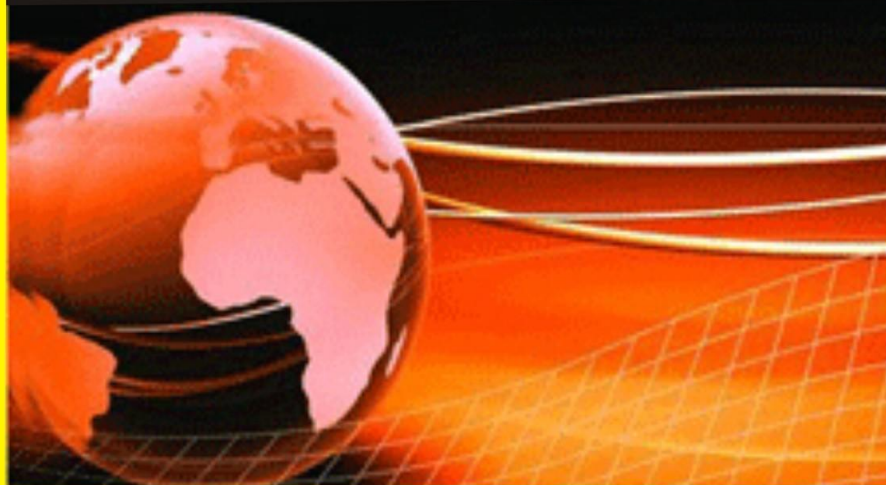


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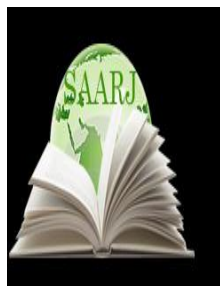
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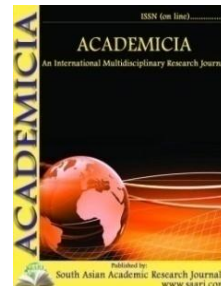
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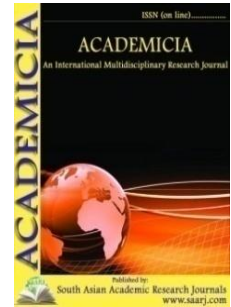
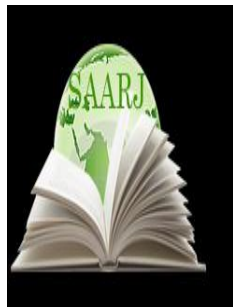
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MEASURING THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF WORKING WOMEN (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BALANGODA DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT DIVISION)

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ABSTRACT

The measurement of Subjective Well-being (SWB) has advanced rapidly over the last two decades with the several segments. Subjective well being is defined as sum of three components- life satisfaction, presence of positive affect and absence of negative affect together called “happiness”. However studies based on working women’s well-being still is scarce. In this paper a attempt has made to measure the social determinants of subjective well-being for working women while identifying the variation among social determinants and subjective well-being for the selected area is the supplementary objective. Selected sample consisted with 187 married, employed women in the age group of 19-60, from 3 GN Divisions in Balangoda DS Division, through cluster sampling and convenience sampling methods, using a structured questionnaire. Weighted Principal Components Analysis (WPCA) is performed on variables for the indicators of Subjective Well-Being. Under this method, the loading from the first component of PCA are used as weights for the respective indicators. Finally the constructed social determinants of subjective well-being are classified into three categories as happy moderately happy and unhappy using cluster analysis. Indicators for community relationships, contribution of family members, social validity, organizing events and nature of the job lead to high satisfaction while working hours per week, working environment and trade union participation make less happiness among working women.

KEYWORDS: *Social, Subjective Well-Being, Employed Women, WPCA*

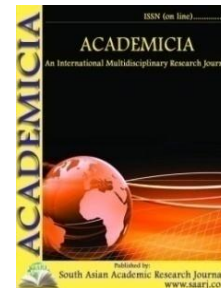
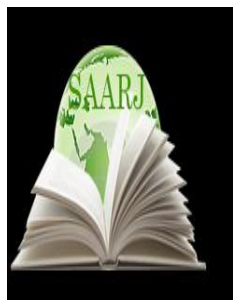
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WOMEN AND OCCUPATIONAL TRANSFORMATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THREE GENERATION RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN IN KASHMIR

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Shugufta Akhter******

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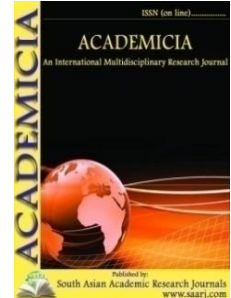
ABSTRACT

Women's economic participation is fundamental to strengthening women's rights and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert influence in society or creating just and equitable societies is remotely probable in community. Previous research demonstrates a negative relationship between worklessness and outcomes for children over and above what would be expected due to other factors, such as material deprivation and low income. This underlines the importance of supporting parents to move into the labour market. Thus the present study compares the occupational transformation of three generation women in Kashmir. The study highlights the relative chances of rural and urban women and implications of past generation on the present generation. The study is based on 450 respondents' chosen by stratified random sampling. Firstly sample was stratified among three generations given equal representation of 150 respondents and then chosen randomly from each generation. An interview schedule was utilized for the collection of data. The findings of study suggest that experience offered a chance of psychological growth and development to have beneficial consequences.

KEYWORDS: *women, occupation, transformation, Kashmir*

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STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING OF LATENT VARIABLES AFFECTING STOCK PRICES: EVIDENCE FROM NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

This study uses the structural equation model in Nepali stock market, chooses investor sentiment, monetary and macroeconomic factors as latent variables, and selects a few observed variables which can explain the latent variables to study the influence on stock prices. Based on existing empirical research conclusion, influence path diagram is designed and gets its path coefficient and causal path diagram using maximum likelihood estimation. The statistical significance of the results indicated that the causal relationships of Nepal's stock market as follows can be accepted; firstly, investor sentiment, macroeconomic indicators, and monetary factors have certain influence on stock prices, the investor sentiment has a positive correlation. Secondly, the investor sentiment has the biggest impact on stock prices; when investor sentiment is more stable and optimistic, stock prices will relatively be better. This research also provides a certain reference for investors to make rational investment decisions.

KEYWORDS: *Structural equation, Stock prices, investor sentiment*

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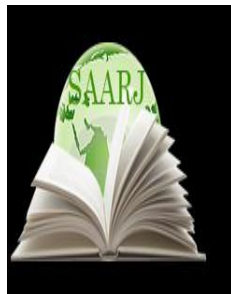
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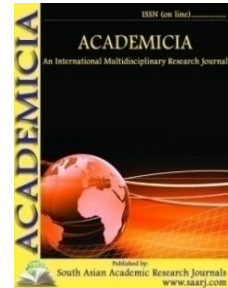
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GLOBALIZATION AND MINORITY IDENTITY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SHIA WOMEN OF IRAN AND KASHMIR.

Dr Mohmad Saleem Jahangir*; **Shugufta Akhter****; **Shumaila and Mohammad
Rafi bhat*****

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ABSTRACT

In the Muslim world two contradictory processes encountered during the era of twentieth century. On the one hand revival of Islamic identity and closing its border to outside influence while as on the other hand another process was taking shape on the name of globalization. Globalization as a social, political, economic and cultural force has been able to infiltrate the most secluded and closed-off areas of the world. Since the 1990s, there has been a significant increase in women's participation in education. Woman's admittance to education is one of the most substantial global transformations in education in the last decades. The trend is narrowing gender gap in education; economic participation and empowerment but there are dominant paradigms that govern the different societies at different contexts. Despite great achievements towards gender equality in education, the battle is not yet over. Quantitative and qualitative limits endure to occur in the jurisdiction of education, the broader participation of women in society is far from ideal. The study addresses the impact of globalization on minorities. The identity of minority is anticipated rather than enforced and allotted. Thus the study aims how minorities represents the universal, while also reclaiming the specific.

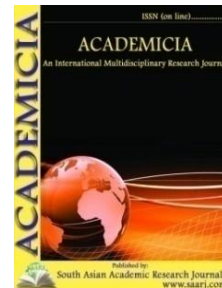
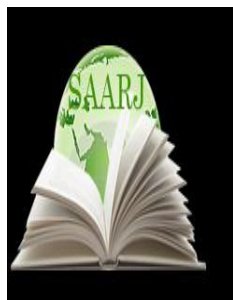
KEYWORDS: *Globalization, minorities, women, education*

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VARIATION OF CYPSELAR FEATURES AMONG THE THREE SPECIES OF THE FAMILY COMPOSITAE

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ABSTRACT

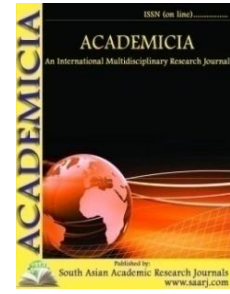
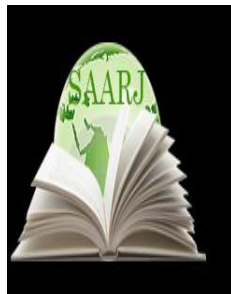
The Heliantheae is morphologically most diverse tribe of the family Compositae, which is also manifested in their cypselar features and proven to be an useful source of various taxonomic treatments. Detailed macro and micro morphological characterization of cypselas of three different taxa namely- Eleutheranthera ruderalis , Helianthus annuus , Parthenium hysterophorus were performed .Present analysis revealed a wide range of variations in cypselas surface features such as hair distribution pattern, hair types , phytomelanin deposition pattern, presence or absence of ribs etc. Well marked variations in pappus morphology are noticeable in the present taxa, which certainly could be used in higher level taxonomic decisions. Though the features related to stylopodium and carpopodium are found to be comparatively less variable among the above said taxa. This cypselar overview of the studied taxa could be utilized for affinity study and for betterment of tribal and sub-tribal classification system along with other disciplines of systematic. The tribe Heliantheae is one of the most primitive tribe of the Asteraceae. Morphoanatomical features of cypselas of 3 species belonging to the tribe Heliantheae have been studied for proper characterization of taxa . Based on observed characters, a key is presented for identification of the studied taxa .

KEYWORDS: Asteraceae; Cypselas ; Heliantheae

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A STUDY OF MIRZAPUR DISTRICT UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

In a patriarchal society like India, domestic violence against women is common phenomenon of daily life. The cases of domestic violence against women have increased by 2.7 % during 1991-2012 annually (NCRB, 2012). The present paper is an attempt to analyze the social attitudes of domestic violence against women and try to find the causes domestic violence against women in the study area. The research paper is based on qualitative work of primary data collected from different villages located in the district of Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. Trend analysis of domestic violence against women reveals that in recent year, there is continuously increasing incidence of domestic violence against women at National level as well as local level. However, it reveals that there are existences of several socio-economic and cultural practices which prevail in the society especially in rural areas are playing major role in promoting domestic violence women despite the strong constitutional provisions against it.

KEYWORDS: Domestic-Violence, Women, Socio-Cultural Practice, Customs, Mirzapur.

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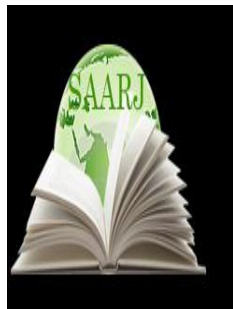
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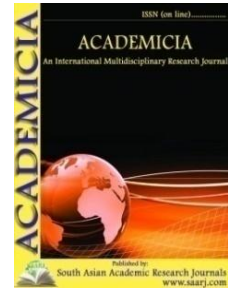
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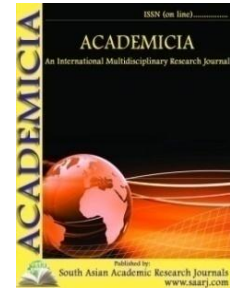
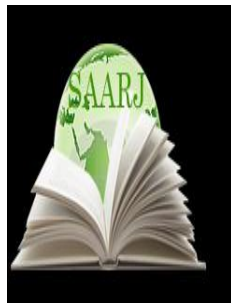
ABSTRACT

Non-cash payments—NEFT, IMPS, PPI, mobile banking, point of sale (PoS) terminals and National Automated Clearing House (NACH)—rose 6%, showing that digital transactions rose faster than consumption. This suggests that cash transactions have been reducing since January 2016. In this article, meaning of cashless society, origin, benefits and problems are discussed. Secondary data taken from RBI Bulletin relating to 2015 and 2016 were used for analysis. Cashless transactions would be helpful in the context of negative global inflation and quantitative easing. Going cashless would also reduce the levels of corruption prevalent in the country. Only time will tell if Indian citizens also favor cashless transaction methods over cash transactions and the effects of cashless transactions on the Indian society and economy. Negative interest rates might become applicable. Also, in a cashless society, individual transactions and incomes become accessible to legitimate parties like police or tax officials, and chances of hacking also increase.

KEYWORDS: *Cashless, Legitimate, Corruption, Restrictions,*

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PROMOTING RURAL NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATIONS: AN OVERVIEW OF BANGLADESH EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Proshika is one of the largest national NGOs in Bangladesh working with the landless and poor farmers. The organization's strategy for human development is structured around organizing its clients into groups and providing them with training, technical assistance, credit, input supply and marketing support. Nearly half the population of Bangladesh is women. They are considered a disadvantaged group as the majority of them are illiterate and have low social status because of many social and religious taboos. Due to a lack of employment opportunities in this male-dominated society, women have no source of income and often suffer from malnutrition. Because of this, women were given special attention for development through Proshika's programmes. The very word 'PROSHIKA' is an acronym of three Bangla words (for training, education and action) and this encapsulates the organization's development ethos. Finally, a strategy for non-farm development must recognize the links between non-farm activities and agriculture.

KEYWORDS: Grameen Bank; Rural Non-Farm Sector; Proshika; Target Group Approach

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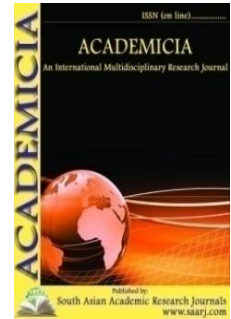
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FACTORS INFLUENCING UNDERPRICING OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR IPOs: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

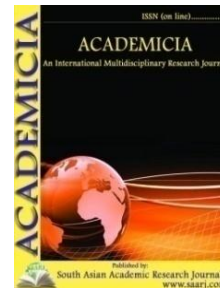
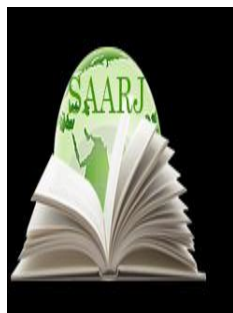
IPO has been one of the most popular routes chosen for raising funds by any growing company. It is a common experience that many IPOs are underpriced. This paper attempts to find out the factors which influence the underpricing decision. Earlier researchers had found that the influence of factors like ownership retention, size of the issue, age of the firm, Debt-equity ratio, NAV, EPS. An attempt is made to find out if Net-worth to Total Assets, Return on Net-worth, also would influence the degree of underpricing of IPOs in the Indian context. Further there are no studies relating to the underpricing of Manufacturing sector IPOs. Data relating to Indian IPOs from 2003 to 2017 have been studied with reference to the Manufacturing Sector. A general opinion is that older firms have established their reputation which has spread in to the market and the investors know about the risk levels of the firm much better than those of the newer firms. Further due to higher allotment, the shares in the public will come down and create a possible liquidity crunch. The positive influence is in sync with the conceptual interpretation proposed. Hence it is proposed to use the median values of the independent variables to conduct the “t” test.

KEYWORDS: *Underpricing, Debt-Equity Ratio, Diversify,*

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**ROLE OF DRDA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT:
A STUDY OF TWO MANDALS IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT, A.P**

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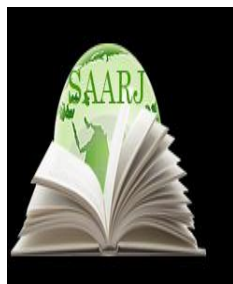
ABSTRACT

Agricultural production, due to its erratic nature leads to fluctuation .And this further leads to higher fluctuations in agricultural prices as well as agricultural incomes. In some cases, it is feasible to apply the tools that have been developed for monetary poverty measurement to non-monetary indicators of well-being. This increased purchasing power will demand for manufactured articles and, therefore, a big market for industries can be provided. In this way, rural development will also be in the interest of industrial development. The main objective is to enable the rural poor in the state, particularly the poorest of the poor, to improve their quality of life. Participation manifests itself in the actual involvement of an individual, directly or indirectly, in the formulation and implementation of a variety of programmes launched by the Government. Participation in this sense makes programme successful. In a large populated country like India the problem of poverty alleviation could not be resolved overnight but the steps taken up by the Government of India show some remarkable results. However, there is an urgent need to share the wealth of successful innovative initiatives in rural development that target the various dimension of poverty under different condition.

KEYWORDS: *Vulnerability, Nutrition, Consequences, Manufactured*

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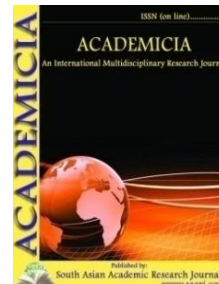


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THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUMAN LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Correct understanding of the truth affects the surrounding world from within and changes it in accordance with this understanding. Everything in the universe exists and develops according to laws of nature. Secrecy is a weapon criminal organizations use against spiritually undeveloped societies in order to manipulate them, to feed on them, and to take them over. Everything that exists and happens in nature is built from power and driven by power. Transformation of power into the elements of the other levels of nature happens spasmodically, from level to level. The lines of power of the magnetic field are the code of the law. The closer the magnet is to the paper, the stronger the magnetic field is felt on the surface of the paper. The laws of nature are nature's power in an encoded format. The laws consist of the power and the code. The power of the laws is a free, kinetic power of nature existing on the first level. The codes of the laws are the same power but in a transformed state, existing on the second level. One of the elements of the material world is a man. In the material world, a man exists as a material object in the form of the material body. The natural subconscious of a man is the common world of nature, the power of nature. The material world surrounding a man is his own materialized subconscious. The better a man internally connected with his business, the better he feels it and the more power there is in the feeling. A contemporary man either does not understand the thin meaning of the objects and events of the surrounding world at all, or he understands them one-sidedly, disharmoniously. The sign of the correct understanding of the essence of any object of life is that distressing emotions about that object naturally and spontaneously disappear. Uncivilized methods exploit the different influences that people exert on each other. People invent different methods of influence for dividing the world and obtaining material goods.

KEYWORDS: *Spontaneously, Contemporary, Simultaneously, Precisely*

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