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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	MARKET REACTION AND SEMI STRONG EFFICIENCY TEST <i>NI LUH PUTU WIAGUSTINI, IDA BAGUS PANJI SEDANA & IDA BAGUS BADJRA</i>	1
2.	IMPACT OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON REAL SECTOR INDICATORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>PADMABATI GAHAN & SISIR RANJAN DASH</i>	2
3.	STATUS AND CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES: INDIAN SCENARIO <i>NISHITH DAVE, DR. ASHISH VORA & VIKRAM PRAJAPATI</i>	3
4.	THE IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON EXECUTIVES WORK PERFORMANCE IN SCHEDULE COMMERCIAL BANKS <i>DR. P. NATARAJAN & R. BHUVANESWARI</i>	4
5.	CHRONOLOGY OF DIVERGENCES & REVERSALS IN RALLIES & REACTIONS OF NIFTY STOCKS BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY 2002 & 31ST DECEMBER 2011 ON DAILY CHARTS <i>DR. PRAVIN MOKASHI</i>	5
6.	PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS THROUGH CREATIVE BEHAVIORS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES: A CASE STUDY ON WORKPLACE INTERNS IN TAIWANESE FRANCHISES <i>YEH, YU-MEI; LIN, HUNG-YUAN & LI, FENG-CHIA</i>	6
7.	ACCOUNTING AND ETHICS A TOOL OF FORESIGHTEDNESS <i>M. C. SHARMA & TAJINDER KAUR</i>	7
8.	JOB SATISFACTION AND SURVIVAL OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES WITH REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR <i>DR. K. BRINDHA & K. SUSEELAMANI</i>	8
9.	A STUDY ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING IN RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED (VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT) <i>B. VAMSI KRISHNA</i>	9
10.	MACROECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF INDIA POST 1991 ECONOMIC REFORMS <i>SUNIL B. KAPADIA & DR. VENU V. MADHAV</i>	10
11.	A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF INSURANCE PRODUCT IN KOLKATA REGION, INDIA <i>ANURADHA SAHA</i>	11
12.	A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF PETROL BUNK IN MANNARGUDI TOWN <i>DR. K. VEMBU & K. REKA</i>	12
13.	CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: AN INDIAN CONTEXT <i>SILKY JAIN & PANKAJ GUPTA</i>	13
14.	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT REFORMS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY <i>RISHI CHAKRAVARTY</i>	14
15.	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS (MSMEs): A STUDY OF WARANGAL DISTRICT <i>VELDANDI SADANANDAM & SHRUNGARAPU VISHNU</i>	15
16.	A PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING <i>MEGHNA MEENA & ABHISHEK SHARMA</i>	16
17.	CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL ARTISANS IN PUNJAB <i>INDERJEET SINGH</i>	17
18.	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS (MSMEs) IN TELANGANA STATE: A STUDY OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT <i>RANJITH UPPULA</i>	18
19.	MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW <i>NIMMALA SOMARAJU & A. YESHODA</i>	19
20.	A STUDY ON THE PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) SECTOR IN INDIA <i>LAVURI RAMESH & MOTHE RAJU</i>	20
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	21

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MARKET REACTION AND SEMI STRONG EFFICIENCY TEST

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ABSTRACT

This research attempt to test the market reaction of the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the form of Semi-Strong Form Efficiency conducted over listed companies that perform corporate actions (Stock Split, Cash Dividend, and Rights Issue) during 2011-2014. This study aims at investigating whether there is a market reaction or not following those corporate action events. The reaction is observed by testing abnormal returns before and after the events. Abnormal returns are measured by using market model. Conclusion is based on t test, the Indonesian Stock Exchange is classified into the category of Semi Strong Form Efficiency. It indicates that the market does not react to any corporate action, demonstrating that the average abnormal returns either before or after an event is not significant.

IMPACT OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON REAL SECTOR INDICATORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

There were various forces which fostered globalization of finance throughout the world during the last three decades. And in India, it is the 1991 currency crisis and consequently the implementation of structural adjustments prescribed by International Monetary Fund (IMF) that led to liberalization of capital accounts of the country. Financial globalization not only significantly improved cross border movements of capital but also it has increased the volume of investments in different sectors of developing and emerging economies. But, now after two and a half decades of financial globalization in Indian economy, the big question is whether it has favorably influenced the real sector or not. In order to explore the impact of financial globalization on Indian economy, we have selected a few indicators of real sector and implemented paired two-sample Student's t-Test. It is a 'Before-After' approach that has been followed in the present study while testing the hypotheses. The findings of the study show that there is a significant improvement in positions of selected real sector indicators of Indian economy during the post globalization era.

STATUS AND CHALLENGES IN ADDRESSING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RELATED ISSUES: INDIAN SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

21st century has brought upon significant focus on Human Development, as it increases the chances for sustainable development across globe. India has been ahead of several other countries in embracing human development work and since 1990, with the support of UNDP, have started analyzing and reporting these activities systematically. India today has the largest programme of any country in the world for the preparation of human development Reports (HDRs) at the sub-National (State and lower) level. As on date, 18 States have published State HDRs (SHDRs). The whole idea of human development approach, which is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live, has essentially changed the people's perception about the concept of 'Sustainable Development'. In India, the efforts related to Human Development have always been people centric. State Governments and UNDP - Planning Commission are largely responsible for taking initiatives for planning and execution of various schemes leading to Human Development. However, implementing the government schemes for Human Development activities have not always been an easy task in country like India. This article focuses on the present status of Human Development in India, issues and challenges with regard to human development initiatives in India.

THE IMPACT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON EXECUTIVES WORK PERFORMANCE IN SCHEDULE COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT

The officers of banking sector experience a great deal of stress due to many incidents of occupational stress such as work overload, social responsibility, time pressures, financial accountability and role conflict. The high level of stress are increase cost to banking sector as developing stress level greatly affect executives work performance as well as bottom line. This study has made an attempt to vigilantly evaluate and examine the occupational stress affecting work performance of scheduled commercial bank (SCB) officers of Puducherry Union territory. The primary data were collected through structured interview schedule from 226 SCB executives in Puducherry we used to examine the hypothesized relationship among study variables. The results of the study show significant positive relationship work performance and occupational stress. Specifically, these findings indicate that executives with high Occupational stress are an indispensable key for the organization because of its strapping impact on the work performance of an individual as well as of the organization. Realizing that, executives must articulate themselves in managing occupational stress amicably and work for enhancing their performance with the positive energy. This will increase their span of control and productivity which are the need of the hour in the contemporary banking environment.

CHRONOLOGY OF DIVERGENCES & REVERSALS IN RALLIES & REACTIONS OF NIFTY STOCKS BETWEEN 1ST JANUARY 2002 & 31ST DECEMBER 2011 ON DAILY CHARTS

DR. PRAVIN MOKASHI
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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ABSTRACT

Momentum oscillators are devised for identifying acceleration & deceleration of price progression. Overbought & oversold ranges, bull & bear ranges, bullish, bearish divergences & reversals (overt & covert), patterns as well as advance breakouts are the crucial signals analyzed in momentum analysis. This paper is focused on confirmation of chronological sequence in the occurrence of divergences & reversals to enhance efficacy of this technique in trading & investing.

**PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS THROUGH CREATIVE
BEHAVIORS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES: A CASE STUDY ON
WORKPLACE INTERNS IN TAIWANESE FRANCHISES**

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship, a critical trend in the global economic development, is inseparable from the new opportunities, products, services, procedures, technologies, and organizations generated through creative behaviors. Because high entrepreneurial intentions promote initial entrepreneurial behaviors, fostering the entrepreneurial intentions of young people is crucial. Although many world-wide universities are currently promoting entrepreneurship courses, it is critical that these courses correspond with actual workplace experiences to effectively enable students to develop and accumulate creative and entrepreneurial behaviors, competencies, and intentions. In this study, a questionnaire survey based on self-perception theory was administered to interns working in franchises in Taiwan. According to a structural equation analysis, creative behaviors (i.e., idea generation, promotion, and realization) improved entrepreneurial competencies, which in turn significantly elevated entrepreneurial intentions. A workplace internship model was established to encourage the interns to apply their creative behaviors to enhance their entrepreneurial competencies and intentions, thereby supplementing the gap in the relationship between creative behaviors and entrepreneurial intentions. Finally, suggestions and implications are proposed for applying creative behaviors and entrepreneurial competencies to raise entrepreneurial intentions.

ACCOUNTING AND ETHICS A TOOL OF FORESIGHTEDNESS

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to study the issues related to ethics and role of accountant. When an accountant audits the firm it becomes his duty to take every care to present the true picture of business to the public. In this context, this paper focuses on the following aspects: the concept of ethics, accounting associations to frame guidelines related to ethics, various scandals in the field of accounting and finance, and steps to prevent those issues. Although code of conduct is framed for almost every kind of profession e.g. in the field of medicine, law, police, teaching, administrative services etc. but so far business is concerned it is nevertheless less important reason being in such places public money is involved and accountant is assigned the task of showing the truth and fairness of the business. The paper presents a theoretical framework as well as some empirical research and recent developments in the field of ethical accounting. The paper has presented in detail the developments in the field ethical accounting. Formation of different accounting associations to regulate the work of accountants at global level shows the need of such issues as the financial and accounting scandals are increasing. Although the development in the field of accounting and ethics are going hand in hand prominently because every development brings different problems specially when cross border trade takes place and there is change in accounting methods from one country to another. The point which is to be noted for the accountant is to act in most genuine way for the welfare of the large group without thinking that someone is watching.

**JOB SATISFACTION AND SURVIVAL OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYEES WITH
REFERENCE TO TIRUPUR**

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ABSTRACT

Job satisfaction is the major base to have a good organizational climate. Employees job satisfaction is the major tool that yields the organization higher productivity. The main objective of this paper is to evaluate the job satisfaction of immigrant employees and the influence of age-group, material status with job satisfaction. The result indicate that marital status has found significant influence on the level of job satisfaction by the immigrant employees.

A STUDY ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING IN RASHTRIYA ISPAT NIGAM LIMITED (VISAKHAPATNAM STEEL PLANT)

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ABSTRACT

Indian Steel industry has always remained isolated and protected by Government, where the steel industry was never expected to generate profit from business, but was expected to provide employment to the unemployed. Presently India is operating with open-hearth furnaces. Help a person to develop self-confidence, speak with ease in front of small and large audience, remove communication gap and remove barriers in communication & personality. While the majority is satisfied with the training programs offered to them, HRD department of RINL can further improve the training programs in order to satisfy the respondents who are dissatisfied with the training programs. The survey also shows that the training programs are varied in nature and cover almost all the job requirements. Wherever special training programs are required RINL makes sure that these training programs are conducted.

MACROECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF INDIA POST 1991 ECONOMIC REFORMS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to understand and analyse the impact of 1991 economic reforms India implemented for all round development and sustained higher growth rate. The decline in gross domestic product (GDP) growth during 2011-2014 in India raised a debate about whether it is a trend or a business cycle slowdown. We observe a cyclical downturn due to external and domestic conditions. Economic growth in some developing countries has been fundamentally uneven of few sectors grow rapidly but not all of them together. The question is not whether growth is balanced – which it isn't – but whether the abstraction thereof is a useful one (Debraj Ray, Summer-2010)? Most significantly, India is plagued by bureaucratic delays, institutional burdens, poor infrastructure, an unskilled labour force, high illiteracy and dire health conditions. This paper makes reference to a key role played by both Agriculture and Manufacturing for improving agricultural growth, and increasing industrial output, generating employment opportunities for all- round development of the country. Lastly, it examines crucial projects, pending reforms, better targeting of social expenditure to reduce the subsidy burden, and improving country's overall economic performance and eventual financial inclusion. Given that the supply of factors, namely labour, human capital, infrastructure, and non-infrastructure capital appears robust and productivity growth potentially strong, timely reforms that eliminate structural bottlenecks will enable trend growth to pick up.

**A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF INSURANCE PRODUCT IN KOLKATA REGION,
INDIA**

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ABSTRACT

Today, insurance has become one of the most important sectors of investment by people. The life of people is uncertain and protection is needed. Thus, there is a need for risk to be shared with the insurance firms. Insurance is of immense importance and a necessity of life. It saves the family of the policyholder and secures the future. It also helps to maintain the same status throughout the life. Insurance provides a money backing at times of uncertainty and leads to development of a happy life ahead. Public, private concerns have started insurance business and foreign investment is also being invited in India so that the business can be wide-spread. The results of the study of urban population of Kolkata say that life and health insurance is acquired by most of the population, even most of the vehicle owners bear a motor insurance but people do not aware about home insurance. Realization has not yet dawned on a few people about the importance of the above types of insurance, thus they prefer to avoid investment in insurance.

A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF PETROL BUNK IN MANNARGUDI TOWN

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ABSTRACT

Satisfaction is often a subjective phenomenon and depends on customer's state of mind both at the time of purchase and more importantly at the time of consumption. Those who are highly satisfied are much less ready to switch. In fact, emphasis has shifted from mere satisfaction to delight of customers. Petrol bunks are the centers catering the fuel need of the people in the particular area. There are a number of petrol bunks located and established by various petroleum production corporations. The researcher frames the objectives on 1) To measure the customer service in petrol bunks and satisfaction level of consumers. 2) To suggest measures for extending the customer service and to give appropriate suggestion to improve 60% of the respondents stated that sometimes they are greeted. 88% of the respondents answered that they get back the balance amount always. 90% of the respondents informed that salesmen were wearing uniform always. 62% of the respondents remarked that the attention of the salesmen was good. 76% of the respondents answered that they always get the required products. 80% of the respondents are always satisfied with the quality of products. 88% of the respondents reported that air point is working conditions. 50% of the respondents are aware of the information about other facilities offered by the petrol bunks. Though the services rendered by sample petrol bunks are good there is in need to improve the availability of information, pleasant send off, attendant availability at air point, greeting by salesmen and proper uniform of salesmen. As far as Petroleum products are concerned the customers are satisfied with quality and quantity and its availability. However, there is scope for further improvement of product also. So conclude that Most of the vehicles attended by sample petrol bunks in Mannargudi town are two wheelers. Again two wheelers talk more about the product, services and layout.

CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: AN INDIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is the core of economic development. The present paper endeavors to study the concept of women entrepreneur and challenges faced by them in India and provides suggestions to overcome these challenges. Educated women also want to lead from the front and demand equal rights with their partners. However, Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because of work & family conflict, socio-cultural barriers, male dominated society, limited access to formal education & training programme, dearth of financial assistance, lack of technical/managerial/entrepreneurial knowhow, lack of marketing skills, mobility constraints and stiff competition. With the increase in the number of women getting educated, increase of financial assistance by the Government for women education, increase in safety measures within organization and outside organization, increase in the means of transport, there is considerable awareness among women to be self-employed and gradually the role of women is changing in the society.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT REFORMS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Reforms in the financial sector was identified as an integral part of the economic reforms initiated in 1991, when the then government appointed a high level committee on the financial system known as the "Narasimham Committee" to uplift the country from the clutches of deep economic crisis. It was at this backdrop, that the floodgates to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was opened which witnessed the entry of overseas companies to invest directly in fast growing Indian businesses thereby generate cash inflows to the country's ailing economy. FDI has played a significant role in the uplift of the Indian economy and is seen as a means to supplement domestic investment of achieving a higher level of economic growth and development. Reforms in FDI not only turned out to be a blessing for the country's otherwise ill economy, but it also acted as a catalyst for domestic industrial development which is considered to be an important vehicle for economic upliftment. The 'Make in India' campaign, a direct investment reform in its own sense, has witnessed a tremendous response ever since it was launched. This paper is therefore an attempt to study the sectoral reforms in FDI since liberalization of the Indian economy and its impact thereafter. The data and evidences are collected from various journals, research papers, government websites and articles.

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS
(MSMEs): A STUDY OF WARANGAL DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Micro Small & Medium Entrepreneurs (MSMEs) are play key role in the economic development of the country is providing large scale employment in this paper as covered problem of micro small, medium enterprises (MSMEs) which are "financial, managerial, marketing, raw material, technological, labour problems" to offer the suggestion development of the micro small & medium entrepreneurs (MSMEs).

A PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of online shopping and the consumer's increasing interest in purchasing online has significantly changed the Indian retail market. Digital revolution and advanced technology are playing a vital role in strengthening the roots of online shopping. Consumers use the Internet not only to buy the product online, but also to compare prices, product features and after sale service facilities they will receive if they purchased the product from particular website. Today consumers are more inclined to accept the changes and keep their eyes on the benefits they can obtain from online retailers. To reach the full potential of online shopping, business owners who use e-commerce as a distribution channel need to have a clear understanding of who buys online, what they buy online, why they buy online, and how the non-Internet buyer can be transformed into an online buyer in order to increase online sale. The purpose of this study is to understand and analyze the change in online buying behaviour of Indian consumer. The study also analyzes the advantages of using online shopping sites and factors contributing to its growth. For fact finding secondary data are used. The framework of the research enhances understanding of the factors affecting consumer online shopping behaviour, helps in profiling typical Indian online consumers and may help online retailers developing more specific marketing strategies to increase e-commerce sales.

CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL ARTISANS IN PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

Occupation not only determines the employment and income potential of an individual but also indicate his economic and social status as well. The people general chooses their occupation according to their capacity, capability, availability and earning. These are considered to be some important variable which influence the behavior to leave one occupation and join the other. In context of rural Punjab, most of the rural artisans had changed their traditional occupations and shifted toward the other occupations due to the competition with machine made products. The livelihood of the artisans was mainly depending on the demand for their products and services. The demand for artisans' products and services had decreased due to the competition with machine made products. These machine made products were cheaper and better in quality which replace the demand for artisans' products. These new products entered into the villages through link road by the efforts of merchants such as bania and traders etc. Thus, due to the dwindling demand for artisans' products and services most of them drifted away from their traditional occupations. The furious competition with machine made products resulted in demolition of artisans' traditional occupations. In this paper, an attempt has been made to know about the new structure of employment of rural artisans who left their traditional occupations and joined the other occupations. The various occupations adopted by them has been divided into five categories namely 'industrial sector', 'agriculture sector', 'self-employment', 'Government/semi Government services' and 'others'. The category-wise distribution of sampled households reveals that the employment in 'agriculture sector' had shown the highest percentage share, as adopted by 30.77 per cent households. Out of the total sampled households, 26.93 per cent artisan households engaged in 'self-employment' occupations, 18.90 per cent households joined 'industrial sector', 9.28 per cent households entered in 'Government/semi Government services' and 14.93 per cent households entered into the 'others' category of occupations. In overall, the artisans who withdrawal from their traditional occupations were not absorbed by the industrial or services sectors. Rather the majority of withdrawal artisans were absorbed by the low productive activities such as agriculture and self-employment occupations. The absorption of withdrawn artisans or sampled population in low productive jobs is not a healthy sign for the structural transformation of the workforce in particular and economic development in general.

**PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURS
(MSMEs) IN TELANGANA STATE: A STUDY OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The study reveals that majority of respondents are facing financial problems such as Heavy interest rate, Financial, Economic in-credibility Entrepreneur, Limited working capital & Shortage Capital and Lack of Collateral security as well as are facing marketing problems such as Lack of marketing Experience, Competition from Large Scale Sector, Lack of sales promotion and Credit collection & Bad debts. They are also facing production problems such as Raw material, Non availability of machinery & equipment, Lack of specialized skills, Lack of technical know-how and Interruption power failures. The majority of respondents are also facing technological problems such as Delaying delivery of machines, obsolete plant and machinery, Poor capacity utilization and Transport bottle neck as well as social problems such as Lack of motivation, Lack of knowledge and Non favorable attitude and the development of MSMEs in real sense can help in overcoming these problems.

MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Micro small medium enterprises (MSMEs) play key role in economic development of country. It is providing large scale employment. This paper has covered number of MSMEs India, fixed investment of MSMEs in India, production of MSMEs in India, of MSMEs in GDP, the following suggestions are offered for the development of MSMEs. Central Government have to increase the budget allocation for MSMEs sector and provide assistance to MSMEs for strengthening the share capital, banks are increase the loan amount, Governments has been conduct training development programmes, to enhance marketing facilities, to provide raw material directly to the MSMEs.

A STUDY ON THE PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES OF MICRO SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is a dynamic & Significant role in the country it is providing large scale employment in this paper has covered programmes & Schemes for MSMEs sector in India which are schemes implemented directly by the ministry of MSMEs and schemes implemented through national small industries corporation.

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Thanking you profoundly

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