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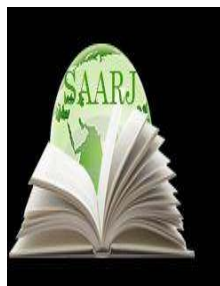
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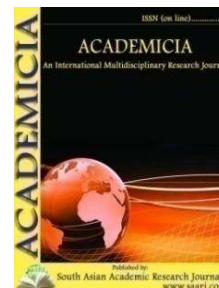
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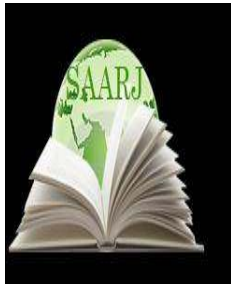
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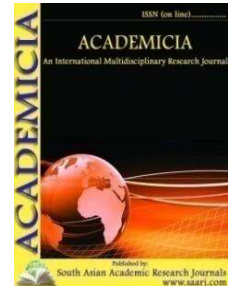
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FINANCE OF FDI RECEIVING COMPANIES IN TAMIL NADU

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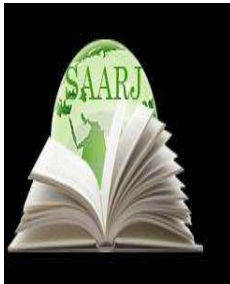
ABSTRACT

The financial performance of 85 FDI Receiving companies in Tamil Nadu during the period from 2006 to 2016 presented in this study is based on the companies' wise primary data and the audited annual accounts (Ministry of Corporate Affairs) closed during from 2006 to 2016. The select 85 companies consist of 171 FDI Receiving companies. The select companies are classified into major countries and major industries. A company is classified into a country depending upon the country of origin of the largest FDI shareholding in the company. The units of company are determined on the basis of the industry from which the company has reported more than 70 per cent earning of its total income. Further, the performance of these select 85 FDI Receiving companies analysed in this study.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Direct Investment, Manufacturing and Service Sectors, Finance*

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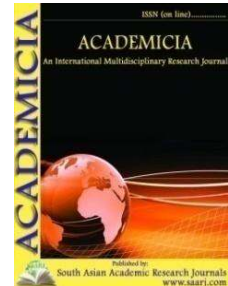
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URBANIZATION AND HOUSING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: STUDY OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is a heavily populated country of the world. This developing country bearing 163 million people in her territory. Population density of Bangladesh is 1125 people per kilometer. Bangladesh bearing the identity of 8th populous country of the world. Most of the industry and educational institution are situated in the urban area. Migration rate of urban area is comparatively high in Bangladesh. The urban population in Bangladesh raised at nearly 57.3 million people. The Bangladeshi urban people face miserable housing problems because of rapid urbanization and industrialization. The overall environment of urban housing is underprivileged. The vital reason of urban migration is compelled by for better education, better life, rural poverty and natural disasters. The massive urban people lives in informal housing where all facilities are not adequate. We must reinforcement housing policies for better livelihood and solving large scale housing problems in Bangladesh. This research addresses to find the solutions concluded the demonstration of data based analysis of Bangladesh (Chittagong City) surveyed by individual conversations. This study attempts to articulate recommendations for improving housing problems in several group of people in the urban city area of Bangladesh.

KEYWORDS: *Housing, Housing Policy, Socio Economic Factors, Urbanization, Urban Population, Urban Migration.*

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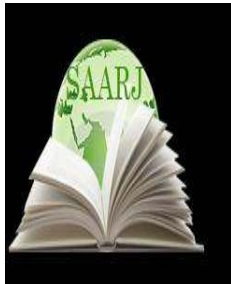
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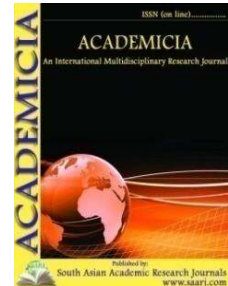
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THE ROLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN TEAM BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORGANISATION.

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ABSTRACT

Team building is one of the most widely used group-development activities in organizations. Team building has been scientifically shown to positively affect team effectiveness.^[10] Goal setting and role clarification were shown to have impact on cognitive, affective, process and performance outcomes. Most teams go through several stages of development as part of their natural path of growth. At the initial stages of development, unclear objectives may create confusion, low morale, poor listening and a general lack of commitment. This emphasizes improving team members' understanding of their own and others' respective roles and duties. This is intended to reduce ambiguity and foster understanding of the importance of structure by activities aimed at defining and adjusting roles. We also help motivate the team members and build stronger working relationships between all individuals. This speeds up the normal development of the team, helps set it on the best course and brings it quickly to a stage of agreement, progress and clarity.

KEYWORDS: *Team Building, Group-Development, Cognitive, Affective, Ambiguity*

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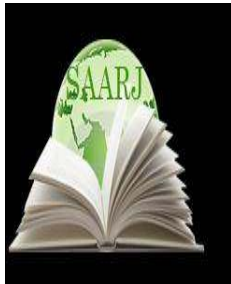
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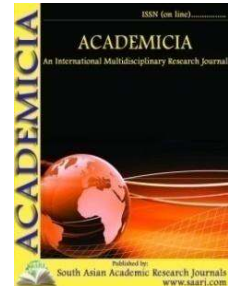
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BANGLADESH'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT:

Balance of payment plays the most important role in a country's economy. As a developing country our performances are not satisfactory. The objective of this analysis is to develop some idea about the balance of payments of Bangladesh. Trade liberalization could lead to faster import growth than export growth and hence the supply side benefits may be offset by the unsustainable balance of payment position. This study uses 36 year observation of GDP, import, export and exchange rate of Bangladesh to estimate their effect on trade balance. Our conclusion is that Bangladesh should relax restrictions on imports more slowly than barriers to exports.

KEYWORDS: *Trade Balance, Export, Import, Terms Of Trade, GDP, Exchange Rates.*

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