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Risk and Return Behavior of Shares of Life Insurance Companies Listed in the CSE

Muhmmad Mahboob Ali, Md. Hasan Uddin & Md. Omar Faruque

Abstract

This paper tries to examine different risk and return models of the life insurance companies listed in Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) for sixteen quarters ranging from the time period of 2006 to 2009. The correlation coefficients between the returns on individual shares and the return on market portfolio have been analyzed with the objective of decomposing the total risk into systematic and unsystematic components. The analysis of the individual stock's beta coefficient helps to determine the minimum rate of return required by the investor to compensate for systematic risk. Empirical results suggest that the analyzed shares are not in equilibrium with most of the shares being less risky than the market. Authors' argue that investment in different schemes of life insurance companies ought to be raised through eliminating misrepresentation of the market; information should be appropriately disseminated balanced investment is being essential, sound individual and institutional investors ought to approach for personal and personnel interest respectively and rational activities is being obligatory.

Do Personality Traits Influence Career Decisions in Bangladesh?

Thawhidul Kabir & Md. Rashedul Hoque Sajib

Abstract

Do personality traits really matter for career decisions in Bangladesh? We have investigated this question in the light of Big Five Model of Personality Traits with Ex Post Facto research design using a random sample, constituted with 874 undergraduate business students irrespective of gender from different public and private universities in Dhaka Metropolitan City Hence, the respondents have been surveyed with a close-ended schedule and have subsequently found significant association through Chi-Square tests for independence where Creamer's reported for agreeableness, openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion neuroticism, are 0.106, 0.134, 0.111, 0.124 and 0.205 respectively. Based on these findings, we can clearly conclude that personality traits do really matter for career decisions, and illustrate possible career preferences through high, moderate and low levels of personality traits.

Impact of hotels on environment: Features of green Hotels to overcome environmental pollutions

Farooq Hossan

Abstract

This exploratory study is about the impacts of hotels on the environment. It explores a few salient features of green hotel as well. It is observed that hotels have direct negative impact on environmental surroundings and makes eco-friendly citizens decry the practice of "green" in hotel and tourism industry. In practice, green hotels are usually eco-friendly and put due emphasis on preserving natural environmental settings. Such practices offer several benefits to & hotel owners and its employees, and the guests. As a far reaching benefit, turning hotels into green ones can achieve financial and physical benefits. The green hotels do conserve energy, water and reduce solid waste making them environment-friendly. In recent times, some hotels, located in different parts of the world, have already started their green campaign and activities. Among others, Adrere Amellal, Daintree Eco Lodge and Spa, Hotel Mocking Ed Hill, Soneva Fushi Resort, Gaia Napa Valley Hotel and Spa are world-famous. By green practice, it is possible to minimize the negative impacts of human behavior on environment. Practicing green also has effects on the cost of management. And through green practices, hotels can contribute a lot to green tourism all over the world. Recommendations are forwarded for the hoteliers to exercise "green" for the welfare of the planet earth. It is expected that in the near future its practices will spread throughout the world.

Practices Of Corporate Social Responsibility In Bangladesh

A.K.M. Shakil Mahmud and Md. Zahidul Hashan Sakil

Abstract

Considering its real practice, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is still at a very primary stage of development in Bangladesh. The basic objective of CSR advocates that it is no longer acceptable for a business to enjoy its economic prosperity alone; it must take into account other agents affected by its actions. This study examines the extent of CSR practices by a selected number of corporate and financial institutions of Bangladesh. As a regulation, Bangladesh Bank has made it mandatory for financial institutions to implement CSR in their activities. The scanty growth of CSR can thus partly be credited to the enforcement rather than to voluntary services. At present, a number of companies are engaged in CSR. Although Bangladesh Bank has predefined the sectors of CSR (e.g:health education, and environment), there are other sectors where firms can play a significant role in developing the socio-economic conditions of the country. Now is the time for the corporate and financial institutions to cope with the international standard of CSR practices. If the potential corporate houses extend their hands to the disadvantaged and under-represented population, then it is likely to usher in optimum development of the society and in turn the corporate houses can reap its maximum benefit.

Anglophone Interventions: A post-colonial analysis of translating Tagore's Gitanjali poem "Aji Jharer Rate Tomar Abhisar" in English

Asif Iqbal

Abstract

I intend to study three translations, which includes Rabindranath Tagore's prose-translation in *Gitanjali: Song Offerings* (1912), Brother James Talarovic's Christianized translation in *Show Yourself to My Soul* (1983) and William Radice's contemporary initiative in *Gitanjali: Rabindranath Tagore* (2011), of Tagore's poem "Aji Jharer Rate Tomar Abhisar" to analyze the relation of the translations with the original. Identifying them as Anglophone translations, I have tried to analyze the rationale behind these translations. By incorporating Naomi Seidman's viewpoints in *Faithful Renderings: Jewish Christian Difference and the Politics of Translation*, I have traced the colonized, Christian missionary, and capitalist motives of the translations. Seidman's analysis of the strategic ambivalence Jewish translators adopted to confront the hegemony Christian discourse uses postcolonial theory to understand the unequal relation between the source language and target language. In my analysis of the translations of "Aji Jharer Rate Tomar Abhisar," I have identified an unequal transaction between the original Bengali poems and the translations, which also illustrate the translators' colonialist strategy to make an unfamiliar culture resonate with the sensibility of English-speaking poetry-lovers.

Estimation of Solar Radiation and Determination of Regression Coefficients on Sylhet

Mohammad Arif Sobhan Bhuiyan , Golam Moktader Nayeem

Abstract

This study is carried out to compute global, diffuse and direct solar radiation empirically on a horizontal surface for the divisional district "Sylhet" in Bangladesh (latitude 24° 53 'N and longitude 91°51 'E) as well as to predict specific correlations for Sylhet by using meteorological data for 23 years between 1985 and 2007. The global radiation is found to be maximum in the month of April and minimum in the month of December here. The values of the Angstrom regression coefficients a and b are computed to be 0.2569 and 0.5161 respectively. The values of the other regression coefficients (c , d , c' , d' , e , f , e' , f' , c'' , d'' , e'' and f'') were also computed. The correlations proposed for Sylhet can be readily used for estimating global, diffuse and direct solar radiation if the meteorological parameters are available.

**Food security as a means for national security of
Nigeria: lessons from bangladesh**
Captain (NN) Sileranda Samaila Lassa, (C), ndc, psc, MSS, MSc

Abstract

The relevance of food security to national security stems from the dependence on agriculture characterized by crop production, livestock, fishery and aquaculture for sustenance of the economy, employment and poverty reduction as well as food being the most basic of human needs for healthy living. Yet, Nigeria is far from food security in spite of its enormous natural endowment and favourable agro ecologies for self-sufficiency in food production. Accordingly, the study on 'Food Security as a means for National Security of Nigeria: Lessons from Bangladesh ', investigated the challenges militating against attainment of food security for enhanced national security of Nigeria. The study revealed that the food security situation in Nigeria has led to increased food import bills which limit fiscal space against other national obligations, added to level of malnutrition, and is responsible for more than 60 percent maternal and infant mortality of children under-five years. Some key challenges militating against food security in Nigeria are inadequate allocation and poor implementation of budgets for agriculture, weak agricultural research-extension-farmer linkage system, inadequate and poor infrastructural facilities, climate change versus poor irrigation system, and poverty and unemployment. There is prospect for self-sufficiency in food production towards food security arising from the abundant natural resource potentials in Nigeria. To overcome some of the identified challenges, it was recommended that the three tiers of government should increase annual budgetary allocations for agriculture capital expenditure to at least 10 percent of annual capital budget; and collaborate to establish and fund 'one stop private sector led farm support centre in each of the 774 local government areas in Nigeria to provide agriculture extension services. The Federal Government of Nigeria could also initiate legislative process to establish Social Safety Net Programmers (SSNPS) and dedicate at least 2.5 percent of the Federation Account as SSNPs Fund. The implementation of these recommendations would lead to food security for enhanced national security in Nigeria.

**India as atightrope between iran and us atest for its
Foreign policy**
Reema Duggal

Abstract

The post cold war era is characterized by a 'unipolar system' dominated by the US. A vestige of India's nonalignment is that it's frequently forced to walk a diplomatic tightrope between close allies, in this case the United States and Iran. No country, however powerful, can formulate and implement policies towards another in a total vacuum. India's foreign policy towards Iran naturally reflects domestic and external constraint. It's advisable that India redefine its foreign policy and search for a new place in the emerging International Order, as the previous era of Nehruvian non-alignment seems increasingly untenable in the emerging world of globally shared interests.