



Editorial

Corporate success now is based less on the strategic disbursement of physical and financial resources, and more on effective management of intellectual capital. Although intellectual capital is intangible and cannot be accurately measured, organizations must develop methods of capturing the true value potential of corporate value by proactively focusing on intellectual capital management. Organizations worldwide are recognizing the competitive advantage of developing the right human capital and related outsourcing and investment strategies. Intellectual Capital is the knowledge for value; it indicates the facet knowledge, skills abilities and experience embedded in an individual within an organization. The article titled "Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance in an Emerging Economy: An Empirical Investigation of a Nigerian Bank" provides an insight into the role of intellectual capital in a firm's financial performance with special reference to bank performance. In this study Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC) method is used to measure the impact of the three types of capital on the performance of bank in Nigeria. The analysis of intellectual capital (human capital and structural capital) and physical capital of the banks show that efficient utilization of tangible capital and human capital lead to better performance. Proper allocation of banks' investments in these two resources is an important consideration to the managers.

A wave of public management reforms is sweeping both developed and developing countries in redefining the role of state to give more prominence to underprivileged and marginalized sector. The Government of India has come up with many schemes to uplift poor and the women. The Stree Shakti Programme is one such initiative which aims to ensure that, the women are capable of leading a better life to support themselves and their families. The article "An Exploration of Stree Shakti Programme in Karnataka through Self-Help Groups: With Special Reference to Chitradurga District" articulates the scope and outline of the programme in the SHGs in Chitradurga district and also emphasises on the financial benefits out of it. The study observes that Stree Shakti Programme serves as an income generating opportunity for underprivileged women in the rural Indian community of Chitradurga District .

Across the globe, micro finance is considered as means of credit-based poverty alleviation and financial inclusion. Emergence of microfinance was in response to the failure of institutional initiatives of rural credit and to the weaknesses of the exploitative informal system of credit. The article "Role of Micro Finance in Financial Inclusion" uses both primary and

secondary data in order to evaluate the role played by SHGs towards financial inclusion of the groups excluded from the formal financial system. The study analyses the impact of SHG on savings, standard of living of its members and also their improvement in the economic and social status. The findings of this study reflect the spread of micro finance in India. The continued dependence of women members belonging to SHGs, as revealed from the primary data, further corroborates the point regarding the improvement in the economic status automatically led to the improvement in the social status also. The study concludes that economic independence made them take important decisions in family matters. This ultimately improves their self-confidence and enables them to make social participation

The major areas where radio broadcasting media can accelerate business development are expanding business through value added information, knowledge relays and marketing its unique features such as mobility and cost effectiveness. The case study "Is All India Radio FM Station Sulking?" set out to describe the birth, growth and the changing environment of radio broadcasting in India. The researcher explores the challenge of survival to both the national public broadcasting system AIR and the other private players. AIR plays a vital role of nation building while the other private players are with commercial motive. The case further dwells on to find whether AIR would sustain its competitiveness in view of its popularity, mobility and cost-effectiveness.

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