LITERATURE REVIEW:

Arun Bhattacharyya (2010) The paper is about an entrepreneur who believed that to create and grow an enterprise, networking is the key. Starting on a modest note, he used both formal and informal networks to diversify his business.

B.C. Mitchell (2004) This paper examines the motivation of entrepreneurs in starting a business in the socio-economic milieu of South Africa. More specifically, it aims to identify similarities and differences in the motive profiles of 101 male and female entrepreneurs. The need to contribute to the community was not an important reason. Male entrepreneurs in comparison to females were more motivated by the need to provide family security and to make a difference in the business.

Carter Crockett (2008) In this paper the author has given the moral implications at the entrepreneurial nexus of individual and opportunity are often taken for granted or ignored. Using moral philosophy as an analytical aid in deciphering entrepreneurial ideology-in-use, two competing paradigms for understanding contemporary business venturing are discussed in this paper.

Chad Moutary (2008) Small businesses continue to struggle in the economic downturn, and it will be important for policy leaders to get the economy moving again. Small businesses will be a large part of that, as entrepreneurs will spur new innovation and employment in the coming years. The paper also discusses five opportunities that small businesses will.

Chaim Even-Zohar (2003) The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) have been working in partnership with the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL), civil society, international NGOs, Chiefs, and local leaders to address problems associated with alluvial diamond mining in Sierra Leone. Significant progress has already been made in building consensus among the various parties. This study was commissioned jointly by USAID and DFID to overcome some of the obstacles and come up with strategies.
David Devins (2009) This paper focuses on any aspect of the agenda – the formation of new businesses (including self-employment) – and provides an overview of the development and progress to data.

Erno T. Tornikoski, Teemu Kautonen (2009) The contribution of the study is twofold. Firstly, it responds to the great need for the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to examine entrepreneurial intentions in other demographic segments. The paper also highlighted topical policy issue of explaining the entrepreneurial intentions of the ageing population.

Ewa Rudnicka, Lauren Mamros, Brian DeRiggi, Branden Munshower (2010) This paper highlights the information about the secretive of diamond industry is not well known, nor is it well understood how diamond have a source of great value. The diamond supply chain consists of the diamond exploration process, mining, sorting, cutting and polishing, jewelry creation, regulation, and the selling of the final product.

Exim Bank (2010) In the occasional paper published by EXIM bank where the research paper highlighted the findings of research studies which can interested exporters, policy makers, industrialist, export promotion agencies as well as researcher.

Gabriel A. Gimenez – Roche (2011) This article aims at the delineation of a socially situated action theory to be used in the analysis of entrepreneurship. One of the main results of using the action theory developed in this study is that entrepreneurial action is defined by its institutional autonomy within society. This leads to the conclusion that entrepreneurial action is a tridimensional praxeological phenomenon which integrates profit – seeking uncertainty – bearing and ultimate power of decision – making in the one person of the acting entrepreneur.

Gautam P Kanani (2007) In this article the author has highlighted the detail of, “The State of Labour in the Diamond Industry in India with Special Reference to Gujarat State” which is one of the major industries of India. Its contribution is significant in the economy from employment and exports point of view. The Gujarat state and Surat city in particular has contributed a great deal in the development of diamond industry. The growth of diamond industry has helped the economy of India, Gujarat.
Gi Seung Kim (2008) This survey overviews the literature on entrepreneurship and self-employment. The author catalogs the main contributions of this body of research and makes a distinction between issues on which there is now widespread agreement and those for which no consensus has yet emerged.

Gregory B. Murphy and Robert Hill (2008). The purpose of this study is to help entrepreneurship researchers better understand these consequences and, thereby, improve our understanding of entrepreneurial phenomenon.

Gurendra Nath, Bhardwaj Swati Parashar, Dr. Babita Pandey, Puspamita Sahu (2011) Propose of this empirical study is intended to find out various motivating and de-motivating internal and external factors of women entrepreneurship. It is an attempt to quantify some for non parametric factors to give the sense of ranking this factor. It will also suggest the way of eliminating and reducing hurdles of the women entrepreneurship development in Indian Context.

Humphry Hung and Reuben Mondejar (2005) This paper presents the findings of a study of the association between corporate governance and entrepreneurial innovation in a major Asian metropolitan city. The author has in his paper identified three primary attributes of entrepreneurial innovation preference for risk-taking acceptance of changes and development of new initiatives.

John E. Young and Donald L. Sexton (2003) This article is based on an empirical research which makes an attempt to uncover the processes that generate the necessary motivation to learn. It categories learning motives and also identifies the basic external and internal learning activities which are practiced by entrepreneurs. The article finally suggests an agenda for future research on entrepreneurial learning.

Jun Yan (2010) This study explored links between entrepreneurial personalities and cognition and its results suggest that a combination of trait and cognition approaches contributes to a better understanding of entrepreneurial decision – making process.
Kaivan Munshiy (2008) This paper traces the transition to entrepreneurship in a historically disadvantaged community over a thirty year period. This paper also analysis and indicates that characteristic and opportunities at the level of the community may be especially salient in networked economies.

Keerti Prajapati and Saswata Narayan Biswas (2011) The article presents results of a study on the impact of entrepreneurial demographic characteristics (age, experience and education), entrepreneurial network structure (size, density and centrality), entrepreneurial network types (competitive and supportive) and entrepreneurial self – efficacy on subjective performance.

Keyoor Purani (2000) This research forms a part of research on Gujarat model of entrepreneurial innovation is developed on the basis of innovative behavior at the grass root level displayed by small entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial orientations typical of culture of Gujarat, which resulted such innovation.

M.G.C. Wilson, G. Henry and T. R. Marshall (2006) The liberalization of the diamond marketing system led to increased diamond prices and this, coupled with the devaluation of the Rand against the US$ during late 2001and 2002, resulted in a significant increase in onshore alluvial diamond production reached alluvial diamond production in South Africa. Inland, alluvial diamond production reached a recent peak in 2003, providing employment for an estimated 25,000 people whom then dropped to a disappointing 6,000 people in 2005. In, short term impact on South Africa’s diamond production but this impact was short – lived due to the global decline in diamond sales that resulted from the Great Depression.

Malika Das (2001) This study profiles women entrepreneurs who own and manage small to medium sized enterprises in two states in southern India – Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It examined the problems these women faced during the setting up and continued operation of their businesses, and the work family conflicts that these women faced. It also looked at their reasons for starting a business and the self reported reasons for their success.

Maria do Rosario Pinto Pereira Da Silva (2007) This study investigates the jewellery industry in South Africa from about the 1920 when the industry operated as a cluster in Johannesburg
to the more contemporary period of 2003. The study pay specific attention the role of government in first resisting and then promoting the growth of jewellery manufacturing in South Africa in recent years. The jewellery industry has been the focus of both government and private sector initiatives to enhance its competitiveness globally.

Naitik Shah (2008) The dissertation starts with an overview of the diamond industry in India and a brief introduction to the topic. Literature review is then used to study the research that has already been conducted on the topic in the past. Literature review is followed by a creation of a research framework based on the literature. Mixes of qualitative and quantitative research methods have been used for this dissertation. The results from the research are then analyzed followed by conclusion, managerial implications and the scope for future research.

Naresh Singh (2002) Using the case study methodology, an attempt has been made to understand the success and failure factors towards institutionalizing this Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme approach. The rural population constitutes a major segment in India. The livelihood strategies of this vast segment depend primarily on agriculture and allied activities. Growth in this agriculture sector has shown a declining trend during the last one decade. The declining trend is noted in the growth rate of employment and gross domestic production.

Nikruka Chidia Maduekwe (2008) This report seeks to analyses the diamond industry from a global point of view. The diamond industry is global in nature. Its supply chain pipeline moves from one country to the other, thus making it impossible to analyses the industry from a regional or local angle as so doing will fail to give the true picture.

Pakawana Suphasanya (2009) In this thesis researcher has described about developing and increasing the competitive capacity of the Thai diamond industry by studying the supply chain of the Thai diamond industry, solution using IT functions and designing a structure for a E-market.

R. Ganesan, Dilbagh Kaur and R.C. Mahashwari (2002) Keeping the views on entrepreneurship, this article deals with the problems, which these self-motivated women
entrepreneurs confront, and then highlights the prospects and the future challenges. This article establishes the role entrepreneurial training can play in making the ventures initiated by these self-motivated women self-sustaining. The article has also identified certain special factors and problems women in business generally confront and gendered root of such problems.

Rachana Chattopadhyay and Anjali Ghosh (2002) This article makes an attempt to expand the measurement of entrepreneurial success from two other angles. Using two regression equations, one can predict the future success of an entrepreneur. It has also been observed that the psychological variables have a fairly high correlation with entrepreneurial success, and all of them can also separately predict the success of an entrepreneur efficiently.

Rajia Leskinen (2010) This research focuses on the entrepreneurial networking process from the individual’s point of view. Experiences often show disappointments or failures in the entrepreneurial networking process. The main reasons for failure are found in people-related and social issues. This research outlines some important factors that enhance cooperation during the networking process.

Rob Smith (2009) This article examines such narratives as a private stock of stories told and retold as Familial Fable or, where there is no immediate family. This study focuses on family stories as the medium for transmitting familial and family business values across generations.

Ron Berger Carla Millar (1998) This paper presents the evolutionary history of the Israeli diamond industry leading to a situation analysis of this highly implicit and historically socially embedded industry the second largest in Israel and the only industry Israel and the only industry Israel is globally dominant industry.

Roy Thurik (2009) The purpose of this paper is to present the distinction between the models of the managed and entrepreneurial economies and to explain why the model of the entrepreneurial economy is a better frame of reference than the model of the managed economy when explaining the role of entrepreneurship in contemporary, developed and emerging economies.
Ruth W Messinger, Adam Friedman and Judy Goldberg (1992) This study provides a comprehensive picture of New York City Diamond and jewelry industries. The diamond and jewellery industries combined represent the third largest industry in Manhattan’s manufacturing and whole–selling sectors based on employment and the second largest in whole–selling based on sales volume. This study documents the importance of the industries to New York and provides a framework for their retention and expansion. With this information, government can make intelligent decisions about how to aid these industries.

Sascha Kraus, Stefan Märk and Mike Peters (2011) In this research paper, this study addresses how family firm members influence the acting of the entrepreneur. The theoretical background is based on two contrasting approaches, the principal-agent approach and the principal-steward approach.

Shodh, Samiksha aur Mulyankan (2009) The main purpose or objective of study of women entrepreneurship is to exhibit the encouraging and discouraging factors in an enterprise. Identification and analysis of all the shortcomings encountered by women in setting and establishing an industrial enterprise and to provide solution to the various problems faced by the women entrepreneur group.

So-Yound chang Amanda Heron and Johnn Kwon (2002) This paper focuses on the global jewelry and investment diamond industry. The authors began with a brief overview of the industry, followed by an analysis of the industry structure and key issues facing the industry, including the creation of diamonds as a luxury product, the controversial issue of ‘conflict diamonds’ and threats to the rough-diamond cartel.

Sumit K Majumdar, Davina Vora and Ashok K.Nag (2010) In this paper, the authors examined how domestic market structure influences international entrepreneurship in India’s software industry. The author suggests that the domestic industry structure aspect of industry concentration influences which global industry segments these born global firms are involved in.

Varun Mahajan (2007) This study aims to investigate the underlying dilemmas that exist in the Indian diamond industry, which is presently standing at a cross-road, where the retail
demand of Indian diamonds in foreign as well as in the domestic markets have turned slack due to inappropriate ‘supply chain management and market selection ‘ practices. As this study needed to gain an in –depth understanding of the predicament faced by the industry players at various stages of the supply chain.

Yue Man Lee, Sarah Pinto, Rupert Simons, Nina Stochniol and Clara Zverina (2008) The diamond cluster in Gujarat has developed on the strength of its competitive factor conditions have been critical: its low wages, good infrastructure (by Indian standards) and international networks of Guajarati’s from Nairobi to New York.