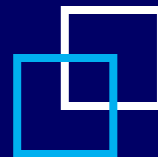


ISSN: 2319-8923
Vol.: 02, No.: 01 & 02
January-December 2013

GUJARISSH

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities

(A Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication)



**FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
& HUMANITIES**

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

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PUBLISHED BY:

Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities,
Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar 384012,
Mehsana-Gozariya Highway,
Dist. Mehsana, North Gujarat, India.
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At a Glance

The current issue of the journal deals with different areas like Development Studies, International Relations, Education, Social Work, English Language and Literature. It focuses on various topics like Dynamism in the 'Char' Lands of Bangladesh, National Interest and International Security, Demand for Major Food Items in India, Concept Attainment Model in Teaching on Triangle of Mathematics at Secondary Level, Indian Microfinance Sector, Emerging Trends in Sex Composition in Gujarat, Indian Orthodoxy Reflected in Samskara, Problems of Teaching English at the Collegiate Level in the Tribal Areas and Satendra Nandan's Works and A Study of Miseries Felt by Dalits in Mulk Raj Anand's Novel Untouchable.

The first article, "Dynamism in the 'Char' Lands of Bangladesh: Field Level Realities" by Shuchita Sharmin discovers the facts regarding settlement in char lands of Wadel and Pepulia in Bangladesh and its development interventions. While, Peshan Rajeendra Gunaratne has focused on the dynamics of National Interest and International Security in the article "National Interest and International Security: A Theoretical Understanding". Whereas Nilesh Patel and Gaurang Rami have applied QAUIDS model to analyse the Demand for Major Food Items in India.

Maganlal S. Molia's article "A Study of Effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model in Teaching on Triangle of Mathematics at Secondary Level of Standard VIII" ascertains the Effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model in Teaching Mathematics at Secondary Level of Schools; Whereas, M. N. Parmar and Kavita Sindhav have explored the Microfinance Sector of India in the article "Indian Microfinance Sector: Innovation, Discipline or Death? A Case Analysis". While, Manoj Lodha has discussed the causes and consequences of Emerging trends in Sex Composition in Gujarat.

Rupal S. Patel has reviewed Anant Murthy's novel 'Samskara' and has highlighted the issues pertaining to Indian society in the article "Indian Orthodoxy Reflected in Samskara"; While, Zardar Ahmed Khan's article "Problems of Teaching English at the Collegiate Level in the Tribal Areas of Gujarat" throws light on the difficulties in teaching English language in tribal areas and provides solutions. Whereas, the last article "Satendra Nandan's Works: Creating Social Consciousness through Literature" by Mahesh G. Jani analyses the contribution of Satendra Nandan in the field of literature and social awareness. While, Usha Kaushik and Vipul Godhaniya have depicted miseries of Dalit people in the Novel Untouchable.

Attraction: World Economic Outlook for the Year 2013 (Update April 2013).

Dr. K. M. Chudasama
Chief Editor

Dynamism in the 'Char' Lands of Bangladesh: Field Level Realities

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Abstract

As opposed to the popular belief that people started living in Char lands to accommodate increasing population and helpless victims of river erosions, controversies remain on the trends in settlement and development interventions. Hence, this study aimed at exploring the field level realities concerning trends in dwellers' settlement and development intervention in a Northern river Char 'Pepulia' and in a Southern river estuarine Chars 'Char Wadel'. Along with government officials, in Pepulia, data had been collected from the personnel and beneficiaries of Chars Livelihoods Programme and River Basin Programme; in Char Wadel, from those of Specially Targeted Ultra Poor Programme and Disaster Preparedness and Rehabilitation Management Project. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the study discovered the realities (facts) regarding settlement in Char lands and development interventions. This study has practical implication as it demands immediate attention of the academia and practitioners for ensuring sustainable and topical development interventions.

Key Words

Char Lands, Development Interventions, Settlement, Sustainability, Topicality.

Citation: Sharmin, S. (2013). Dynamism in the 'Char' Lands of Bangladesh: Field Level Realities, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 1-12.

National Interest and International Security: A Theoretical Understanding

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The contents of this article do not represent the views of either the Ministry of External Affairs of Sri Lanka or the University of Colombo.

Abstract

The author intends to address contemporary issues relating to international security through the lens of national interest. In addition such an analysis shall be conducted in the light of the Copenhagen School's views on international security through the eyes of Barry Buzan. Furthermore an amalgamation of Realist views on international security which engenders the idea that anarchy makes security the paramount foreign policy concern of the state shall also facilitate the comprehensive understanding of the organic link between these two concepts. The author nonetheless intends to analyze the relationship between national interest, power and international security through a number of case studies involving global powers. This paper shall further question whether international security is possible to achieve in the contemporary world. This research will be mainly based on primary sources such as speeches made by heads of state and United Nations resolutions. Secondary sources such as journal articles, books written on national interest and international security by John Baylis, Charles Kegley, and Martin Griffiths, "Foreign Policy" and "Foreign Affairs" magazine articles, and the international media shall also be used extensively. Therefore primary and secondary sources shall contribute to qualitative research with the absence of an experimental design. Hence the author shall produce content based analysis through archival research. Collected data on international security will be analyzed through the lens of national interest.

Key Words

National Interest, International Security, Foreign Policy, Realism, Copenhagen School.

Citation: Peshan, R. (2013). National Interest and International Security: A Theoretical Understanding, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 13-23.

Demand for Major Food Items in India: An Application of QUAIDS Model

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The research paper is part of ongoing doctoral research work. The guidance, suggestions & support from Prof. M.B. Dave, Retired Associate Professor, Department of Economics, VNSGU, Surat is acknowledged.

Abstract

The estimation of the demand parameters of different food items is a complex problem in demand analysis. Typically, the analyst is interested in understanding the role of different variables like price, income and other random factors in determining the consumption basket of important food items. The popular approaches to the estimation of demand equation parameters are Linear Expenditure System (LES) developed by Stone (1954), the Almost Ideal Demand System (AIDS) developed by Deaton and Muellbauer (1980) and the combination of these two systems into a Generalized Almost Ideal Demand System (GAIDS) proposed by Ballino (1990). The present paper in this context applies the Quadratic Almost Ideal System (QUAIS) technique to the food demand system. QUAIDS model is an extended form of AIDS model, where the assumption of linearity in the expenditure function is given away. The QUAIDS Model is applied to the food items like cereals, pulses, milk, sugar, food oil, meat & chicken and vegetables. The compensated and uncompensated demand elasticities of these food items are derived. The present study found that, the square term of per capita food expenditure were found to statistically significant in all most all food items except pulses in rural area and pulses and food oil in urban area of India. The rural people are more affected by the change in the price of different food items than urban people.

Key Words

Demand Parameters, Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System, Food Items, Consumption, India.

Citation: Patel, N. & Rami, G. (2013). Demand for Major Food Items in India: An Application of QUAIDS Model. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 24-36.

A Study of Effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model in Teaching on Triangle of Mathematics at Secondary Level of Standard VIII

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Abstract

The present study is experimental in nature. The following were the objectives of the study : (1)To prepare the Concept Attainment Model on Triangle of Mathematics of Standard VIII and (2)To study the effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model(CAM)and Traditional Method(TM) on Triangle of Mathematics of Standard VIII. The students of standard VIII of the Gujarati medium high school of Rajkot were considered as the population. For the experimentation 60 students were selected from one school of Rajkot. 60 students were selected from school forming two groups. There 60 students were randomly clarified into two groups. In each group, there were 30 students. Experimental type research method was used. The investigator selected True-experimental design namely "Randomized two groups post-test only experimental design". In the present study the investigator constructed Mathematical Achievement Test (Post-test) on Triangle of Standard VIII was used. To find out significant of difference between Mathematical achievement of two groups, statistical technique t-test was used. For that M and SD of Mathematical achievement scores on post-test of both groups were calculated. The study revealed that Concept Attainment Model of Triangle is more effective than Traditional Method with respect to Mathematical Achievement of the students. So, Concept Attainment Model was found to be effective in terms of achievement of students in Mathematics.

Key Words

Concept Attainment Model (CAM)

Citation:

Molia, M. (2013). A Study of Effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model in Teaching on Triangle of Mathematics at Secondary Level of Standard VIII, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 37-42.

Indian Microfinance Sector: Innovation, Discipline or Death? A Case Analysis

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Abstract

This paper discusses the issue of social responsibility of Indian microfinance institutions. The elementary principle of microfinance is that it encourages the desire to become successful entrepreneurs in most of the people, including destitute also. Microfinance as a tool of corporate social responsibility proposes several avenue for success. Most of the poor potential entrepreneurs can achieve successful micro credit business by partnering with giant financial groups. Taking the arguments of poverty alleviation into consideration, social responsibility and financial sustainability of microfinance institutions can go hand in hand together and even create win-win situation for both the poor and the institutions.

Key Words

Microfinance, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Joint liability groups, Micro Credit, NABARD, financial inclusion, Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA), Swayam Krishi Sangam (SKS), Bhartiya Samruddhi Investments and Consulting (BASIX), Grameen model, SHG-Bank linkage, PRADHAN

Citation: Parmar, M. & Sindhav, K. (2013). Indian Microfinance Sector: Innovation, Discipline or Death? A Case Analysis, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 43-50.

Emerging Trends in Sex Composition in Gujarat: Its Causes and Consequences

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Abstract

Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Indian Census has the tradition of bringing out disaggregated information by sex on various aspects of population. The first and foremost is the simple count of males and females. Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways. Sex ratio defined here as the number of females per 1000 males in the population, is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time.

The sex ratio affects the social and economic conditions in a variety of ways. The marital status and marriage ability, the strength of man-power, availability of different types of labour force, the death rate and vital statistics, the school going population, the extent of employment of women outside the home, the status of women in the community and the many other social conditions are more or less directly related to the sex ratio of population.

The sex ratio of Indian population has always been a topical interest for the demographers, social scientists, women's groups, research scholars and various planners and policy makers. This paper is an attempt to study the ratio percentage of female population in Gujarat over the male population and also have studied basic reasons and consequences of declining sex-ratio in India and find out the remedial measures to tackle this problem.

Key Words

Demography, Sex Ratio, Gujarat.

Citation: Lodha, M. (2013). Emerging Trends in Sex Composition in Gujarat: Its Causes and Consequences. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), 51-61.

Indian Orthodoxy Reflected in Samskara

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Abstract

Samskara, by Anant Murthy, exposes hypocrisy, castism, orthodoxy and superstitions of Indian villages. The people of Durvashapura, a typical Indian village, suffer from superiority complex that they believe that they are greater and more religious than other caste people. The conflict between tradition and modernity, conventional and unconventional, conservation and modernism and also between the various castes are at the core of the novel through the characters of Praneshacharya, Chandri, Naranappa, Lakshmiddevamma etc. The whole novel moves round a question – ONCE A BRAHMIN, ALWAYS A BRAHMIN?

This novel proves that Samskara is not the estate of the high caste Brahmins only but the act of Samskara would become the estate of low caste people also. In short, the aim of the novelist is to expose the follies and foibles of Indian Brahmin Society in a very satirical way.

Key Words

Samskara, Orthodoxy, Brahmin.

Citation:

Patel Rupal. "Indian Orthodoxy Reflected in Samskara". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), (2013): 62-69.

Problems of Teaching English at the Collegiate Level in the Tribal Areas of Gujarat

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Abstract

Teaching of English language is a challenge for the teachers in tribal areas. The reason is that the students who pass out the higher secondary examinations with or without English come to colleges with very little or perhaps no background of English. Though they learn the tenses, verb forms, articles, degrees, passive constructions etc as a part of their syllabi, they have very poor knowledge of English. We have been concerned with downward trend noticeable in standards of English in Gujarat and the time has come for us to act. We need to do this to help Gujarat progress raise its standards in English. One of the basic requirements of an educational institution specifically created to serve the needs of the young learners from a tribal belt in any state is that higher education provided to them be geared to fulfil the need of making them self-sufficient and self-reliant. It must enable them to find gainful employment when they pass out of the portals of such institutions. Some of these issues relate to (1) The rationale behind teaching English at the collegiate level to the young learners in the tribal areas of Gujarat, (2) The problems teachers and learners face in teaching-learning process at the collegiate level in such areas in Gujarat, (3) The need to take a re-look at the aim, objectives, content, materials and testing procedures used in teaching and testing given the level and the demographic profile, (4) The need to design strategies to tackle the problems of teaching English at the collegiate level in the tribal areas of Gujarat.

Key Words

English Language Teaching, Tribal Areas of Gujarat, Colligate Level Problems.

Citation:

Khan Zardar Ahmed. "Problems of Teaching English at the Collegiate Level in the Tribal Areas of Gujarat". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), (2013): 70-81.

Satendra Nandan's Works: Creating Social Consciousness through Literature

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Abstract

Dr. Satendra Nandan is an active politician and an excellent writer. He is a committed writer with a cause. Through his fiction, poetry, essays and short stories he not only tries to eradicate the vices of racism from the society but he also gives voice to the trauma and tribulations of the Indo-Fijians.

His sharp satire, humour and fine poetry reveals the socio-political subjugation of the Indian Diaspora from Fiji. His writing becomes a potent and veritable weapon for the eradication of racial discrimination, demarcation and political marginalization.

The present paper reviews his contribution in the field of literature and social awareness.

Key Words

Social awareness, Racism, Nostalgia, the Indo-Fijian Diaspora, Poems.

A Study of Miseries Felt by Dalits in MulK Raj Anand's Novel Untouchable

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Abstract

A struggle has been an integral part of outcast people for a long period of time. They have to face so many challenges and problems for survival. The situation is not improved much even in independent India of the 21st century. MulK Raj Anand is the author of social novels who represents vices of society like injustice with downtrodden people, unemployment, poverty, and other issues in general. His novels are the mirror of contemporary India. 'Untouchable' is the finest example of MulK Raj Anand's all novels in which he displays the critical and painful condition of Dalit people.

The novel deals with issues like prohibition of using facilities like going to temples, using public well, and schools for socially ignored people. The rigid caste system and orthodox division system create an injustice for this community. The situation, in the novel, is pathetic when untouchables use the public roads; they have to clean the road which they have used for walking by binding a broom with their bodies. Bakha, one of the central characters of the novel reveals a true picture of downtrodden people by facing so many humiliations. He is representative of miseries faced by members of the community to which he belongs .

Present paper shows though India is reaching at the height of scientific and technological advancement but Dalits are not given that scope to be an important part of the society. People still hesitate to reside in the area of these people. This community has to build their homes far away from the town or villages.

Paper presents the critical analysis of the major social problems depicted in the novel 'Untouchable' by keeping in mind miseries faced by downtrodden people.

Key Words

Miseries, Dalits, Downtrodden, Injustice, Humiliation.

Citation: Kaushik, Usha and Godhaniya, Vipul. "A Study of Miseries Felt by Dalits in MulK Raj Anand's Novel Untouchable". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 2 (1&2), (2013): 89-94.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2013

(Update April 2013)

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
1	Afghanistan	3.10	25.95	27.57	6.11
2	Albania	1.80	22.86	13.42	2.17
3	Algeria	3.33	41.60	47.68	5.00
4	Angola	6.18	15.96	19.41	9.40
5	Antigua and Barbuda	1.65	30.07	16.94	2.98
6	Argentina	2.77	23.42	21.56	9.84
7	Armenia	4.30	30.31	20.66	4.20
8	Australia	2.96	29.24	23.73	2.46
9	Austria	0.77	22.90	25.12	2.20
10	Azerbaijan	4.14	24.27	34.86	3.37
11	The Bahamas	2.70	33.69	19.96	2.00
12	Bahrain	4.15	25.61	39.23	2.55
13	Bangladesh	6.01	26.90	30.19	6.54
14	Barbados	0.50	18.43	12.35	4.89
15	Belarus	2.11	44.94	39.72	20.50
16	Belgium	0.16	21.68	21.55	1.73
17	Belize	2.50	19.50	16.35	1.31
18	Benin	4.14	19.16	11.64	3.47
19	Bhutan	6.31	47.69	29.64	10.21
20	Bolivia	4.80	19.91	28.19	4.63
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.50	16.08	7.33	1.80
22	Botswana	4.14	26.77	30.71	7.23
23	Brazil	3.02	18.52	16.15	6.13
24	Brunei Darussalam	1.19	18.06		1.50
25	Bulgaria	1.20	24.36	22.47	2.05
26	Burkina Faso	7.03	17.77	14.03	2.00
27	Burundi	4.47	20.00	3.72	9.02
28	Cambodia	6.68	23.50	13.62	3.07
29	Cameroon	5.40	19.74	16.26	3.00
30	Canada	1.46	24.33	20.81	1.49
31	Cape Verde	4.11	35.18	21.95	3.96
32	Central African Republic	4.33	15.75	10.36	1.97
33	Chad	8.07	33.68	29.46	1.52
34	Chile	4.94	25.11	21.07	2.14
35	China	8.04	47.05	49.70	3.01
36	Colombia	4.09	23.23	19.81	2.22
37	Comoros	3.55	19.29	12.62	4.29
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.30	28.98	16.99	6.83
39	Republic of Congo	6.38	29.49	32.29	4.54
40	Costa Rica	4.20	20.69	15.15	4.67
41	Côte d'Ivoire	7.97	17.50	14.76	3.10
42	Croatia	-0.20	20.43	20.48	3.16
43	Czech Republic	0.30	23.92	21.84	2.25
44	Denmark	0.84	17.68	22.37	2.00
45	Djibouti	4.96	26.88	15.92	2.50
46	Dominica	1.25	15.30	1.52	2.30

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
47	Dominican Republic	2.23	15.33	10.77	4.45
48	Ecuador	4.45	28.71	27.37	4.66
49	Egypt	2.01	15.53	13.46	8.24
50	El Salvador	1.60	14.56	9.67	1.90
51	Equatorial Guinea	-2.05	46.77	35.53	5.00
52	Eritrea	3.36	8.72	10.78	12.26
53	Estonia	2.99	27.52	27.56	3.20
54	Ethiopia	6.50	31.75	23.21	8.28
55	Fiji	2.22	16.72		3.02
56	Finland	0.51	19.24	17.54	2.90
57	France	-0.07	19.22	17.92	1.57
58	Gabon	6.08	31.45	41.97	3.00
59	The Gambia	8.90	19.28	3.60	5.45
60	Georgia	5.98	26.59	16.63	0.96
61	Germany	0.61	17.37	23.46	1.61
62	Ghana	6.89	21.01	9.44	8.45
63	Greece	-4.21	13.20	12.91	-0.80
64	Grenada	0.50	20.09	-3.29	2.60
65	Guatemala	3.30	14.60	10.91	4.30
66	Guinea	4.51	28.71	3.55	11.23
67	Guinea-Bissau	4.20	4.46	-1.21	3.00
68	Guyana	5.51	25.40	11.25	5.59
69	Haiti	6.50	29.50	23.89	6.75
70	Honduras	3.30	25.83	14.60	5.70
71	Hong Kong SAR	2.96	26.07	27.33	3.50
72	Hungary	-0.01	18.04	20.18	3.20
73	Iceland	1.89	14.87	12.10	4.65
74	India	5.68	35.15	30.20	10.82
75	Indonesia	6.30	35.57	32.29	5.57
76	Islamic Republic of Iran	-1.25	33.91	37.55	27.20
77	Iraq	9.04		23.50	4.30
78	Ireland	1.07	9.76	13.16	1.32
79	Israel	3.56	18.39	20.07	1.64
80	Italy	-1.47	17.57	17.89	1.99
81	Jamaica	0.55	26.08	15.93	8.49
82	Japan	1.58	21.20	22.44	0.06
83	Jordan	3.25	27.31	17.28	5.89
84	Kazakhstan	5.50	22.75	26.78	7.22
85	Kenya	5.85	20.89	13.50	5.17
86	Kiribati	2.50			2.50
87	Korea	2.85	27.35	30.10	2.36
88	Kosovo	2.94			2.36
89	Kuwait	1.06	18.42	59.24	3.33
90	Kyrgyz Republic	7.37	25.84	18.23	8.61
91	Lao P.D.R.	8.03			7.32
92	Latvia	4.16	26.94	25.11	1.80
93	Lebanon	2.00	24.02	7.94	6.66

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
94	Lesotho	3.55	38.60	28.07	4.90
95	Liberia	7.47			6.37
96	Libya	20.19	20.74	46.54	2.00
97	Lithuania	3.05	18.02	16.71	2.13
98	Luxembourg	0.05	20.61	27.25	1.93
99	FYR Macedonia	2.02		24.03	2.50
100	Madagascar	2.62	24.48	19.28	7.00
101	Malawi	5.48	21.46	19.81	20.20
102	Malaysia	5.10	26.40	32.36	2.20
103	Maldives	3.76	17.49	-8.11	5.82
104	Mali	4.82	19.53	12.67	2.92
105	Malta	1.31	12.66	13.16	2.37
106	Marshall Islands	2.29			3.87
107	Mauritania	5.91	42.14	21.61	4.67
108	Mauritius	3.72	25.07	15.26	5.66
109	Mexico	3.39	24.40	23.29	3.69
110	Micronesia	0.76			4.18
111	Moldova	4.00	23.37	13.41	4.64
112	Mongolia	14.04	51.07	28.93	11.14
113	Montenegro	1.23	21.07	0.53	2.71
114	Morocco	4.52	36.45	29.46	2.47
115	Mozambique	8.40	38.03	12.64	5.44
116	Myanmar	6.47	17.11	12.89	6.50
117	Namibia	4.15	21.12	17.45	5.95
118	Nepal	3.01	32.67	32.54	9.62
119	Netherlands	-0.53	16.39	25.06	2.82
120	New Zealand	2.74	20.13	14.30	1.39
121	Nicaragua	4.00	25.68	11.98	7.02
122	Niger	6.17	37.70	18.76	1.73
123	Nigeria	7.16	23.65	29.15	10.67
124	Norway	2.46	25.90	37.64	1.50
125	Oman	4.16	31.85	41.74	3.33
126	Pakistan	3.51	12.95	12.25	8.16
127	Panama	8.98	27.96	19.06	5.20
128	Papua New Guinea	4.43	20.57	9.82	7.94
129	Paraguay	11.00	14.16	11.72	3.55
130	Peru	6.28	26.54	23.07	2.07
131	Philippines	6.02	20.10	22.53	3.06
132	Poland	1.31	21.25	17.66	1.85
133	Portugal	-2.32	14.49	14.64	0.70
134	Qatar	5.20	27.02	56.29	3.02
135	Romania	1.60	27.49	23.76	4.62
136	Russia	3.37	26.24	28.79	6.86
137	Rwanda	7.60	23.81	13.63	4.94
138	Samoa	0.87			2.00
139	San Marino	-3.52	19.21		1.63
140	São Tomé and Príncipe	4.50	48.64	23.95	9.26

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
141	Saudi Arabia	4.39	29.00	48.20	3.74
142	Senegal	4.02	30.85	22.39	1.52
143	Serbia	2.00	19.67	10.97	9.57
144	Seychelles	3.22	34.68	16.56	4.64
145	Sierra Leone	17.14	15.31	5.61	8.67
146	Singapore	2.01	27.69	44.56	4.01
147	Slovak Republic	1.39	21.19	23.35	1.90
148	Slovenia	-2.00	16.66	19.31	1.76
149	Solomon Islands	4.05	23.33	12.75	5.44
150	South Africa	2.84	19.76	13.38	5.77
151	South Sudan	32.06	7.53	7.73	15.53
152	Spain	-1.56	18.11	19.21	1.94
153	Sri Lanka	6.25	31.87	26.62	7.89
154	St. Kitts and Nevis	1.92	48.00	32.06	2.97
155	St. Lucia	1.10	32.71	14.51	4.78
156	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.03	27.63	0.84	1.74
157	Sudan	1.16	16.83	9.96	28.44
158	Suriname	4.46			4.83
159	Swaziland	-0.01	10.44	9.21	8.13
160	Sweden	1.01	18.82	24.85	0.30
161	Switzerland	1.28	21.38		-0.20
162	Taiwan Province of China	2.96	19.73	30.08	2.00
163	Tajikistan	7.00	16.85	14.62	7.72
164	Tanzania	6.98	39.10	24.29	9.00
165	Thailand	5.88	29.86	30.87	3.00
166	Timor-Leste	10.00			8.00
167	Togo	5.13	20.24	13.31	4.22
168	Tonga	1.48	29.79		5.28
169	Trinidad and Tobago	2.05	13.91	24.67	5.59
170	Tunisia	4.00	25.42	18.09	6.00
171	Turkey	3.43	20.96	14.16	6.64
172	Turkmenistan	7.71			5.64
173	Tuvalu	1.28			2.66
174	Uganda	4.84	21.12	8.26	5.47
175	Ukraine		16.77	8.86	0.48
176	United Arab Emirates	3.14	23.16	31.52	1.59
177	United Kingdom	0.69	15.12	10.75	2.65
178	United States	1.85	16.76	13.84	1.83
179	Uruguay	3.80	20.74	17.88	7.32
180	Uzbekistan	7.00	30.80	34.29	10.94
181	Vanuatu	4.27			1.69
182	Venezuela	0.07	25.90	32.09	27.34
183	Vietnam	5.24	22.78	30.72	8.80
184	Yemen	4.39	10.34	6.03	7.50
185	Zambia	7.83	28.22	25.91	6.53
186	Zimbabwe	4.96	27.31	4.36	4.45

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2013.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/weorept.aspx> (12/9/2013)

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