

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],
Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 2980 Cities in 165 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	ROLE OF IT IN COMMERCE EDUCATION IN INDIA: A KEY TO ACHIEVE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY <i>DR. SONAL SHARMA & DR. M. K. SINGH</i>	1
2.	AGRIBUSINESS POTENTIAL IMPACT OF HORTICULTURE CROPS: AN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF CASHEW NUT IN TAMIL NADU <i>DR. R. LOGANATHAN & DR. M. CHANDRASEKARAN</i>	8
3.	REAL IMPACT OF IMPACT FACTOR RESEARCH JOURNALS ON RESEARCH PAPERS <i>SHUBHANGI JAIN & DR. PRATEEK SHARMA</i>	13
4.	GREEN CONSUMERISM: AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AMONG CONSUMERS IN TAMILNADU <i>DR. K. SALEEM KHAN, DR. A. MOHAMED SALI & K. SHARIFA NIZARA</i>	21
5.	REFINED HR SCENARIO IN INDIAN IT INDUSTRY <i>U. JEYASUTHARSAN & DR. N. RAJASEKAR</i>	27
6.	AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING POST-HARVESTING FOOD LOSS IN PERISHABLE CHAIN <i>N. ARUNFRED & DR. D. KINSLIN</i>	32
7.	ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA <i>DR. T. MADHU SUDANA & DR. B. PHANISWARA RAJU</i>	35
8.	TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN BANKING SECTOR <i>N. SURESH BABU & DR. G.V. CHALAM</i>	43
9.	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MULTIBRAND RETAILING IN INDIA: FROM STAKEHOLDERS PERSPECTIVES <i>DR. P. SANTHI</i>	48
10.	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMAGE ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES <i>SANJEEV KUMAR & NAVNEET GOLCHHA</i>	53
11.	IMPLEMENTATION OF SHORTEST PATH ALGORITHM FOR RECTILINEAR STEINER TREE PROBLEM <i>SAKSHI RAJPUT</i>	57
12.	A STUDY ON FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS MARKETING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAKTHI MASALA PRODUCTS <i>R. BUVANESWARI, B. BHARATHI & MAHALAKSHMI VENKATESH</i>	61
13.	A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS RETAIL STORES WITH REFERENCE TO BIG BAZAAR IN COIMBATORE CITY <i>B. DEVIPRIYA & DR. M. NANDHINI</i>	64
14.	ROLE OF MARKET ORIENTATION IN PERFORMANCE OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES: A STUDY OF UNISOPENT PVT. LTD. <i>NISHU MARWAH</i>	67
15.	STRATEGIC THINKING: A KEY FOR COMPETITIVENESS IN SMALL BUSINESS OPERATING IN NIGERIA <i>ONYEAGHALA OBIOMA, H. & UKPATA, SUNDAY IUO</i>	70
16.	IS SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION A SOLUTION FOR ALLEVIATING RURAL POVERTY IN TIGRAY? (CASE STUDY IN HINTALLO WAJIRAT) <i>TEFERA KEBEDE LEYU</i>	77
17.	ENVIRONMENTAL CORRELATES OF SCIENCE, TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN NIGERIA <i>UKPATA, SUNDAY IUO & DR. ONYEUKWU, PAULINE EBERE</i>	85
18.	EMPLOYEES PERCEPTION TOWARDS HRD CLIMATE IN THE BANKING SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR BANK <i>RAFIA GULZAR</i>	90
19.	POVERTY REDUCTION: A PREDICATE OF HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA <i>ONYEAGHALA, OBIOMA, H., KAPPE, MAMMAN, P. & DIBAL, HYEALADI STANLEY</i>	95
20.	A STUDY ON LEADERSHIP STYLES OF SELECTED ENGINEERING UNITS LOCATED IN GIDC, VITTHAL UDYOGNAGAR, GUJARAT <i>SAMIR P RATHOD & MEHUL J MISTRY</i>	101
21.	ADOPTION OF THE TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS THAT DRIVE TO SHOP ONLINE <i>ANKUR SANGWAN</i>	107
22.	TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR <i>JOHN WEKESA WANJALA</i>	113
23.	THE ANALYSIS AND DERIVATION OF A NEW FRAMEWORK TO INVEST IN GOLD <i>ANKUR SANGWAN</i>	119
24.	THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED, KARUR <i>OMBEGA OGUTA KEPHAR</i>	127
25.	NATURAL RESOURCE AND CIVIL WARS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS <i>SIDDHARTH RATHORE</i>	136
26.	EMERGENCE OF HEDGE FUNDS: IMPLICATIONS ON THE INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET <i>ANINDITA CHAKRAVORTY</i>	140
27.	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN TAMILNADU STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED, KUMBAKONAM <i>D. PAUL DHINAKARAN</i>	146
28.	INDIGENIZATION OF MILITARY HARDWARE: A NECESSITY FOR INDIA? <i>SIDDHARTH RATHORE</i>	150
29.	A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF FACULTY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS <i>S. MURALI</i>	153
30.	WIRELESS MONITORING AND RECORDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS BASED ON XBEE AND PIC <i>ARAVIND.S</i>	158
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	163

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur

(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)

Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad

Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi

Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON

LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana

Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri

Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

ADVISORS

DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

DR. BHAVET

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PROF. A. SURYANARAYANA

Department of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

PROF. V. SELVAM

SSL, VIT University, Vellore

DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT

Associate Professor, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

DR. S. TABASSUM SULTANA

Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, Matrusri Institute of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad

SURJEET SINGH

Asst. Professor, Department of Computer Science, G. M. N. (P.G.) College, Ambala Cantt.

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript anytime** in ***M.S. Word format*** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR
IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF.

(e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled ' _____ ' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Designation:
Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:
Residential address with Pin Code:
Mobile Number (s):
Landline Number (s):
E-mail Address:
Alternate E-mail Address:

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript is required to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only (pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration), which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript.
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN** of the mail:
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/Economics/Psychology/Law/Computer/IT/Engineering/Mathematics/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any specific message w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is required to be below **500 KB**.
- e) Abstract alone will not be considered for review, and the author is required to submit the complete manuscript in the first instance.
- f) The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending separate mail to the journal.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** The author (s) **full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.

5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.
6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.
7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION**REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESES****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****ACKNOWLEDGMENTS****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE**

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed **5000 WORDS**.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal clear, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure.** It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.
12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
 - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
 - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19-22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

NATURAL RESOURCE AND CIVIL WARS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

SIDDHARTH RATHORE
ALUMNI
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
NEW DELHI

ABSTRACT

After outbreak of number of civil wars in the decades of 1970's and onwards, there have been many studies and research's probing the relation between natural resource and civil war, which a number of countries faced during this period. Even through there have been a no. of quantitative (econometric) and qualitative research analysis on this issue, there appears to be little agreement on the validity of the resource-civil war correlation. Through this paper I wish to shed some light on; the mechanism of relationship between the natural resource and civil war, reasons for disagreement between various research's and what we can do in future to prevent or subside these unrests. First section of this paper deals with possible linkages through with natural resources of a country could inflict a civil war. Second section discusses results of various researches on this topic and why are there contradicting results. Third section shows though case by case analysis, why a generalised model to explain this relationship would fail. The last section deals with policies that could prevent or control the effects of the civil war.

KEYWORDS

natural resources, civil war, policy measures, quantitative analysis, global action.

SECTION 1: CAUSALITY BETWEEN NATURAL RESOURCES AND CIVIL WAR

The set of countries which faced civil wars in last 30 years or so, have mostly been characterized by poor and declining economies sitting on an abundance some type of natural resource. The question is why is then, some countries took advantage of such a position and others fell into the trap of conflicts and hence perpetual underdevelopment.

Essentially civil wars results in a country when there are rebellion's formed against the existing rule of the state. Factors explaining the rebellion's can be explained under three heads:-

GREED REBELLION

This type of rebellion is motivated by predation of rents from lootable (easily extractable or attainable) natural resources e.g. alluvial diamonds, opium, coca, timber. The rents are then used to finance the start up or for intensifying a violent civil war.

Its not only rebels that fall into this category, even policy makers and private actors could intensify or start a civil war by being victims of resource wealth myopia, producing a "get rich quick mentality". All in all, a rent maximising behaviour of economic agent's lead to either start up or further intensification of a civil war.

GRIVENCE REBELLION

It is motivated by hatred which might be intrinsic to ethnic and religious differences, or reflected objective resentments such as domination by an ethnic majority, political repression, or economic inequality. It suggests that resource extraction creates grievance among the local population, because of land expropriation, environmental hazards, insufficient job opportunities, and the social disruptions caused by labour migration; these grievance, in turn, lead to a civil war.

Rebel's further act to intensify these grievance as stimulating these issues would build public support for them and open up more sources to funding their agitation.

SECESSIONIST REBELLIONS

These movements are motivated by the allure of claiming the ownership of natural resources in a particular region. If resources are geographically concentrated in the peripheral regions of a country then the likelihood of resource based secessions is higher. Resources are also more likely to prove a separatist rebellion if they are extracted through a capital-intensive process, which offers fewer benefits to local unskilled workers and more benefits to the state and extraction firms.

EXOGENOUS FACTORS

There are a number of exogenous factors that can provoke or intensify a civil war. One of them being external support by foreign parties to start a civil war, because in return of this support, they might earn future contracts or rent sharing from the captured natural resources. These parties could be high profile businessmen, MNC's or other governments; which usually lend their support to rebels by funding their arms requirement. There could also be a case of direct intervention by these foreign parties by bidding for future rights over the captured natural wealth and thereby being a stakeholder of the outcome of the civil war. Civil wars could also be inflicted by deliberate actions of other countries, in order to change the current regime through military interventions or supporting massive coups, so that the alternate regime that comes to power formulates policies of resource exploitation.

All the four factors that I have mentioned are not independent of each other; they have feedback effects into each other. Greed- rebellions need to generate grievance for military cohesion, separatist movements are often generated due to grievance among particular section of society and these movements often backed through external support. Exogenous factors too play a major role in intensifying greed and grievance rebellions. Therefore pin-pointing a particular factor that results in a civil war is quite difficult. These feedback effects are the reason why different types of resources produce different levels of rents; and even same quantity of same resources can produce different quantities of rents in different countries.

Whatever may be the reason for the civil war, the end result of it is; poverty aggravation, public money being taken for military spending from basic social services, retarded economic growth. To end these sorts of conflicts what is important is to understand the factors that contribute to the risk of civil war. In the next section we are going to see different explanations by various researchers regarding factors contributing to onset, duration and intensity of civil war.

TABLE 1: VARIOUS STUDIES OF EXPLORING RELATION BETWEEN RESOURCES AND CIVIL WAR

Studies	Resource measure	Finding
Collier & Hoeffler	Primary exports/GDP	Increases likelihood of war
Collier & Hoeffler	Primary exports/GDP	Increases likelihood of separatist wars only
Elbadawi & Sambanis	Primary exports/GDP	Weak or no effect
Fearson & Laitin	Primary exports/GDP	No significant effect
Fearson & Laitin	Oil exporter(Dummy)	Increases likelihood of war
Hegre	Mineral exports/total exports	No significant effect
Hegre	Primary exports/GDP	Increases likelihood of war
Humphreys	Oil production	Increases likelihood of war
Humphreys	Oil reserves	No significant effect
Humphreys	Diamond production	No significant effect
Humphreys	Diamond production	Reduces war duration
De Soysa	Natural resource stocks/capita	No significant effect
De Soysa	Mineral stocks/capita	Decreases likelihood of conflict
De Soysa	Oil exporter(Dummy)	Increases likelihood of conflict

TABLE 2: COUNTRY WISE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL WAR AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES

Country	Duration	Resources
Afghanistan	1990s	Opium, cannabis, gems
Angola	1975-99	Oil
Angola	1990s	Diamonds
Burma	1949-	Tin, gems
Burma	1990s	Opium, Gems
Cambodia	1990s	Cannabis, Gems
Colombia	1990s	Opium, coca
Democratic Republic of Congo	1960-65	Copper
Democratic Republic of Congo	1990s	Diamonds
Indonesia	1969-	Copper, gold
Indonesia	1975-	Natural gas
Liberia	1990s	Diamonds
Morocco	1975-88	Phosphates, Oil
Nigeria	1967-70	Oil
Papua New Guinea	1988-	Copper, gold
Peru	1990s	Coca
Russia	1990s	Diamonds
Sudan	1983-	Oil
Sierra Leone	1990s	Diamonds

SECTION 2: QUANTITATIVE STUDIES AND THEIR CONTRADICTING RESULTS

There appears to be little agreement on the validity of the resource-civil war correlation. However, there seems to be a pattern emerging out of the results of quantitative studies and on which there is some consensus among scholars. These are:

- Oil exports are linked to onset of conflict, esp. separatist movements. It also been agreed upon that state and its officials suffer from bouts of Petromania – rentier psychology in presence of oil abundance
- Lootable natural resources like gemstones, alluvial diamonds, opium etc. don't lead to onset of a conflict but they tend to intensify and prolong the duration of civil war.
- Agriculture commodities seem to be uncorrelated with civil war

Now the question is why is there a disagreement among statistical studies over the resource – civil war correlation. The answer is that quantitative studies of natural resources and civil war have been characterised by problems of misspecification and spuriousness. First of all, let us take into consideration: the Independent variables taken by various studies:

1) RESOURCE EXPORTS / GDP

Now because civil wars do not officially "begin" until they have crossed some threshold of violence, they might be preceded by years of low-level hostilities that drive off manufacturing firms, producing a higher level of resource dependence before the civil war is coded as commencing. The natural resource-civil war correlation could also be spurious: both civil war and resource dependence might be independently caused by some unmeasured third variable, such as a weak rule of law- due to which the country might be unable to attract investment in manufacturing sector.

2) PRIMARY EXPORTS / GDP

In case of primary commodities, there are only particular types of natural resources that rent seekers target – as oil, opium, timber, coca etc. Primary commodities variable is overly broad, as it includes a wide range of raw materials and other commodities, some of which may be uncorrelated with conflict and hence pose a threat to the estimation of the particular study.

3) PARTICULAR NATURAL RESOURCE EXPORT / TOTAL EXPORTS

As found in almost all the cases of civil wars, most of the natural resources extracted are exported through illegal means and black markets. Therefore, taking into account, exports of a particular natural resource or production would not be accurate as these figures do not reveal the true picture.

Other reasons for conflicting results among studies are:

- 4) There is no consensus over a particular definition of civil war i.e. criterion of selecting that a civil war has occurred. Different scholars use different definitions based on number of violence related deaths. This could bring about differences in results among studies using different parameters of civil war onset, as natural resources tend to have a strong effect on large conflicts but no influence on small ones; and further, that one dataset uses narrow coding rules that classify only large conflicts as 'civil wars', while another uses broader rules that also classify both large and small conflagrations as civil wars. In this case, natural resources might be significantly associated with civil wars in the first dataset but not the second.
- 5) Datasets, used by different studies, differ in how they determine when a war has ended and also the fact that results could differ on basis of how a scholars deal with missing data.

In the next section, taking case studies of various countries, I would show how the general patterns that emerged from the quantitative analysis by various scholars can't be universally applied to explain all cases.

SECTION 3: CASE STUDIES

There are always some variables like illegal trade, military coups, external financing etc. which contribute to the onset and intensification of civil wars but are very difficult to measure for an econometric analysis. Further there are other factors like separatist rebellion which are country specific. Therefore the findings of any econometric analysis cannot be generalised to a larger set of countries.

We will consider the first pattern suggested by these studies regarding oil being a major factor contributing to the on-set of a civil war in oil abundant countries. Let consider a case study of **three oil exporting countries** that entered civil war:

ANGOLA

It was a classic case of greed rebellion wherein, a rebel group UNITA waged an offensive that brought more than 70 percent of the country-including all of its diamond-rich areas under its control. To fund a counteroffensive, the government sold off future exploitation rights to both oil fields (still under the government's control), and diamond areas (some of which were under rebel control). In one deal, the government hired International Defence and Security (IDAS), a private military services company, to retake the diamond fields near the DRC border; the government paid IDAS with a share of the contested diamonds.

This shows that it cannot be generalised in case of Angola that oil wealth caused the onset of civil war. Further this case also shows how state actions could be responsible for further intensifying the civil war.

SUDAN

In 1983, Sudanese president took some serious policy measures that upset the delicate balance between two major ethnic groups of the society. He put the newly discovered oil well of southern Sudan into jurisdiction of northern Sudan. As a consequence Sudan's people liberation army (SPLA) waged a separatist war against the regime.

This was one case in which policymakers badly designed policies regarding natural resource wealth caused grievance amongst certain section of the society and hence resulted in a secessionist rebellion. This case concurrent to the pattern that emerged from econometric studies.

VENEZUELA

It was observed that most of civil wars in oil rich countries started around the time of OPEC shocks, which resulted in oil being a more alluring resource to capture. Some scholars are of the view that oil boom weakens the state's fundamentals alluring its operators to fall prey to what is called petromania. However if we take into account Venezuela's case, we observe that despite its large boom effect, it remained to be Latin America's most politically stable country. The strength of its fundamentals can be judged from the fact that, in 2001, a massive CIA backed coup to remove president Hugo Chavez failed as the state officials refused to withstand the alternate regime whose aim was to exploit the oil reserves of the country. Venezuela now out performs the rest of Latin America in terms of GNP growth and all development indicators.

Therefore in light of these case studies we can argue that the results of econometric analysis cannot be generalised all countries.

Now we will consider a case study of **three mineral rich countries** and see if the claim by economists that minerals don't contribute to on-set of a civil war it just extends the duration and intensity of a civil war:

SIERRA LEONE

It presents a case in which greed and grievance worked together to provoke an outbreak of civil war in resource rich Sierra Leone. The war began in 1991, when Revolutionary United Front (RUF) first crossed border from Liberia, with massive support from Charles Taylor (president) with the aim of gaining access to Sierra Leone's diamond fields. The RUF propaganda complained about the resource exploitation by Freetown elite, however side by side it was also exploiting the captured resources itself, by selling them into world market through black markets.

On observing this case we can conclude that diamonds did play a major role in the outbreak of civil war.

BOTSWANA

This case depicts that mineral resource need not be a curse as, twenty five years ago, Botswana and Sierra Leone were similarly poor countries, both sitting on vast diamond reserves. Over the ensuing quarter century, Botswana harnessed this opportunity, becoming the fastest-growing economy in the world. Sierra Leone used the same resources to impoverish itself, experiencing the most rapid sustained decline of any country's development indicators.

AFGHANISTAN

In case of Afghanistan, before 1990, the rebels were fighting for the independence of their country from USSR and they used receive huge funds from CIA in form of arms, ammunition and money.

However, in the post Cold War era, this funding stopped but a civil war was still going on between the two major ethnic groups, therefore to fund this war the rebels now turned to extracting and exporting gemstones and opium through Pakistan, India and Iraq.

Now the econometric result doesn't fit into this case either as in this case initial civil war was started due to external assistance and the second one stated from sale of precious minerals of the country.

As in case of Oil countries, in case of Mineral rich countries we can also state that Minerals can lead to an initiation of a civil war and therefore an econometric result based on a generalised model cannot be extended to a larger set of countries.

Finally most scholars agree upon the result, from their econometric models, that Agricultural commodities have no effect on civil war. We will now take a case study of Cambodia and see if the generalised results are valid for it.

CAMBODIA

Although there are only a few countries in which agricultural commodities as natural resource provoked the on set of a civil war, the reason being, rents from most of agricultural commodities are not sufficient enough to fund a rebellion.

Timber had the clearest effect in Cambodia. Between 1989 and 1995, the rebel Khmer Rouge was able to maintain its viability as a military force owing to its sales of both timber and gemstones; when this revenue dropped off after 1995, the Khmer Rouge gradually fell apart, and by 1998 it had collapsed. Therefore it can be clearly observed that Timber played a major role in Cambodia's civil war.

By taking into account all the case studies I have mentioned, it can be analysed that results of a generalised econometric model cannot be extended most countries, as the underlying factors contributing to civil war in each case might be unique and the variables that affect the civil war might not be measurable. Therefore it's better to analyse each country's civil war independently.

We will now discuss in the next section, what step could be taken to avoid such unrests in future and how we could control an on-going civil war.

SECTION 4: POLICY MEASURES TO AVOID AND CONTROL CIVIL UNREST

Global efforts to curb civil war should be more focussed on reducing the viability- rather than just the rationale – of rebellion and for that the underlying reason for its outbreak in each case must be taken into consideration.

List of policy measures that could be undertaken in future to avoid such conflicts:

- Sharing of post conflict rents with rebels: The best way to break out of the conflict trap is to ensure that countries that have just ended one conflict do not quickly become enmeshed in another. The state could formulate a policy through which it shares the post conflict peace dividends with rebels. Such a strategy would be more successful in grievance based unrests and therefore cannot be universally applied.

In case of Congo Republic, Burma and Cambodia; such policy measures halted the civil war.

- In case of Greed based civil wars: If rebels hold a considerable amount of natural resources, then UN should force upon trade embargo's (for particular resources), to cut off the source of funding for the rebels and force them to surrender. However sanctions imposed must be stringent, as there were cases in the past where rebel groups of Sierra Leone and Angola were able to easily export conflict diamonds despite sanctions being imposed by UN. However, there are examples of stringent sanctions like Kimberley Process, which played a considerable role in subsiding civil war in Sierra Leone.

- Penalty Mechanism: Many rebel movements also receive illicit support from neighbouring governments, MNC's and wealthy individuals. Such support should be exposed and heavily penalised such that the cost incurred due to imposition of penalties should outweigh the benefits of rebel alliances.
- Military Action with help of foreign intervention or other wise should be avoided, as it leads to further intensification of the agitation by the rebels and at times creates massive public support for the rebels. We can observe this by analysing the effect of military action in case of Afghanistan wherein US intervention not only has intensified unrest in Afghanistan but has also had a spill over effect causing a massive unrest in Pakistan too.
- UN Security Council should set up a committee that looks into the matter of Natural Resource Wealth of each country and it should be vigilant enough so as to oversee that these resources are not exploited by a certain section of the society.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we analysed how civil wars could be inflicted upon a resource rich country through various routes (Greed rebellion, Grievance rebellion, Separatist rebellion and exogenous factors). Further we saw results of various econometric models, giving contradicting results and we probe into the reasons for it. Then we considered different country cases wherein we concluded that results based on econometric models cannot be generalised to a larger set of countries as the underlying factors contributing to civil war was different in each case. Finally we conclude the paper, suggesting some policy measures that could be undertaken to avoid or control such conflicts in future.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullah, Ibrahim, and Patrick Muana; 1998, The Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone
2. Amnesty International; 2000, Oil in Sudan-Deteriorating Human Rights
3. Collier, Paul, and Anke Hoeffler; --1998, On Economic Causes of Civil War-- 2002 Greed and Grievance in Civil War
4. De Soysa, Indra; 2002, Paradise Is a Bazaar? Greed, Creed, and Governance in Civil War
5. Fearon, James D., and David D. Laitin; 2003, Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Civil War
6. Fearon, James D; 2004, Why Do Some Civil Wars Last So Much Longer Than Others?
7. Humphreys, Macartan; 2003, Natural Resource, Conflict, and Conflict Resolution
8. Karl, Terry Lynn; 1997, The Paradox of Plenty: Oil Booms and Petro-States
9. Ross, Michael L. 2003b. Oil, Drugs and Diamonds: The Varying Role of Natural Resources in Civil War
10. Ross, Michael L; 2002, Booty Futures: Africa's Civil Wars and the Futures Market for Natural Resources
11. Ross, Michael L; 2004, What do we know about Natural Resources and civil war (for tables also)
12. Stedman, Stephen John. 2001. Implementing Peace Agreements in Civil Wars: Lessons and Recommendations for Policymakers.
13. The Guinness Encyclopaedia, for information on various countries
14. Wikipedia website for information on civil war in various countries
15. World Bank, 2001. World Development Indicators

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, IT & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal is exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

