

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

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# CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY OF COMMERCE STREAM ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT <i>DR. SIMRAN KAUR SANDHU &amp; VANDANA AGGARWAL</i>	1
2.	A STUDY OF GREEN CONSUMERISM AND FACTORS INFLUENCING GREEN PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR <i>VIJAY PRAKASH ANAND</i>	2
3.	BANK RISK MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA-A STUDY <i>DR. GIRISH KUMAR PAINOLI &amp; DR. G. S. GAUD</i>	3
4.	EFFECTS OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT ON FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF KWALE COUNTY, KENYA <i>HASSAN, MOHAMED KEINAN &amp; MOSES. M. OTIENO</i>	4
5.	COST OF CAPITAL, CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND VALUE OF FIRM <i>DR. H. J. GHOSH ROY, DR. A. S. BOORA, DR. GARIMA DALAL &amp; DR. SONIA</i>	5
6.	A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON BLUE OCEAN STRATEGY <i>N. SANTOSH KUMAR &amp; DR. M. K. PURUSHOTHAMA</i>	6
7.	A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE WORK BEHAVIOR IN NESTLE, CHENNAI, INDIA <i>S.SUSENDIRAN &amp; DR. T. VETRIVEL</i>	7
8.	ORIENTATIONS: A CAPACITY BUILDING TOOL FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF HEALTH WORKERS REGARDING NON SCALPEL VASECTOMY <i>DR. RAKESH MEHRA, CHANDER PAL THAKUR, SWATI MAHAPATRA, CHAHAT NARULA &amp; DR. TAPAN JYOTI KALITA</i>	8
9.	WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR TANK MAINTENANCE: A STUDY ON TANK IRRIGATION IN THE DRY ZONES OF WEST BENGAL IN INDIA <i>SEBAK KUMAR JANA</i>	9
10.	MGNREGA: A BOON TO RURAL WOMEN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH <i>DR. SATINDER SINGH RANDHAWA</i>	10
11.	EXAMINATION AS A DETERRENT: A CASE STUDY ON EXAMINATION PHOBIA AMONG HIGHER AND SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS OF MORADABAD CITY <i>DR. CHANCHAL CHAWLA, DR. SONIA GUPTA &amp; TUSHAR MAHAJAN</i>	11
12.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEGMENTATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF AUTO RICKSHAW OWNERS: A CASE STUDY OF TRIPURA <i>MANISH DAS &amp; NIRMALYA DEBNATH</i>	12
13.	A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS ON INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE WORKPLACE <i>DEEPAK BABU &amp; SIBY JOSE</i>	13
14.	MEASURING STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES: A CASE ON OMAN AND BAHRAIN <i>SUHAILA E. ALHASHEMI</i>	14
15.	DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS INTO INDIA: A FACTOR ANALYSIS <i>DR. S. JAYARAJ &amp; ADEWALE ADENIYI-KIE</i>	15
16.	A CRITICALITY TESTING ON HUMAN RESOURCE AND TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT FACTORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A PERSPECTIVE FROM INDIA <i>MEETA MANDAVIYA</i>	16
17.	OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECRUITING LESS THAN THE REQUIRED – A CASE OF GSRTC <i>DR. MEHUL G. THAKKAR</i>	17
18.	FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA AND THE STATE OF SIKKIM: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF TRANS-NATIONAL BOUNDARIES IN NATHULA REGION <i>DHANRAJ RAI</i>	18
19.	REGULATING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN LIGHT OF THE CHANGING SCENARIO <i>ABHINAB GHOSH</i>	19
20.	THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AND THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS AND RENT EXCHANGE IN COMPANIES LISTED IN CAPITAL MARKET OF IRAN <i>SEYYED SAEB MOUSAVI &amp; MOHAMMAD REZA POURALI</i>	20
21.	A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF WOMEN LEADERS OF CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA <i>GASHAW MOGES YIMER</i>	21
22.	IMPACT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL AND URBAN POOR <i>SAWALE SANGHARSHA BALIRAM</i>	22
23.	RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COOPERATIVE AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS IN THE FORMATIVE YEARS <i>VINCENT DODOO</i>	23
24.	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINT GROWTH: AN ARDL APPROACH <i>ASLI SEDA BILMAN &amp; MEHMET CETIN</i>	24
25.	POTATO PRICING: A SOLEMN DILEMMA FACED BY THE FARMERS OF BANGLADESH <i>ABDULLAH ISHAK KHAN, FARZANA AFROZ &amp; MOHAMMAD MOHIUDDIN</i>	25
26.	THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT <i>ANILKUMAR B KOTE</i>	26
27.	EXPORT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: PRE AND AFTER TRADE REFORMS <i>PREETI SHARMA</i>	27
28.	TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES: AN INTER-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH <i>DR. E. LOKANADHA REDDY</i>	28
29.	TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF ISO CERTIFIED COMPANIES IN HYDERABAD <i>P. AVINASH GOYAL</i>	29
30.	AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEME ON RETIREES' BENEFITS IN NIGERIA <i>OLA OYE CLEMENT OLATUNJI &amp; OLOLA OLAYEYE ADUWO</i>	30
	<b>REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK</b>	31

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# **A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY OF COMMERCE STREAM ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The present research was an attempt to study Vocational Maturity of Commerce Stream Adolescent Students in relation to Personality and Academic Achievement. The descriptive survey method was used in the study. The study was delimited to the 200 senior secondary stage students. In order to conduct the study, schools were randomly selected from Punjab and U.T. The tools used for the study was Career Maturity Inventory (CMI) John Crites, Indian adaptation by Nirmla Gupta, 1989 and Kundus introversion- extroversion inventory. It is found from the analysis that there will be no significance relationship between vocational maturity and personality of commerce stream students whereas there is positive relationship between vocational maturity and academic achievement of commerce stream students.*

# A STUDY OF GREEN CONSUMERISM AND FACTORS INFLUENCING GREEN PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR

**VIJAY PRAKASH ANAND**

**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**

**SHRI RAM MURTI SMARAK INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL**

**LUCKNOW**

## **ABSTRACT**

*With the 'triple bottom line' or the three pillars of business - people, planet and profit; gaining more attention day by day, green is becoming the new mantra of success in any business. On the other side, a new trend of green consumerism is also emerging, in which consumers are becoming more aware and concerned about the environment and looking for environment friendly products. This paper deals with the concept of green consumerism and the factors influencing green purchasing behaviour. To understand the green purchasing behavior, this paper takes the help of Theory of Reasoned Action by Fishbein and Ajzen, which assists in explaining the influence of antecedents on purchasing intention. Then this paper deals with the factors influencing green purchasing behaviour like environmental attitude, environmental concern, social influence, self-image and man-nature orientation.*



**BANK RISK MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA-A STUDY**

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**NANDED**

**ABSTRACT**

*Growing competition and fast changes in the operating environment impacting the business potentials, banks are forced to encounter various kinds of financial and non-financial risks. Risk is associated with uncertainty and reflected by way of charge on the fundamental/ basic i.e. in the case of business it is the Capital, which is the cushion that protects the liability holders of an institution. The various risks that a bank is bound to tackle is divided into two categories i.e. business risks and control risks. Risk management in banking designates the entire set of risk management processes and models allowing banks to implement risk-based policies and practices. They cover all techniques and management tools required for measuring, monitoring and controlling risks. The range of models and processes extends to all risks: credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, to mention only major areas. From the banks point of view risk based practices are so important, because banks being 'risk machines', they take risks, they transform them, and they embed them in banking products and services. For centuries bankers as well as their regulators have assessed and managed risk instinctively, without the benefit of a formal and generally accepted framework or common terms. R.B.I. is the guardian of all banks in Indian therefore its role is more promising and vital in managing the bank risk in country like India.*

# EFFECTS OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT ON FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF KWALE COUNTY, KENYA

**HASSAN, MOHAMED KEINAN**  
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**NATIONAL DRAUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
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## ABSTRACT

*The study assessed the effects of Human-wildlife conflict on food security, based on externalizing and internalizing coexistence. The key question being, are the communities aware of their reactions towards the animals and the way they provoke them? The study gathers evidence on the various factors that cause the different perceptions and relate them to the various effects as portrayed by human-wildlife conflict. The methodology of the study is quantitative and qualitative approach with cross-sectional survey methods. The target population is the household heads of the identified villages. This study clearly illustrates that human-wildlife conflicts occur in kwale, but the governments are not able to consider a proactive approach to managing these conflicts. Until some threshold is met, the communities may not be willing to devote the time or resources necessary to enact proactive approaches and before then, development and utilization of information and educational resources materials can enhance capacities for the Community, Government and other Stakeholders to develop and implement a comprehensive human - wildlife conflict management plan for kwale communities in the future. The human population growth rate, increasing competition for resources clearly scores that human wildlife conflicts will not be eradicated soon and therefore better understanding of conflict management strategies is essential. The most sustainable strategies should ensure improvement of local livelihoods and reduction of community vulnerability through revenues generated from the natural resources.*

**COST OF CAPITAL, CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND VALUE OF FIRM****DR. H. J. GHOSH ROY****PROFESSOR****INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH****MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY****ROHTAK****DR. A. S. BOORA****PROFESSOR****INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH****MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY****ROHTAK****DR. GARIMA DALAL****ASST. PROFESSOR****INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH****MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY****ROHTAK****DR. SONIA****ASST. PROFESSOR****INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH****MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY****ROHTAK****ABSTRACT**

*The basic objective of the study was to find the relationship between cost of capital, capital structure and value of firm. Bivariate correlation technique, t-test and F-test was applied to test the significance of difference in capital structure. 30 companies listed on BSE Index were selected in the sample. The data for a 10 year period (2001-02 to 2010-11) are used. The main source of secondary data is Capitaline plus database. Primary data was collected through a questionnaire, mailed to the sample companies through post and e-mail. The difference in capital structure of different companies whether they belong to the same industry group or different groups, was found to be statistically significant. Co-efficient of correlation between cost of capital and capital structure was found to be negative. The results support the view that increase in leverage decreases the cost of capital because debt is a cheaper source than equity. But the results are not statistically significant.*

## A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON BLUE OCEAN STRATEGY

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**RAJAJI NAGAR**

### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper throws light on the Blue ocean strategy its essence and the various differences between the contemporary scenario and concept of the Blue ocean strategy. The fast pace of discovery and change in latest years has commanded scholars and executives to search for an approach to a strategy that is more dynamic. The phrase "Blue oceans" is new, but the concept is not new. Believe of what industries lived in 1900. Some of them might be...automotive, aviation, health care, plastics, DVDs, computers, individual amusement devices (iPods, for example).All of these industries created new market space. The premise is easy: To win in the future, companies must stop competing with each other. The only way to beat the competition is to stop trying to beat the competition. The Objective of the Blue Ocean strategy is How to Create Uncontested Market Space and Make the Competition Irrelevant. Blue ocean strategy challenges companies to break out of the red ocean of bloody competition by creating uncontested market space that makes the competition irrelevant. Instead of dividing up existing—and often shrinking—demand and benchmarking competitors, blue ocean strategy is about growing demand and breaking away from the competition. Blue Ocean Strategy is a way to make the competition irrelevant by creating a leap in value for both the company and its customers. Prospects in most established market spaces—red oceans—are shrinking steadily. Technological advances have substantially improved industrial productivity, permitting suppliers to produce an unprecedented array of products and services which is blue ocean Strategy.*

# **A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE WORK BEHAVIOR IN NESTLE, CHENNAI, INDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This research work tries to examine the influence of organisational culture on employee work behaviour and in this study try to ascertain the influence that organisational culture has on employee work behaviour, and to formulate recommendations regarding organisational culture and employee work behaviour. The objectives of studies were questioned (1) Does organisational culture have any influence on employee work behaviour? (2) In what way does organisational culture affect employee work behaviour? (3) Does organisational culture affects organisational productivity? (4) Will a change in organisational culture affects employee work behaviour? The study uses survey research method. Our respondents were selected by using stratified and simple random sampling techniques. Primary data were collected through questionnaire. The findings of the study are revealed that a large number of respondents 84.0% of the respondents agree that organisational culture influence employee work behaviour and 72.0% of the respondents agree that organisational culture is a determinant of productivity level of the organisation. The 84.0% of the respondents agree that a change in culture will cause a change in employee work behaviour. In addition, the result of the findings shows that organisational culture i.e. norms, artifacts, values, traditions, assumptions and belief influences employee work behaviour.*

# **ORIENTATIONS: A CAPACITY BUILDING TOOL FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF HEALTH WORKERS REGARDING NON SCALPEL VASECTOMY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*India was the first country in the world that started family planning program after recognizing the seriousness and ill effects of population growth. Despite of this India failed to control the population explosion. Community health workers are the backbone of any program and solely responsible for programs success and failure. If they have proper knowledge and clarity of concepts they can easily mobilize the community. So the aim of the study is to assess the current knowledge of community health workers regarding non scalpel vasectomy and effect of orientation in improving their knowledge. The study was conducted in tribal district of Jharkhand, India. And pre and posttest non experimental study design was used to assess the knowledge and improvement in knowledge of community health worker. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. Before the orientation majority of the health worker have misconception about the ejaculation, losing strength etc. which significantly improved ( $p = 0.05$ ) after the orientation. So it was suggested that for success of any public health program there community level health worker should have complete and proper knowledge and their capacity can be built by giving them such small on site trainings.*



## **WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR TANK MAINTENANCE: A STUDY ON TANK IRRIGATION IN THE DRY ZONES OF WEST BENGAL IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The optimal management of available water resources has become a major issue world over. Tanks can play a vital role to conserve water. Sustainability of irrigation systems is very important from perspectives of both farmers and government. Developing countries like India are facing tremendous budgetary pressure arising from the need to defray irrigation costs. Quite often, farmers do not receive adequate service owing on to an insufficient O & M budget. This undoubtedly affects crop productivity and farming income. It is therefore important to decrease the budgetary burdens of government through local control and support. Willingness to Pay (WTP) is an economic concept, which aims to determine the amount of money a consumer is willing to pay for the maintenance of tanks. The present paper attempts to find the determinants of WTP for tank maintenance and estimates the total willingness to pay based on the primary survey of 533 households in the three districts of West Bengal namely Bankura, Purulia and Paschim Medinipur in the dry zones of West Bengal.*

**MGNREGA: A BOON TO RURAL WOMEN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Act 2005 was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb, 2006 from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh and initially implemented in 200 rural poorest District and later on extended throughout the country. It was started with the objectives of 100 days of wages employment in a financial year to any rural adult household willing to do unskilled work, strengthening the rural women employment by enforcing that 33 percent of the total work force should be women and equal wages to men and women. In the present paper attempt has been made to study the role of MGNREGA on the socio-economic conditions of rural women, their participation and percentage of women person days in all the Districts of Himachal Pradesh and its comparison at the national level. The primary and secondary data has been taken to draw the conclusion.*

# EXAMINATION AS A DETERRENT: A CASE STUDY ON EXAMINATION PHOBIA AMONG HIGHER AND SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS OF MORADABAD CITY

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## ABSTRACT

*Almost everyone has a crazy fear or two. Some get panicky at the thought of needles. Others screech at the sight of a mouse. Still others get unsteady when they look down from tall buildings. For most people, these fears are negligible. But for some, these fears are so brutal that they cause tremendous concern and hamper with normal day-to-day life. But here it is about another phobia which is a big concern for present and future of new generation, i.e., the fear of examination among the students of higher and senior secondary, viz., the board fever. The study was an effort to assess the thinking and opinion about the board examination and to analyze the problems and causes of examination fear among them. The data was collected from the students and the teachers of higher and senior secondary level students of Moradabad City through questionnaire. The findings of the study accounted that the fear of the examination affects the efficiency and feelings of the students. The study found several obstacles faced by students, such as time pressure, annoyance of teachers on poor performance, over expectations of the parents and punishment from them, forgetting the answers after seeing the question papers, etc. At the same time it was also identified that some students were familiar with importance of examination and taking the exam as positive chance for checking their abilities*

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEGMENTATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF AUTO RICKSHAW OWNERS: A CASE STUDY OF TRIPURA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This paper is an attempt to segment the family of the auto rickshaw owners in Tripura based on The New Socio-Economic Classification where Education of the chief wage earner of the household and Number of Consumer Durables (from a pre-determined list of eleven items ranging from 'Electricity Connection' and 'Agricultural Land' - to cars and air conditioners) are the basis for segmentation. A total 2750 (10% of registered under all vehicle registration office) numbers of auto rickshaw owners in Tripura are selected as samples and they were approached for the purpose of collecting data. Data analysis reveals that, majority of the auto rickshaw owners in Tripura are in the socio-economic segment C, followed by segment B and segment E. Majority of the households of the auto-rickshaw owners in Tripura own three durables named electricity connection, ceiling fan and color TV. Except these, other two most penetrated durables are LPG Stove and Refrigerator.*

## **A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS ON INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE WORKPLACE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The importance of innovation for organizational effectiveness is widely accepted, In particular, employee innovative is an important asset that enables an organization to succeed in a dynamic business environment. A variety of factors have been studied as important antecedents to individuals' innovation, such as organization culture and climate relationship with their job characteristics social/group context and individual differences. The theories of efficiency-oriented perspective and the social-political perspective, this study examines how an employee's innovative behavior is affected by his or her expectations for such behavior's potential influence on job performance and his or her image inside the organization. Further, it examines how these performance and image outcome expectations as intermediate psychological processes are shaped by distal contextual and individual difference antecedents. The major contributions of this study is to directly theorize and test the major outcome expectations associated with innovative behavior in private sector insurance companies. Second, by testing the relationship between distal antecedents and outcome expectations, this study sheds light on how contextual and individual difference factors could affect employee innovation indirectly by shaping these intermediate psychological processes.*

# MEASURING STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES: A CASE ON OMAN AND BAHRAIN

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## ABSTRACT

*Emotional intelligence is proving to be more popular today and many organizations are incorporating Emotional intelligence training. EI is used in many areas such as education, police force, the army and other sectors. Emotional intelligence is the analysis, thinking and planning of how our emotions influence others and how we can manage emotions to achieve better communications and healthier relationships. Students need to understand each other and communicate with each other and with staff members and instructors which makes emotional intelligence very important and vital. This paper looks at emotional intelligence of students in one of Oman's reputable national university. Comparisons are then made with a previous research by the author to investigate the role of culture in both settings, drawing on similarities and differences between the two cultures. The results revealed no strong correlation between emotional intelligence and academic achievement, as students who scored high in the survey were not high achievers. However, the study revealed a relationship between age and emotional intelligence, where students between the ages of 22 and 25 had higher scores than those within the age category of 18 and 22. When compared to Bahrain, almost similar results, however there were subtle cultural differences at the national level.*



# DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS INTO INDIA: A FACTOR ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this paper is to incorporate institutional measures to determine foreign investment inflows into India and use factor analysis to determine the underlying factors that influence FDI into India. It also attempts to examine the influence of institutional factors in determining foreign capital inflows. This study is based on the data collected from World Development Indicators, World Bank. The period of analysis is from 1980 to 2011. This study employs factor analysis to identify the main components of foreign capital inflow into the country. Among the different methods of foreign capital inflow, the FDI channel is considered for the study. Twelve indicators were used to depict India's investment environments. Instead of single variable measurement of the complex aspects of India's investment environments, this study uses factor analysis to provide measures of the country's investment environments. Regression results have found that institutional quality, infrastructure development significantly influence the flow of foreign direct investment into India. However this study did not find significant relationship between size and stability and foreign direct investment.*

# A CRITICALITY TESTING ON HUMAN RESOURCE AND TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT FACTORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A PERSPECTIVE FROM INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

The endeavour of this manuscript is to provide substantiation on the scale of criticality and persistence tests for human resource linked critical success factors in TQM implementation. This involves categorization of the HR-related critical success factors from the meticulous resource of literature reviews on quality initiatives. In higher education contexts, the critical success factors in TQM programmes accentuate more management pledge, HR management and quality working attitudes for student satisfaction. Therefore, the HR aspects in the literature review stand as the elementary issue of alarm for organizational management in quality planning and constructing a quality working climate to ensure successful expected performance. Using Statistical Package for Social Sciences 16.0, the HR-related critical success factors that have high mean scores and reliability coefficients are Teamwork Spirit, Competent Staff, Customer-Focus Orientation and Visionary Leadership. The notional dialogue justifies ten HR-TQM critical factors, which are relevant to quality initiatives in the Higher Education context. They are Visionary Leadership, Customer Focus, Effective Communication, Congruent Objectives, Staff Selection and Deployment, Competent Staff, Teamwork Spirit, Training And Education, Recognition And Motivation And Innovation And Creativity. The mean scores suggest that quality team working, competent staff, customer focus orientation, and visionary leadership are the four most important HR-related factors that are critical to ensuring successful TQM implementation. The study provides empirical evidence of how careers are being managed within established employments.

## OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECRUITING LESS THAN THE REQUIRED – A CASE OF GSRTC

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### ABSTRACT

Procurement of right people is crucial for ensuring organizational wellbeing, as they are the real backbones of any organization. The supply of qualified manpower limits the success of an organization even more sharply than does the supply of money, material or market. Consequently, out of the four major thrust areas of Human Resource Management viz. Acquisition, Utilization, Development and Maintenance of People; attracting and recruiting talented people is posing a serious challenge for most of the organizations. This becomes even more crucial for the Passenger Road Transport Industry wherein the operative level occupies more than 85% of the total manpower strength. Despite this, the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC) recently adopted a surprising move of recruiting less than the required, perhaps to counterattack the open, loud and frequent criticisms of its inefficiency. Resulting in dearth of staff in various categories, this hiring move has adversely affected the operational performance of GSRTC. By thoroughly analyzing the effects of this hiring practice on various operational performance parameters of GSRTC, this paper discusses the operational implications of this hiring practice. It also throws realistic light on the fact that people should never be the first target for cost cutting, as they are the 'real revenue generators'; and the paper aptly concludes that such so-called smart strategic hiring move has neither paid off to GSRTC nor it would pay off to any other organization.

# FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA AND THE STATE OF SIKKIM: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF TRANS-NATIONAL BOUNDARIES IN NATHULA REGION

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Trans-national boundaries of India are the determining factor of the Foreign Policy of India. In today's highly competitive and globalize society the foreign Policy of a nation plays pivotal role for the development of the nation and its security as a whole. This study aims to analyze the foreign policy of India with China (Panchsheel: the five principles of peaceful co-existence agreement between India and china) and the role of the boundaries of the state of Sikkim. The Aims and objectives of the above area of study help us to understand the foreign policy of India with china and the security system of India in the trans-national boundaries of Sikkim.*

**REGULATING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN LIGHT OF THE CHANGING SCENARIO**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In light of the B K Chaturvedi Committee, set up to recommend ways for prompt completion of the National Highways Development Projects, seems to have been guided by the misconception that infrastructure can be built by simply providing with additional concessions to the investors. This paper tries to introspect into, whether the new rules make inadequate capacity highly rewarding for investors, and offer the entire viability gap-funding grant during the construction phase itself or acts as a progressive step to attract investors. The concern, however, is whether these concessions are necessary and justifiable, given the huge costs they impose on the road user and the taxpayer at large.*

# THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AND THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS AND RENT EXCHANGE IN COMPANIES LISTED IN CAPITAL MARKET OF IRAN

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In the present research we have investigated about the relationship between earnings management and the issuance of bonds and rent exchange in firms present in capital market of Iran. First we used Pearson's correlation analysis to study the dual relationship between the variables by using SPSS15 software and then by using a multiple-regression analysis we tested the hypotheses. The statistical society for the present research entails all companies which have financed during the years between 2005 and 2011 through the issuance of bonds and rent exchange. To measure earnings management we used Jones's adjusted model. The research results showed that managers manage earnings but there is not any meaningful relationship between current exchange optional accruals and the issuance of bonds and rent exchange in previous year and two years before the issuance of these bonds.*



# A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF WOMEN LEADERS OF CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Currently, although females constitute half of the total population in our country, only few women take up leadership in middle level and top level positions in public organizations. Ethiopia is a country with large population that have diversified culture and sub-cultures which can influence the women in coming to leadership. The study has been conducted in Amhara Region (one of the regions in Ethiopia) particularly in government organizations explanatory survey method. Mixed data was collected from female managers and their subordinates in different five zones of Amhara Region using questionnaire and interview. Statistical method especially frequency distribution, mean and charts were used to analyse the data collected. The result shows that women are more transformational leaders showing a certain degree of effectiveness. Besides the main causes of underrepresentation of women in leadership positions are found to be gender stereotyping, top management influence, lack of support and mentoring, lack of confidence, cultural influence and incongruent family roles. The result demands that government and other responsible bodies should take measures to minimize cultural and top management influence, overcome lack of competence and skills through short-term and long-term training, develop women confidence through experience sharing and recognition of good performance, and more should be done in creating awareness that women are equally able to assume higher level responsibilities.*

# IMPACT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL AND URBAN POOR

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## ABSTRACT

*If we see during 1950s India was importing food grains from other countries, but after that India become self-reliant in the production of food grains for the citizens. Public Distribution System (PDS) has been applied in rural and urban areas. As well as PDS has the most important function of a marketing mechanism, as it provides a vital link between the producers and consumers of various goods and services. The PDS encompasses all movements of goods right from transportation of raw material to the delivery of finished products to all consumers. We know that India is a democratic country and objectives of equality and social justice are in the constitution of India. So for that Indian government tries to meet the citizens need for food grains through Fair Price Shops (FPS) aims to protect the the citizens from the impact of rising prices. But the most important purpose of PDS by the governments is to give a legal right to food the both Above poverty line (APL) and Below poverty line (BPL) and other general categories of deprived persons under National Food Security Act. In our research studies we have examined the Buldhana District, which service has the PDS provided to consumers and do they directly benefit? For that purpose we have done a critical study. This study has completed in Buldhana district with selection of a sample of cardholders from urban and rural sector. We have conducted direct interviews going on FPS, from all these to know information about real impacts of PDS. We have also taken interviews Administrative officers of food suppliers.*

## RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COOPERATIVE AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS IN THE FORMATIVE YEARS

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### ABSTRACT

Cooperation is by nature socialist and Lenin observed that the socialist society is one giant cooperative. The seeds of growth of both cooperation and socialism are traceable to Robert Owen and this was before the establishment of the first communist state. This chapter looks at the formative years of cooperation and socialism and then moves on to look at how the communist states, especially, the first communist state were able to relate to the cooperative society. Indeed, the first communist state would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to survive if it had not reached an early understanding with the Russian cooperative apparatus, an apparatus which was well established in 1917. Again, all the socialist countries of former Eastern Europe had significant cooperative sectors which handled the production and distribution network in the new states. Once an understanding was reached between the cooperative sectors and the new communist governments, these cooperative networks proceeded to support the new communist states, especially in Russia.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINT GROWTH: AN ARDL APPROACH**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The relationship between balance of payments and economic growth is investigated with the concept of “balance of payments constrained growth”. Although Dornbusch (1971) stated that economic growth is not associated with the balance of payments in small open economies, this discussion became very popular in the last decades. In a Keynesian framework, when it is assumed that prices are sticky, exchange rates are fixed and exports are exogenous, one can conclude that balance of payments deteriorates following a positive economic growth. The reason is that an increase in national income leads to an increase in imports demand. This discussion has started with Thirlwall (1979) (Thirlwall’s Rule). According to this rule, economic growth is closely related to the balance of payments. The reason is that the balance of payments surplus or deficit affects the demand. In this paper, Thirlwall’s Rule is investigated in selected European economies by applying an ARDL model.*

# POTATO PRICING: A SOLEMN DILEMMA FACED BY THE FARMERS OF BANGLADESH

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## ABSTRACT

*Bangladesh is a densely populated country with over 150 million people. This large number of population needs a lot of food each year and undoubtedly its food security is largely depends on production of potato. Fortunately Bangladesh can grow enough to feed its population. Yet, unorganized distribution of potato and other staple food deprived a large proportion of people from getting right price. The economic disparity, poverty, lack of access to the information by the farmers and consumers, poor transportation system, absence of preservation facility are main causes. Together with inadequate credit facility and technological support have made the pricing of potato a solemn dilemma to the farmers and consumers of Bangladesh. Although measures has been taken to reduce such problem. But the solution is still in progress. We have tried to illustrate the actual scenario regarding potato pricing through this paper.*

# THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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## ABSTRACT

*In a large developing country like India, there are numerous gaps left by the government in the development process - sometimes by intention, sometimes due to lack of funds, sometimes due to lack of awareness. These are the gaps that many NGOs try to fill in modern India. Some of them may work in areas that the government does not want to get into - like fighting discrimination on the basis of caste. Most Indian politicians do not really want to upset the existing caste hierarchy in his or her Constituency, because the politician is dependent for votes on the dominant castes of that particular constituency. In the process, laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of caste are often ignored unless there is an NGO working in the area that is willing to take up the cause of those being discriminated against. To establish the range of activities and effects of health sector NGOs in development. The Present paper intends to analyses To find out the criteria used for assessing NGOs' contribution to development and document the processes currently used to monitor effects of NGO activities including indicators and it also examine the explore factors constraining measurement of NGO contributions to social development in India and the District level.*



## **EXPORT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: PRE AND AFTER TRADE REFORMS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*India's foreign trade has significantly changed in the post-reform period. In absolute terms, the trade volume rose from 8.5 US b in 1980-81 to 351.9 US b in 2011-12. But share of agricultural product to total exports has decline. Present study examines the performance of exports of agricultural products both in pre and post reform period.*

## TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES: AN INTER-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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### ABSTRACT

There are number of studies on the agricultural sector in Chittoor district. Among these studies, the research on agricultural labour is very limited. The empirical investigations are needed to study the agricultural labour problems. Hence the empirical and scientific investigational study of trends in agricultural wages in the rural economy of Chittoor district is an important phenomena. Hence the attempt is made to study trends in agricultural wages of agricultural workers in three revenue divisions of Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh. This paper aims to study trends in agricultural wages in three revenue divisions of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh. In the present study, the trend is calculated for the period 1980-81 to 1998-99. The linear function is used to determine the trend. The relevant secondary data for explanatory and explained variables is collected from the handbook of statistics and unpublished official records of the Chief Planning Officer, Chittoor. The primary data required is collected through field survey : 1998-99. Trends in agricultural wages (money and real wages) are estimated by employing the simple regression equation – wages as the function of time. Wage trends are calculated for both male and female agricultural labour separately with time. It is observed that there is significant positive trend in the both money and real wages with time (for male and female agricultural labour). The estimated percentage growth rates of real wages for both male and female are less than the percentage growth rates of money wages. This is due to the increasing trend in consumer price indices. The growth rates of female real wages are less than the growth rates of male real wages in Chittoor and Madanapalle divisions. But the growth rates of male real wages are less than the growth rates of female real wages in Tirupati division as well as in Chittoor district as a whole.

# TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF ISO CERTIFIED COMPANIES IN HYDERABAD

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## ABSTRACT

The management in TQM implies that it's a management approach, not just a narrow quality control or quality assurance function. TQM is a very people oriented and has many implications for the study and application of organizational behavior. Some principles and practices of TQM may differ among firms and industries, but there is unanimous agreement as to the importance of leadership by management in implementing TQM. Such leadership is a pre-requisite to all strategy and action plans. Accordingly the objective of the paper is to empirically investigate the impact of leadership behavior on the success of TQM. This study limited to ISO certified companies in HYDERABAD. The sample of study consisted 180 executives and managers who are working under functional heads. The researcher used convenience sampling in selecting the subjects. The instrument used in the study was a survey questionnaire. The Correlation analysis explained a positive moderate relationship between leadership and success of TQM ( $r=0.531$ ,  $p=0.000$ ) That is leadership behavior of an organization is positively related to the success of TQM. According to the regression analysis, 28.2% of success of TQM is accounted for by leadership behavior. Accordingly this study implies that, the senior leaders should serve as role models in planning, communication, coaching, review of organizational performance, and employee recognition. As role models, they can reinforce values and expectations while building leadership, commitment, and initiative throughout the organization.

# **AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEME ON RETIREES' BENEFITS IN NIGERIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Pension reforms were put in place to cater for old age, dwindling strength and to provide for one's sustenance after the hay days. However, lack of funding budget allocation, sustainable outstanding pension liabilities bankruptcy and ghost pensioners have contributed to the lingering pension crisis. This paper seeks to evaluate whether or not contributory pension scheme has an impact on retirees' social and economical life. In line with objective two hypotheses were formulated. The technique of data analysis in the study was the Chi-square used to compute frequency tables. We conclude that contributory pension scheme has positive impact on retirees' social and economic life in Nigeria. The study recommends an effective monitoring, enforcement of provisions of the pension reform Act, 2004 and the application of penalties for non-compliers no matter their status.*

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