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SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Dr. Halima Sadia Rizvi¹,

ABSTRACT

Human resource development requires the provision of basic necessities of life for the existence and survival at grass root levels. Sustainable human resource development can be attained and sustained only when the people at large have access to opportunity, information, communication, knowledge decision making, empowerment and implementation. All these levels create a smooth road towards economic development.

India a nation with largest manpower (next only to China) resource needs to handle this fragile resource for

developing linkages between Human Resource, Economic Development and Sustainable Economic and Human Resource Development.

The paper attempts to examine these aspects and related issues in the context of human resource development as a goal through the process of Decentralized Governance.

Key words: *sustainable human resource development, decentralized governance, economic development of India*

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A TAXONOMY OF CORRUPTION

Thomas M. Fitzpatrick¹

Abstract. This article is devoted to providing a working definition of corruption and an explanation as to the importance and the effects of corruption. Included is a review of economic implications as well as an assessment of corruption as positive, negative, or neutral in its effects on the social, political, and economic environment of a nation.

Key words: *corruption, culture, governance, taxonomy.*

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TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES (SMI) IN NIGERIA: EVIDENCE FROM NATION-WIDE SAMPLE SURVEY

Essien Abel ESSIEN¹
Yakub Aminu BELLO²

Abstract

Development economists over the years have solicited the use of small and medium industries (SMI) to accelerate the pace of industrialization and economic growth, particularly in developing economies. In recognition of this, entrepreneurship education and the promotion of entrepreneur spirit have received significant attention in Nigeria. This is evident through the deep involvement of government and Non-Governmental Organizations in recent times in the promotion and financing of SMI. In spite of all these efforts, the contribution of the SMI sector to economic growth has been miniscule, while the productivity of the sector has also not been commensurate with the incentives packages. This is essentially because the sector lacks knowledge of modern management techniques and technological capabilities. As postulated in the endogenous growth theory, factor accumulation is not enough to engender growth. Efficiency is a key driver of growth as it enables entrepreneurs to derive more output from a given input. This study lays emphasizes on the role of technological capabilities as an important catalyst for the development of SMI and technical efficiency as a major driver of capabilities. An assessment of technical efficiency in this way is necessary because, how technical efficiency contributes to enterprise productivity is a prerequisite to assessing the need for any kind of support for its development. The study utilizes quantitative information gathered from field survey to compute productivity and efficiency indicators. The study also identifies lingering constraints to SMI development. Overall, the findings from this research draw attention to the need for the development of local technology to support and stimulate indigenous entrepreneurship of SMI.

Key Words: *Agrarian Economy, Factor Productivity, Technological Capabilities, Technical Efficiency, Endogenous Growth, Learning Mechanism*

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**SPHERE OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING DESTINATION OF A SMALL TOWN IN
THE
CZECH REPUBLIC
(with case study)**

RNDr. Šárka Brychtová¹

Abstract: A number of actually small towns refer to promotion of tourism as one of the main priorities of their development programmes. After the Czech Republic became a member of the European Union, the position of tourism in development of regions has strengthened considerably, together with desirable progress in preservation and use of cultural heritage and improvement in local budgets. The article deals with a particular case of reconstructed Jewish objects in a small town and problems concerning possibilities of their future and appropriate use.

Key words: *Small town, micro-region, settlement system, destination management, region, Jewish monuments, Jewish cultural heritage, tourism, thematic tourism, experience tourism, use of monuments of a religious character.*

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A UNIVERSITY'S ORGANIZATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. STANDARDS, STRATEGIES, AND DEBOUCHES

Mihaela Prejmerean¹
Simona Vasilache²

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to discuss some possibilities of diagnosing a university's organizational intelligence and to advance some ways of measuring it. The main steps pursued are defining and describing the organizational particularities of universities, which act as barriers in organizational intelligence strategies implementation, applying the organizational intelligence standards to universities, and examining the features of the intelligence markets. In what respect is the paradigm of the traditional university damaged, and finally eliminated, by the social stimuli which claim for a different type of the intelligence and which are the beneficiaries of the new model of university, as an organization in-between – preserving its idiosyncratic position, but engaging in mutually profitable alliances, is an issue also addressed to.

Key words: *organizational intelligence, university strategic management, higher education market, idiosyncratic organizations.*

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MONETARISM VERSUS NEO-KEYNESISM: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ROMANIAN INFLATION PROCESS CAUSES

Valentin Toader¹

Abstract

Our paper represents a study on the inflation process in Romanian economy after 1990. The purpose is to identify which are the most important factors that caused and sustained the inflation's evolution in our country.

In order to achieve our purpose, we will start our research analyzing the statistical data, observing the impact of the economic factors on the evolution of inflation. Using the data analysis results, the author will emphasize which of the most two known theories on inflation causes, monetariste or neo-keynesiste theory, represent the main cause of Romanian inflation process.

Key words: *inflation, monetariste theory, neo-keynesiste theory*

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ROMANIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Carmen Maria Guț¹

Abstract: The present paper aims to analyze the situation of Romania's unemployment, beginning with 1990, when our country began its transition from a centralized economy towards a market economy. Romanian's unemployment major problems are: youth unemployment, respectively long-term unemployment. The author intends to analyze the reasons of this situation and to identify the necessary directions of action for the purpose of the improvement of efficient usage of human capital in Romania.

Key words: *unemployment, employment, training.*

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THE EUROPEAN CLOTHING INDUSTRY POST THE AGREEMENT ON TEXTILE AND CLOTHING

Marius Bota¹
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Adina Letiția Negrușă³

Abstract: The textile and clothing industry is one of the oldest in the world. The EU it is a major player in world trade in textile and clothing. On 1 January 2005 was implemented a measure stipulated for some time, that is the total abolishment of the quota system for the imports of textiles. This measure opened the way to the imports from Asia as well as to the interest of the big companies for the cheap workforce in these areas. This paper deals with the impact of the Agreement on Textile and Clothing on the European Union textile and clothing sector.

Key words: *textile and clothing industry, the Agreement on Textile and Clothing, quota system*

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TOURISM ACTIVITY IN ROMANIA AND TRANSYLVANIA

Monica Maria Coroş¹

ABSTRACT. The present paper aims to present and discuss the development of Romania's and Transylvania's tourism activity beginning with 1990. The paper mainly focuses on determining the number of foreign visitors who are interested in Transylvania as a tourist destination. This analysis is part of a larger project, that of branding this region. The intent is to use the established number of Transylvania's foreign visitors for determining the size of a sample that shall be investigated in a future research concerning the manner how foreign visitors perceive the region as an international destination. A short analysis of the region's tourism capacity is also going to be presented.

Key words: *tourism, tourist destination, foreign tourists, Transylvania, Romania*

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