

Relationship among Proprietorship, Firm Self-Governance and Efficiency of the Manufacturing Firms in Punjab



Faiz ullah khan

**Department of Management Sciences
Bahria University, Islamabad**

Supervisor: Dr. Sarwar Zahid

Assistant Professor
Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to investigate the impact of the ownership, self-control size and corporate governance on the productivity and operation of Pakistani manufacturing sector. The study make use of DEA (*“data envelopment analysis”*) to appraise productivity and operation of the firm applying pool data estimation during 2004-2015 to find the association between efficiency, ownership, size and company excellence. This study has been used board independence, board meetings, board size, C.E.O. duality, management shareholdings, financial strength, family ownership convergence, firm age, cash flow privileges and seat privileges as the independent variables while efficiency of the firm as a dependent variable. Findings of the study indicate that there is nonconformity between the privileges of vote and cash flow privileges; the nonconformity between seat control privileges and cash flow privileges having no impact on the productivity and operation of the firms while corporate governance and size hold a substantial and optimistic association through efficiency of the firms. Minority shareholders should perform sensibly before investing in such firms where there could possibly be a high deviance of control and ownership. Additionally, the study describes the effect on every one subdivision of the industrial sector during 2004-2015.