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**E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The insight, of university administration and systems in India, is considered the most common issue for all the stakeholders engaged in higher education. Given the economic development, accelerated by the expanding base of higher education may lead to the reduction of other kinds of disparities- social, regional, and political, and its contribution in stabilizing our civil society at this juncture of volatility cannot be underestimated which in turn may help the process of speedy national development. On the one hand universities are finding it difficult to promote administrative efficiency, and on the other hand the higher education programmes are becoming unaffordable to many students. It is evident that the situation in various higher education institutions differ, mainly because of the different rules, administrative complexities and academic culture. There are many reasons why higher education institutions like Universities are finding it difficult to bring in transparency, efficiency, economy and good governance. In this connection, introducing e-governance in university administration holds the promise for, growth and development of Universities.*

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# EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON THE ADOPTION OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR IN INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

*The Information Technology sector in India is found to be highly successful in the global scenario in term of its performance. The Indian "brand" image for affordable speed and quality is found to be in a growing trend. Intense quality and productivity improvements built client value and today these Indian companies deliver a wider range of software development tasks, as well as benefits in new service segments such as product design and information science (IS) outsourcing. Many firms have met top certification requirements for quality standards in demand around the world. Globalization has created a tough competition for India in the world market and India is forced to adopt Quality management practices that will contribute towards the enhancement towards productivity. Software Professionals are expected to take an active part in the implementation of quality management practices to remain highly competitive in the market by going for continuous process improvement and in the production of defect free products. It is in this scenario the study has been carried out to study the adoption of quality management practices in the IT sector as per the opinion of software professionals in the organization. Data for the study is collected from Software Professionals belonging to Organizations which emphasise more on the implementation of quality management practices and the sample for the study comprises of 170 respondents. The research design chosen for this study is descriptive and convenience sampling which is a non-probability sampling method is used. Primary data are collected using a structured questionnaire. Various statistical tools and techniques like chi-square tests, Correlation, Weighted average test, H test, U test etc. are used for analysis and interpretation.*

**IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS ON BRAZILIAN ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Finance is the major economic problem for the developing economies as they do not have the money for the investments which is necessary for the development of the nation. Developing nations tries to get direct and indirect investments to solve the finance problems in the form of foreign capital and reform their investment policies to get the foreign investments in their country. Due to the changes, there has been changes in the of Foreign Direct Investment inflows in the Brazilian economy. The study is conducted to know the determinants for FDI inflow in Brazil and its impact on economic growth of the country. The study revealed that R&D GDP and EXR are the determinants which significantly influence the FDI inflows in Brazil. They act as the important macroeconomic determinants and pull factors of FDI inflows in Brazil. The study also reveals that FDI is not a significant factor influencing the level of economic growth in Brazil. The results of Economic Growth Model and Foreign Direct Investment Model show that FDI plays a limited role in enhancing the level of economic growth in the country.*

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# A STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL INVESTMENT IN EMPLOYEE TRAINING, WORK ENGAGEMENT AND TURNOVER INTENTION: A CROSS-LEVEL MEDIATION ANALYSIS

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**TAINAN, TAIWAN**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Previous studies have shown that job resources (e.g., social support, autonomy, performance feedback, skill variety, and learning opportunities) are important antecedents of work engagement. However, the role of employee training in fostering work engagement has received limited research attention. The aim of the present study was to examine the direct effect of organizational investment in employee training on work engagement and the partial mediating effects (self-efficacy and person-job fit) therein. The relationship between work engagement and turnover intention also was incorporated into the study. The study statistically analysed 253 valid data collecting from the hotel industry in Taiwan. The results of hierarchical linear modeling revealed that organizational investment in employee training had a direct effect on work engagement and that the cross-level relationship was partially mediated by self-efficacy and person-job fit. The result of regression analysis also demonstrated that work engagement was negatively related to turnover intention. Conclusion and directions for future research were also provided.*

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## ENTREPRENEURSHIP: IN A DYNAMIC WAY

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### ABSTRACT

*As in the whole world, in our country, there were a lot of industrial opportunities aroused due to liberalization and all. So a lot of opportunities for people in entrepreneurship field. There is a new growth for potential entrepreneurs in a higher manner which makes the national economic structure making it more important to know the fundamentals of entrepreneurship. Such knowledge involves to provide a brief introduction on why Entrepreneurship and to make clear why some individuals more entrepreneurial than others and to reflect the role of government in entrepreneurial development. To bring out the dynamic ways to design entrepreneurship and followed suggestions*

# **PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING: A COMPARISON BETWEEN JOINT FAMILY AND NUCLEAR FAMILY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The research was conducted to study the participation of women in decision making in joint families and nuclear families. It is presumed that all important decisions in the family are taken by male heads of the families and participation of women in decision making is normally ignored. The involvement of women in decision making is necessary because one half population is female in India. A sample of 500 women respondents was selected from the five blocks of the District Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) through simple random sampling method. The result reveals that participation of women in decision making in nuclear families is greater almost in all respects compare to joint families. The main objective of this study is to make comparison between joint family women and nuclear family women in participation of women in social decision making in family matters.*



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# **A STUDY OF INVESTORS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS STOCK MARKET IN JALANDHAR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Investment in stock market or capital market is considered as one of the important destinations for investing one's funds. The investments made in stock market are considered to be more risky as compared to the other forms of investments such as investments in real estate, gold, bonds, bank deposits etc. But at the same time the investment in stock market are more liquid than investment in real estate and bonds. In this paper an attempt has been made to know the perception of the investors towards investment in stock market. A survey of 200 investors has been done for this purpose.*

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## **ROLE OF ORGANISATIONS TO COMBAT STRESS AMONG EMPLOYEES IN IT SECTOR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Stress is a conscious or unconscious psychological feeling or physical situation which comes as a result of physical or/and mental 'positive or negative pressure' to overwhelm adaptive capacities. Organisational stress has become a common problem throughout the world. Over the years, the impact of stress on the wellbeing of the person has increased. But stress has become a part of life. Stress is a naturally occurring phenomenon which can act as a motivator in the right situation. By employing strategies to help the employee manage stress, the organisations can help in improving health and overall quality of life. Firstly the employee should be able to recognise that he is in stress and secondly the organisation should develop stress reduction techniques or stress management techniques. This study is limited to Hyderabad only and it has taken into consideration IT employees who are working on full-time basis. It was concluded that the employees' are in stress and most of them are unaware about the stress. The management should play an active role in reducing stress among the employees through counselling, change in the organisational policies and transparency in the organisation.*

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
DELIVERY IN KENYA  
(A CASE OF MURANG'A COUNTY HOSPITALS)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Good health care is a fundamental need in the life of a person because it helps develop a positive self-image and also opens up the opportunities for the individual to do their daily duties as required of them. The study was both quantitative and qualitative. Descriptive analysis involved the use of frequencies in their absolute and relative forms (percentage). Inferential analysis was done to find out if there is any relationship between dependent and the independent variables of the study. The target population included a list of staff and patients. A sample of 475 respondents was drawn across the various categories of population that is staff and patients. Based on one-way ANOVA, the F value was 302.410 with a p-value  $0.000 < 0.05$  significance level means that the calculated F Value is statistically significant. The R value of the study was 0.863 and  $R^2$  value of 0.745. This established a significance of 0.192 for lack of enough financial resources, a significance of 0.709 for facilities in the hospitals and a significance of 0.709 for education level respectively. The study recommended that there should be enough and equitable financial allocation to all the hospitals in Kenya so that they can adequately run their daily activities. In addition, there should also be proper education awareness about health facilities to patients from the experts. Findings from this study will be used by the policy makers as a guide to decision making on improvement of health services which will in turn improve health service delivery.*

# **A STUDY ON POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION OF MINING INDUSTRY IN MAKE IN INDIA CONCEPT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The real intention of "Make in India concept is" Create, produce, manufacture products & solutions in India" and use it for our use and as well as export to other countries and avoid importing goods to save foreign exchange. Now, most of the products in India are still imported, we do not build aircrafts, helicopters, guns and do not manufacture computers, mobile phones etc. This major initiative is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. There has never been a better time to Make in India. 'Make in India' programme aims to promote 25 sectors identified for investment in manufacturing which included Mining sector. This paper describes conceptual study about possible participation of Make in India in mining industry, which has a lot potential for growth.*

## IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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### ABSTRACT

*After 1991, there has been numerous structural changes in the policies of India. Due to the changes, there has been changes in the of Foreign Direct Investment inflows in the Indian economy. The study is conducted to know the determinants for FDI inflow in India and its impact on economic growth of the country. The study revealed that FINANCIAL POSITION, TRADE GDP and R&D GDP are the determinants which significantly influence the FDI inflows in India. They act as the important macroeconomic determinants and pull factors of FDI inflows in India. The study also reveals that FDI is not a significant factor influencing the level of economic growth in India. The results of Economic Growth Model and Foreign Direct Investment Model show that FDI plays a limited role in enhancing the level of economic growth in the country.*

**GLOBAL PREVALENCE OF IFRS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Trade and commerce have been a part of human existence since time immemorial. People realised the importance of exchange & communication for survival and growth that gradually made way for 'Globalisation'. Accounting was discovered as the universal language of business but accounting practices have differed considerably across nations depending upon their economic, legal and political environment. Post world war-II era saw growth in cross border capital flows and harmonisation of international accounting standards was emphasized. In an effort by industrialized nations (Canada, US, and UK) to study the discrepancies in accounting practices across regions, International standard setting process was initiated with the publication of International accounting standards(IASs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), a body established in 1973. It was reorganized as the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2001. IFRS are issued by IASB in the public interest to put a financial reporting system in place which is sound, well-coordinated, robust, extensively applicable and enables informed decision making. "They purport to be a set of rules that ideally would apply equally to financial reporting by public companies worldwide" (Ball, 2006). EU became the first one to adopt IFRS in 2005 with the intention of making markets competitive and accounts accessible across the continent. This move by EU became a milestone and soon spread globally. Currently, about 120 countries use IFRS in some way, converged or adopted. India is one amongst the nations which decided to converge with IFRS in 2011, which due some hurdles could not be implemented as planned. Recently, MCA through notification dated 16 February 2015 has finally issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Rules) which lay down a roadmap for Ind AS adoption. The aim of this paper is to understand why is IFRS important, to focus on IFRS implementation plan in India and its impact, to figure out the opportunities and challenges specific to our economy and to analyse the International experience of IFRS in select countries. This study is largely based on a detailed literature review of the published theoretical and empirical research using reliable secondary sources.*



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## A STUDY ON THE CURRENT STATE OF INDIAN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

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**MAITREYI COLLEGE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**  
**DELHI**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Paper is a comprehensive study of the current state of Health care industry in India. It identifies different ways of defining quality in the health care sector with the help of study of literatures. Paper highlights the challenges and difficulties in healthcare service delivery and offers the valuable suggestions/observations from the reviews and findings to improve the healthcare service quality. This paper also highlights the government contribution to our Indian Healthcare Sector.*

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# DEMONETIZATION AND REMONETISATION OF INDIAN ECONOMY: AFTERMATH

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## ABSTRACT

*Demonetization is the process of withdrawal of a particular form of currency from circulation. It is a process wherein the old unit of currency must be retrieved and replaced with a new currency unit. It involves either introducing new notes or coins of the same denomination or completely replacing the old denominations with the new denomination which is usually carried out as an ambush on the black market. On the other hand, remonetisation refers to the introduction of new currency as a legal tender in an economy or restoring the value of some currency as legal tender previously discarded. To begin with let's talk about the India's journey of demonetization. The Indian currency was first demonetized in the year 1946 and second time in 1978. On 8 November 2016, the Modi government took a bold step of demonetising the Indian currency for the third time. Considering the importance and the influence of Indian economy in the global financial markets and the growth rate of India's GDP, this paper is an attempt to bring out the impact of such demonetization on the Indian economy.*

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## EFFICIENCY OF BANKS UNDER DIFFERENT OWNERSHIP GROUPS

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**RAMANUJAN COLLEGE**  
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**DELHI**

### ABSTRACT

*Banking in India originated in the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Banks are the backbone of the Indian economy. They play a great role in sustaining economic developments. Efficient operations of banks have become an important issue in India. With more and more number of private sector and foreign banks establishing themselves, competition has risen fairly. Government banks are facing new challenges every day. The current paper seeks to examine the efficiency differences among banks under different ownership groups.*

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**REVIVING UP INDIAN VC INDUSTRY: LESSONS FROM USA**

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**DELHI**

**ABSTRACT**

*The paper aims to collate the existing literature on the evolution of venture capital industry in USA in order to aggrandize the level of understanding regarding its operations, performance and factors determining its success. Being a pioneering financial institution in USA, VC industry with its unprecedented growth is testimony to the fact that they help entrepreneurs to strengthen the company by providing not just capital but also expertise, networks and economies of scale in fundraising. A well-functioning VC industry is a prerequisite for the growth and development of high tech novel ideas and processes which ultimately leads to increase in GDP of the economy. The paper tries to examine microstructure of VC industry, cycle, factors affecting its success, deal terms, historical background, current scenario and predictions regarding the future of venture capital industry. Using industry data from 1995-2015, an attempt has been made to analyse the VC industry in USA to draw meaningful insights regarding deals, fundraising, investments, exit, composition of investment on the basis of type of investors and geographic area and aims to recommend plausible solutions for the growth of a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem in emerging economies like India.*

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**WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: ENTERING A MALE DOMAIN**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Gone were the days, when women were associated with the households and children. Today they are involved in the economic growth and development of a country. In spite of facing the hard situation of being females, they are playing the role of entrepreneurs a well. In fact, they create new jobs for themselves as well as for others too, providing society with different solutions to management and business problems. They will leave no stone unturned, if they are provided with the opportunities they deserve. Women entrepreneurs often face the various problems like gender-based barriers, lack of access to formal finance mechanisms; limited mobility and access to information and networks, etc. Thus, governments across the world as well as various organizations are actively undertaking promotion of women entrepreneurs through various schemes and projects. The Indian Government has also introduced some schemes for women like Mahila Coir Yojna, Stree Shakti project, AZAD SAKHA project etc. These schemes tend to provide assistance to needy women for setting up training cum income generating activities and making them economically independent and strong. The study facilitates the understandings of the opportunities and schemes provided by the government and other organizations for giving a considerable space to women entrepreneurship. As the present article highlights the predicament of women- its causes and effects. It also suggests that by empowering women, we can cure a whole gamut of problems faced by us. It also reveals the significant insights coming in this scenario by way of analyzing the challenges before women entrepreneurs. Besides, the study is going to be a pioneering effort by way of making suggestions towards multifarious and multidimensional picture of economy through maximum utilization of human resource without any discrimination on the basis of gender as the need of the hour is economic independence for women as well.*

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# STUDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS MATHEMATICS AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN SIKKIM

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**CHURU**

## ABSTRACT

*Attitudes are the important determinants of academic success and achievement. In order to succeed in a subject, positive attitude towards a subject is a necessary prerequisite. This also applies to mathematics, especially in case of girls compared to boys. The main purpose of the study was to measure relationship of attitude towards mathematics with academic achievement in mathematics among secondary class students. Sample of the study consist of 500 students out of which 250 were boys and 250 were girls. The sample was chosen from three girls and three boys schools in east district of Sikkim. The obtained data were analyzed and interpreted using statistical tool of correlation coefficient. The result showed that boys differed in their mathematical achievement from girls. Boys achieved better results as compared to Girls. Attitude towards mathematics and achievement in mathematics did not go together.*



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# **TRANSFER PRICING REGULATIONS AND ADVANCE PRICING AGREEMENTS IN INDIA**

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
MAITREYI COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI  
DELHI**

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Indian Transfer Pricing provisions require all international transactions and Specified Domestic Transactions undertaken by an enterprise with its Associated Enterprises are to be computed having regard to the Arm's Length Price. This paper has discussed in brief the transfer pricing methods prescribed for computation of the arm's length price. Further, the paper covers the concept of Advance Pricing Agreement and some of the recent additions/amendments in the TP Regulations.*

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**DIGITAL INDIA OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

**SAPNA  
ALUMNA  
D.A.V. COLLEGE  
CHANDIGARH**

**ABSTRACT**

*Digital India is an initiative undertaken by the Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. It aims at ensuring that the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork, increasing transparency, and also curbing corruption to an extent. The initiative also plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Vision of Digital India includes providing high speed internet connectivity to 250,000 Gram Panchayats, improve inter-operability, and promote digital literacy. This paper is an effort toward studying the opportunities provided by the digital India programme and what are the challenges faced in the implantation of the programme. Research was done on the basis of secondary data. As per the results digitalisation is the way forward for a highly developed and modernise economy. Digitalisation has its own drawbacks in the form of net illiteracy, cyber security, and network infrastructure and polices.*

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