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Contours of Impulsive Interactions in Transparency, Economic Stability and Economic Development: An Empirical Analysis

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Abstract:

In a borderless economy, development mostly dependent on internal economic stability and good governance. Transparency plays a pivotal role in determining the true state of economic development. In developing countries intensity of ethical failure is more than developed countries. For example, the three least corrupt countries in the 2013 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), such as Denmark and New Zealand holds first position and Finland secured second rank had an average real GDP per capita of \$36,700; the 10 most corrupt countries, such as Haiti, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan, had an average real GDP per capita of \$5,100^{1a}. Evidence conveys most of the cases during study period, first and second position transparency perception rank confined within economically solvent developed countries whose FDI scaled GDP is higher than other countries. Foreign investors attach greater significance on such ethical values in investing their investments in different countries. This study examines the extent of disclosure practices reporting by companies in India and Pakistan, two south Asian nations. It further explores and percolates the impulsive response of economic attributes on economic development of a nation. Descriptive statistics have been employed to express the position of transparency and economic stability in India and Pakistan. Uncorrelated between group design t-test has been used to compare the average levels of ethical failures in two nations. Regression analysis has been employed to investigate the impact economic specific attributes on the level of economic development. The results of group design test shows that there exists a significant inequality in the level of ethical failures in two developing countries. The univariate backward step-wise regression analysis showed economic stability and transparency to be important factor in affecting the extent of economic development of countries.

Key words: Transparency, Ethics, corporate ethics, economic growth, economic stability

SECTION—I

1. Introduction

Disclosure practice veils Transparency. Transparency is the process of providing information to the end users in an inclusive manner. All economic information is to be disclosed in corporate reporting that enhances acceptability. Optimum disclosure of economic information plays an interactive role in investor's positive decisions and stable financial markets. Good governance creates confidence and builds trusts in prospective investors mind. Transparency is the scientific device of lifting of corporate veil to the external users. In the process of making good business decisions, the maintenance of highest legal and moral standards is an utmost concern in conducting business dealings with customers, governments, regulators, local authorities, suppliers and creditors, investors, workers, employees, researchers and local beneficiaries (Jana, 2014). Transparency philosophy ousts the opaque enterprise. It can boost business profits and volume on the pick and highest rank and it can also make it fall on the ground. Business ethics acts as a catalyst of making and building holistic and renowned reputation. Remembering Kautilya's philosophy on the fourfold duty of a king as –raksha, or protection; vridhi, or enhancement, palana or maintenance and yogakshema or safeguard. Transparent behaviour of decision maker and board of directors for protection of employees, enhancement of firm's morale, maintenance of resources and safeguard of environment will be the prime mover in leveraging corporate goals.

SECTION—II

2. Meaning and Importance

2.1. Meaning

Economic stability, development and participation presuppose transparency. Transparency assumes in every sphere of economic and business activity. Transparency is the precondition of accountability. Accountability prevails on sound functioning of responsibility. Responsibility delegates upon bureaucrats and government officials from constitutions. Strength of transparency largely depends upon government employees and local bureaucrats. Here is no denying fact that transparency fights against illegal economic action to create a corruption-free India, so that the poor do not lose their voice to corruption. Transparency strength

expressed in Corruptions Perceptions Index (CPI) serves as a reminder to a country how state the abuse of power, secret dealings and bribery continue to ravage societies around the world. In 2013 the Index scores of 175 countries and territories on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean). No country has a perfect score, and two-thirds of countries score below 5. This indicates a serious, worldwide corruption and ethical failure problem. However, a benchmark effort needs to be taken to eradicate illegal activities from the world. The world urgently needs a renewed effort to crack down on money laundering, clean up political finance, pursue the return of stolen assets and build more transparent public institutions. To benchmark, lead and support a wholehearted and committed effort to disclose clean image and to improve transparency, economic clearness and accountability by eradicating corruption through widening of knowledge and catalyzing action.

2.2. Definition

According to American Accounting Association (AAA), “Disclosure as the movement of information from private domain (inside information) into the public domain”. According to Elden S. Hendricksen (1984), “Disclosure is vital for optimum decisions of investors and for stable capital market”.

2.3. Why Corporate Governance?



2.4. Importance of Economic Transparency

- **Cost Reduction and Cost Control:** Retrenchment of labour resources becomes the popular practice of cost cutting and cost rationale but transparency and good governance philosophy ensures cost cutting edge through increasing employee’s morale, enhancing resources use, safeguarding interest of stakeholders, maintaining ecological balances and contribution to vulnerable.
- **Customers Satisfaction:** Disclosure of transparent economic activity accelerates reporting objectives of an enterprise. Enhanced reporting image creates customers will about economic unit. The reputed and clean image induces ethical governance that hails product quality and hence customers satisfaction.
- **Strong Investors Relationship:** Investor provides capital to business. Past, Present and prospective Investors are the respiratory system of a business, so building a strong rapport with them is imperative to the success of almost all firms. Transparent governance will bring and provide information on products, events and deals via email, social media or websites will help keep customers connected to any business.
- **Strong Supplier Relationship:** Despite impulsive image, every approach to suppliers needs to be part of business strategic plan since almost every company, whether product- or service-oriented, is dependent on suppliers. Hence transparent reporting of economic information becomes supplier’s component can affect positively or negatively the quality of product which adds cash to bottom line.
- **Trust among Industry:** Efficient disclosure practice and business dealings not only impetus to business but also an indication of clean images to industry also. Good governance brings modified professional values and ethics.
- **Community Images:** Every business belongs to a community and does their activities for the society. Therefore, transparent reporting and business information not only represents her but also an expression of clean images to community too. Good governance brings community values and ethics.
- **Reputation to Government:** Joint stock companies and corporations are working within a country. Every country is administered by a constitutional government. Hence, transparent reporting, Good governance and business dealings not only significant to business but also an indication of clean images to federal government.
- **Customers Trust:** Customer is the backbone of any business. Customers trust depends on quality of product. Transparent reporting and business dealings acts as a liaison to trust on customers. Hence customers trust propagates percolation of economic transparency.

- **Long-Term Sustainability:** Long-term sustainability is a business concept that has gained considerable attention following revelations about global warming and dwindling natural resources. Long-term sustainability suggests that a firm will improve its chances of survival in the future by ensuring that resources used by the business are responsibly managed and maintained symbolizing honest and transparent governance.

SECTION—III

3. Significance of the Study

3.1. Need for the Current Study

This study was prompted by the Transparency International Report of 1995-2013 which suggests that most of the countries have transparency score of less fifty percent of standard score of ten that does not address any ethical values inspite of some country level scandals. The highly globalised commercial and economic environment today highlights the importance of a strong and technology based transparent economy.

3.2. Benchmark Efforts

Ending with long standing legal shrinkage it is the high time to stop those who get away with acts of corruption. The legal loopholes and lack of political will in government facilitate both domestic and cross-border corruption, and call for our intensified efforts to combat the impunity of the corrupt and erroneous economic activities that hails commitment. Here lies the justification of present study.

SECTION—IV

4. Review of Research and Literature

- **Kar, Pratip, argues that one** reason why corporate governance should be looked from the point of view of the shareholders and hence can be an effective tool for their empowerment is that corporate governance through systems, laws and rules, essentially deals with ways “in which the suppliers of finance to corporations assure themselves of getting a return on their investment i.e. some profits the can get back”. This is often an issue because the suppliers are not managers of finance and there might well be the possibility of the managers of finance absconding or misusing the money. The shareholders as investors are one of the major suppliers of finance and as equity partners also owners of the corporation. There clearly is a need for economic and legal institutions for protecting them from such misuse.
- **Fiora (1998)** proposed that not only are ethical guidelines needed, but strong, successful implementation plans for those guidelines are even more essential. Fiora stated that “legal and ethical guidelines are the ground-rules that all employees must follow in carrying out their business intelligence duties.” It is critical that the guidelines mirror the ethical culture of the organization and that they conform to strict legal and ethical standards. By doing this companies alleviate employee concerns about the firm’s activities and help protect management from negative repercussions when employees do not conform to the guidelines or are caught engaging in illegal activity.
- **Trevino and Weaver, (1997)** study also stated that competitive Intelligence professionals should care about ethics. Because ethical failures can diminish a reputation, articulating ethical standards beforehand makes it easier to respond to future criticism. Additionally, a hallmark of a profession is the adoption of ethical standards. The study’s future implications for the CI profession concluded that, “it will become more and more crucial that members can identify the issues of concern and reach consensus about what is and is not appropriate”. Furthermore, one individual or organization’s activities can bring negative publicity to an entire profession.
- **Fleishe, (1998)** observed that one of the requirements of being designated a professional is to have an established community-wide agreed-upon set of standards or guidelines of ‘professional’ behavior. These standards or guidelines can contribute to the legitimacy of a discipline from the perspective of external stakeholders. Ethical guidelines also help to provide a level playing field for practitioners.

SECTION—V

5. Objective of the Study

Ending with long held withstand closed economy with affordable middle class attracted increasing interest in borderless economy at the beginning of the 21st century, in both academia and practice ultimately opens up India for open competition on 24th July, 1991. Today, the scarce professional values, ethics and lack transparency in public and private corporate houses induce continuous dependency and increased interest on standard code of conducts and ethical business decisions. The main objective of the study is to examine influential strength of transparency of economic development. Keeping the primary objectives in view, the study specially aims at:

- To study the state of transparency level of two south Asian countries.
- To observe the effect of transparency on economic growth
- To investigate the accelerating effect of economic stability on growth process.

SECTION—VI

6. Research Methodolgy

- **Population of the Study and Sample selection:** The Transparency International (TII) made a study on different companies scattered in different countries constitute universe of the study. Out of which only first and second rank holder countries are taken as sample for comparison and Asia Pacific forum comprising 20 nations that include China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives and others. TII is a non-government, non-party and not-for-profit organisation of Indian citizens with professional, social, industrial or academic experience seeking to promote transparent and ethical governance and to eradicate corruption. For the shortening our study India and Pakistan only of South Asian countries are taken into consideration for our analysis.
- **Data Filtration:** The countries whose annual reports were not available for the study period of 1995-2013 were not considered.
- **Time Frame:** Using the time period of 19 years, 1995—2013 for India, this study aims to examine the long-run responsibility of explanatory variables of GDP% and CPI. While assessing the relative role of CPI, total time period is divided in two groups; one is pre-crisis period 1995-2004 and other is post crisis period of 2005 to 2013 for inter-period comparison.
- **Tools and Techniques:** The study is both exploratory and empirical in nature. Appropriate macro-economic variables and statistical tools have been used to analyze and interpret the collected and compiled data. The estimation methodology employed in this study is the descriptive statistics and between group design student's t-tests.
- **Materials & Methods:** To evaluate the agglomerative role of CPI and economic development over 19 years from 1995 to 2013 have been selected and relevant secondary data were collected from different sources like Handbook of statistics of Reserve bank of India and Reports from Transparency Internationals corruption perception Index (CPI).
- **Methodology of Measuring Transparency Strength (Corruption):** The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 — 10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 10 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. From the following tables-1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 we explore an impulsive response and idea how our country possess transparency strength.

SECTION—VII

7. Analysis and Discussion

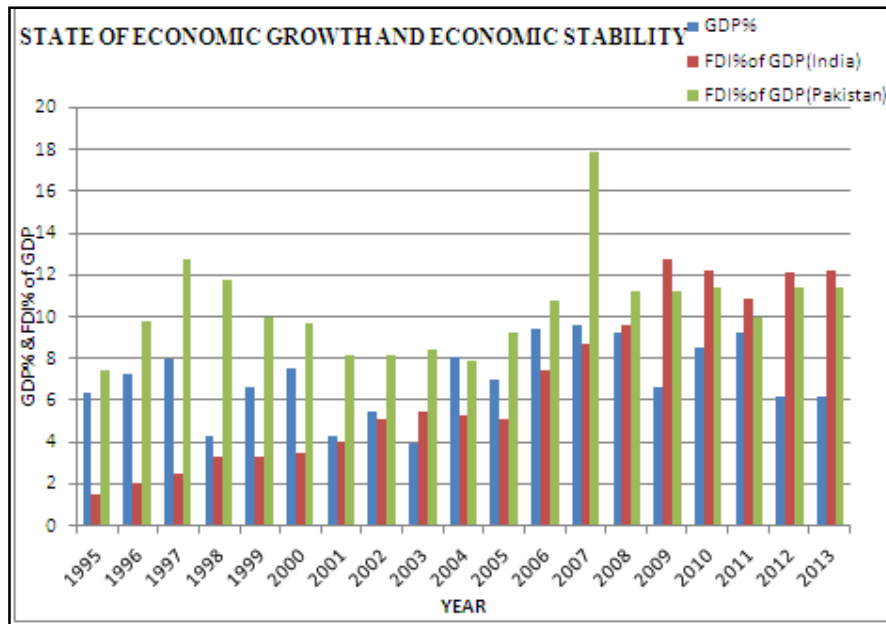
Statistic	GDP%	FDI% of GDP(India)	FDI% of GDP(Pakistan)
Average(1995-13)	7.083684	6.720526	10.48484
Standard Deviation	1.72204	3.799103	2.285217
Coefficient of Variation	24.30995	56.52984	21.79543
CAGR%	(-)0.001754	0.116432	0.022282

Source: Compiled and Computed from Annual Reports UNCTAD

Table 1: State of Economic Growth and Economic Stability

7.1. Interpretation and Explanation

- **Average Growth and Economic Stability:** It is noticed from above table-1 that the average amount of GDP% during 1995-2013 in India was 7.083684% while GDP scaled FDI of India during 1995-2013 was 6.720526% and in case of Pakistan it was 10.48484%.
- **Standard Deviation:** It is observed from above table-1 that the average deviation of GDP% during 1995-2013 in India was 1.72204% while standard deviation of GDP scaled FDI of India during 1995-2013 was 3.799103% and in case of Pakistan it was 2.285217%.
- **Sensitivity Index:** Table—1 exhibits that the average co-efficient of variation of GDP% during 1995-2013 in India was 24.30995% while coefficient of variation of GDP scaled FDI of India during 1995-2013 was 56.53% expressing more volatility and in case of Pakistan it was 21.79543% focusing more stability.
- **Average Annual growth rate of economic development and economic stability:** It is noticed from above table-1 that the average per annum growth of GDP% during 1995-2013 in India was surprisingly negative (-) 0.1754% while CAGR of GDP scaled FDI of India during 1995-2013 was 11.6432% slightly more compared to neighbouring country and in case of Pakistan CAGR was 2.2282% very negligible.



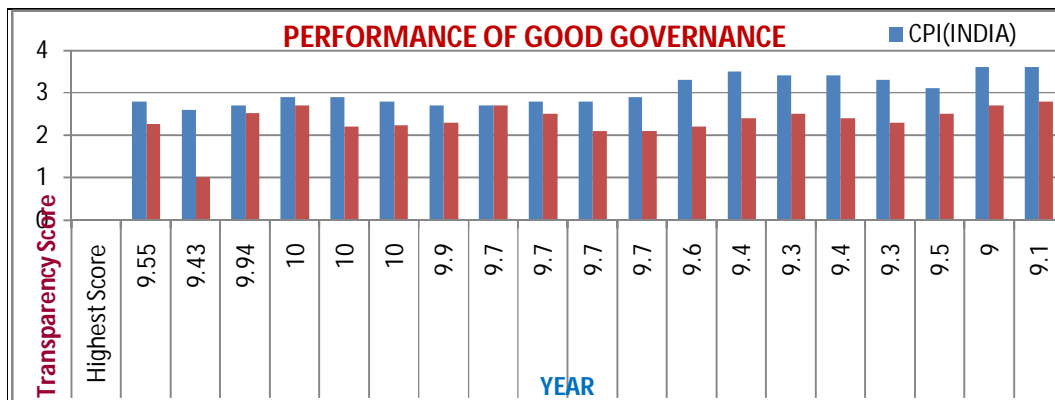
Statistic	CPI(INDIA)	CPI(Pakistan)
Average(1995-2013)	3.042105	2.337894737
Standard Deviation	0.329778	0.374665871
Coefficient of Variation%	10.84045	16.02578018
CAGR%	0.3315	0.1576546

Source: Compiled and Computed from Annual Reports of Transparency International

Table 2: State Of Good Governance And Transparency Index

7.2. Interpretation and Explanation

- **Average Transparency Index:** It is noticed from above table-2 that the average level of transparency and ethical reporting of India was 3.04 and average level of transparency and ethical reporting of Pakistan was 2.34 approximately.
- **Standard Deviation:** It is observed from above table-2 that the average deviation level of transparency and corporate reporting of India was 0.329778 comparatively less and that of Pakistan was 0.374665871 comparatively more.
- **Sensitivity Index:** Table—2 exhibits that the average co-efficient of variation of transparency and ethical reporting of India was 10.84% disclosing more consistency and coefficient of variation transparency and ethical reporting of Pakistan was 16.03% approximately expressing more drift.
- **Average Annual growth rate of Transparency Index:** It is noticed from above table-2 that the average per annum growth of transparency level 33.15% during 1995-2013 in India was surprisingly outstanding while CAGR of transparency level of Pakistan was 15.77% comparatively less growth.



Group Descriptive Statistics					
	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
FDI% of GDP (India & Pakistan)	1	19	6.72053	3.903207	.895457
	2	19	10.48484	2.347837	.538631
CPI(India & Pakistan)	1	19	3.0421	.33881	.07773
	2	19	2.3379	.38493	.08831

Table 3: Independent Sample Parametric T Test For Comparability Of Means

7.3. Meaning of Uncorrelated t-Test

The t-test is used to compare mean values of groups within a sample when the measured variable is interval or ratio level. In order to assess the comparability status of transparency level in two countries, India and Pakistan, between group design t tests have been employed. In order to implement student's test, the foremost important thing is to construct research hypothesis.

7.4. The null hypothesis for a t-test of State Transparency Level is

Null Hypothesis- H_0 ($\mu_1 = \mu_2$): The mean transparency levels of two countries are equal

Alternative Hypothesis- H_1 ($\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$): The mean transparency levels of two countries are not equal

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
FDI% of GDP(India & Pakistan)	Equal variances assumed	10.811	.002	-3.602	36	.001	-3.764316	1.044972	-5.883617	1.645014
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.602	29.518	.001	-3.764316	1.044972	-5.899897	1.628735
CPI(India & Pakistan)	Equal variances assumed	.539	.468	5.986	36	.000	.70421	.11765	.46561	.94281
	Equal variances not assumed			5.986	35.429	.000	.70421	.11765	.46548	.94294

Table 4: Independent Samples Test

7.5. Explanation and Interpretation

Table-4 discloses the fact that absolute observed value of between group design measure is 5.986, quotient of mean difference and error difference, is greater than the standard value of t 2.578 at 36 degree of freedom, the amount of variability within the sample, where p value 0.000 is also less than α (alpha) value of 0.05, we are confirm to reject type one error of null hypothesis and conclude that there exists a significant difference between the transparency level of two countries.

7.6. The hypothesis for t-test of State Economic Stability level is

Null Hypothesis- H_0 ($\mu_1 = \mu_2$): The mean State Economic Stability levels of two countries are equal

Alternative Hypothesis- H_1 ($\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$): The mean State Economic Stability levels of two countries are not equal

7.7. Explanation and Interpretation

Table-4 discloses the fact that absolute observed value of between group design measure is 3.602, quotient of mean difference and error difference, is greater than the standard value of t 2.578 at 36 degree of freedom, the amount of variability within the sample, where p value 0.001 is also less than α (alpha) value of 0.05, we are confirm to reject type one error of null hypothesis and conclude that there exists a significant difference between the economic stability level of two countries.

7.8. Univariate Regression Analysis for impact assessment of Qualitative attributes on Development

7.8.1. Econometric specification

7.8.1.1. Research Propositions

The paper is based on the following two propositions for testing the transparency and economic impact of qualitative attributes. (i) There is a significant difference in transparency level and economic stability between two countries. (ii) There is a significant impact of economy-specific attributes on development.

7.8.1.2. Research Hypothesis

This paper made a humble attempt in framing following two hypotheses for examining the extent of responsibility of exogenous vectors on GDP in India.

7.8.1.3. The hypothesis for Impact Analysis of State Economic Stability and Transparency level is

Null Hypothesis- H_0 ($\beta_1 = 0$): There is no impact of Economic Stability, Transparency on economic growth

Alternative Hypothesis- H_1 ($\beta_1 \neq 0$): There is a significant impact of Economic Stability, Transparency on economic growth

7.8.1.4. Economic Factors

As a general economic principle, the third world countries that offer which type economy to be prevailed which policies are most conducive to economic growth activities stands a good governance of attracting economic prosperity. The research study explores three latent factors are considered important and discussed below:

- **Economic Growth:** The gross domestic product (GDP), taken as dependent variable, is one the primary indicators used to assess and gauge the health of a country's economy measured either in expenditure approach or income approach. We regress GDP on a number of explanatory variables with two proxy elements.
- **Gross Domestic Product scaled Foreign Direct Investment (Ecostb= X_1):** Foreign joint stock companies and multinationals have been investing money in India for long-time, it is only in recent years of 2013 that Indian FDI has become more notable and registered a compounded annual growth rate of 21.2277386 percent over 1980. Hence, it brings justification to regress FDI on GDP.
- **Transparency Level (TL= X_2):** Intensity of corruption (ethical failure) and unethical business decisions are more prevalent in poor countries than in rich countries. A striking fact about government corruption is that, no matter how we measure it, it is higher in poor countries. This paper uses transparency level in India to test empirically whether growth leads to lower corruption (ethical failure) or not.

7.9. Explanation and Interpretation

Table-5 discloses the fact that absolute observed value of between group design measure is 3.602, quotient of mean difference and error difference, is greater than the standard value of t 2.578 at 36 degree of freedom, the amount of variability within the sample, where p value 0.001 is also less than α (alpha) value of 0.05, we are confirm to reject type one error of null hypothesis and conclude that there exists a significant difference between the economic stability level of two countries.

7.10. Model Specification

For the purpose of the study, aggregate annual time series data have been used for analysis. Aggregate data is normally very useful in establishing long-term relationships between the variables. The macro-economic variables interactive forms is $GDP_t (Y_t) = f(X_1, X_2)$. Considering the principal determinants of real output (GDP), the growth model for the study takes the following form:

$$GDP_t = \alpha + \beta_1 \times X_1 + \beta_2 \times X_2 + \beta_3 \times X_3 + \varepsilon_t$$

Where,

Dependent Variable: $GDP_t (Y_t)$ = Gross Domestic Product percentage at factor cost measured in current prices

1. First Explanatory Variable: Economic Stability (Ecostb= X_1): Gross Domestic Product scaled Foreign Direct Investment (FDI% of GDP= X_1) = Foreign Direct Investment as a percentage of GDP

2. Second Explanatory Variable: Transparency level of India (TL= X_2)

ε_t = Strictly White Noise Term {NID (GPD) $\sim N(0, \delta^2)$ }

α = Bureaucratic efficiency level.

$$GDP_t = \alpha (\text{ADMN drift}) + \beta_1 \times X_1 (\text{Ecostb}) + \beta_2 \times X_2 (\text{TL}) + \varepsilon_t$$

Regression Results of GDP (%) on (X_1, X_2)

$$GDP_t = 0.416 (\text{ADMN drift}) - 0.065 \times X_1 (\text{Ecostb}) + 0.432 \times X_2 (\text{TL})$$

7.11. Prophecy

- **Impact of Economic stability on Economic growth:** The co-efficient sensitivity index of ecostb is 0.065 and is significant at 1%, 5% and 10% significance level. The unit change in ecostb as an economic proxy will bring a fall in GDP by 6.5 percent.
- **Influential Transparency Strength on Economic growth:** The co-efficient sensitivity index of TL is 0.432 and is significant at 1%, 5% and 10% significance level. The unit change in TL as an economic attributes will bring an appreciation in GDP by 43.20 percent.
- **Serial correlation:** In regression analysis auto-correlation is tested to make the results soothsaying and comparable with others. The test results exhibits the **Durbin-Watson** value of 1.88 under control invigorating the reliability of absence of high degree of interactions or interactive.
- **Degree of Overall Explanatory Power:** The degree of responsibility of exogenous variables with shocks on dependent variable is 14.20 percent. With adjustment to its Gaussian noise the degree of responsibility is 3.40 percent. The standard error term of the estimates is 1.7386. The standardised risk of the estimate is 37.60 percent.
- **Bureaucratic Efficiency:** Bureaucratic efficiency reflected in the perception drift level. The prophecy of bureaucratic shocks is 0.416.

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.376 ^a	.142	.034	1.73860	1.880
a. Predictors: (Constant), CPI(INDIA), FDI% of GDP (India)					
b. Dependent Variable: GDP%					

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.979	2	3.990	1.320	.295 ^a
	Residual	48.364	16	3.023		
	Total	56.343	18			
a. Predictors: (Constant), CPI(INDIA), FDI% of GDP(India)						
b. Dependent Variable: GDP%						

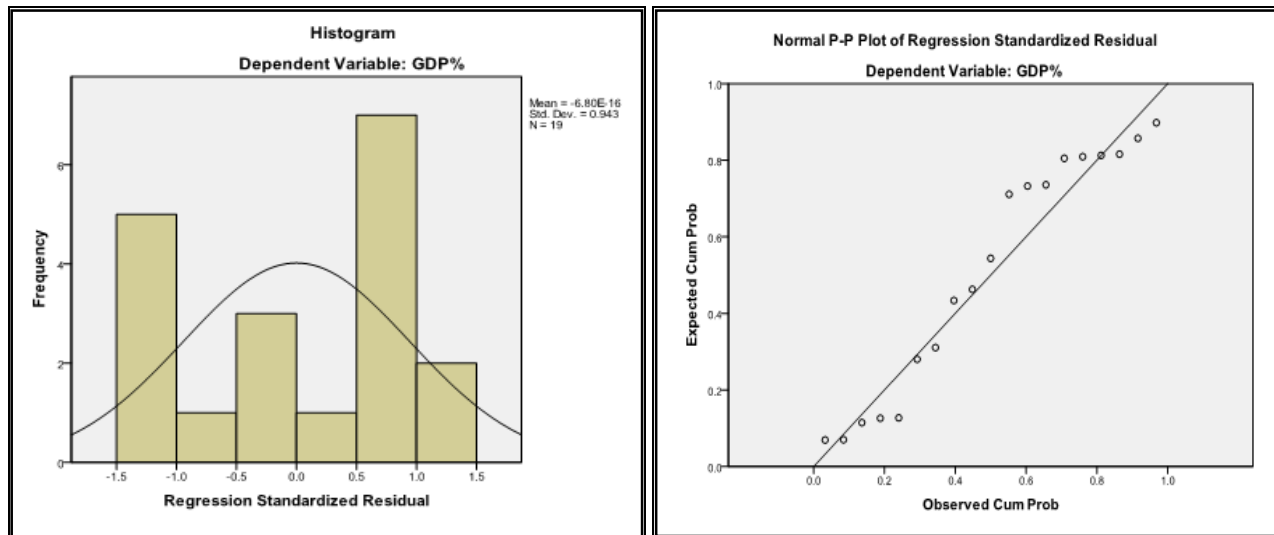
Coefficients ^a										
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.416	6.515		.064	.950	-13.394	14.227		
	FDI% of GDP(India)	-.029	.222	-.065	-	.896	-.500	.441	.224	4.469
	CPI(INDIA)	2.257	2.557	.432	.883	.391	-3.164	7.677	.224	4.469
a. Dependent Variable: GDP%										

SECTION—VIII

8. Conclusion and Suggestion

- **Conclusion:** It is generally said that future of economic environment is always uncertain. This saying is correct to some extent. But at the same time it is also said that exceptions are always there. This exception is about India's certain higher rate of growth in the coming future. The future of Indian economy is brighter because of its huge human resources, rapidly upcoming service sector, availability of large number of competent professionals, vast market for every product, increasing impact of consumerism, absence of controls and licenses, interest of foreign entrepreneurs in India and existence of four hundred million middle class people.
- **Variability:** It can be concluded from the study that small variations have been observed in the transparency level of India registering 10.84045 percent while in case of Pakistan large variations is observed in transparency level expressing 16.02578018 percent.
- **Compounded growth:** It is also observed from the analysis that the compounded annual growth rate of transparency level is more 33.15 percent in India and 15.76 percent in Pakistan.
- **State of Economic Stability:** The uncorrelated group design tests reveals that there is a significant difference in average state of economic stability in both countries.
- **State of Transparency Level:** The between the group design tests exhibits that there is a significant difference in transparency level in two countries.
- **Impact of economic attributes:** The univariate regression analysis revealed that the economic growth is measured in terms of economic stability and transparency level. The results hails that there is a positive and negative both type of impact impacts on economic growth. The magnitude of economic stability on economic growth is negative of 6.50 percent. The predictability of transparency on economic growth is positive of 43.20 percent. So, on the basis of the present study it can be concluded that economy specific attributes transparency, economic stability significantly influences the extent of economic growth in general developing countries in particular. In concluding, the study is subject to the following caveats. First, our sample period and accordingly the sample size are somewhat limited due to data availability. Second, sample data is collected through annual reports which are grouped, compiled and computed for analysis and interpretation. Despite these potential limitations, the analysis and information enhances our understanding on the nature of movement of transparency level in India and it has a great economic impact on the growth process of a nation.

- Normality Plot



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