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The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences, education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.
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ABSTRACT

This research is carried out to find out whether there is a relationship between leadership style and its impact on employees job related stress. Researcher considered Transformational leadership style & Transactional leadership style. This study was conducted at Jaffna District Secretariat office where 100 employees were selected through random sampling method out of two hundred. The data were collected from selected sample. Then these data were presented and analyzed by using statistical techniques (SPSS). These analysis was used to find out (a) Transformational leadership has negative impact on employees job related stress (b) Transactional leadership has positive impact on employees job related stress. Analysis showed negative correlation between transformational leadership & employees job related stress. The positive correlation between transactional leadership & employees job related stress. Further F test, ensured that there is a relationship between two variables. This result is true with 95%. Therefore, it was identified that job related stress of employees has negative impact on their transformational leadership style. That is job related stress; transformational leadership and transactional leadership lead to enhancement of employees’ job related stress. T test proved that there is negative relationship between transformational leadership and employees’ job related stress at 5% significant.

KEYWORDS: Transformational leadership style, Transactional leadership, Job related stress
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EMOTIONAL BURNOUT TEACHER

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, pedagogical issues of teaching sector were revealed with major feedbacks in order to make better developmental implementations as whole. Moreover, this article exposes the dimensions of burnout, factors for and prevention of burnout in teachers. Last but not the least, major outcomes and vital issues of the investigation were stated in order to make further investigation in the future. Spinoza under the spiritual strength understood the ability to say "no" when the whole world wants to hear "yes." The ability to find new meanings in the profession, to overestimate your role and discover new facets in it, to set new goals for yourself - these are all factors that overcome professional burnout. "Life by 10% consists of what you do in it, and 90% - from how you perceive it," "If you cannot change the situation, change your attitude towards it." Each person has a choice: to drop his hands, allow himself to "burn at work" or, conversely, make every effort to rule out the possibility of the syndrome. It is important to remember that our life and health.

KEYWORDS: Burnout, Teacher, Factor Syndrome, Prevent Stress, Indifference, A Provocation.

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INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO AT THE TIME OF INDEPENDENCE: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

India’s economy is traditionally agrarian. During the British period agriculture both agrarian and non-agrarian sectors were in a bad shape. The non-agriculture sector was not only small but also had a very unbalanced structure. Modern industrial enterprises had started taking root in India in the latter half of the 19th century. Some worthwhile progress in this direction could be made only after 1875. The partition of the country in 1947 was bound to, as it did, affect in a significant way the economy as well. This paper is an attempt to explore the industrial situation at the time of independence and also explain the impact of World War and Partition on industrial development of the country. For this study a descriptive-analytical research methodology is applied. The study reveals that at the time of independence industrial sector was in a pity situation. World Wars and Partition of the country worsened this situation. At that time apart from other problems Indian industries were facing the problem of finance. There was an urgent need of such type of financial institution which can provide finance to industries in easy terms and conditions, so IFCI, the first financial institution of the country was established in 1947 to meet the financial needs of industrial sector in the country.

KEYWORDS: Industrialization, World War, Partition, Agrarian, Independence, Scenario.

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8. Ibid. p. 39.


THE FREEDOM OF PERSON AS THE FACTOR OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

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ABSTRACT

This article has investigated the problem of social solidarity, studying the social-economical position, compassion of care and gayety of society’s life. Moreover, experience of international investigations of foreign scientists on the themes of freedom of person and solidarity was considered as a vital aspect of study. The way of highlighting outcomes and shortcoming make possibility of further development and diffusion in both practice and theory. After doing his task of the society, person must feel free himself and realize that social reality was done for him. As the result “inspired” person of oneself can be seen as solidarity: “Other’s direct reality “you” comes into “I”, “you” is present for me, I feel if, appears in me” leads to realization of definite social society in interpersonal communication. It means that obeying to “General” rules of essence is strictly defined and constraining leads to alienation with private corner. But in higher level, it is clear with uniting of all essence of macro world. Every member of the society consciously accepts all being lived in the social, and their freedom as one the main values. That is why mutually beneficial cooperation of different members of organism will be formed and by their activities, all members will be changed. He is “individuality which was opened in other individuality”. Person’s freedom based on principle of inter personal voluntary communication forms the ideality of living together.

KEYWORDS: Social solidarity, the liberty to personalities, society, culture, problems, moral estimation, mental development, public will.
REFERENCE


HYBRIDIZATION OF ABC FOR CONTINUOUS FUNCTION OPTIMIZATION- A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Swarm intelligence algorithms are meta heuristics that simulates the nature for solving optimization problems, Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm is one of the most recent nature inspired algorithms which used for problem optimization, numerous research efforts has been concentrated in this particular area. However, the Artificial Bee Colony performance of the local search process and the bee movement or the solution improvement equation still has some weaknesses. The Artificial Bee Colony is good in avoiding trapping at the local optimum but it spends its time searching around unpromising random selected solutions, in order to overcome these limitations as well as to broaden the scope and viability of nature inspired algorithms many variations of this algorithm are being presented and the results being very amazing. This paper presents an overview of some of the hybridized meta heuristics with Artificial Bee Colony algorithm for continuous function optimization; many benchmark functions have been used to show the validity of every approach.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Bee Colony (ABC), Hybridization, Particle Swarm Optimization, Quantum Evolutionary, Algorithm Simulated Annealling.
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ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL HEAD FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ENHANCEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to support and encourage Higher Educational institutions in pursuing the enhancement of quality at various levels in India. Enhancement may range from curriculum development and innovation with a recognizable impact on the student learning experience to explore the various ways in which quality enhancement can be part of a planned and systematic approach to quality. This report explores the way in which changes in quality assurance and quality enhancement are taking place across the higher education sector in India. The context for this exploration derives in part from the greater focus to be given to enhancement in the new process for Institutional Review. This analysis aims to emphasis the Institutional head to develop, maintain and utilize the infrastructure facilities, staff and curriculum for achieving quality assurance and enhancement in higher educational institution.

The Vision 2020 is to be a knowledge superpower. To achieve this vision, Institutional Head has to play a key role in higher educational Institution. To enable India to become knowledge superpower, education and knowledge resources have to reach out to a large number of people through various means in a seamless way. The present era can be called an era of 'academic globalization'. The present study focuses in particular on policies, official regulations, rights and responsibilities in the governance of higher education institutions. In general India-wide trend towards less prescriptive regulatory frameworks, a variety of national, regional models have been developed within the respective contexts of academic self-governance. Now we demand more and more external accountability, the influence of new demands on higher education, and the persistence of international trend. The aim of this paper is to provide an in-depth understanding of national normative frameworks and to position national and regional situations vis-à-vis trends across World.

KEYWORDS: Higher Education, Institutional head, Quality Education, Quality Assurance
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LENGTH OF HAIR OF ASTRAKHAN OF KARAKAL PAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT
This article is devoted to learn Length of the hair of the Astrakhan sheep, the coloration of the sur of Karakalpak breed type, depending on the colors. Major point of the study is reviewing and working out scientifically well-founded means and selection receptions of karakul sheep Karakalpak sur existing coloring; definition of the important selection signs peculiar to each colouring taking into account their economic and genetic selection importance. An establishment of effective variants of selection, animals on the colouring which realisation will allow to accelerate qualitative perfection and quantitative growth of specialised herds of sheep in Republic economy. In specialised scientific laboratories of Romania, Moldova productive features grey karakul and local sheep of karakul direction of efficiency were studied (Abdukhalil, 2016; Akimov&Dollery, 2009) It was positioned that expressiveness, contrast and balance colouring on the skin area were not identical. It was thus noticed that on these parameters astrakhan fur of the Karakalpak pedigree phylum differs from astrakhan fur of Bukhara and Surkhan-Darya pedigree phylums.

KEYWORDS: Length of hair, colouring, expressiveness, contrast, tawny phylum

REFERENCE


JOB STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND JOB PERFORMANCE:
A STUDY ON NURSES

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between job stress, social support and job performance of nurses at different types of hospitals (public, private and semi government) inside the Kathmandu Valley. A sample of N = 418 working nurses participated in this study. Data is collected by the means of a structured questionnaire for job stress, social support and job performance respectively. Five different major relationships between the job stress, social support and job performance are proposed. The findings support that there is a positive linear relationship between job stress and job performance. However, social support and job stress does not significantly relate. But received support and job performance is significantly related. Hierarchical regression analysis supported for the main effect of social support, but does not support for interaction effect. The findings also suggest the dimensions of the study variables in terms of ownership of the hospitals, types of the ward and demographic variables (designation of the nurses).

KEYWORDS: Job stress, Social Support, Job performance

REFERENCES


AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING TO INTERORGANISATIONAL KNOWLEDGE SHARING

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ABSTRACT

Lack of interorganisational knowledge sharing has been consistently found to be the most critical failure factor in supply chain management. This paper intends to study the factors affecting to interorganisational knowledge sharing behaviour. This study also aims to discover the relationship between factors and interorganisational knowledge sharing in order to create practical strategies for the establishment of effective interorganisational knowledge sharing practices. The hypotheses derived were tested by data collected with 40 organised retailers. Simple linear regression analysis was used to study the various relationships. Results indicate the existence of strong relationships between the variables. Theoretical contribution and practical implications are also discussed. An empirical study was conducted on organised retail industry of India. The Indian retail industry has experienced high growth over the last decade with a noticeable shift towards organised retailing formats. Suggestions and comments from the pilot study were evaluated, and those found to be valid were incorporated into the survey. Few questions were rephrased to make them easier to be understood.
KEYWORDS: Interorganisational knowledge sharing, Organised retail industry, Factor analysis, Simple linear regression analysis

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INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN VACATION TRAVELS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the advent of Social media and the influence of social media in vacation travels. Web 2.0 was the most profound technological development earlier in the 21st century that led to phenomenal growth of social media applications, enabled by the ever-growing smartphone user base across the world. The article reviews the definitions of social media and its growth in the last decade and outlines how vacation travels are influenced by social media in this era of connected society. While travel products and services are intangible, the criticality of information for travel planning is very vital and thus eWOM enabled by the user generated content is playing an influential role in the travel decision making process. The article further outlines few key research findings from the extant literature which supports the influential role played by social media in the travel decision making process.

KEYWORDS: Social Media, Web 2.0, Vacation Travels, eWord of Mouth (eWOM), User Generated Content (UGC)
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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This article describes scientific and methodological development of biological protection system of agricultural resources while considering the system of biological protection of plants in agriculture, protection, management structure and cost-effectiveness of plant protection and agrochemical center organizational structure of plant protection. In addition, economic efficiency of agriculture biological methods of pest protection, with the indicators to determine the effectiveness of the system are investigated. Outcomes and shortcomings of the issue were stated in order to make possible analyzes further. This was the reason for the fact that this problem was urgent in the context of modernization of the economy and the fact that in Uzbekistan there has not been a separate scientific study from this economic point of view. To do this, the development of ways to increase the economic potential of biofuels is a scientifically-practical reflection of the dissertation. The object of the research was selected by the Center for Plant Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Tashkent Province and its sub-divisions and farms, as well as other market entities.

KEYWORDS: Economic efficiency, Product, Food, Farm management system bioloborotoryabi of a brikain come biomah sulot, Biousul, Dressing, Administrativestaff, Executive, Hardware, And consulting services.
REFERENCE


PROBABLE IMPACT OF JOINING OF THE CENTRAL ASIA COUNTRIES TO “EURASIA” CUSTOM UNION ON THEIR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In Central Asia region (CA), achieved successes in economic development and having problems are different that are results of the chose economic models of development. Problems of social – economic development of the Central Asia countries condition finding new directions of economic development for better modeling of social - economic development. Necessity of adaptation economic development priorities conditioned besides of by complicating geopolitical situation in CIS due Ukraine crisis and more severe economic cooperation rules elaborated by Russian government. In this situation, new challenges of economic development and market economy reforming, achieving balanced equilibrium of structural production transformations with political priorities define adequate dynamics of the economic model of CA countries. On the front side putting priorities of saving current level of living standards and its improvement, finding own place in the system regional labor dividing and finally having possibility for equal foreign economic cooperation with other countries of the world. In this situation, joining to custom union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan considering as an alternative way of overcoming difficulties of structural reforms of national economies and new possibility for stimulating integrating processes on the territory former Soviet Union. On the front side putting priorities of saving current level of living standards and its improvement, finding own place in the system regional labor dividing and finally having possibility for equal foreign economic cooperation with other countries of the world.

KEYWORDS: Custom Union, Trade Partners, Economic Development Models, Labor Migration, Remittance, Economic Integration.
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