperatives. Forestry, agriculture, horticulture, consumer cooperative stores and other cooperative organizations are the major customers of the unit. The remuneration for worked laboures is given either shift basis (Purposively for male) or piece basis (for female) at the end of every month. Data analysis pertains to both State and district level for aggregate and individual respectively. The pattern of paid up share capital from growth orientation is not satisfactory as it gives negative results of CAGR. However, in terms of profit and loss, the societies are progressive scale. The stochastic production function is used to find the rate of returns of the industrial cooperatives and the finding suggests that the societies are under increasing scale. The results of ratio analysis in terms of viability and working capital turn over are moderate. The interrelationship between the economic variables of polythene industry shows that among all the rewards, the wages have more impact on production.

THEORITICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The universal phenomenon of domestic violence has seriously attracted the global attention during the past few decades. Violence against women exists in almost every society irrespective of caste, colour, sex, creed, status, religion, education etc. In India the phenomenon is viewed as an outcome of male patriarchal society and may take various forms like wife battering, torture for dowry, sexual perversion, use of abusive language, humiliation etc. Most often it is a hidden crime committed within the four walls of the matrimonial home and goes unreported. The poor victims of domestic violence suffer in silence considering it as their fate often they fear social stigma, involvement of family prestige, financial dependency, future of children, attachment of religious sentiments etc, because of which they prefer to remain silent, than to make such acts known to public.

FDI INFLOWS IN INDIA TRENDS AND PATTERNS**SIRAJ-UL-HASSAN RESHI****RESEARCH SCHOLAR****LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY****PHAGWARA, JALANDHAR, PUNJAB****ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to provide a changing trends in the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) (With the adoption of new economic policy in 1991 and subsequent reforms process, India has witnessed a change in the flow and direction of foreign direct investment (FDI) into the country. This is mainly due to the removal of restrictive and regulated practices. Foreign direct investment in India increased from 409 crores in 1991-92 to 122,919 crores in 2008-09. However, the country is far behind in comparison to some of the developing countries like China. In so far as growth trend of FDI is concerned, there has been quite impressive growth of FDI inflow into the country during this period. However, negative growth rate is noticed during the period 1998 2000 primarily due to falling share of major investor countries, steep fall of approval by 55.7% in 1998 compared to 1997 and slackening of fresh equity. However, traditional industrial sectors like food processing industries, textiles, etc. which were once important sectors attracting larger FDI, have given way to modern industrial sectors like electronics and electrical equipments, etc. In this paper analysis on the potentiality and challenges of FDI in the country is discussed and open a room for future discussion.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND PREGNENCY COMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Empowerment is recognized both as an outcome by itself and as an intermediate step to long-term health status and disparity outcomes. Within the first pathway, a range of outcomes have been identified on multiple levels and domains: psychological, organizational, and community-levels; and within household/family, economic, political, programs and services (such as health, water systems, education), and legal spheres (WHO, 2006). Hence there are several studies on women's empowerment, status of women or the health of the women. However, very few studies relate the empowerment of the women with their own health in such context. Some studies conducted in developing countries shows that women are facing different type of health problems especially reproductive health problems.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF MGNREGS USING MARSHALLIAN FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to present a policy analysis of the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) using the principles laid out by Alfred Marshall in his work Principles of Economics. This analysis provides the policy makers and researchers of welfare economics with a different perspective and an alternate approach to social welfare and economic development. This existing MGNREGS scheme requires a annual outlay of more than Rs. 40,000 crore every year, which adds to the deficit of the central government as well as being inflationary in its outcome. The alternate approach not only ensures a self-sustaining model of development, but also eliminates the corruption issues.

A STUDY ON SMALL RUMINANTS AS A SOURCE OF INCOME AMONG THE FARMERS OF PALLIPATTI PANCHAYAT

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ABSTRACT

Indian rural areas in terms of topography, soil, rainfall, water, agro-climatic conditions, agricultural production and productivity. It is useful to broadly classify them into three types of regions drought prone, non-drought prone and mixed. Drought prone or semi-arid regions pose special problems due to their limited resource endowments and uncertain rainfall, low yield in crop production, low fodder base and hence ill-health and lower productivity of livestock and a low diversification of the economy strategies for rural development need to be tailored according to the needs of different regions. Irrigation has been a widely accepted strategy to convert drought prone areas into better endowed ones but obviously it cannot reach all drought prone areas or all villages and households in these areas. There is also the strategy of dry land development but concentrating on crop cultivation alone may not be enough to develop dry areas. In this connection The ten villages selected for the study was Elumathiyankadu, Makkalpatti, Uppupallam, Kaminaicanpatti, Kalandiyur, Nariyanur, Vedikaranur, Nagochipatti, Antikoundanur and Pallipatti respectively. The field investigation was carried out during 2011 and data were related to agricultural year 2010-2011. Similarly the goat rearing farmers also revealed that the sold their goats was repayment of debt and meet out agricultural expenses. Nearly 30 farmers sold their goats in the village itself. On an average each farmers spent ₹3240 towards the rearing of goats. Average income of each farmer per annum by way of selling goat was ₹ 5754. Therefore both goat and sheep was a source of income and employment to select farmers of Pallipatti panchayat.

INSURANCE LEADERS AND ENTREPRENEURS ON EMOTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Emotional management and psychological empowerment are vital tactics influencing the behaviour and activity of the leaders of Insurance sector organizations. The present paper sheds light on the emotional competencies and cognitions of empowerment among the middle-line managers of one of the pervasive Indian corporate organization viz. Insurance. In this regard, male middle-line managers from the three departments (sales, operations, human resources) of private Insurance Companies were compared on their emotional intelligence and psychological empowerment and the differences between them were explored. For this purpose, Emotional Intelligence Test by Schutte et al. (1998), and Psychological Empowerment Scale by Spreitzer et. al (1995) were conducted on a sample of 150 male middle-line managers of the above said departments randomly selected from the private Insurance companies of the tri-city (Chandigarh, Panchkula, and Mohali) in India. The results revealed significant differences between the leaders of sales, operations, and HR departments of Insurance companies on their emotional intelligence and cognitions of empowerment namely self-determination, and impact. However, no significant differences were found among the managers from the three departments of Insurance companies on their cognitions of empowerment namely meaning to work, and self-efficacy. The findings points to the development and sustenance of cognitions of empowerment among the leaders of the Indian corporate organizations due to its imperative importance in recruiting, promoting and sustaining the talented human capital to meet the challenges of competition and uncertain economy in this era of globalization.

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