Privatization is a continuing trend in many parts of the world. Sup-
ervised by a government. Privatization implies induction of private
ownership, management and control of organizations. Privatization
is a combination of free exchange of goods services and capital.

Keywords: Privatization, Globalization, Liberalization, Indian
Economy.

Introduction
Over the last few years, SMEs and MSMEs sectors have emerged
to be highly vibrant and dynamic sectors in the Indian economy.
MSMEs have a momentous role in not only providing employment
opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost compared to large
industries but also helping the rural areas to move towards industri-
alization, which in turn reduces regional imbalances and causes eq-
utable distribution of national wealth and income. According to the
Union Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises (2012-2013), MSMEs
are complementary to large industries as additional units which can
contribute greatly to the socio-economic development of the country.

Liberalizations Privatization and Globalization are continuing trend in many parts of the world. Liberalization, privatization and globalization together have changed the Indian marketing operations. The Indian economy embarked its journey on LPG with adoption of new economic policy in 1991. The movement of globalization is persisting and continuing. It is no longer a choice; it is a fact. It is spreading its arms everywhere and the developed nations are using it as a means to control world economy. Few researcher’s label it as yet another form of economic colonialism. In this background, the present study made an attempt to analyze the influence of LPG policies on the performance of entrepreneurship among SMEs. The present study is based on primary and secondary data. The study shows that the influence of LPG policies on the performance of entrepreneurship among SMEs was studied through correlation. In correlation, the scores on variables like innovativeness, pro-activeness, autonomy, competitive aggressiveness, and total entrepreneurship scores, total SMEs performance, sales growth, customer satisfaction, market share and profitability when increased, scores on LPG policies also increased linearly and significantly.

Objective and Methodology
In this background, the present study made an attempt to analyze the influence of LPG policies on the performance of entrepreneurship among SMEs. The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected from entrepreneurs in Mysore district. Secondary data were collected from various annual reports of DIS, Karnataka at a glance, books and journals.

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developed nations are using it as a means to control world economy.
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ism. In this context, the following table shows the correlation results
for SME performance, entrepreneurship and LPG policies.

Table 1: Correlation Results for SME performance, entre-
preneurship and LPG Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Variables</th>
<th>LPG Policies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Innovativeness</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation: 0.573, P value: 0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk –Taking</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation: -0.032, P value: 0.000</td>
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The first component to enter into the equation was autonomy scores, with correlation coefficient of .717 and squared r value of .512. The variance was 51.2%. The second variable to enter into the equation along with the first one was total performance scores with the combined correlation coefficient of .776 and squared r value of .603. The contribution of first and second variables together was 67.1%. The fifth last variable to enter into the equation was competitive aggressiveness along with previous 3 variables with the combined correlation coefficient of .835, and squared r value of .697. The last variable to enter into the equation was profitability along with previous 5 variables with the combined correlation coefficient of .839, and squared r value of .704.

All these six variables predicted SMEs performance to the extent of 69.6%. Remaining contribution for the LPG policies was unaccounted for. Further, the following figure 1 shows the percent contribution of entrepreneurship and SMEs performance variables to LPG policies.

**Figure 1: Percent contribution of entrepreneurship and SMEs performance variables to LPG policies**

The study shows that the influence of LPG policies on the performance of entrepreneurship among SMEs was studied through correlation. In correlation, the scores on variables like innovativeness, pro-activeness, autonomy, competitive aggressiveness, and total entrepreneurship scores, total SMEs performance, sales growth, customer satisfaction, market share and profitability are increased, scores on LPG policies also increased linearly and significantly. Of the 9 components of entrepreneurship and SMEs performance regressed on LPG policies, 6 variables best predicted SMEs performance to the extent of 69.6 percent. Hence, promoting enterprise clusters can also enhance SMEs performance and competitiveness. Small firms working in clusters can attain the advantages of large firms while retaining the benefits of specialization and flexibility. Local, regional and national governments can foster small firm’s linkages through providing the framework for public/private and inter-firm partnerships. More support is needed from the Government India for entrepreneurs of SMEs in the form of priority sector lending, government procurement program, credit and performance ratings and marketing support. Technology transfers, such as green technology and networking can revive the growth of SMEs.

**Reference**