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EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND PAKISTAN IN 2050

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ABSTRACT

There are very few moments in the history of the nations, when they are bestowed with the opportunities to flourish examples for the world. When Demographic Dividend occurs, it may change the nations into prosper nations or may take them to destruction. Now-a-days, Pakistan is also going through this opportunity, Demographic Dividend, which may take Pakistan at the top of the developed nation and may create more troubles as well. The thing is to avail and utilize these precious moments with wisdom and planning. This paper explores the opportunity that Pakistan has been traveling through since 1990 and it will last till 2045. Population Dividend is a natural gift which is bless by the nature so rarely. This paper also throws light on those Demographic Dividends which had been availed by some other nations and how they took benefit from that. This paper will be helpful for the policy makers, educational institutes and other stake holders of the Pakistan to plan a better future and This paper also presents an over view about this opportunity, mentioned earlier, ways to take benefit of it and also how can we trained the young generation of Pakistan.

RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT ARENAS

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ABSTRACT

Research plays a vital role in the field of development by involving development managers, agencies, stakeholders, policy makers, and organizations. It depends on theoretical background, specific information, experience, responsive behaviour, analytical skills at conceptual level, contextualization, and ethical standards and perspectives. Development research also makes a link between the epistemological stand of the research and validity of the research. Both positivists and non-positivists recognize the need for setting boundaries, given time and resource constraint in development researches. In the positivistic tradition, the researcher is independent and observable, system is inflexible, less descriptive and value free. There are two different boundaries systems—close and open, depending on how research is formulated, articulated and implemented. On the other hand, the selection of research method is one of the most important issues, which are required rigorous design and a great deal of expense. It is clear that over time different sets of thought about the quality of research will be associated with different methods and the type of research and will be associated with the epistemological stance. It will develop a relationship among epistemology, methodological preferences and various type of research.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STOCK RETURNS FIRM WITH PRICE COEFFICIENTS: CEMENT LISTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find the coefficients of correlation between price and stock returns in the cement industry stock price coefficients valuation methods are among the best and most popular methods in relative stock market valuation of capital. This is indicated by the coefficients price that value depends on the amount of profits or other value that is caused by the stock ownership. Price coefficients are used in this study included. P/E, P/B, P/S, P/CFO and EV/EBITDA. In the coefficients, we decided to compare the stock price index justified, cheap or expensive relative to stocks. So the share is cheap if the price coefficient is a certain share price justified less than the coefficient. Research has been conducted in the seven years period 2004 to 2010. Studies of the type library after the event that by using the correlation test of the correlation coefficient test involves use of simple and multiple regression analysis panel shows the results of hypothesis testing first to fifth, which is no stock return variables P/E, P/B, P/S and EV/EBITDA relationship and inversely with the variable P/CFO relationship and on the sixth hypothesis variables P/E, P/B and EV/EBITDA are respectively the highest stock returns in the cement industry.

IMPACT OF STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN EVIDENCE FROM SAARC COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The benefit of stock market development for the economy is irreversible issue in modern economic theory. The paper empirically makes an attempt to estimate the impact of stock market development on economic growth in SAARC region by using the two dynamic panel models for the period of 1980 to 2008. The first model tries to assess the stock market effect directly after controlling for other variables where as the second one does it by having its influence through investment. The study finds out that none of the dynamic model is effective one to identify the stock market linkage to per capita growth rate in SAARC region. This implies that stock market size, activity and liquidity do not have any influence on the real economic activity in the region. The results did not lead support to empirical studies of Levive (1991), Levine & Zervos (1996, 1998); Islam (1998) as well as other studies and theory that stock market has direct association with per capita growth rate. The main reasons are identified that fund mobilised by stock market in the region is still in transitional period and it is very small relative to its economy.

PREDICTING SUKUK DEFAULT PROBABILITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SYSTEMATIC AND UNSYSTEMATIC RISKS: CASE STUDY OF SUKUK IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

*Objective-*The objective of this research is to analyse comprehensively the default risk of sukuk in Indonesia. It discusses the analysis of default probability of sukuk in Indonesia bond market, and, to find the relationship of default probability of sukuk with the systematic and unsystematic risks. *Design/Methodology/Approach-* Merton model is used to identify the default probability of Sukuk in Indonesia. In addition, to find the systematic risk and unsystematic risk which have impact on sukuk default this research will use Panel data analysis will be used as a main tool analysis. *Finding-* analysis on sukuk default probability using Merton Model shows that there are two companies issuing sukuk with very high default risk, namely, PT Berlian Laju Tanker with average default probability of 74.456% and PT Pembangkit Listrik Negara which has a default risk by 61.339%. Comparatively, other sukuk has quite low default probability which is around 20% on average. Systematic and unsystematic variables are able to explain sukuk default. Money supply and the exchange rate are two systematic variables that could explain sukuk default. In addition, the unsystematic variables show that the solvency ratio (debt to equity ratio) and the profitability ratio (Return on Assets) have significant implications on default probability of sukuk. *Originality-* This paper provides an original insight into understanding sukuk default in Indonesia and its determinant. It also contributes to the literature on Islamic finance especially in term of sukuk default.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR AS A CATALYST FOR NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

The paper was aimed at demonstrating the need to develop the informal sector of the economy as a catalyst for economic growth. Secondary sources of data were utilized, while employing the method of critical analysis. It is the position of the author that the matrix of problems endemic in the unrecorded economy is perpetuated by official laxity mixed with indifference, while noting the imperatives of the informal sector as the real bedrock of the economy, in that majority of Nigerians are eke out their living outside official benefits. Because predominantly people engage in informal activities, and due to the astronomical poverty levels, strengthening the informal sector is a ready mechanism of exiting the pigeon-hole of underdevelopment and mass misery. It is recommended that for stable long term growth, economic structures, which deliberately ventilate the activities of the informal sector, be strengthened and while non-existent, instituted.

THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRADE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

It is generally believed in literature that trade plays a vital role in promoting and restructuring economic growth. The theoretical and empirical nexus between economic growth and trade have been discussed in economics for a long time following the theory; that sustainable trade is the main driver of economic growth. This paper examines the impact of trade on economic growth in Nigeria. It uses annual data for the period 1980--2010, employing OLS analysis with e-views 7.0 software. The result of the analysis is intuitive showing that that real gross domestic product, Export, Import, Exchange Rate and the degree of Economic Openness are significant in economic growth determination of the Nigerian economy. The empirical results of this study clearly emphasize the significance of trade on economic growth in Nigeria. The results also provide a theoretical justification of the model and observed data. The policy implication of this is that the government should have a change in the orientation of her policies as far as trade is concerned and should rigorously embrace more export promotion strategies.

A STUDY OF OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Operational efficiency is a vital indicator of economic performance and resilience of an economic system. It is a well known fact that the rate of economic growth of any country has a direct link with the efficiency of financial sector of the country and an efficient financial sector achieves faster rate of economic growth. Measuring the operational efficiency of banks assumes greater significance in the overall rating of banks. Banks normally use factorial productivity measures such as business per employee and business per branch for measuring operational efficiency. With the radical changes taking place in the economic scenario in general, and in the banking sector in particular, it is time that banks move beyond the concept of per employee business to a more realistic method in measuring their productivity. The focus of this paper is to measure operational efficiency on the basis of profitability and productivity of selected public sector banks in India, using a non-parametric model. It denotes operational efficiency with which inputs are transformed into useful output within the production process as well as output is produced by the resources utilized.

SETTING UP LOCAL REINSURANCE COMPANY IN ETHIOPIA: ANALYTICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an analytical review of the prospects, challenges and potential for setting up local reinsurance company in Ethiopia. Modern insurance has been practiced in Ethiopia for more than a century. However, the Ethiopian insurance sector is said to be one of the less developed in the world and African countries. The insurance sector in Ethiopia has long been in the reinsurance business arranged with foreign reinsurers. Recognizing the role of local reinsurer, a number of African countries have set up national reinsurance companies. Ethiopia is not one of them. The issue has remained unresolved for years. The literature exhibits contrasting views on the relative merits and demerits of reinsurance business arranged locally and cross border. In this respect there is little research that focused on reinsurance in Ethiopian context. This study, thus, helps to that effort. It also provides the policy makers and governmental officials with insight information that they can see and consider the possibility of setting up local reinsurance company in Ethiopia. The paper concludes, abstaining from taking positions, by recommending on the measures to take before and after establishing the company if Ethiopia would have any.

PROBLEMS OF SUGAR COOPERATIVES IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Maharashtra has been known as pioneer of cooperative movement. Especially sugar cooperatives in the state have prominent place in socio-economic development of the state. This Industry is the backbone of the rural economy of state. Therefore cooperative sugar industry is deep rooted and grown in the state. In 1945 Late Padmashree Vithalrao Vikhe Patil pioneered the first successful Co-operative Sugar Factory in the country at Pravaranagar in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra which was commissioned in 1951. Sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra are facing many problems. In Maharashtra 40% of state sugar mills are sick. & only 10% are getting profits. Moreover, with the advent of new economic era, cut throat competition, awareness of farmers coupled with their movements and changing global environment are threatening the very survival of the industry.

ANALYSIS OF ASSET QUALITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR INDIAN BANKS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, an attempt is made to analyze the asset quality of selected private sector Indian banks. First section includes a brief review of some of the earlier studies. Second section covers the scope, objectives, hypothesis and research methodology. In third section, an attempt is made to analyze the asset quality of selected banks namely ICICI Banking Corporation Ltd (ICICI), Indusind Bank Ltd (Indusind), AXIS Bank Ltd (AXIS) and HDFC Bank Ltd (HDFC) in India by using CAMEL Model ratios for a period of eleven years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2010-11. Fourth section covers the conclusion and limitations of the study. To achieve the objectives of the study, the use is made of secondary data collected mainly from Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, Performance Highlights of Private Banks in India, various journals such RBI Bulletin, IBA Bulletin, etc. To test the statistical significance of the results, one-way ANOVA technique has been used. The results of the study reveal that there is a significant difference in the ratio of net NPAs to total assets, net NPAs to net advances and total investments to total assets in the selected banks; therefore, null hypothesis is rejected, which signifies the significant difference in the asset quality of the selected banks during the period under study.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF MANAGERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The paper makes a detailed investigation into the affective, continuance and normative organizational commitment of bank managers in relation to personal and role-related variables. The study is based on a sample of 334 managers working in ten public sector banks located in the state of Punjab (north India). The data were checked for reliability using Cronbach alpha. Exploratory factor analysis was performed to validate the factor structure of Meyer, Allen and Smith.'s (1993) Organizational Commitment Scale. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, t-test and Analysis of Variance were carried out for analysis. Results of the study revealed that among personal variables, age had positive relation with both affective and normative commitment, but the relationship was stronger for normative commitment than affective commitment. Educational qualification of the respondents was another personal characteristic that had been related to continuance organizational commitment only. No significant difference has been found in affective, continuance, and normative commitment between married and unmarried, and male and female managers. In terms of role-related factors, neither managerial scale nor positional tenure had any effect on the organizational commitment of bank managers but there was significant difference in the organizational commitment of branch managers and non-branch managers. The findings of the study have positive and useful implications for HR systems in public sector banks in an era of extensive globalization and privatization.

A PENTAGON PERFORMANCE SCENARIO OF SUGAR SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Sugarcane is cultivated in 127 countries in the world. Sugar industry is the second largest organised agro based industry in India. India ranks first with regard to the sugarcane cultivation area followed by Brazil. India is the second largest sugar producer in the world after Brazil, having a share of over 15 percent of the world's sugar production. So far no research was undertaken to make an analytical study of key factors at national level. The key factors like Crushing Capacity of Sugar Mills, Quantum of Cane Crushed, Quantum of Sugar Produced, Rate of Sugar Recovery and Quantum of Molasses Production of entire Indian sugar sector were studied, analysed and compared in this research work. This research is mainly focused on number of sugar mills fall under various slabs of key factors.

JOB SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES – AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS**DR. U.JERINABI****DEAN, FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; &****PROFESSOR & HEAD****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE & HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
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COIMBATORE****ABSTRACT**

Job satisfaction is one of the crucial but controversial issues in Indian psychology and behavioral management in organization. In job satisfaction is the result of employee's perception of how well their job provides those things, which are viewed as important. It is generally recognized in the organizational behavior field that job satisfaction is the most important and frequent studied attitude. Many management experts have expressed it in their own way, but have hardly arrived at a conclusion. In this study is concerned with knowing the satisfaction level of the job workers of ITC limited. The objectives of the study are: (i) To measure the satisfaction levels of employees on various factors and give suggestions to improve them, (ii) To find out whether the experience have an effect on job factors, (iii) To find out significance difference among Age and Gender groups with respect to job factors. The sample size was 250 employees drawn from different departments based on Primary data with "Random Sampling" and "Convenience Sampling" method was adopted in the selection of sample respondents were the employees working in the ITC company limited located in Mettupalayam. After the collection of data through the questionnaire, while the data are analyzed with the helps of tools are Chi-square Analysis, Likert -Scaling Analysis, ANOVA. In this study the results of Hypothesis Testing is found that whether the significant difference among respondents of various experience groups, Age groups and Gender groups with respect to job factors.

COTTONSEED UTILIZATION PATTERN AND AVAILABILITY OF COTTONSEED FOR PROCESSING

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ABSTRACT

Cottonseed, a by-product of cotton, is considered as 'Golden Goose' since it is a valuable source of linters, hulls, cake, extraction and edible oil. In India, cottonseed is generally utilized for sowing purpose, for direct feeding to the cattle and for processing in small and large mills. Barring a trivial provision for sowing and direct feeding, about 86 percent of cottonseed is available for processing. A detrimental practice of feeding whole cottonseed and another orthodox practice of feeding undecorticated oilcake to the cattle were prevalent in stray cases of some north Indian states. Virtually it loses precious cottonseed by-products. At this juncture, a modest attempt is made in this paper to divulge cottonseed utilization pattern and availability of marketable surplus after retaining the seed for sowing and direct consumption. A concise analysis on cottonseed availability for processing and washed oil production is encompassed in this paper.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF AGRICULTURAL TENANCY IN ANDHRA PRADESH - A CASE STUDY IN TWO VILLAGES

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ABSTRACT

Land distribution and tenancy are the crucial aspects of the agrarian structure of the Indian Economy. The issue of tenant farmers is a serious but neglected problem in Indian agriculture. Their agreements with land owners have no legal sanction. The Government has not maintaining revenue records of tenancy farming in majority states including Andhra Pradesh. As a result, they are exposed to several problems. Recently, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been identifying the Agricultural tenants and issuing Loan Eligibility Cards to them to get all the benefits on par with other farmers. Let us hope that the problems of tenants will be addressed in coming days. This study attempts to examine the "Nature, terms and conditions of agricultural tenancy both in tribal and plains area in the backward district of Andhra Pradesh.

A STUDY ON SELF HELP GROUPS – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Self Help Groups (SHGs) play the vital role for promoting the rural development in India. SHG has given more opportunities for women to empower themselves. Both the 'market' and the 'State' have failed to safeguard the interests of the poor especially women. Before introduction of the Bank linkage programme, there was a slow progress in the formation of SHGs in India. The NGO's and other partners like Co-operative Banks, RRBs and Farmer clubs faced lot of challenges and problems to form SHGs in the rural areas. They were hesitating to take this new venture .But at present; there is a tremendous growth in the formation of SHGs at everywhere. Every one is taking initiatives to form this one .The SHG – Bank Linkage Programme was started as an Action Research Project in 1989 which was the offshoot of a NABARD initiative during 1987. The SHG - Bank Linkage Programme is a major plan of the strategy for delivering financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner. The search for such alternatives started with internal introspection regarding the innovations which the poor had been traditionally making, to meet their financial services needs. 52 percent of the SHGs linked through the commercial banks and 60 percent of the bank loan disbursed by it as on 31st March 2012 and only 21 percent of the groups linked and 10 percent of the loan disbursed through Co-operative banks.

FACTORS INFLUENCING ATTRITION

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ABSTRACT

The pressures in the free economy, breakdown of trade barriers, fierce competition and globalization are making enormous demands on today's corporation to compete in every domain. The biggest challenge being faced by entrepreneurs, leaders and managers in these turbulent and uncertain times is to retain the talented employees and reduce attrition rate. In this era of cut throat competition, top management, HR managers are worried about employees leaving their organizations. Not only is it costly to lose trained employees but their replacements are not easy to come by, so management and HR strives hard to keep retention policies. Demand of the hour is to retain employees who urge for continuous improvement. To understand the factors influencing attrition the present study has been undertaken on 100 employees of service and manufacturing industries. This paper reports that majorly six factors are responsible for attrition in service and manufacturing industries to retail organizational effectiveness of Indore region.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING THE MICRO FINANCE IN INDIA PARTICULARLY IN MEGHALAYA

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ABSTRACT

The Government regulations play an important role in managing the microfinance. Government continuously issues notifications which direct financial institutions including banks to finance the cottage sector accordingly and this process involves a proper system which takes the role of many apex institutions like RBI, SIDBI & NABARD, the Ministry of; finance, small scale industries, social welfare, empowered group of ministers, planning commission, finance commission and various committees & commissions set up for the special purposes. Besides the small business units and microfinance institutions are also made responsible to maintain fairness in accounts which is being evaluated by the credit rating system. In order to carry out the research we collected the data from various institutions which are actively regulating & supervising the flow of microfinance in MEGHALAYA and the information is represented in a more organised & simplified manner. From the information that we have it is realised that the Government Regulations, RBI, SIDBI & NABARD, Planning Commission, various state / central government sponsored schemes & policies together manage the microfinance, they opened the number of ways for different categories of people to have the financial access through various organisations and schemes suitable to their income status and working requirements. The various regulations were formulated time after time to facilitate the flow of microfinance and maintaining fairness of accounts and the process of microfinance through the solutions like; credit guarantee, credit rating, capital adequacy requirements by NBCs-MFIs, minimum loan qualifying eligibility, maximum indebt-ness at a time etc. etc.

EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT OF INDIAN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN THE CONTEXT OF DOWNGRADED RATINGS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper is an endeavor to measure the technical efficiency, overall technical efficiency and scale efficiency of selected public and private sector banks in India, through the application of Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA). A sample of 16 banks (8 each from public sector and private sector) was selected containing 7 banks (5 public sector and 2 private sector banks downgraded recently from 'stable' to 'negative' by the world fame, 'Fitch Rating Agency'), for assessing the justification of decision made by the agency. The study found that SBI, Bank of Baroda, ICICI Bank and Axis Bank were having no such problem which may result into the downgrading of their ratings, though, the PNB, Canara Bank, IDBI Bank and 4 other private banks stood short of their claims of efficiency, which needs to be addressed immediately in the interest of the nation, in general, and banking sector in particular.

COGNITIVE STYLES AND MULTI-MEDIA LEARNING: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes an investigation into the relationship between users' cognitive styles and their performance on a multi-media application. The application was used to present information in form of picture and words by using VICS and ECSA-WA tests. The investigator looked at the preference, correlation and differences between Verbal-Imagery and Wholist-Analytic dimensions of cognitive styles in the areas of application of multi-media presented either as text or as picture. Initially, it is found that all the participants little prefer the imagery and analytic dimensions for learning. Further, significant correlation is found in Verbal-Imagery (in pre and post-test sessions) and Wholist-Analytic (in post-test session) dimensions of cognitive styles among participants. And it is also found that there is a significant difference through paired t-test statistic between users towards verbal ($p=.003$, $df=9$) and imagery ($p=.036$, $df=9$) dimensions of cognitive styles during pre and post-test sessions. Further, it is also found that there no significance difference towards VI and WA dimensions of cognitive styles in pre-test and post-test sessions of multi-media learning software due to different genders and ages of the participants but it emerged due to multi-media learning.

ROLE OF CREATIVE MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Management of creativity is both critical and crucial for the success of a corporate. The 21st century's corporate world is in great need of managerial competencies adequately augmented by leadership skills in equal measures. To achieve excellence in the field of creativity, role perception of the managers occupies a very important place. The managers have to simultaneously perform three major types of roles- as architect, as network builder and as a juggler. As an architect a manager uses strategy, structure, competency and culture to build a robust organisation to get today's work and tomorrow's innovation accomplished. As a network builder and politician, managers build cliques and coalitions in the service of innovation and creativity. Creativity in management and leadership may bring significant sea change in the entrepreneurship. The need of hour is to design and implement appropriate strategies to make optimum use of the resources for entrepreneurship development. . This paper will throw light on the contribution of creative management to entrepreneurship theory and also presents a review of leadership and its role in the success of entrepreneurship. The present paper studies the entrepreneurial issues, connection between creative management and entrepreneurship, creative leadership and entrepreneurship and patterns of inspiring creative leadership. The purpose of studying the relationship is to identify the ways that businesses use to create value, directly and indirectly for the benefit of the firm and for the benefit of the customers which may enhance and sharpen the entrepreneurship.

POSITIONING INDIA IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The financial reforms in India in 1991 have not only given way to the plethora of new opportunities but have also brought new challenges and responsibilities. It means that the global economy can no longer be viewed from a spectator's standpoint. This paper is the recognition of the fact that whatever happens in the globe has large implications for India. In addition, the rise and fall of India's growth rate has also an impact on global growth and thus, India is required to take this responsibility seriously. This paper also examines the state of the global economy and India's position therein. It analyses the current global slowdown and euro zone crisis, and its meaning for India and the policy challenges that these international matters give rise to on domestic soil.

AGRICULTURE FARMERS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BAGALKOT DCC BANK IN KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the primary sector of the Indian economy and providing more than 55 per cent of the employment to the growing population directly and indirectly, contributing around 14 per cent of share to the national income. It also earning foreign exchange to the tune of more than US dollar 300 billion. However, its growth when compared to other sector is volatile and the present year performance of agriculture is too poor due to the lack of better rain fall received. The agriculture farming community is hard hit by many reasons including finance. The finance is the life blood of the farmer's. Most of the farming communities living in rural areas are poor. They do not have any access to the banks. The access of the poor farmers to the banking services is important for the alleviation of the rural poverty. Their access to the banking services will contribute a lot to the growth and development of the Indian economy. However, many studies reveal that 30 per cent of the bank branches operate in the rural areas that house 72.2 per cent of the country's population. Further rural India accounts for just 9 per cent of total deposits, 7 per cent of total credit, 12 per cent of life insurance and 6 per cent of non-life business in India. Therefore, there is a need to study on agriculture farmers and financial inclusion at the micro level with special reference to the Bagalkot DCC Bank including 6 talukas level branches in the district, The present study is focused on financial inclusion of different types of farmers by the Bagalkot DCC Bank . The study is mainly based on secondary data and used simple percentage and average method. The study covers the period from 2010 to 2012 to assess the financial advancement of the different banks.

MNREGA AND RURAL POVERTY: A CASE STUDY OF NILOKHERI BLOCK IN HARYANA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper evaluates the effectiveness of the MNREGA to enhance livelihood security and incidence of rural poverty in Haryana. The measurement of poverty is the most important problem to be addressed first in understanding the problem of poverty. The present paper measure the poverty among the beneficiaries of MNREGA in Haryana. The MNREGA has now emerged as one of the important tools for rural development and poverty eradication. However, the MNREGA is not fully successful in achieving its objectives. To eradicate poverty, it is essential to create employment opportunities in the rural areas. The study confirms that a large proportion of the MNREGA beneficiaries have been living below the poverty line and the success of the MNREGA depends upon the effective implementation of this scheme.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF MALDIVES: GROWTH AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the factors that determine and enhance economic growth. The factors to determine the economic growth of Maldives is total debt, Long-term Debt, Short-term Debt, and Gross domestic Products. Simple Linear Regression model, Semi Log Linear Regression models, Correlation and Regression are applied to analyze the determinates of economic growth with the help of time series data for 29 years with annual frequency from 1981 to 2009. The economic growth may gain boost by the factors not only by these but also many others. In this study total debt, Long-term Debt, Short-term Debt relationship with economic growth are found positively associated with economic growth.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE PRACTICES IN G N F C LTD.

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ABSTRACT

The cases of corporate failures in past and latest satyam due to failure of corporate governance, the word "governance" has become a hot word of discussion in corporate sector and government corporate governance disclosure (CGD) demonstrate the quality, reliability and accuracy of information to the users mainly stakeholders. In the present study, an attempt is made to analyze CGD practices in GNFC by the item-wise disclosure ratings. It observes that there is no relationship between level of disclosure and market valuation of the firm.

NRM POLICY OF NABARD AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BIRDS-EYE VIEW ON AURANGABAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development can create the necessary moral, intellectual, and democratic resources for the overall development of any nation. Even though also deliberate to local natural resources for the Sustainable Development. In India, 216 million poor people depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Sustainable management of natural resources holds the key for socio-economic and environment prosperity. The most critical elements here are the access to and equitable management of local resources in a viable and sustainable way. NABARD, set up as an apex Development Bank with a mandate for facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture and integrated and sustainable rural development, has the mission of "Promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through effective credit support, related services, institution building and other innovative initiatives". NABARDs pioneering and innovative work in the NRM sector through implementation of Wadi, Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Watershed Development Fund (WDF), Tribal Development Fund (TDF), SHG- Bank Linkage Programme and other related programmes, positions NABARD as the national agency which can influence not only the policy environment but also investment level and capacity building of stakeholders in livelihood based NRM. With this policy on natural resource management (NRM), NABARD strives to reinforce its commitment to furthering agriculture development and rural prosperity on a sustainable basis and emerge as a thematic leader in the NRM sector in the country. In the context of sustainable development, this paper draws attention to Hazard of Climate change to rural and traditional livelihoods, its Impact on water resources and also Opportunities in Renewable energy sources and role of banking sector with special reference to Aurangabad district.

MANAGEMENT OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

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ABSTRACT

Today the Indian banking system has witnessed a significant change in line with financial sector reforms, adopting international best practices. Several prudential payments, integrating and provisioning norms have been setup and these are shaping up the banks to improve efficiency and trimming down NPAs to improve the financial situation in the banking system. Non-performing assets are a major issue and challenge for banking industry in India. Non-performing Assets threaten the stability and impact bank's profitability through a loss of interest income, write-off the principal loan amount. RBI had issued guidelines in 1993 based on recommendations of the Narasimham Committee that mandated the identification and reduction of NPAs to be treated as a national priority because NPA are directly linked towards the credit risk that a bank faces and it impact its efficiency in allocating resources. Apart from this, NPAs affect profitability as well. Since higher NPAs require higher provisioning, which means a large part of the profits needs to be kept aside as provision against bad loans. Therefore, the problem of NPAs is not the concern of the lenders alone but is, indeed, a concern for policy makers as well involved in accelerating the economic growth. In recent years financial reforms led by RBI have helped to bring down the level of NPAs and have achieved little success in terms of recovery and up gradation of the existing NPAs. The present study highlights that the problems of NPAs are more serious in Public Sector Banks than Private Sector Banks. Reduction of NPAs in banking sector should be treated as a national priority to make the Indian banking system more strong and resilient.

PORTFOLIO SIZE AND PORTFOLIO RISK: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The present paper addresses the issue of diversification. In the study the relationship between portfolio size and portfolio risk has been checked. For the purpose of examining the effect of diversification, the present study used daily adjusted closing prices of listed 225 securities of BSE-500. BSE-Sensitive Index has been used as market index. The present study is for eleven years starting from 1 January, 2001 to 31 December, 2011 due to the transition economy. The study is based on the secondary data and the data related for this study has been collected from the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) prowess database software. Theoretical justification about diversification concept is that as more and more securities added, the risk of the portfolios declines. The results produce interested finding which are also consistent with the previous studies. The results of the current study showed negative relationship exists between portfolio size and portfolio risk. As far as this type of research is essential due to the interest of investors, researchers and financial analysts. Therefore, this research will be valuable for interested parties, investors, researchers that contribute towards the perceptiveness of the Indian stock market.

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Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

