



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

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FDI TRENDS IN INDIA: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS**DR. K. R. PILLAI****SR. LECTURER****BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN****DR. M. S. RAO****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN****ABSTRACT**

The saga of FDI trends in India, over the past two decades, signifies the sustained gentrification of foreign investment confidence. Though subject to erratic downfall, it did not impede the enthusiasm of external investors in India. The database shows that FDI has been growing sizably in the fertile soil of the Indian economy, which was reconditioned by the eventful economic restructuring initiatives. This paper analyses the growth trends of inward FDI in India from 1990-91 to 2009-10 on a multi-dimensional perspectives. Along with the annual trend, decadal and five year growth trend has also been analyzed to understand the periodical phenomena. The paper reviews the main policy framework on FDI, suggests further policy guidelines for the future as well to enable the country to be an enduring liberal and seemingly attractive investor-friendly investment climate.

BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF THE FARMERS, AS END USERS, TOWARDS ORGANIC FERTILIZER: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Production efficiency in the field of agriculture can be attained through the balanced application of its inputs. Chemical fertilizer is widely used almost everywhere in the world to maximize yield from limited land but it depletes the organic matter of the soil. Organic fertilizer, better known as compost fertilizer in Bangladesh, ensures yield of crops along with retention of soil nutrients. In Bangladesh farmers have practiced applying organic fertilizer from ancient time but with the advent of chemical fertilizers the rate of usage of organic fertilizer has declined sharply. Currently farmers in Bangladesh are reluctant to apply organic fertilizer on a regular basis. The farmers are well aware of the positive sides of organic fertilizer yet they can't or don't use organic fertilizers. This paper has endeavored to explore the buyers' (farmers) behavioral analyses regarding the organic fertilizer.

ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS TO PERFORMANCE OF BANKING SECTOR IN PAKISTAN**SHAHZAD GHAFOOR****LECTURER****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES****COMSATS INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY****LAHORE, PAKISTAN****UZAIR FAROOQ KHAN****LECTURER****DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES****COMSATS INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY****LAHORE, PAKISTAN****ABSTRACT**

This paper aims at finding the effect of financial liberalization in Pakistan's banking sector. The financial liberalization and reforms which were introduced in 1990s in Pakistan's banking sector, their impact on economic growth. The introduced reforms in the banking of sector of Pakistan were beneficial in a matter fact that they led to improved performance of the sector. Nationalized Commercial Banks in the country were privatized and their post privatization performance is much impressive as compared to when they were not privatized. There are a lot of mergers and acquisitions that took part within the domestic banks and the foreign banks in the country. As per the conditions set by the State Bank of Pakistan, the minimum capital requirement of Rs 1 billion to be maintained by all banks led to mergers and acquisitions, the amount of minimum capital requirement would be increased to Rs 6 billion in 2009. All the reforms that were undertaken were beneficial to the banking sector and it led to better performance of the banking sector. Furthermore, it examines the relationship between financial liberalization and the performance of banks in Pakistan. An extensive analysis is carried on the performance of the banking sector on the basis of six indicators which are capital adequacy, asset quality, management soundness, earnings and profitability, liquidity and sensitivity to market risk. Similarly, M2 (broad money) to Gross Domestic Product ratio is also examined which tells us the relationship between the banking sector and economic growth.

BANK CONSOLIDATION AND CREDIT AVAILABILITY TO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The trend of collapse and continual closure of business by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria due largely to financial constraint has raised the important question of whether or not bank consolidation really impacts on the sector. Using an aggregated data for all the Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria as at the end of 2008, this paper assesses the impact of bank consolidation on credit availability to SMEs in Nigeria. The results of the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression model show that so far, bank consolidation in Nigeria has no positive impact on the size of credit available to SMEs. Based on that, the paper recommends that the Federal Government should come up Credit Guarantee Scheme to enhance accessibility of SMEs to banks' financing, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the sector and the reasons responsible for the failure of previous financing schemes. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) on her part should review the minimum capital base of N25 billion for banks and classify banks into international, national and regional to enable the emergence of small and medium-sized banks that will concentrate on SMEs financing.

STUDY OF LINKAGE OF DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF FIRMS: A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

The role of strategic factors in capital structure decisions is well established in the studies of linkages between corporate strategy and capital structure. Diversification being one of the important strategies of management, establishes obvious linkage with the capital structure. The research around diversification and capital structure has gone a long way in last three decades and has shown varied results, however with some well-established findings during earlier phase. There is dual or reciprocal relationship between the two with predictions based on two distinct theoretical explanations i.e. Agency Cost Theory and Transaction Cost Theory. The studies have also explored the impact of combination strategy of product and international diversification on capital structure. The area has been practically unexplored with respect to Indian environment. However, the significance lies with the growth and liberalization of the Indian economy. This paper attempts to review the research so far on linkage between diversification strategy and capital structure decision in general and further provides the direction to explore the field in Indian context. Taking India IT sector as a case, the paper attempts a preliminary study in taking Indian IT sector as the case. The preliminary results indicate that the leverage of the firm goes down with international diversification with typical low debt structure for Indian IT firms and are in line with the previous studies. The results also support the agency cost theory with increase of agency costs with lower diversification.

A STUDY ON MONEY SUPPLY, INFLATION RATE AND GDP – AN EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Money, a vibrant tool in society that can do anything and everything in country's economy, the inflation rate and GDP also having equal partake along with money supply. Bump up in money supply will result in prices increment, which will pilot to fall in people's standard of living. With this in mind, it is important that the authorities set particular prominence on the control of money supply. In order to control the money supply, the monetary authorities must evaluate the amount of money within the country by time to time. If the money supply is in control, the inflation rate and GDP also in the line as they are next of kin to money supply. In this study I just covered the objective of eloquent about money supply, inflation rate and GDP of India with the help of secondary data through simple statistical methods and graphs for the period of ten years from 2000-01 to 2009-10. Virtually explain about the elected task I have had started with theoretical aspects and then moved into numerical data calculations. Hope exhibiting the facts and figures may lead to get the answer for the question we had in the introduction part of the study with no trouble. Lets we go into the study and finally reach the conclusion with the understanding about the money supply, inflation rate and GDP.

MICROFINANCE FOR SMEs: PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES & IMPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are a major contributor to the GDP of any country in general and developing countries in particular. SMEs are rather even larger contributor to exports and employment. Their role gets magnified in a developing country like India, where they are the catalyst of growth, with a significant contribution to the manufacturing and service sector. In developing countries, commercial banks mainly have provided loans to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), wherein most of these loans are given to enterprises that have a relatively solid bottom line and sufficient financial data. On top of this, collateral is required for these loans in principal. Therefore, this type of loans is only available to some of the higher-performing SMEs. Whereas, there is another financial system: "Microfinance." Its targets are not only poor and low-income groups but also micro enterprises. Microfinance has such features as non-collateral loans and mutual guarantee by each group. Hence, there exists a "financial gap" that is not covered by two financial systems. The enterprises, which belong to this gap, have a potential to grow their businesses and create employment, even though they are small in size. Because of the lack of collateral and financial data, SMEs have difficulties in raising funds from commercial banks. Meanwhile, they face a dilemma in that microfinance loans are not enough to meet their capital demand. As a result, they are forced to raise funds from informal finance such as the loans shark or relatives borrowings. This paper aims to highlight the Prospects, Challenges and Implications of scaling up microfinance to SMEs with detailed analysis of the financial gap.

TRADE ORIENTATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The Economic Reforms of 1991 intensifies the process of trade liberalisation. Trade liberalisation focuses on reduction of both tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. Reduction in trade barriers benefited trade of manufactured goods most. Due to this, trade orientation of Indian manufacturing increases rapidly. In this research paper, we attempted to examine trade orientation of the registered manufacturing sector during 1994-95 and 2005-06. To show trends in export and import annual growth rates have been calculated for 2 digit level industries. Export and import intensities have been calculated by dividing exports or imports by total output of the industry. As ASI does not provide exports and imports estimates, the data for imports and exports are taken from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS). Our result shows that export intensity and import penetration both increased during the period of the study, suggesting that while the relatively open policies during this period helped remove some biases against exports, it penalized the relatively inefficient import competing industries.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN INSURANCE INDUSTRY**S. H. ASHRAF****PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY****ALIGARH – 202 002****DHANRAJ SHARMA****RESEARCH SCHOLAR****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY****ALIGARH – 202 002****ABSTRACT**

The global financial crisis is an outcome of deep economic recession which generally refers to business cycle contraction and slowdown activity over a long period of time. It is a situation where macro indicator like gross domestic product, employment, capital utilisation, household incomes and business profit fall and bankruptcies and unemployment rates are rise. Global Financial Crisis is among the greatest financial challenges to the world economy which is originated in United States of America. The global economic slowdown is unprecedented in scale and has severe implications on policy formulation among emerging market. The financial crisis may primarily be a banking crisis, and the solvency of the insurance sector as a whole does not appear to be threatened. Currently India has one of the largest insurance markets in the world. Strong economic growth in the last decade combined with a population of over a billion makes it one of the potentially largest markets in the future. This paper provides an overview of global financial crisis (GFC) and its impact on the Indian insurance industry. It identifies the channels through which the GFC has impacted the global economy and evaluates performance of insurance industry of India during the crisis period.

FOOD INFLATION IN INDIA- WHERE ARE THE PRICES HEADING?

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ABSTRACT

Since November 2009, inflation has been moving northwards on the back of surging prices of fuel, commodity, fruits and vegetables. This consistently rising inflation has resulted in a growing concern among policy makers, industry captains, bankers as well as the common man. On June 12 2010, inflation shot through the roof of touch an 11 year high of 16.9%. The calendar year 2009 also saw inflation at a negative rate, ironically, food inflation roaring to its maximum level. Inflation slid to 8.15% in August from July's uncomfortably high of 9.78% but the finance minister is justified to feel the heats not yet off on price. It's just as well that India has launched a new series of WPI which measures the prices of a basket of wholesale commodities. A makeover long overdue, the new index has an updated base year of 2004-05 and covers a large number of items. According to the new index,, inflation has declined on account of falling prices of food items such as vegetables, fruits, cereals and pulses. New inflation series has 241 more items than the old series that has 1993-94 as base year which only reflects price rise in 435 articles. By all indications as a more refined socio-economic reflector, it will offer a clearer view of living costs. Any inflation tracking device must account for a better off India's changing production and consumption trends. Accordingly, manufacturing goods and fuel get more weightage while primary articles including food see some downgrading. Things ranging from edible and non edible items widely used by the middle class such as soft drinks and ice creams to Televisions, washing machines, gold, silver, computers, dish antenna and micro ovens enter the basket while old and outmoded articles like type writers make an exit. Food inflation fell to 12.63% for the week ended on June 26 on cheaper potatoes and onions but it brought little relief to consumers as fuel inflation shot up to 18.02% keeping the pressure on overall prices. Food inflation was 12.92% and fuel inflation was 12.09% in June.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP – STUDY OF KAUSHALYA FOUNDATION

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ABSTRACT

Social entrepreneurs establish innovative and systemic approaches for meeting the needs of the populations that lack the financial resources or political clout to achieve lasting benefit on their own. Rather than leaving societal needs to the government or business sectors, social entrepreneurs find, what is not working and solve the problem by changing the system, spreading the solution, and persuading entire societies to take new leaps. Social entrepreneurs often seem to be possessed by their ideas, committing their lives to changing the direction of their field. They are both visionaries and ultimate realists, concerned with the practical implementation of their vision above all else. Social entrepreneurship should reflect the need for a substitute for the market discipline that works for business entrepreneurs. Social entrepreneurs play the role of change agents in the social sector. Social sector leaders will exemplify these characteristics in different ways and to different degrees. The closer a person gets to satisfying all these conditions, the more that person fits the model of a social entrepreneur. Those who are more innovative in their work and who create more significant social improvements will naturally be seen as more entrepreneurial. Let's consider each one in terms of "KAUSHALYA FOUNDATION".

DYNAMISM OF INDIA'S FINANCIAL SECTOR DURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECESSION

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ABSTRACT

The present paper tries to evaluate the different dimensions of Indian financial sector and future perspectives. It is found that the current global economic recession (GER) is the results of very much global market integration and less level of government intervention. More or less, the GER has been affected the Indian financial sector in various dimensions such as financial flows-FDI and Portfolio investments, stock market, Forex reserves, BOP, government revenue, etc. The Forex reserves were fallen from 51.76 percent to -18.71 percent, due the outflow of portfolio investments, fluctuations in BOP, and over speculation of FIIs/. However, the Indian banks have stood their own feet and attacked the recession than the USA and other European banks. This paper suggested that public sector property can stabilize the economy rather than provide stimulus packages while the private sector pushes the economy in to adverse conditions and reduce unnecessary administrative expenditure of the governments to stabilize this sector. Inflationary conditions have also taken place in the recent. Hence, sufficient credit policy for balance the money and commodity markets have to be maintained.

MANAGING RELIGIOUS PHILANTHROPY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Economies are considered to have three sectors. First, the Public Sector which is owned by the State and provides services in the Public interest. The Second, the Private Business Sector which is privately owned and profit motivated and the last one is the third Sector that embraces a wide range of community, voluntary and not-for-profit activities. Third Sector organizations are created by groups or individuals to meet a shared need. People have made an effort to form these organizations to provide a service to advocate a cause for them where the business and government sectors failed. The primary objective of the proposed study is to examine the role of religious philanthropy in the development of education, public health, women, community etc from a wide range of socio-economic & management perspectives.

**INVESTMENT PROCESS OF VENTURE CAPITAL: AN EXPLANATORY STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION VENTURE CAPITAL LIMITED (APIDC-VCL)**

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ABSTRACT

It is a well-known fact that several brilliant ideas to work on and processes developed in laboratories cannot be put into commercial operation on account of want of funds. No traditional financier would come forward to financing these institutions. The financial institutions have a bias for foreign technology and they do not believe the ability of the local entrepreneurs. In such a situation venture capital assumes considerable significance. Venture Capital is basically a relationship among three major participants: investors, venture capitalists (VCs) and entrepreneurs. Investors – financial institutions, banks, insurance companies, pension funds, angel investors, NRIs – Contribute to the pool of funds. Funds thus pooled from various investors are invested in business opportunities by VCs. Entrepreneurial teams that supply business opportunities to VCs are central players in venture capital process. It is the investment manager who aims at delivering superior returns to the investors by creating value in all investment life stages: deal sourcing, deal analysis, due diligence, deal structuring and investment, monitoring, and exiting. The study was conducted by taking the following objectives into consideration viz. to understanding the conceptual view of venture capital; to analyze the process of venture capital funding in APIDC-VCL; and to find the drawbacks and to offer appropriate measures.

MICRO FINANCE LOANS - ENHANCING BUSINESS OR MEETING PERSONAL EXPENSES?

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of micro finance activity is to alleviate poverty and generation of employment for those poor people who were excluded from formal financial services. Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, India, with a rural population of approximately 13977860 (2001) is a new developing area in terms of Micro Financing. The funding activity has picked up few years back but there is lack of proper training to the beneficiaries of micro finance. This research tries to study the issues which contribute in success of micro enterprise and micro finance of Malwa region. By a survey done on sample of borrowers in eight villages, the research explores the fact whether the borrowers have an understanding and appreciation for the facility of micro finance being provided to them or not. In this empirical study, the results indicate that majority of the borrowers have a tendency to misutilise the funds borrowed. They treat micro finance funding as just another source for meeting personal expenses. The research has identified this as serious concern for micro finance organizations.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF INDIAN BUSINESS: DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is widely seen as a dominating phenomenon of current century encompassing worldwide integration of financial systems, trade liberalization, deregulation and market opening resulting in a global market and patterns of industrial development. It has created a more broad and competitive market across countries due to convergence of production and industrial patterns. As a result firms need to have competitive advantages that are globally viable rather than domestically. The rise of MNC enterprises has been attributed to efficiency advantages in the management of inter-dependencies concerning know-how, reputation, the value chain and marketing through internationalization. The benefit of internationalization depends on ownership capabilities. The growth in China and India has led to emergence of new breed of MNC's. As a result of liberalization policy - Indian economy witnessed dramatic growth, changes in domestic market and firm activities specifically in relation to overseas expansion strategies. Indian firms augmenting existing skills in production capabilities and process R&D by acquiring technology focused firms in advance markets. Paper explores patterns and motives for internationalization by Indian firms and investigates different strategies adopted by Indian firms to internationalize their operations. Initially paper gives brief of some success stories of Indian companies in pharmaceutical, software and automobile sectors. Further, paper elaborates on the conditions to be assessed before actual internationalization process, drivers for internationalization, opportunities and challenges involved in internalization of companies. Finally, paper gives various ways ahead for the companies for the active participation in internationalization process.

SMEs IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF AGRA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGRA SHOE CLUSTER)

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ABSTRACT

The Importance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in any economy cannot be overlooked as they form a major chunk in the economic activity of nations. They play a key role in industrialization of a developing country like India. The Agra Footwear Cluster comprises approximately 5000 units- e registered and mechanized or mechanized. A number of units are small scale registered or unregistered firms, and even run as household units/workshop, usually function in a traditional manner with little or no mechanization. Looking back, 1991 was a turning point: a break with the past that opened up new opportunities and posed new threats to these units. Step by step, import tariffs were lowered and regulations relaxed, making it easier to import both non leather components crucial for premium export quality and to import machines. By 1996 it had become clear that Agra's exporters were facing increasingly tough international competition. In the light of above scenario, it became imperative to identify the opportunities the Agra shoe cluster avail, the challenges they confront and to suggest action plan to purge these challenges. Based on the primary survey the study finds that the opportunity and challenges for the Agra shoe cluster. The footwear cluster in Agra has enough growth potential provided strategic intervention is made in certain "key areas". Strategies in some key areas have been discussed in detail in Action Plan.

SAFE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH CARE WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Bio Medical Wastes have become one of the most widespread and important environmental and public health issues and present day concern throughout the globe and as such, the problem has been recognized as one of the important issues towards abatement of pollution in the country along with the rest of the world. Hospital Waste Management is and important subject that needs urgent attention. It is appropriate to consider an incremental approach realizing that an improvement is of great value even if resources do not allow achievement of highest standards immediately. 'Bio-medical waste' means any solid and/or liquid waste including its container and any intermediate product, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research pertaining thereto or in the production or testing thereof. Over the years there have been tremendous advancements in the health care system. However it is ironic that the health care settings, which restore and maintain community health, are also threatening their well-being. Poor waste management practices pose a huge risk to the health of the public, patients, professionals and contribute to environmental degradation.

POST MARITAL SEXUAL ANXIETY AMONG DOCTORS
(A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG MALE AND FEMALE DOCTORS)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study post marital sexual anxiety among male and female doctors. The target group of 60 doctors in Hassan district, Karnataka, were selected among them 30 were male and 30 were females. The random method was employed in the selection of the sample. The personal data prepared by the investigator and Post marital anxiety scale (Kumar 1994) were used to collect the data. Descriptive statistical analysis has been carried out in the present study. Results on continuous measurements are presented on Mean \pm SD (Min-Max). The result reveals that there is no significant relationship between male and female doctors regarding sexual anxiety.

CLIENTS SATISFACTION TOWARDS PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Life Insurance is the fastest growing sector in India since 2000 as Government allowed Private players and FDI up to 26%. Life Insurance in India was nationalized by incorporating Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in 1956. All private life insurance companies at that time were taken over by LIC. The insurance sector went through a full circle of phases from being unregulated to completely regulate and then currently being partly deregulated. It is governed by a number of acts. The growth has opened an array of opportunities for global firms to either set-up their division in India or to enter into a joint venture with the Private Insurance Companies in India. In this article clients satisfaction towards private life insurance companies are discussed. Three objectives are framed for the analysis. The private life insurance company should have a clear vision and mission that should be known to all the stakeholders like employees, agents, customers and business associates. To achieve greater insurance penetration, private sector insurance company is to create a more vibrant and competitive industry, with greater efficiency, choice of products and value of customers.

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Rural development is more than ever before linked to entrepreneurship. Institutions and individuals promoting rural development now see entrepreneurship as a strategic development intervention that could accelerate the rural development process. Furthermore, institution and individuals seem to agree on the urgent need to promote rural enterprises, development agencies see rural entrepreneurship as an enormous employment potential. Politicians see it as the key strategy to prevent rural unrest; farmers see it as an instrument for improving farm earnings and women see it as an employment possibility near their homes which provides autonomy, independence and a reduced need for social support. To all these groups, however, entrepreneurship stands as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities and to sustain a healthy economy and environment. WTO is fostering globalization and competition worldwide and India is no exception. In the era of internationalization, Indian rural entrepreneurs have more challenging opportunities. They should strive to grab opportunities by overcoming their problems with a view to make them competitive globally. This paper provides a complete look about scope, opportunities and challenges for rural entrepreneurs in agriculture, horticulture, handicraft, handloom and sericulture in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON PERFORMANCE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

The Indian employment market is uncertain. The number of unemployed youth is ever increasing. In this context, both the Central and State governments are working on to develop entrepreneurship as a recourse to employment problems. Innovative marketing is a requirement for any business. This paper throws light towards the concepts and practice of awareness creation on entrepreneurial ventures and to analyse the influence of demographical variables on the performance of entrepreneurs in Kerala. In order to do so, there needs to be specific skill and knowledge set needed from the individual irrespective of the sex or creed who is looking for entrepreneurship. In western countries, they have tried the concept of Entrepreneurships who by virtue of his skill and knowledge set will be able to run an organization on his own by working inside the confines of a parent organization. This has taken empirical study in arriving at the conclusions. The main intention behind this paper is to enhance the entrepreneurship concepts to Indian society.

MARKET ORIENTATION IN AGRICULTURE: CASE STUDIES OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a major livelihood source in many developing countries. It contributes to over 65 percent of livelihood sources in India. A suitable marketing strategy is an important contributing factor in maximizing returns from agricultural produce. Various innovative interventions have been designed and implemented in the field based on the concept of market orientation, with the objective of increasing profits for farmers. In this paper efforts are made to illustrate two such development interventions from the field and to examine the impact of these measures on the profitability of farmers. The conclusion reached here is that market-oriented interventions helped in increasing the profitability of farmers as compared to the profitability of normal crop practices prevalent in the region.

TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF FDI IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has assumed a lot of significance for the emerging economies. India has also learnt a lesson from the experienced of the other Asian economies. During the last decade there has been a remarkable change in the composition of sources of FDI inflows in India. Due change in FDI regime, many countries have started investing heavily in India. This paper investigates the changing scenario and also analyses the inflows of FDI in India, countrywise, sectorwise and statewise inflow of foreign direct investment in India during the period 1992-2009.

THE NEW CONSOLIDATED FDI POLICY 2011: WHETHER IGNORING SOMETHING IN ITS DRIVE TOWARDS BOOSTING INVESTOR CONFIDENCE?**VAIBHAV CHOUDHARY****IVTH YEAR B.A., LL.B (BUSINESS & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW HONS.)
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India in its march towards being a developed one, is in dire need of FDI to establish itself stalwartly on economic footing. Like every other issue FDI too is governed by legal framework. Foreign investments into India are subject to the industrial policy established by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is the nodal agency and the prime legislation governing FDI is Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), and side by side there exist a whole lot of regulations made there under and the various press notes, press releases and clarifications etc. issued on the subject from time to time. The revised FDI policy of India will surely carry forward the process of liberalization which further would assist in enhancing of the FDI into the Country. However, the revised FDI policy has kept itself miles away from significantly expected changes such as permitting FDI in Limited Liability Partnership, Multi-Brand Retail Trading – which are the most top of the chart agenda in the FDI. Further several other subjects on which draft discussion papers were released earlier for public comments have not also been responded to. It is imperative that these areas are also taken up by our Government for liberalization towards making India one of the most hot spot FDI destinations on the globe.

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With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator