GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Listed & Indexed with

ISSN Directory, Paris



Multi-Subject Journal

Volume : 1 | Issue : 1 | June 2012 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Editor In-Chief :

Dr. Khansa Memon
SARA Publishing Academy

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada.University, Aurngabad.(MS-India)-431004	**Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni** Principal, Jai Meenesh College, Phagi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	**Dr. A.R. Saravankumar** Assistant Professor in Education DDE, Alagappa University, Tamilnadu
Dr. R. Ramachandran Commerce DDE Annamalai University Tamilna	**Dr. R Ganpathy** Assistant Professor in Commerce Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi.	**Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay** Assistant Professor Department of Physiology University of Calcutta
Dr. V. Kumaravel Professor and Head Vivekanandha Business School for Women Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist	**Dr. K. Prabhakar** Professor, Department of Management Studies, Velammal Engineering College, Chennai - 600 066.	**Dr. Sunita J. Rathod** Maharashtra Education Service Group-B DIET Dist. Jalna

SUBSCRIPTION DETAILS

Period	Rate	Discount	Amount Payable
One Year (12 issues)	3000/-	Nil	3000/-
Two Years (24 issues)	6000/-	200/-	5800/-
Three Years (36 issues)	9000/-	300/-	8700/-
Five Years (60 issues)	15000/-	600/-	14400/-

You can download the Subscription form from website www.theglobaljournals.com. You will require to print the form. Please fill the form completely and send it to the Editor, GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS along with the payment in the form of Demand Draft/Cheque at Par drawn in favour of GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS payable at Ahmedabad.

- Thoughts, language, vision and examples in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both the editor, and editorial board agrees with the author. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
- Editing of the Global Research Analysis is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
- In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in GRA, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management
- Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
- Before re-use of published paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-GRA unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules
- All the legal undertaking related to Global Research Analysis is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
- The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS
3, SUHANA, Near. Ruby Apartment, B/h NID, Rajnagar Road, Paldi Ahmedabad – 380007. Gujarat (INDIA)
Cell : +91 98247 02127, 8866 00 3636

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Subject	Page No.
1	Vat And Accounting and Emerging Financial Services	Dr.Kishor V. Bhesaniya	Accountancy	1-2
2	Regulations for Alternative Investment Funds – A Primer	Dr. Bheemanagouda	Commerce	3-4
3	Financial Inclusion in India: A Real Effort for Growth	Dr. Jyotindra M. Jani, Manish B. Raval	Commerce	5-6
4	Tourism Industry and Medical Tourism in India – An Analysis	Dr. M. K. Maru	Commerce	7-8
5	Enhancing Supply Chain Performance through Effective Transportation	Dr. Vipul Chalotra	Commerce	9-10
6	Growth of Consumer Co-Operatives in J&K- A Study	Tarsem Lal	Commerce	11-12
7	Uses of College Funds in Assam-With Reference to Lakhimpur District	Dr. Niranjan Kakati	Commerce	13-14
8	LIC –A Modle Employer	Dr.J.K.Sehgal	Commerce	15-16
9	A study of the use of Information technology enabled banking services by Indian Customers	Dr Sunny Thomas, MsWaheeda Sheikh	Economics	17-18
10	The Role of Women Entrepreneurs in The Emerging Economic Force	Dr.Sangappa.V. Mamanshetty	Economics	19-21
11	Trade-off Between Inflation and Unemployment for BRICS Countries – Dead or Alive?	Krunal K Bhuva, Ashok R. Bantwa	Economics	22-23
12	Urbanisation and its Impact on Poverty	Dr. K.J. Thankachan, Mrs. Nazia Ansari	Economics	24-25
13	Food Security- Issues and Concerns	Munisha Gaur	Economics	26-27
14	Teaching Strategies : A Model Approach	Dr. Mujibul Hasan Siddiqui	Education	28-29
15	School Curriculum in Terms of Life Skills and its Implications for Teacher Education	Ramesh B. Sakhiya	Education	30-31
16	Edge Detection using live video acquisition	Patel Janakkumar Baldevbhai, R.S. Anand, Patel Nilam J.	Engineering	32-34
17	Topological Characteristics of Dynamics of Heart in Various Pathological Cases using Lyapunov Exponent and RBF Network	Abinash Dahal, Deepashree Devaraj, Dr. N. Pradhan	Engineering	35-37
18	Implementation of Digital Logic Method for Selection of Material of Automotive Brake Disc	Mr. Keval J. patel, Tushar M. Patel, Ankit A. Darji	Engineering	38-40
19	Initial and after Market Performance of Indian IPOs	Dr. Ashvin H. Solanki	Finance	41-43
20	Facilitation of Collateral Free Loan to Improve Financial Linkages For Start Up & Growth – A Case Study	D M Parikh	Finance	44-46
21	Impact of Maternal Nutrition Education Module on Nutritional Knowledge And Status in Rural Pregnant Women	Dr. Anjali A. Rajwade	Home Science	47-49
22	Trends and Challenges in Indian Insurance Industry	Dr Mahalaxmi Krishnan	Insurance	50-51
23	(Raksha Patrakarita : Dayra Badhae Media Sansthan)	Dr. Subodh Kumar	Journalism	52-53
24	NATIONAL WAGE POLICY VIZ-A-VIZ CORRELATION BETWEEN WAGES, PRICE AND TAX	Manish Parshuram Pawar, Dr. Ashok Shankarrao Pawar	Law	54-55

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Subject	Page No.
25	Shobha De's treatment of sex in Starry Nights	Chetan J. Marakana	Literature	56
26	A Catalyst to Promote Teaching and Learning English Grammar	Elsamma Sebastian	Literature	57-58
27	A Study on Effectiveness of Employee Training in Health Care Industry in a Private Multi-Speciality Organization	Dr C Swarnalatha, TS Prasanna	Management	59-61
28	Insights in to the Tomorrow Retailing in India: A Point of View and Method	Anuradha Averineni	Management	62-63
29	A Study on the Excellence of Worklife Among the Employees of it Sector in Coimbatore	G. Murali Manokari, R.Kanaka Rathinam	Management	64-65
30	Socio Cultural Issues in Marketing	Kavita A. Trivedi	Management	66-67
31	Organised Multi Brand Retailing: Opportunity For Sustainable Development	Rachita Sambyal	Management	68-69
32	Investors Perception for Mutual Fund Investment in 21st Century	Dr. Deepak H. Tekwani	Management	70-71
33	FDI in India	Dr. M Venkata Subba Reddy, Mr.udaya Banu	Management	72-73
34	Global Crisis and Indian Economy, A Comparative Analysis with World Economy	Dr. Pankaj K. Trivedi	Management	74-76
35	Practical Utility of Intellectual Capital Approach-A Critical Analysis	Dr. Shilpa Trivedi	Management	77-78
36	An In-depth study of Consumer Preference towards Personal Care Products	Dr.Sharif Memon	Management	79-81
37	Consumer Awareness and Preferences towards Ayurvedic Cosmetic Products in Coimbatore City	Mrs. B. Menaka, Dr. T. Ramasamy, Dr. R. Ganapathi	Management	82-90
38	Miracle combination of five herbs Methi, Kalongi, saunf, jeera and Rai	Dr. Sneh Harshendra Sharma	Management	91-93
39	Social Marketing: Towards a new horizon	Dr Partha Sarkar	Marketing	94-95
40	Epidemiological Transition and Emerging Conflicts in Health Care	Dr. Pawan Kumar, Dr. Abdul Majeed Khan	Public Health	96-97
41	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Reproductive Health Care Services among the Members and Non-members of Self Help Groups (SHGs)	Dr.K.Jothy	Social Sciences	98-100

Volume : 1 | Issue : 1 | June 2012 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper | Management

Global Crisis and Indian Economy, A Comparative Analysis with World Economy

Dr. Pankaj K. Trivedi K. K. Parekh Commerce College, Amreli- 365601(Gujarat)

ABSTRACT

The paper analyzes the role of Global crisis in Indian Economy to explains the role and impact of global competition of least developed, developing and developed countries. The GDP, Financial markets, interest rates, Industrial production, foreign reserves, Tax rates etc measure the crisis. The study finds a striking relationship between sharp increase in competitiveness and a coherent set of government policies introduced within a short period. The major observation of the paper is stated below:

1) Overview of Indian economy
2) Comparison of GDP of various nations
3) Comparison of Private Equity Investments in 2006 Asia Pacific
4) Comparison of Transparency of the national budget of various nations
5) Comparison of Private sector Debt to GDP Ratio of various nations
6) Comparison of Bond Market of various nations
7) Comparison of Maximum Income Tax rate of various nations
8) Comparison of Business Performance indicators of various nations

KEYWORDS: Global Crisis, Indian Economy, World Economy

INTRODUCTION

"Crisis refers to the expansion of economic and financial activity across national boundaries and encompasses all operations in a globally competitive environment."

The world economy is increasingly globalizing by the growing integration of national economies through trade and Investment flows and the multinational firms strategies of global sourcing and networking of various phase and aspects of business leads towards the Global competitiveness.

It is possible to judge the economic development of any country from the below stated indicator.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To know the comparative information about global economy.
To know where India stands in the global economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Researcher has used the secondary date through web and newspaper for the analysis of the various indicators for economical growth. These data has been calculated from various periodicals and journals also. Then, it was tabulated objectively, though it was liberally study no sophisticated tools have been used by the researcher.

AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN ECONOMY

"The economic reforms of the early 1990s spurred competition, forced firms to become more productive and boosted India's trend or sustainable rate of growth."

India's economy is on the fulcrum of an over increasing growth curve with positive indicator such as,

- Stable 9.2% GDP growth rate.
- A booming capital market with the popular "sensex" index topping the majestic 20,500 mark.
- Rising Foreign exchange reserve of close to US $ 266 billion.
- A more than 22% surge in exports
- FDI flows of US $ 28 billion
- The number of foreign Institution investment (FIIS) registered under SEBI has now increased to 3,030 & FII inflows is US $ 12 billion
- Favorable government policy
- 44% percent of Top 100 fortune 500 companies are present in India.

If we look at the results of various sector of India, it also amply demonstrated in our growing economy, are mentioned below:

Table-1 about here

SECTOR	GROWTH RATE
Agriculture sector	Grown by **5.4** percent
Trade hotels, Transport & communication sector	Grew by **12.7** percent
Construction sector	Grew by **18.4** percent
Electricity	Grew by **7.4** percent
Service sector	Grew up by **15.6** percent
Commercial vehicles	Grew up by **42** percent
Telephone connection	Grew up by **67** percent
Passenger growth in civil deviation	Grew by **42.2** percent
FMCG sector	Total market size in excess of US $ **15.1** billion
Food industry	Grew up by **9** percent
Auto industry	Indian auto industry is worth US $ **54** billion grown at rate of **24** percent

This all data shows that, India is one of the fastest growing countries among the world. Beside that it is also fact that India is facing from several crucial problems, inflation is one of them. Now the question is that whether India is moving to the Top of the world can be determined by looking at "A comparative analysis with world economy."

INDIAN ECONOMY IN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS -MAJOR COMPARISONS

Table-2 about here

GDP GROWTH

COUNTRY	GDP(%)
China	12.4
India	9.2
Argentina	8.7
Russia	6.5
Malaysia	5.8
Indonesia	5.52
Taiwan	5.02
Philippines	4.8
Mexico	4.6
South Korea	4.0
United states	3.4
Austria	3.3

Brazil	3.19
Chile	2.9
United Kingdom	2.9
Germany	2.8
Australia	2.2
France	1.9
Italy	1.7
Japan	1.6

(source: Bloomberg)

GDP measures the wealth or income of a country. It is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year. The Data stated in the Table shows that in the FY 2007, as far as GDP is concern, India will get 9.2% as rate of GDP & will become second in the world.

Table-3 about here
PRIVATE EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN 2006 ASIA PACIFIC (EX. JAPAN)

COMPANY	NO. OF DEALS	NO. OF CO.	AMOUNT ($M)
India	143	126	2211.85
China	145	129	1718.41
Singapore	17	17	1529.1
Australia	91	86	915.55
Taiwan	14	12	477.23
South Korea	12	11	306.35
New Zealand	13	12	271.53
Vietnam	5	5	85.38
Thailand	4	4	71.95
Hong Kong	2	2	28.
Indonesia	2	2	-
Pakistan	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	1	1	-
Total	450	408	7615.35

(Source : Thomson financial)

The Total Private Equity Investment in 2006 Asia Pacific (Ex Japan) was 7615.35 ($M) among them India is first with the total investment of 2211.85 ($M), for that 143 Deals were made, & the no. of co.'s participated were 126. Except China the other countries are far behind in this race.

Table 4 about here
TRANSPARENCY OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET (BUDGET INFO.)

COUNTRY	% SCORE	INFORMATION PROVIDED
UK	89	Extensive
S. Africa	85	Extensive
US	81	Extensive
Brazil	73	Significant
S. Korea	73	Significant
India	52	Some
Pakistan	51	Some
Russia	47	Some
Argentina	39	Minimal
Egypt	18	Scant

(Source: IBP & BPP'S open budget index)

A comparison across 59 countries on the transparency of the national budget based on parameters like 'dissemination of information', 'availability of information for analysis of budget policies and practices' and the 'content and timeliness of budget documents' shows that India ranks at the 17th position and is labeled as "provides some information." While the country likes UK, S. Africa, US were labeled as 'provides extensive information.'

Table-5 about here
PRIVATE SECTOR DEBT TO GDP RATIO

COUNTRY	PVT. SECTOR DEBT TO GDP	
	1996	**2005**
China	90	104
Hong Kong	165	146
India	26	43
Indonesia	55	26
Korea	125	152
Malaysia	144	33
Philippines	67	51
Singapore	117	119
Taiwan	160	158
Thailand	152	101

(Source: IMF, Central banks & std. & Poor's)

Private sector debt as ration to GDP has risen in four countries-china, India, Korea and Singapore. In addition to a higher growth in their government's borrowings. Strong economic growth has fueled the increased corporate borrowing in China and India, while growing debt in Singapore reflects its role as a key financial market amid healthy growth in the region, according to an analysis by S & P Korea's ratio of pvt. Sector debt to GDP is similar to its ratio at the peak of the Asian crisis. Nevertheless, its proportion of foreign currency debt to GDP is lower than its pre-crisis level.

Table-6 about here
MAXIMUM INCOME TAX RATE

COUNTRY NAME	TAX RATE
India	30
Israel	49
Australia	45
Spain	45
China	45
Italy	43
Germany	42
S. Africa	40
UK	40
France	40
S. Korea	38.5
Japan	37
Argentina	35
US	35
Mexico	30
Canada	29
Malaysia	28
Brazil	27.5

(Source: ET intelligence Group)

Come budget time and there is a sense of anticipation when it comes to personal income-tax rates. It happens that the salaried taxpayers often feel that they are the ones who have been hard done by the policymakers, but the fact is that tax affects the overall economy. Different country stated in the table and the Max. Tax rate charge, Different country have different types of deductions and exemptions and one can get additional benefits too.

Table-7 about here
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

INCREASE IN	BRAZIL	RUSSIA	INDIA	CHINA	BRIC AVG.	GLOBAL
Turnover	74	76	92	88	87	70
Selling prices	35	60	62	33	43	32
Exports	12	09	23	26	22	20

Employment	54	53	74	58	61	44
Profitability	68	50	81	78	74	52
Invest. In Building.	43	31	50	69	35	58
Invest in P&M	52	64	56	66	62	46(%)

India tops the chart when compared to other BRIC countries and is also amongst the top three countries among the 32 countries surveyed in the report on most business performance indicators.

CONCLUSION

After comparing and analysis all the data & Indian Economy & Global Economy, I can come to the conclusion that at present India is facing many problems like inflation, corruption, unskilled labour, poverty, illiteracy & unemployment. But these all problems seems to be very small by comparing the growth that India has made after adopting the concept of globalization Indian businesses experience less restrictions, when accessing capital a further sign of the maturity of their economy. Coupled with factor such as the liberalization of restrictions on foreign trade & investment, India is arguably best placed to challenge any country in the world. At last I can state that India has put the step towards being ALLWAYS TOP OF THE WORLD."

REFERENCES

1) International Finance- V.A.Avadhani | 2) International Business- Francis Charunillam | 3) The Economist | 4) Secondary data through Web & Newspaper | 5) Secondary data through Journals & Periodicals



Sara Publishing Academy
GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS
Multi-Subject Journal

Editor,
GLOBAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS
3, SUHANA, Nr. Ruby Apartment,
B/h NID, Rajnagar Circle, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380007

Printed at Unique Offset, Novatsing Rupam Estate, Opp. Abhay Estate, Tavdipura, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad

Designed By : AdVoice Inc. +91 9824484447