

YEAR: 2020

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BOOK NO- 01

Textile Science and Clothing Technology


Eve Man Hin Chan
Angappa Gunasekaran *Editors*

Belt and Road Initiative – Collaboration for Success

 Springer

Eve Man Hin Chan · Angappa Gunasekaran
Editors

Belt and Road Initiative – Collaboration for Success

 Springer

garimanmathur@gmail.com

Editors

Eve Man Hin Chan
Department of Design
Faculty of Design and Environment
Technological and Higher Education
Institute of Hong Kong
Hong Kong, China

Angappa Gunasekaran
School of Business & Public Administration
California State University
Bakersfield, CA, USA

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The Belt and Road Initiative: An Entrepreneurial Perspective

[Garima Mathur](#)  & [Navita Nathani](#)

Chapter | [First Online: 03 January 2020](#)

752 Accesses

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BOOK NO 02

EDITED BY
RAHUL PRATAP SINGH KAURAV,
DOGAN GURSOY AND NIMIT CHOWDHARY

AN SPSS GUIDE FOR TOURISM, HOSPITALITY AND EVENTS RESEARCHERS



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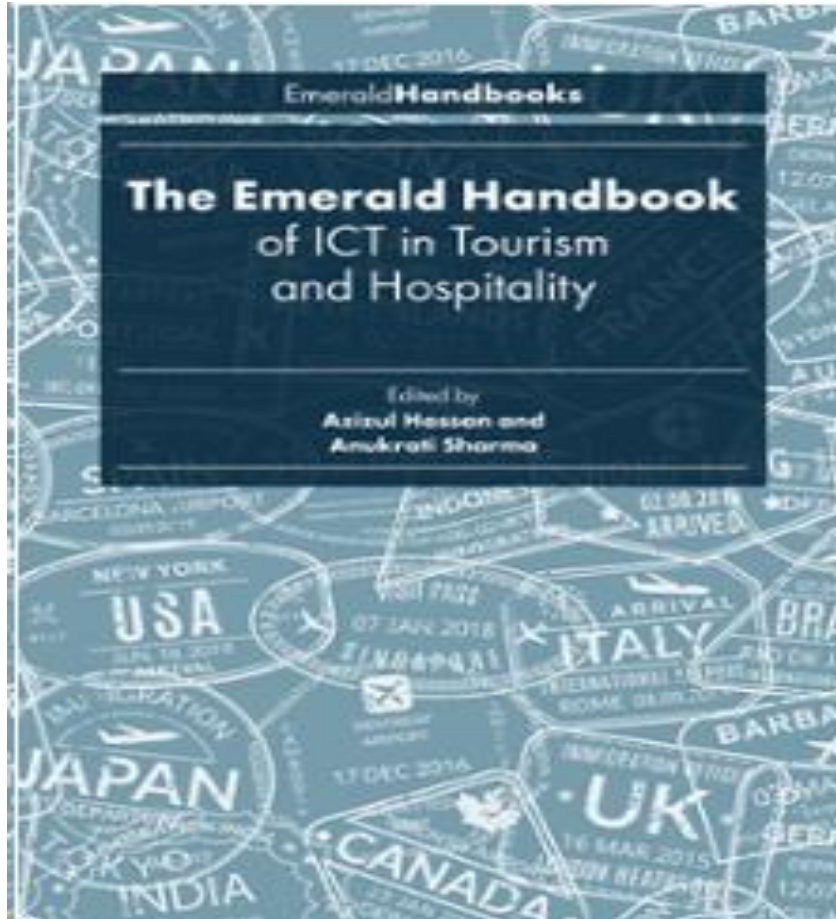
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Technology-Driven Tourism and Hospitality Industry as a Tool for Economic Development: A Bibliometric Analysis

Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, Raturaj Baber, Sneha Rajput
The Emerald Handbook of ICT in Tourism and Hospitality

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Publication date: 30 November 2020 [Permissions](#)

Abstract

The intervention of information communication technology and technological advancements are rapidly growing and providing means of improvisations to every industry. The technological advancements have offered multifold opportunities to the businesses and other stakeholders for developing it multidimensionality. This chapter has explored the aspects of the possible economic developments because of technological developments of the industry. Overall, 167 papers have been found and analysed. Probably, this is the first paper of its type, which has investigated the relationship between technology, tourism, and economic development using the bibliometric analysis. This chapter also identifies the five important clusters of keywords for future researchers on this theme of research.

BOOK No -4



Integrating
Indian Management Philosophy
with Modern Management
for Human Excellence

Chief Editor

DR. S.S. BHAKAR

Director

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior

DR. RICHA BANERJEE

Sr. Assistant Professor

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior

DR. GARIMA MATHUR

Associate Professor

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior



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IDENTIFICATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROCRASTINATION AND STRESS

Dr. Garima Mathur

(Associate Professor at prestige institute of Management, Gwalior)

E-mail:garima.mathur@prestigegwl.org

Garima Arora

(Student at prestige institute of Management)

E-mail:garimaarora534@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research paper was an attempt to assess the identification of the relationship between Procrastination and Stress on Student behavior. The research was done on 203 students of different courses which are available and Standardized Questionnaires based on a Likert scale were used for the study. In this study Factor Analysis had been used to study the different factors that are obtained from the itemized scale and Regression Analysis was applied in order to measure the Causal relationship between the variables and finally the study revealed that there is a positive and significant impact of procrastination and stress on student code of conduct.

Keywords: Procrastination, Stress and student code of conduct.

INTRODUCTION

"Amateurs sit and wait for inspiration, the rest of us just get up and go to work: Stephen King"

"We are so sacred of being judged that we look for every excuse to procrastinate: Erica Jong"

"Procrastination is the art of keeping up with yesterday: Don Marquis"

Procrastination is the state of extremely predominant and spiteful form of self - regret failure or it is a type of tendency to postpone an activity which is at the hand of individual and probably cancels at last possible minute. It is the rescheduling of actions or tasks to a later period or even to undecided span of time. It is the avoidance of the task without any appropriate reason of a proposed or scheduled until later. It is a usual behavior which is showed by the individuals in the everyday behaviors. Even though it has been growing for decades and is considered a serious problem today, it wasn't regarded as a serious psychological problem and thus ignored by psychologists for much of history (Brown RT, 1991).

THE EFFECT OF HUMAN RESOURCE PRACTICES ON JOB QUALITY

Dr. Gaurav Jaiswal

Assistant Professor,

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, MP, India

Dr. Ravindra Pathak

Assistant Professor,

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, MP, India

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research paper is to examine the relationship between human resource practices and job quality. In the past research, there were studies on the constructs of human resource practices and job quality, however little attentions have been focused on the relationship between these two and its importance. This paper also contributes to bridge the gap in current literature. Furthermore, the understanding in developing the association between human resource practices and job quality outcomes could be helpful to the management in the development of HR practices as to ensure high achievements of employees' performance. The study has been conducted on 150 employees in manufacturing sector with the help of a questionnaire. Result showed the association between the variables and effect of independent variable on dependent variable.

Keywords: Human Resource practices; Job quality and employees Performance.

INTRODUCTION

Human Resource practices considered as a function to manage all the human capital within the organization by ensuring the productivity and directed them towards the organizational objectives. It is a function which starts before the joining of an employee, look after him/her during the retention in the organization and will continue even after leaving the organization. HR practices is wide function and applicable to all parts of organization.

Schuler and Jackson (1987) defined HRM practices as a "system that attracts, develops, motivates, and retains employees to ensure the effective implementation and the survival of the organization and its members. Besides, Human resource practice is explained as asset of policies and practices which are internally linked designed and implemented in a way that an organization's human resource should contribute to the achievement of its business objectives".

JOB STRESS: A STUDY OF COLLEGES PROFESSORS IN GWALIOR DIVISION

Dr. Kishan Singh Rathore

Assistant Professor

Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior,

ABSTRACT

Now days Teaching job is getting more ambitious profession and it is becoming most viable and significant profession around world. There are hard times to be a professor. The existing nature of the job, that encompasses diverse activities in addition to teaching makes teaching inherently challenging. Professors face new hurdles and opportunities from increasingly diverse student environment. The requirement of developing abilities, knowledge and skills to perform new tasks further complicates the teaching job. That is why too much expectations from professors creating accountable to them. Taken up, the conditions and characteristics of teaching presently creating stressful conditions for them even have positive or deleterious issues for them and for their dealing with students. The objective of this paper is to analysis psychological stress arising in the workplace during job, focusing especially on organizational sources and aftermaths of stress. The researcher used regression, Chi-square analysis, Correlation and ANOVA using SPSS to get outcome and try to delivered result to avoid stress arising job.

Keywords: Organizational Stressors, Individual Stressors, Role Clarity, Role Conflict.

INTRODUCTION

In 1936, Hans Selye was the first to present the idea of stress in to the life science. He defined stress as "the pressure, strain and force, exerted upon a material object or person who resist these forces and attempt to defend its original state." Stress is universal in the society. Stress is an unavoidable result of present day living. With the development of enterprises, weight in the urban territories, quantitative development in populace and different issues in everyday life are a portion of the explanations behind increment in stress. Stress is a state of strain that has an immediate bearing on feelings, manner of thinking and physical states of a man. Steers (1981) demonstrate that, "Word related pressure has turned into a vital point for investigation of hierarchical conduct for a few reasons."

1. Stress has destructive mental and physiological consequences for representatives (employee),
2. Stress is a noteworthy reason for representative turnover and absenteeism,
3. Stress experienced by one worker can influence the security of different representatives (employees),
4. By controlling useless pressure, individual and association can be overseen stress more successfully.

IMPACT OF COST OF HUMAN RESOURCES ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY ON TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE COMPANIES IN INDIA

Dr. Nandan Velankar

Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior

Ms. Surbhi Pahuja

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior

ABSTRACT

The Human Resource of any organization play a major role in the success as well as profitability of the organization and when it comes to the telecommunication sector it becomes even more important due to the personalized nature of work as well as due to the wide applicability of the telecommunication because it is a pervasive concept. The American Accounting Association Committee on Human Resource Accounting (1973) defined Human Resource Accounting as "the process of identifying and measuring data about human resource and communicating this information to interested parties". The key indicator of the revenue generation of any organization is the performance of the employees of that organization. This study will be an attempt to analyze the relationship between the capital expenditure, revenue expenditure and profit before tax, and to check the impact of capital expenditure and revenue expenditure on profit index from year 2007 to 2016. The variables to be employed in the study include; salary, commission, allowances, bonus, training, development, retention, acquisition.

Keywords : Human Capital, PBT, Human Resource Accounting, Telecommunication Service , India.

INTRODUCTION

Human resource is the most vital part of any organization; it is the melting engine between financial and all other physical resource toward the achievement of organizational objectives and goals. The impact of the wrong classification on the organization profit annually is unimaginable, as analyst and investor who rely on the report tend to under value the organization, managers may be judged as non performance, the report generated using the conventional accounting will show a distorted net income.

INTERNAL MARKETING AND MODERATING ROLE OF EMPLOYEES: STUDY OF TOUR OPERATORS & TRAVEL AGENCIES

Dr. Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav
Dr. Raturaj Baber
Assistant Professor,
Prestige Institute of Management Gwalior

ABSTRACT

Internal marketing is deemed important by various scholars over the period. This piece of research examines the moderating role of demographic characteristics employee's role on internal marketing. For the desired purpose, the data was collected using standardized questionnaire. The sample size for the research was 150 and was collected from employees of tour and travel agencies. Independent sample t-test and One Way- ANOVA was applied to test the difference in opinion of employees on the basis of their characteristics, six hypotheses were proposed and only one had significant effect on internal marketing practices. The regression was applied to examine impact of internal marketing practices on employee satisfaction and it was found that internal marketing practices significantly predicted employee satisfaction in tour and travel agencies. Finally, the limitations and conclusion of the result was presented.

Keywords: Internal Marketing, Employees, Hr Policies, Travel Agencies

INTRODUCTION

The central theme of this research is Internal Marketing and Moderating Role of employee attributes for Tour Operators and Travel Agencies, by theoretical and empirical research. Research is based on several aspects of internal marketing practices in the real world. Researcher planned to examine differences in selection attributes across demographics.

Conceptual Framework

In this study, the researchers have examined the role of the employee in internal marketing.

Internal Marketing: Internal marketing is the process of inspiring and empowering the employees of a company to work as a squad for the overall comfort of the customers and thereby the company itself. This is the core of the success of a company. A harmonised effort within the company is the highest

REASONS FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO M.P. REGION

Dr. Sonal Saxena

Asst. Prof., Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior (MP)
sonal.saxena03@gmail.com

Ms. Shivangi Tomar

Student, PIMG

ABSTRACT

Women entrepreneurship is an important aspect of the society. The growth of an economy is possible only if there is an all round development in the society. The women have been considered as the weak links of the society in the past, but with the recent years the social and economic status of the women is improving in the society as a result of which the women entrepreneurs are coming up and helping in the economic development of the society. In the recent years the women entrepreneurs are increasing but the reasons behind women entering into entrepreneurship is different for different women entrepreneurs. The study tries to find out various reasons due to which the women's are getting self employed. For this a one sample T-test has been applied on a data of 361 women entrepreneurs to find out the most prominent reason for women entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women entrepreneurs, Economic development, Society.

INTRODUCTION

An Entrepreneur can be defined as any person who organizes and manages an enterprise, especially a business, with considerable risks and initiatives. An entrepreneur may also be defined as any enterprising individual or person who builds capital/money through risk and/or innovations and initiatives. The term entrepreneur was originally taken from a French word and was first defined by economist 'Richard Cantillon', an Irish-French economist. The term entrepreneur has been derived from a French word "entreprendre" which means, "to undertake certain activity".

Entrepreneurship is an act of being an entrepreneur or "a person who undertakes innovations, arranges finance and starts a business in order to achieve profit by transforming innovations into economic goods. An entrepreneur may start a new organization or may be involved in revitalizing or improving mature organizations in a view of future opportunities. The most common form of entrepreneurship is

FACTOR AFFECTING PERCEPTION OF RURAL PARENTS TOWARDS EDUCATION OF GIRL CHILD: A STUDY OF GWALIOR DISTRICT

Dr. Tarika Sikarwar

Professor, Prestige Institute of Management Gwalior

Dr. Monika Gupta

Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management Gwalior

Navin Kumar and Mansi Agrawal

Students, BBA, Prestige Institute of Management Gwalior

ABSTRACT

The present study has been done with an objective of finding out the Factor Affecting Perception of Rural Parents towards Education of Girl Child in Gwalior region. The study has been divided into four parts which includes introduction and its subparts were Conceptual Framework, Review of Literature, Rationale and Objectives. Research Methodology talks about the type of study, Sample Design, Tools used for data collection (questionnaire) and Tools used for data analysis. The study resulted in three factors which affects perception of rural parents in Gwalior.

Keywords: Perception, rural, girl education etc.

INTRODUCTION

Perception (from the Latin perception, percipio) is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment. All perception involves signals in the nervous, which in turn result from physical stimulation of the sense organs. For example, vision involves light striking the retinas of the eyes, smell is mediated by odor molecules and hearing involves pressure waves. Perception is not the passive receipt of these signals, but can be shaped by learning, memory, and expectation. Perception involves these "top-down" effects as well as the "bottom-up" process of processing sensory input. The "bottom-up" processing is basically low-level information that's used to build up higher-level information (e.g., shapes for object recognition). The "top-down" processing refers to a person's concept and expectations (knowledge) that influence

NO ACCESS

Modelling credit risk management and bank's profitability

Monika Gupta and Tarika Singh Sikarwar

Published Online: September 7, 2020 · pp 170-183 · <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJEBANK.2020.109663>

PDF

Tools

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Abstract

The research work is done to understand the effect of 'capital adequacy', 'leverage' and 'debt-equity ratio' on the 'profitability' of Indian banks. Ten years' data was taken for the study of the top ten banks of India. Multiple regression analysis is used to check the causal relation. The results are contrary to what theory says. Further time series analysis has been used to confirm

Figures References Related Details



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History

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

Exploring the factors affecting digital financial inclusion for socio-economic empowerment

Pooja Jain, Dr. Gaurav Agrawal, Dr. Sneha Rajput, Prof. Shiv Kumar Singh

PDF

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the factors affecting digital financial inclusion for socio-economic empowerment. Self-administered quantitative questionnaires were distributed in rural and semi-urban areas of two districts like Gwalior and Morena. To fulfill the objectives exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used. The findings revealed that availability, usage, accessibility and

How to Cite
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Advanced and Emergent Equity Market Behaviour

Tarika Singh Sikarwar, Payal Malani (Holani)



Abstract: The drive of this work is to observe the bidirectional association in a section of advanced and emergent equity market places at diverse points of time. For the study purpose top ten Advanced and emergent markets are taken into consideration. Daily closing prices of these markets' representative index were taken over a period of twenty-three years. Granger Causality Test was applied after checking the assumption of causality. An existence of bidirectional relational was established for nations. VAR test was also applied further to estimate the causality in the short term.

Keywords: Granger Causality, Development, Emergent Markets, Stock Market Behaviour, Vector Auto-Regression.

I. INTRODUCTION

The return dynamics of Advanced and Emergent nations have always been area to explore (Maharaj, Galagedera, and Dark (2011)). The stock market world over is increasingly getting interrelated (Fayyad and Daly, 2010). Apart from Advanced nation's markets, there is an increasing attraction for investment in emergent markets as well (Hartmann and Khambata (1993)). Both Advanced and Emergent markets have differences in aspects like volatility, risk/return, level of integration/ correlation, etc. (Bekaert & Harvey (1997)). The integration of Advanced and Emergent markets and implications for investment as well as risk (Tudor and Popescu-Dutaa" a, 2012). Portfolio diversification and risk reduction can be planned for getting the maximum benefit out of an investment. It can

To add further, similar kinds of studies have been done for stock exchanges of Egypt (Zakaria and Winker (2012), Ahmed and Aal (2011)); for Middle East nations (Floros, 2008); for Nepal (Bahadur 2008). Conditional Variance and GARCH based estimation techniques have been used majorly in this researches. Yet, numerous investigators like Konstantinos (2000) argued that unpredictability in ESMs has dropped as they unwrapped up to foreign investors like Richards (1996), Kim and Singal (1993), Bekaert (1995), Claessens, Dooley, and Warner (1995), Choudhry (1996). The present study did a contrast between Advanced and Emergent Equity Market' returns of selected economies for volatility and causality. The research work begins initially with the development of concepts of Advanced market, volatility, various theories explaining the volatility of stock market, Emergent Markets, etc. Further an extensive review is done for these variables of the study. Through existing literature review, objectives are set and research methodology is Advanced. The results are discussed in next section after applying different statistical tools. Finally, a conclusion and references are given.

II. ADVANCED & EMERGENT MARKET

A country can be called Advanced based on the economic progress of its economy and capital market. An advanced country has a high income, is more open to foreign ownership, capital movement is easy and market institutions are efficient. Cornwell (1987) has defined emergent markets

“Financial Sector Development and Pecuniary Growth: Evidence from India and the Republic of Korea”

Abhay Singh Chauhan, Tarika Singh Sikarwar

Abstract: Pecuniary growth is the basic indicator by which a nation is always acknowledged, we can identify the pecuniary growth by measuring the GDP of the country. A nation is generally regarded as more developed if its growth is more. Simultaneously, overall pecuniary development of any nation takes place. A profusion of works indicates the existence of causation between growth of economy and “financial sector development”. Further an endeavor has been made for exploring the causation amongst financial sector enhancement and development of economy with special reference to India and Republic of Korea. Causality test was employed with the help of VAR. Further in the work it has been found that deepening of financial sector shows unidirectional relationship, financial sector efficiency leads to no causality and financial sector stability shows partial causal relationship with “Pecuniary Growth” in Indian context. While on the other hand, in case of republic of Korea almost no causality was found in financial sector deepening, bidirectional and unidirectional causality in case of financial sector efficiency and partial causality was found in financial efficiency with “Pecuniary Growth”. Thus, vigorous results were evaluated and examined which supported the literature.

Keywords: “financial sector development”, “Pecuniary Growth”, Vector Auto-Regressive Model.

Growth of the financial segment and development of economy have been longed searched are researched for varied reasons for finding suitable combinations that can suggest for the pecuniary viability and overall development in real terms. The “Financial Development” is a complex term as no particular and accurate definition is available to define the term. The “Financial Development”’s have been explained in many ways by a number of researchers. Broadly speaking “Financial Development” can be categorized into four major terms namely “financial deepening”, “financial stability”, “financial accessibility” and “financial efficiency”. The issue of financial depth has been attracting attention of researchers to establish a consensus and direction, Ogbuagu & Ewubare, 2017 States the long-run influence of deepening of financial sector on fluctuations in exchange rates and growth of economy. Carbo-Valverde & Sanchez, 2013 cited that the linkage between financial sector enhancement and progress of economy works during periods of financial instability.

II. ASSESSMENT OF LITERATURE

Financial sector development, pecuniary growth and causation

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Book

Analysis of Petrol and Diesel Prices on Domestic Automobile Sales in India



In current economic scenario especially in the automobile sector, the sales of passenger vehicle i.e. commercial vehicle, two wheelers and three wheelers dropped drastically in the month of the August 2019, which shocked the Indian economy in all round. In this paper, undersigned examined the impact of petrol and diesel prices on the sale of

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Managing 'Knowledge' in India: A Higher Education Perspective

Shikha Aggarwal*, Ajay K. Mandil** and Richa Banerjee***

ABSTRACT

Knowledge management (KM) is a modern discipline that, in a few decades, has made its mark, appraised its significance and managed to get noticed by industry experts, practitioners, researchers and policy makers. In this context, this paper (i) maps critical success factors that drive the success of knowledge management process and practice in higher education institutions and similar communities of practice, (ii) combines existing research and sums up the findings of different studies on knowledge management in higher education, with major emphasis on Indian context, and (iii) suggest future research directions. In order to realize the above objectives, an intensive review of literature of published research on knowledge management in higher education institutions was performed. The key findings show that CSFs for successful implementation of knowledge management can be broadly categorized into four dimensions namely technological, human or personnel factors, senior management factors and organizational factors. These dimensions further have some more quantifiable elements. Further empirical research on these factors, in combination, must be done in the perspective of higher education system in India.

Keywords: Knowledge management; Critical success factor (CSF); Indian higher education institutions (HEIs); Universities; Tacit knowledge.

Establishing Relationship between Antecedents of Impulse Buying

Sneha Rajput,

Ph. D., Assistant Professor,
Prestige Institute of Management,
Gwalior, India.

S. S. Bhakar,

Ph.D., Director,
Prestige Institute of Management,
Gwalior, India.

Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav,

Ph.D., Assistant Professor,
Prestige Institute of Management,
Gwalior, India.

Abstract

Purpose: Retailing is nowadays buzzword and a must requirement for each economy. The primary purpose of this study was to establish a relationship between impulse buying, store atmosphere, product assortment, individual personality trait, and recreational shopping tendencies.

Design/Method/Approach: The study investigates the relationship between the antecedents of impulse buying. A causal study with data from 540 respondents using a non-probability purposive sampling technique was collected from multiple cities of India, using self-design questionnaire after rigorous review testing them with reliability, validity, exploratory, and CFA& SEM to fulfill the objectives of this research.

Findings: The result shows that the store atmosphere and recreational shopping tendencies significantly and positively influence the impulse buying. Product assortment and individual personality traits did not show any effect on impulse buying.

Implications For Managers: A motivating and positive store atmosphere with certain recreational activities boost the shopping appetite of buyers significantly. Safety and security offered by the organizers are one of the important factors affecting buyer behavior. The overall ambiance should disclose the optimism so that

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS TOWARDS E-LEARNING

Brahmmanand Sharma

Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, India

Dr. Shilpa Sankpal

Assistant Professor, Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Indore, India

Dr. Chanda Gulati

Assistant Professor, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, India

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to identify the factors which are affecting the perception of students towards E-learning. The exploratory phase of research was focused primarily on identifying the underlying factors which are affecting the perception of students towards e-learning. For this research work non probability sampling technique was used on 160 respondents via survey methods. The results indicated that student's perception is significantly influenced by four major factors. These factors are E-learner Competency, External Influence, System Interactivity and Social Influence.

Key words: Perception, E-Learning, Education, Social Influence, Students

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The Effect of Financial Literacy and Attitude on Financial Management Behaviour and Satisfaction

Prateek Pathak¹, Dr. Navita Nathani²

¹Research Scholar of Jiwaji University

²Professor and Head, Management dept. Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior

Abstract - Finance aspect is one of the most important things in a family in order to develop their life every day. However, the heads of family, husband and wife should be able to manage the stability and development of family's financial with a purpose to acquire financial satisfaction. Inspired by the developed previous research, this research examined the effect of financial literacy and financial attitudes on financial management behaviour and financial satisfaction of married individuals in Kelurahan Sepanjang Jaya, Bekasi. Financial literacy, financial attitudes were examined as independent variable. Financial management behaviour became the mediator variable, as independent but also dependent variable. Financial satisfaction will be examined as dependent variable. The sample was 200 respondents married individuals, chosen by using non-probability sampling. Twostep Multiple Regression Analysis is used to test the hypotheses. The result shows financial attitude was the most influencing variable toward financial management behaviour; also, financial management behaviour was the most influencing variable toward financial satisfaction. Researcher recommends that giving more attention to financial attitude and financial management behaviour is important to achieve financial satisfaction. Therefore, this research result contributes to increase married individuals' awareness that financial satisfaction can be achieved by having good financial

fail to demonstrate a strong grasp of financial principles in order to understand and negotiate the financial landscape, manage financial risks effectively, and avoid financial pitfalls. Nations globally, from Korea to Australia to Germany, are faced with populations that do not understand financial basics.



SIGNIFICANCE IN INDIA IN INDIA

Financial Literacy has still not become a priority like other developed nations. Lack of basic financial knowledge results in poor investments and financial decisions, that's why most people invest in short-term plans and physical assets to accomplish their personal goals which give lesser benefits and does not help in the economic development of the country. According to a global survey, about a staggering 76% of Indian



Factors of Entrepreneurial Readiness in Society

Navita Nathani, Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav, Ravindra Pathak
Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, India
rsinghkaurav@gmail.com

Abstract

In the last decade, the Indian economy grew very rapidly but still was unable to generate more employment opportunities. The no-cost solution to this problem is entrepreneurship, which attracted the many researchers to investigate entrepreneurial aspects. On the same track, this paper has identified four factors named as – regulative, cognitive, normative, and conducive – which are considered responsible for social readiness of entrepreneurship.

