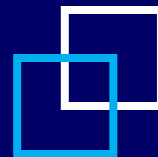


ISSN: 2319-8923
Vol.: 01, No.: 01
July-December 2012

GUJARISSH

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities

(A Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication)



FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
& HUMANITIES

GUJARISSH

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities

(A Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication)

ISSN: 2319-8923

Volume 1, No. 1, July-December 2012

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities (GUJARISSH) is bi-annually published in December and June.

Copyright © 2012

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior permission.

The Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, Ganpat University holds the copyrights to all the articles contributed to GUJARISSH. The publisher also holds the copyright for the selection, sequence, introduction material, content, summary and other value additions.

The views expressed by the contributing authors are not those of "GUJARISSH". The Chief Editor, Editorial Team, Advisory Board and Publisher of "GUJARISSH" are not responsible for the facts, statements, analysis, opinions, originality of content and of any copyright violations by the authors.

The associates of "GUJARISSH" make no warranty as to the accuracy, reliability, veracity, completeness, or suitability of the materials or about the results obtained using the materials. All efforts are made to ensure that the published information is correct. The publisher is not responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

PUBLISHED BY:

Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities,
Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar 384012,
Mehsana-Gozariya Highway,
Dist. Mehsana, North Gujarat, India.
Tel: +91-2762-286487
E-mail: gujarissh@ganpatuniversity.ac.in
www.vmpcms.ac.in

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Siva Vaidyanathan

Robertson Professor, Chair-Department of Media Studies,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.

Prof. Niaz Ahmed Khan

Chairman, Department of Development Studies,
University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Ms. Melanie D. Nicolau

The Chair: Department of Geography,
University of South Africa, Florida Campus, Florida.

Dr. Mahasweta Banerjee

Professor, School of Social Welfare, University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.

Prof. Nayani Melegoda

Professor, Department of International Relations,
Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Dr. Jeffrey C. Ady

Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration,
College of Social Sciences, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dr. Sudhakar Kota

Associate Professor, Skyline University College,
University City of Sharjah, Sharjah, U.A.E.

Dr. Siddaraju. V.G.

Deputy Director, Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and
Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore, Mysore, Karnataka, India.

Prof. Surjit Singh

Director, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Dr. Mahendra Sharma

Deputy Director (Academics), Ganpat University, Gujarat, India.

Prof. Amrapali Merchant

Former Vice Chancellor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University,
Gujarat, India.

Dr. R. P. Jadeja

Director, H M Patel Institute of English Training & Research,
Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat, India.

Dr. Kiran Pandya

Prof. & Head, Dept. of Human Resource Development, Faculty of
Arts, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, India.

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. K. M. Chudasama

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities,
Ganpat University

CO-EDITORS

Dr. Usha Kaushik, Mr. Kundan Patel

Assistant Professors, V. M. Patel College of Management Studies,
Ganpat University.

Content

Money Supply, Investment and Economic Growth: A Causality Test for India <i>Sajikumar Tulsidharan</i>	1
Quandary of Utilitarianism and Constitutionalism in the Constitution: A Study of the Historical and Recent Factualism of Bangladesh <i>Md. Monirul Islam</i>	16
Tax Revenue and Expenditure: A Causality Test for Gujarat State <i>Himani Baxi</i>	28
Vested (Enemy) Property Act-An Issue of India and Pakistan: Sufferers are the Hindus of Bangladesh <i>Sudhangshu Sekhar Roy</i>	37
Food Inflation: A Threat to Food Security in India <i>Mukesh Kumar Solanki & Vinod Sen</i>	57
Socioeconomic Impact of Port Based Developments in Gujarat State <i>K. M. Chudasama, Kundan Patel, Maulik Prajapati & Vipul Patel</i>	65
Oral Expressionism in Formal Academic Writing: A Holistic Approach to the Problems of Chinese EFL Writing <i>Robin Dahling</i>	86
Kamala Markandaya's Novel <i>The Nowhere Man</i> is a Story of Displacement and Racism <i>Usha Kaushik</i>	108
Woman at the Crux of Crusade: A Study of Shashi Deshpande's Female Protagonists <i>Unnat Patel</i>	115
Teachings of <i>Bhagavad Gita</i> in Arun Joshi's <i>The Last Labyrinth</i> <i>Vitthal Patel</i>	124
World Economic Outlook for the Year 2013	134

Money Supply, Investment and Economic Growth: A Causality Test for India

Sajikumar Tulsidharan

Professor,
Shanti Business School,
Ahmedabad-380058, Gujarat, India.
Email: sajishiv@gmail.com
sajikumar@shantibschool.edu.in

Abstract

The paper aims to determine the empirical relationship between Money Supply, Investment (Gross Capital Formation) and Gross Domestic Output at current and constant price of India. Since the major variable in the monetary mechanism is the Money Supply which ultimately affects the Income and Expenditure (Gross Domestic Product).

The attempt is made to test the causality between the macroeconomic variables like the Gross Domestic Product and Money Supply of India on one hand and on the other hand the causality between Gross Capital Formation and Money Supply of India at Current Price and Constant Price between the time period of 1970-71 and 2007-08.

For this purpose Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) Test, Phillips-Perron (PP) Test, Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (KPSS) Test, Johansen Cointegration Test and Granger's Causality tests are undertaken. The results show that increase in the Gross Capital Formation causes increase in Money Supply at Current Price and Constant Price.

Key Words

Money Supply, Capital Formation, Gross Domestic Product, Stationarity Test, Cointegration Test, Causality Test.

Quandary of Utilitarianism and Constitutionalism in the Constitution: A Study of the Historical and Recent Factualism of Bangladesh

Md. Monirul Islam

Assistant Professor (Political Science)
General Education Department (GED)
Bangladesh Islami University (BIU)
Dhaka-1203, Bangladesh.
Email: monirmail6@gmail.com
monir.2006@yahoo.com

Abstract

Constitutionalism, in general, postulates the notion in which government in a state holds the limited power of its operational podium of vicissitudes. Here government belonging to the state-power considers circumstantial factualism of populace life taking into welfare ambience. From this stance, utilitarianism takes place in constitutionalism that affirms greater happiness for the greater numbers. Although it does not mean the highest presence of justice, here minimal or quasi-utility level delineates the likely egalitarianism as the prerequisite of justice prevalent in society. Bangladesh from both historical and current perspectives produces the decay of utilitarianism in the distinct scenarios that the country experienced bitterly in its journey. So, normally, the country foils to march even on the road to utilitarianism as consequence reveals. The study mainly aims to explore the quandaries of constitutionalism and utilitarian aspects in the constitutional developments of Bangladesh. Besides, it also seeks to demonstrate or appraise some notable facts' incorporation; either it passes positivity or not, in the constitution of Bangladesh widely called the factualism.

Key Words

Constitutionalism, Constitutional Amendment, Utilitarianism, Factualism.

Tax Revenue and Expenditure: A Causality Test for Gujarat State

Himani Baxi

Assistant Professor,
School of Liberal Studies, Pandit
Deendayal Petroleum University,
Gandhinagar 382007, Gujarat, India.
Email: joshi.himani@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper examines the causality between Government Expenditure and Tax Revenue of Gujarat State for the period of 1985 to 2010. The empirical analysis employs Unit Root Test, Cointegration and VAR model for examining the causality between Tax Revenue and Expenditure. Gujarat is achieving double digit growth for last couple of years that provides a greater base for collecting Tax Revenue. The higher economic growth needs significant financial resources to be pumped in the economy, leading to expand the size of budget.

The interdependence of Tax Revenue and Expenditure is one of the major obstacles to achieve fiscal discipline and thus, it becomes vital to assess the interrelationship between Tax Revenue and Government Expenditure. The paper concludes that in case of the Gujarat, only unidirectional causality is seen, indicating Tax Revenue influences Government Expenditure. It also reveals that unless the long term relation between Tax Revenue and Expenditure is taken into consideration, it will not be possible to attain fiscal discipline.

Key Words

Tax Revenue, Government Expenditure, Unit Root Test, Causality, Cointegration, VAR Model.

Vested (Enemy) Property Act-An Issue of India and Pakistan: Sufferers are the Hindus of Bangladesh

Abstract

In September 1965, India and Pakistan were locked in a 17-day war. At the first day of war on September 6, the Central Government of Pakistan promulgated the 'Defense of Pakistan Rules'. Under this rules, the Governor of the then East Pakistan passed an Order on December 3, 1965 declaring the properties of almost all minorities as enemy property. Since then it is widely familiar as Enemy Property. The government of Pakistan took the advantages of the war as a pretext and enacted this provision to seize the property of the Bangalee Hindus with a declaration that the Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims and Pakistan also. The law allows the government to seize the property of individuals whom it considers enemies. The military rulers had enacted this law with intention to drive Hindus out to neighboring India after grabbing their lands, as India was also an 'enemy'. A lot of Hindu families have been deprived of their ancestral property after enactment of this inhumane and black law. Even in 1974, when Bangladesh is no more the 'enemy' of India and Hindus are entitled to enjoy equal rights under new constitutionally secular environment, the then government renamed the law as Vested Property Act, and the succeeding all governments have also been maintaining the same law with little amendments. Despite the present government eased the grip of harshness of the act the encroachers have misused the law with the help of corrupt government officials, political elements and locally influential people to grab property of the Hindu minorities. In light of it, the attempt of this paper is to identify and assess the sufferings of the Hindus of Bangladesh who are living in an apparently peaceful but seemingly an antagonistic social environment, and how they are losing their identity socially, economically, and psychologically and being disappeared from a land in which they are living by generations.

Key Words

Enemy, vested, property, minority, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, migration.

Sudhangshu Sekhar Roy

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Mass Communication and
Journalism, University of Dhaka,
Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.
Email: drssroy2009@gmail.com

Food Inflation: A Threat to Food Security in India

Mukesh Kumar Solanki

Assistant Professor,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
Email: msolanki11@gmail.com

Vinod Sen

Assistant Professor,
Centre for Studies in Economics and
Planning, School of Social Sciences,
Central University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar 382030, Gujarat, India.
Email: senvinod79@gmail.com

Abstract

Food security of a nation is ensured if all of its citizens have access of food and also have the capacity to buy it according to requirement. For ensuring food security, growth in agriculture and allied sector is indispensable. An effective system of food grain management is also crucial for enhancing the food security in India. Recent price rise and high inflation are primarily caused by food grain mismanagement in the country. Though a slew of problems contribute to rise of prices and inflation, government policy and mismanagement of food grains appear to be prime reason in current scenario. In such a context, the paper offers an analysis of trends in agriculture, food grain management and food security in India. This paper is an attempt to evaluate the position of food availability and access to the people. The main area of stress is on food management and price situation of food grain. As food grain management explains the availability and food grain price and its movement explains the picture of accessibility. This study is basically an exploratory research design based on secondary data.

Key Words

Food Inflation, Food Security, Food Grain Management.

Socioeconomic Impact of Port Based Developments in Gujarat

K. M. Chudasama

Principal,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
kmc01@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Kundan Patel

Assistant Professor,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
kundan.patel@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Maulik Prajapati

Assistant Professor,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
maulik.prajapati@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Vipul Patel

Assistant Professor,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
vbp01@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

The paper is based on Research Project Sponsored and Funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, 2011.

Abstract

The paper focuses on Socio Economic Impact Analysis (SEIA) of port based developments in Gujarat in general by studying 3 representative ports (and its hinterlands) in particular. Mundra port in Kutch, Sikka port in Saurashtra and Dahej port in South Gujarat have been considered for analysis. The SEIA of port based developments in Gujarat studies the changes in the status of key socioeconomic variables related to stakeholders (villagers) in the primary hinterland villages of selected ports.

SEIA is undertaken using Coherently Augmented Socio Economic Status Scale (CASESS) that helps identifying the socioeconomic impact on various socioeconomic sections in the community. The SEIA is based on the derived opinion (perception) of concerned stakeholders. The SEIA using CASESS helps understanding, which group of stakeholder is classified in which socioeconomic section and what is the impact of port based developments on particular socioeconomic section of the community in the concerned port hinterlands.

Key Words

Socio Economic Impact Analysis, Port Based Developments, Coherently Augmented Socio Economic Status Scale.

Oral Expressionism in Formal Academic Writing: A Holistic Approach to the Problems of Chinese EFL Writing

Robin Dahling

Academic Writing Coordinator,
Lecturer, School of Foreign Studies,
University of Science & Technology,
Beijing, Haidian District,
30 Xueyuan Road, Beijing, China.
Email: dashbranaghan@gmail.com

The invaluable help and guidance of Wang Zhixin is acknowledged. Thanks to Zhou Rongjuan for the support, and Su Xiaojun and Suzhou University for giving the opportunity to present this paper.

Abstract

This paper examines the emphasis on Oral English on Chinese EFL learners as it impacts their formal Academic writing. The research shows the presence of oral expressions in small scale in writing and how they are either inappropriate or incorrect, and completely unnecessary.

The paper then discusses the causes for the negative influence of oral English in Chinese EFL Academic Writing by looking at the focus on oral English within classes and the impact it has, the lack of writing compared to oral English, the lack of cohesiveness in curriculum guidelines and the lack of cooperative teaching among educators as culprits that help promote and sustain oral English expressionism in formal academic writing. The paper concludes with possible solutions to the major problems identified as having negative influence.

Key Words

Oral English, Academic Writing, Chinese EFL Writing, Curriculum Development, Cooperative Teaching.

Citation:

Dahling Robin. "Oral Expressionism in Formal Academic Writing: A Holistic Approach to the Problems of Chinese EFL Writing", *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 1 (1), (2012): 86-107.

Kamala Markandaya's Novel *The Nowhere Man* is a Story of Displacement and Racism

Usha Kaushik

Assistant Professor,
V.M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
Email: usha.kaushik@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

The Nowhere Man by Kamala Markandaya a distinguish Indian English novelist is a story of displaced Indian, Srinivas, who goes out of India under pressure and tyranny of British Empire and settles down in England, but the English community does not accept him. Though he tries his best to adapt himself to the 'alien' climate and manners he becomes a rootless restless individual, dispossessed of India and disowned by England.

Kamala Markandaya depicts the picture of post war Britain with all its emigration problems is not safe for people like Srinivas. With the loss of the colonies the British have started looking upon the immigrants in London as intruders who have no business to be there. Housing and unemployment have become the most acute problems so the agitation against the black mounts up. The young men of England like Fred, Mike, Joe and Bill look upon the blacks to be the cause of their miseries and turn hostile towards them. They torment Srinivas in various ways he finds himself an unwanted he faces the existential problems of loneliness, alienation, adjustment and belonging. And finally becomes the victim of racism.

The novel tries to tell us that though differences of colours, religion and language do exist between people but harping on these differences breeds violence and hatred.

Key Words

Displacement, racism, alienation, Kamala Markandaya

Woman at the Crux of Crusade: A Study of Shashi Deshpande's Female Protagonists

Abstract

However, woman empowerment across the globe has improved the condition and status of women vis-à-vis the attitude of males towards them on global as well as Indian front, unfortunately this change has remained limited to upper and upper middle classes only. It is unfortunate that this exists even amidst the guarantee of Indian constitution to women of different rights under different articles. Even today the women of middle and lower-middle classes of India are living in the destitute and marginalized conditions. Brutalities and exploitations of women are quite recurrent and frequent. The terrifying news of different injustices and brutalities reach us through mass-media (print and visual) almost everyday. They assume different forms viz. female infanticide, child marriage, deprivation of education, malnutrition, sexual harassment, physical exploitation, dowry, rape and so on.

Even when the fortune is in favour and the woman makes advancement, the social and patriarchal factors are always present to obstruct the way. The society expects the woman to maintain mental and social equilibrium even when she is faced by two completely opposite factors: family Vs profession, domestic duties Vs career. Such embarrassing situations bring woman to a crux and every activity of her acquires the form of a crusade. In present paper, an attempt has been made to trace the crux of crusade faced by the female protagonists of Shashi Deshpande's three popular novels and how do they act to effect new beginnings.

Key Words

Woman at crux, plight of woman, crusade, equilibrium

Unnat Patel

Assistant Professor,
U. V. Patel College of Engineering
Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
Email: unnat.patel@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Teachings of *Bhagavad Gita* In Arun Joshi's *The Last Labyrinth*

Vitthal Patel

Assistant Professor,
U. V. Patel College of Engineering,
Ganpat University,
Mehsana 384012, Gujarat, India.
Email: vitthal.patel@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

Arun Joshi, an outstanding Indian English novelist has focused on very sensitive layers of human being in his novels. The Last Labyrinth novel reflects the teachings of Bhagavad Gita by Lord Krishna to Arjuna in the battle of Kurukshetra to resolve his inner confusions. The Last Labyrinth is a story of state of mind of the people facing human predicaments; it is a story of labyrinth of life. The protagonist of the novel Som Bhaskar cuts his life with faithless, doubtful, rational, and possessive attitudes. He performs all his actions with attachment. He is a man tossed between rational personality of his father and unshakable faith in Krishna of his mother. To search the happiness, a materialistic happiness, he moves from one place to another, from Mumbai to Lal Haweli Benaras and finally to the mountains to grab the shares of Aftab Rai's company, from one woman to another. He seems entrapped with his strong sensuous desires to attain Bhautik Shukh in life. On the other hand there is Gargi who has been projected as an embodiment of faith in God. In her opinion, the life of those who run behind material happiness throughout their life is meaningless. She advises Som to start believing in God, to give up all his vanity, ahnkara. Gargi's character reflects human efforts to reach at the highest goal of the life and it is to know the Self. Som goes here and there in search of satisfaction, relief from restlessness but a little boy teaches how to be free from all panic of life. The panda, Vasudev teaches how to have faith in God. All characters of the story leads us towards the ultimate truth in one or other way. Everywhere in the story we find teachings of Bhagavad Gita, the real principles of life.

Key Words

Teachings of Bhagavad Gita, illusion, faith in God.

Call for Papers

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities [GUJARISSH] is a Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication published by Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, Ganpat University. The goal of the journal is to disseminate and broaden the knowledge horizon in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities. The GUJARISSH aims at providing an intellectual platform to the scholars for promoting application based studies in social sciences and humanities. The journal invites/publishes research papers in the field of social sciences and humanities such as economics, sectoral studies, commerce and industry, international relations, cross-cultural studies, demography, development studies, geography, history, impact studies, political science, population studies, women studies, public administration, sociology, social welfare, communication studies, linguistics, literature, media studies and so on.

The research scholars, academicians, research firms, consultancy organizations, executives, officers, NGOs, students and others may submit unpublished, original and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of social sciences and humanities.

Instructions for Authors

- Format:** The editorial office receives soft copy of manuscript only in MS-Word (*.doc) format.
- Size:** Letter size page (8.5" by 11") with portrait setting.
- Margins:** 1.0" on all four sides.
- Font:** Use Tahoma font only [Paper Title in 14-Font (Bold); Headings in 12- Font (Bold); Sub-Heading in 12- Font (Bold); Text in 12- Font; Table/Figure Title 10- Font (Bold)].
- Spacing:** 1.5 spacing for text of paper as well as references (single spacing in Tables).
- Abstract:** Articles must contain an abstract of not more than 200 words on the first page. The abstract should focus on issues to be investigated, methodology, and conclusions(s).
- Pages:** Article (including Abstract) should not exceed 15 pages, be written clearly and concisely.
- Key words:** Keywords suitable for indexing and online search purposes, be placed below the abstracts.
- Title:** The title of the paper should appear on the first page (abstract page) of the manuscript.
- Author(s) :** Details of author(s) should appear on the first page (abstract page) only.
- Sections:** Sections/Headings (e.g. 1, 2, 3) and Sub-Sections/Sub-Headings (e.g. 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) should be clearly differentiated and should be numbered and formatted.
- Figures/ Tables:** All the figures (drawings/charts) and tables should be numbered consecutively and placed in the appropriate place of text (large sized figures and tables are to be presented as appendix). All figures and tables should have a caption (title) in Bold Fonts.
- Symbols:** Symbols, equations, etc should be written clearly with ample spacing.
- Endnotes:** Endnotes (if required) to be used instead of Footnotes. Endnotes should be limited to the absolute minimum and should be placed before references.
- References:** Cite only those references included in the article in alphabetical order. Referencing style shall be MLA style for papers of Humanities, while APA style of referencing shall be used for papers of Social Sciences. You may refer Referencing Style for details.
- Appendix:** Condensed version of Appendix (if any) should be placed after References (Last page).

Editorial Policy

The submission of paper need not necessarily guarantee the acceptance for publication. Submission of a paper for refereeing means that the author certifies that the manuscript is original and has not been accepted for publication by another journal, nor is it being refereed elsewhere at the same time. The manuscript shall be thoroughly reviewed by experts. The literature review, methodology of analysis and outcome of the research paper are expected to be lucid. Corresponding author will be informed (by E-mail) about acceptance, rejection or modifications. In case of modifications, the author shall submit the modified (soft) copy of the paper as suggested within the stipulated time period. After review, if the manuscript is accepted for publication, the Copyright Transfer Form will be sent to Corresponding Author, which is to be filled-in and signed by the author(s) and the same is to be sent back in time to the Chief-Editor.

Subscription:

	1 Year		3 Years	
Rate by Post	India	Foreign	India	Foreign
Individuals	₹ 400	US \$ 20	₹ 1000	US \$ 50
Institutions	₹ 500	US \$ 25	₹ 1250	US \$ 65

Subscription can be made in cash to the account section of the college or by Crossed Cheque payable at par or Demand Draft in favour of "V. M. Patel College of Management Studies" payable at Mehsana.

Submission / Inquiry:

To, The Chief Editor - GUJARISSH Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, C /o V. M. Patel College of Management Studies, Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar 384012, Mehsana-Gozariya Highway, Dist. Mehsana, North Gujarat, India. www.vmpcms.ac.in E-mail: gujarissh@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Ganpat University, established under Gujarat State Act No. 19 of 2005, is recognized under section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956 and member of Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi.

It is an up coming hi-tech education campus located near Kherva, 15 kms from Mehsana city and 45 kms from Gandhinagar in Gujarat state, India.

The splendid, multi-disciplinary and highly professional education campus pervades in 300 acres land with eco-friendly atmosphere. The University offers diploma, graduate, post-graduate and research programs in technical & professional disciplines.

Editorial Office:

The Chief Editor-GUJARISSH
Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities,
C /o V. M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University, Ganpat
Vidyanagar 384012, Mehsana-Gozariya
Highway, Dist. Mehsana, North Gujarat,
India.

www.vmpcms.ac.in

E-mail: gujarissh@ganpatuniversity.ac.in



**FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
& HUMANITIES**