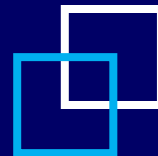


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GUJARISSH

Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities

(A Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication)




GANPAT
UNIVERSITY
॥ विद्यया समाजोत्कर्षः ॥

FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
& HUMANITIES

GUJARISSH

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(A Bi-Annual, Refereed International Publication)

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At a Glance

The current issue of the journal deals with different areas like Gender Studies, Education, Social Work, Economics, English Language and Literature. It focuses on various topics like women as key actor in disaster risk reduction, discrimination against women, presentation in lecture method, microfinance and inclusive growth, social exclusion of elderly people, powdered concentrates market, Gandhiji's "Hind Swaraj" and sustainable development, magic realism as postcolonial narrative and rural landscapes in the travel writings.

The first paper, "Can New ICTs Facilitate Women as Key Actor in Disaster Risk Reduction? Narratives from Southern Bangladesh" by Md. Mokhlesur Rahman and Md. Abrar Islam throws light on how ICTs equipped women play important role in reducing disaster at grassroots of Bangladesh. While, Withanilage Dilini's article "Female Agency in a Post-Conflict Narrative: Sri Lankan Case" focuses on the brutality and horror experienced by women as victims of war and investigates inequalities and discrimination faced by them. Whereas paper "Presentation in Lecture Method: Concepts and Practices: A Review on Bangladesh's Perspective" by Sudhangshu Sekhar Roy explores various methods of teaching in colleges and universities, but in Bangladesh, despite advancement of technology lecture method is still popular because people are more interested in learning concepts and skilful practice rather than handling technology.

Sazzad Parwez's paper "Microfinance and Inclusive Growth in Rural India" delineates three distinct aspects to be addressed. First is to protect the rights of the micro-borrower, second is oversight of risk-taking by firms in microfinance and third is emphasising scale-up of the microfinance industry through bank linkage. While, D. C. Nanjunda in his paper "Home within Home? A Multidimensional Analysis of Social Exclusion of Elderly People in Mysore City of India" explores how aged people are excluded in their family and in this context social policy for the social protection and inclusion of the aged is suggested. Whereas, Ritesh Patel in his paper "Analysis of Indian Powdered Concentrates Market for Entry of Tropicana" aims to determine the attractiveness and feasibility for a new entrant – Tropicana in the market by explorative research giving a market picture for powdered concentrates and reviews the prevailing competitive landscape.

Harmik Vaishnav's article "Gandhiji's "Hind Swaraj" and Sustainable Development" is about sustainable development, which is applicable in every aspect like environment, personal, physical, mental and spiritual health, politics, economics, law and justice. It is an endeavour to find out whether India has achieved that sustainable development or not which Gandhiji has thought long before. Whereas, Prayer Elmo Raj's paper "Magic Realism as Postcolonial Narrative in Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*" is blending of real and magic. It presents postcolonial experiences which symbolizes the deterioration of imagination, experience and identity and analyze Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* as a magic realist postcolonial narrative. While, Divyesh Bhatt's article "Three Snap Shots: Scanning of Indian Rural Landscapes in the Travel Writings of William Dalrymple" depicts Indian social issues like Sati, Child Marriage, Poverty, Racism, Cast Issues and suggests these issues required to be seriously dealt by keeping politics aside.

Attraction: World Economic Outlook for the Year 2014 (Update April 2014).

Dr. K. M. Chudasama
Chief Editor

Can New ICTs Facilitate Women as Key Actor in Disaster Risk Reduction? Narratives from Southern Bangladesh

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The cooperation of respondents of the study and suggestions from the participants of the Conference "Planet under Pressure 2012", London is acknowledged. Thanks to Mr. Haseeb Md. Irfanullah and Mr. SM Alauddin, for their valuable comments.

Abstract

It is evident that new ICTs can facilitate better access to information which ultimately contributes taking life saving decision and managing critical situation. This paper talks about how women's access to new ICTs facilitate better decision in reducing disaster risk and challenging the traditional view 'men as decision making agent'. Natural disaster is regular phenomenon in Bangladesh. Southern part of Bangladesh is more prone to disaster than any other districts. In 2007, divesting cyclone Sidr and in 2009 Aila caused serious damage to livestock and human life. The study reveals that due to lack of information regarding coping mechanism during and after disaster increases magnitude of damage and loss. Moreover, it is also found that when women access to information through new ICTs, they take decision or at least influence husband providing whatever information they had on disaster risk deduction. Even though, women faced some practical problems, but they preferred to move to shelter centre during disaster to minimize losses. The paper found ICTs equipped women as key drivers of disaster risk reduction at grassroots of Bangladesh.

Key Words

Southern Bangladesh, ICTs, Access to Information, Decision Making, Shelter Home, Damage, Loss.

Citation: Rahman, M. & Islam, A. (2014). Can New ICTs Facilitate Women as Key Actor In Disaster Risk Reduction? Narratives from Southern Bangladesh. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), 1-14.

Female Agency in a Post-Conflict Narrative: Sri Lankan Case

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Abstract

The military victory against the LTTE in 2009 by the government of Sri Lanka marked the end of the prolonged armed conflict which lasted for over three decades. The study attempts to explore the connection between Conflict and Gender during and after the civil armed conflict between the armed forces of the government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam). It focuses on the importance of mainstreaming gender into the development agenda in the post conflict development phase and promoting women's involvement and empowerment in the reconstruction process that may enhance gender equality, accountability and transparency.

The study emphasizes the tremendous brutality and horror experienced by women as victims of war and investigates inequalities and discrimination faced by them in accessing resources, rights, authority and power over environments. These discriminatory factors associated with intersection of gender are further investigated by using the approach of Horizontal inequalities. The study also explores the role of the Sri Lankan government fulfilling its obligations to report on the gender-based violence which took place in conflict-affected areas and detention centres, in order to protect its civilians, and to investigate and prosecute gender-based crimes.

Key Words

Gender, Conflict, Development, Inequality, Sri Lanka.

Citation: Withanalage D. M. (2014). Female Agency in a Post-Conflict Narrative: Sri Lankan Case. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), 15-28.

Presentation in Lecture Method: Concepts and Practices A Review on Bangladesh's Perspective

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Abstract

'Lecture' is a widely used method of imparting training and learning to trainees or students throughout the world. With the advancement of information technologies and introduction of some other techniques, the lecture method is now-a-days being considered as the worst among all other methods used for teaching or training programmes.

Despite that, lecturing is perhaps the only method that still has been dominating in almost all academic and training institutes of the world and Bangladesh is no exception. Lecture has many advantages in terms of adult and knowledgeable learners and whenever any other methods and facilities are not useful or easily available. If a speaker designs his/her lesson plan considering the level, maturity and potentiality of his/her students/trainees, and precisely delivers his/her lecture, then it could be proved most effective method to transferring knowledge and information and some extent of skills to the learners. Learning process, we know, is not only a mere handling of some technologies or appliances rather it is a technique of generating interactive critical thinking and its diffusion.

Thus, the article delves into the insights and characters of lecture method from its root to the present form in one end, and assesses its approach and practices with special references to two leading universities of Bangladesh of different nature on the other.

Key Words

Lecture, Presentation, Learning, Bangladesh.

Microfinance and Inclusive Growth in Rural India

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Abstract

This article is based on the premise that poverty has developed social system and subsystems of its own for exploitation poor and especially women. To alleviate the poverty Micro-finance is an intervention based on social intermediation in which poor people can mobilize their savings, link it with credit and finally become self-employed and generate livelihood. It results in building social capital and livelihood. This paper traces the evolution of the Microfinance revolution in India as a powerful tool for poverty alleviation. Where institutional finance failed Microfinance delivered, but the outreach is too small. This paper delineates the three distinct aspects which need to be addressed. The first is to protect the rights of the micro-borrower, the consumer of micro-financial services. The second is that oversight of risk-taking by firms operating in microfinance, since this could have systemic implications. The third is a developmental role, emphasising scale-up of the microfinance industry through bank linkage. The context for this paper also derives from the current overriding emphasis on microfinance in rural finance discourse and its celebration as the new 'magic wand' in the fight against poverty. The paper argues for mainstreaming impact assessment in evaluation of programmes for realizing the full potential of microfinance in achievement of Millennium Development Goals.

Key Words

Microfinance, Self Help Group, Livelihood, Poverty Alleviation, Microfinance Institutions, Rural Finance.

Citation: Parwez S. (2014). Microfinance and Inclusive Growth in Rural India. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), 42-55.

Home within Home !

A Multidimensional Analysis of Social Exclusion of Elderly People in Mysore City of India

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Abstract

In any society aged or elderly people will be respected and treasured. In majority cases aged people will be in the twilight of their life. Family and society is supposed to honor them. However in this materialistic world where our youngster is socializing in a very different manner elderly people have become a kind of burden to their family. Recent data to data on the age of India's population, in Census 2001, there are not less than 76.6 million people above 60 years, constituting 7.2 per cent of the population. The aim of this paper is to find out how aged people are being excluded in their family by the other member. Studies have found that aged people are being excluded in much way by their family members itself. In rural areas situation of the aged is quite pathetic. They are being treated as an unproductive asset. They are not being respected by the young siblings. Family members are not showing much interest about the aged members of the family. This paper concludes that strong social policy for the social protection and inclusion of the aged is need of the hour. Also instead of sympathy, family members should extend support, love and affection to the aged to spend their remaining life smoothly.

Key Words

Elderly People, Social Exclusion, Mysore.

Citation: Nanjunda D.C. (2014). Home within Home ! A Multidimensional Analysis of Social Exclusion of Elderly People in Mysore city of India. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), 56-63.

Analysis of Indian Powdered Concentrates Market for Entry of Tropicana

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Abstract

PepsiCo is set to roll out flagship juice brand Tropicana in a powder format, pitching it directly against global rival Cadbury-Kraft, which sells Tang, as well as home-grown firm Rasna.

The paper provides an analysis of the powdered concentrates market with respect to Indian powdered concentrates industry. Its main purpose is to determine the attractiveness and feasibility for a new entrant – Tropicana in the market. The paper begins with a brief introduction to the problem at hand. It talks about the requirements of the paper and gives an idea of the suggested approach to solve the problem.

The research matrix attempts to structure the problem to reach an appropriate solution. The research design introduces the questions to be answered to solve the problem. The problem has been dealt with using a two stage approach. In the first stage, an explorative study of the industry has been done along with qualitative research including projective techniques, interviews with industry experts.

The explorative research gives an overall market picture for powdered concentrates and looks at the current market trends and also surveys the prevailing competitive landscape. Future projections for the industry have also been looked at in this part. The next stage deals with quantitative research obtained through questionnaire administration. The responses obtained are analysed rigorously to test expected trends and form new inferences. The explorative study followed by quantitative analysis leads to the final recommendations in the report which answers the research problems.

Key Words

Indian Beverages Industry, Powdered Concentrate Industry, Fruit Juice Industry, Opportunity Analysis.

Citation: Patel R. (2014). Analysis of Indian Powdered Concentrates Market for Entry of Tropicana. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), 64-86.

Gandhiji's 'Hind Swaraj' and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Sustainable Development has become the catchword of the 21st century in every walks ranging from commerce, politics, policies and framing of law. Today, whatever is not sustainable or does not sustain the other aspects of the sphere like ecology, humanism, morals etc. is eschewed and not accepted. As the advancement in technology is going ahead and population of the world is going north, sustainable development has become a rage as well as the biggest challenge as whatever we have inherited and the prevailing goodness around has to be sustained for the posterity.

One of the greatest exponents of all round sustainable development, without naming the term, was Mahtama Gandhi. Gandhiji talked about all round sustainable development which is applicable in each and every aspect be it environment, personal physical, mental and spiritual health, politics, economics and law and justice. Perhaps, there is no greater exponent and intricate visionary of sustainable development for the human race than Gandhi.

His books 'Hind Swaraj', 'My Non-Violence', 'Story of My Experiments with Truth', 'Law and Lawyer' etc. discuss at length various aspects of sustainable development for an individual, industry, nation and humanity as a whole without the nomenclature.

In this research article, we will primarily touch sustainable development as discussed in 'Hind Swaraj' but will also touch some of the relevant points from his other books to find out what points expounded by Gandhiji are universally relevant for sustainable development and why.

Key Words

Sustainable Development, Gandhi, Hind Swaraj, India

Citation: Vaishnav Harmik. "Gandhiji's 'Hind Swaraj' and Sustainable Development". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), (2014): 87-91.

Magic Realism as Postcolonial Narrative in Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children'

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Abstract

*Magic realism is a synthesis of the literal and the metaphorical. The two irreconcilable worlds artistically interweave the fantastic and the real into a quasi-surrealistic art form. Such an art form allows the writer to enter into the language of colonial discourse effortlessly through oppositional narratives. It reflects the act of colonization and the process of decolonization through a language of binarial oppositions. Reflecting upon the 'metaphysical clash' that the imperial power affords, magic realism offers a counter narrative brings into play the possible hybrid positions and situations in a narrative form. Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* is a magic realist tale, a poignant amalgam of real and the magic. He brings together the fairy tales and postcolonial experiences together symbolizing the deterioration of imagination, experience and identity, each relying upon each other to make the characters whole and to mirror the process of making of a nation. History and fiction share common space of origin, the space of an emergent hybridity and the position from which the narrator embarks upon the postcolonial narrative. This paper is an attempt to analyze Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* as a magic realist postcolonial narrative.*

Key Words

Magic realism, postcolonial, narrative, realism, fantasy.

Citation: Prayer Elmo Raj P. "Magic Realism as Postcolonial Narrative in Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children' ". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), (2014): 92-99.

Three Snap Shots: Scanning of Indian Rural Landscapes In the travel writings of William Dalrymple

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Abstract

*This research paper focuses on the representation of the rural issues as capturing the attention of the foreign writers who visit India with or without certain predetermined design and thereafter documenting their visits to the world outside their impressions about India as well as the pattern of the issues arresting their attentions and their latent motives behind capturing such issues in general, and William Dalrymple's representation of certain issues of the Indian Countryside in his travel book *The Age of Kali* in particular.*

This study focuses on how the Indian landscape; more particularly the Rural Regions, is captured in the travel writings of William Dalrymple, a Scotsman, who has made India his second home. The study would also focus on to what extent "the common knowledge that the life in Post-Colonial India is marked by Internal clashes among people, especially inter-communal hatreds, jealousies, rivalries, struggle for power and survival, selfish motives masquerading as political service" is justified from the literary and historic perspectives. About 60-70 percent of Indian population lives in villages, finds no effective facelift and the plight of the villages remains the same even after six to seven decades of Independence. The issues as they are presented in the chapter 'In Rajasthan' in the travel book of William Dalrymple 'The Age of Kali'; are those extreme ones that they gained the stature of National Debate and all the national and international media came forward and provided a platform to discuss the validity of such occurrences at the time juncture when the claims of modernization and advancement at all fronts of social life are sounded with great pomp and gong.

Key Words

Travel writing, caste wars, sati, child marriages.

Citation: Bhatt Divyesh. "Three Snap Shots: Scanning of Indian Rural Landscapes In the travel writings of William Dalrymple". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (1), (2014): 100-110.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2014
(Update April 2014)

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
1	Afghanistan	3.238	17.244	20.576	6.11
2	Albania	2.1	25.334	15.008	2.693
3	Algeria	4.337	31.792	49.345	4
4	Angola	5.306	14.612	16.787	7.659
5	Antigua and Barbuda	1.618	30.093	17.782	1.016
6	Argentina	0.5	23.472	21.388	n/a
7	Armenia	4.258	24.415	17.263	5
8	Australia	2.623	26.833	24.215	2.336
9	Austria	1.693	22.019	25.476	1.8
10	Azerbaijan	4.96	23.226	38.238	3.511
11	The Bahamas	2.297	32.301	17.576	1.981
12	Bahrain	4.691	20.326	30.727	2.496
13	Bangladesh	6.013	26.787	26.88	7.272
14	Barbados	-1.209	13.988	6.218	1.969
15	Belarus	1.575	45.037	34.999	16.8
16	Belgium	1.22	20.74	19.405	1.03
17	Belize	2.5	16.14	11.673	1.2
18	Benin	5.481	19.456	10.293	1.651
19	Bhutan	6.353	51.532	26.634	10.237
20	Bolivia	5.1	21.555	25.427	6.842
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	18.421	10.831	1.1
22	Botswana	4.104	37.83	38.253	3.8
23	Brazil	1.824	18.089	14.464	5.922
24	Brunei Darussalam	5.38	14.442		0.5
25	Bulgaria	1.6	22.853	22.412	-0.391
26	Burkina Faso	6.033	17.147	9.837	2
27	Burundi	4.737	19.645	-1.507	5.948
28	Cabo Verde	3.007	37.194	27.206	1.745
29	Cambodia	7.242	21.5	13.11	3.844
30	Cameroon	4.766	20.302	16.795	2.5
31	Canada	2.299	24.287	21.648	1.464
32	Central African Republic	1.463	11.624	-2.266	4.467
33	Chad	10.795	28.919	22.899	2.377
34	Chile	3.634	23.628	20.343	3.536
35	China	7.538	47.671	49.908	3
36	Colombia	4.488	24.533	21.198	1.902
37	Comoros	3.96	20.995	9.459	3.199
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.683	21.401	13.398	2.373
39	Republic of Congo	8.115	34.636	36.644	2.354
40	Costa Rica	3.8	21.339	16.247	2.876
41	Côte d'Ivoire	8.155	19.283	17.04	1.165
42	Croatia	-0.617	17.613	19.111	0.5
43	Cyprus	-4.755	10.024	10.129	0.449
44	Czech Republic	1.888	22.265	21.742	1
45	Denmark	1.481	17.306	23.648	1.5
46	Djibouti	5.992	29.92	13.605	2.5

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
47	Dominica	1.671	17.829	0.09	1.768
48	Dominican Republic	4.461	15.779	11.26	3.931
49	Ecuador	4.164	28.931	26.57	2.847
50	Egypt	2.256	15.877	14.527	10.651
51	El Salvador	1.6	14.009	7.685	1.8
52	Equatorial Guinea	-2.424	53.049	42.837	3.91
53	Eritrea	2.309	7.999	7.753	12.256
54	Estonia	2.361	27.219	24.818	3.2
55	Ethiopia	7.465	30.005	24.634	6.192
56	Fiji	2.278	18.157		3
57	Finland	0.35	18.369	18.071	1.707
58	France	1.03	19.686	18.371	1
59	Gabon	5.737	29.918	36.791	5.599
60	The Gambia	7.367	21.124	6.86	5.288
61	Georgia	4.987	26.659	18.745	3.974
62	Germany	1.709	17.408	24.752	1.361
63	Ghana	4.767	33.116	22.915	13.013
64	Greece	0.6	12.766	13.662	-0.438
65	Grenada	1.11	23.442	0.807	1.621
66	Guatemala	3.5	14.25	11.678	3.954
67	Guinea	4.475	15.056	-2.978	10.226
68	Guinea-Bissau	3.004	7.042	2.457	2.5
69	Guyana	4.284	19.805	1.499	3.889
70	Haiti	4		23.329	4.118
71	Honduras	3	23.859	16.416	5.504
72	Hong Kong SAR	3.747	23.457	26.788	4
73	Hungary	1.984	18.379	21.064	0.9
74	Iceland	2.682	13.502	14.313	2.9
75	India	5.418	34.825	32.444	7.973
76	Indonesia	5.36	33.373	30.369	6.266
77	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.505	37.106	42.262	23
78	Iraq	5.878		21.878	1.893
79	Ireland	1.699	11.986	18.428	0.586
80	Israel	3.235	20.094	21.507	1.573
81	Italy	0.626	17.878	18.984	0.65
82	Jamaica	1.275	18.664	10.965	9.093
83	Japan	1.351	21.635	22.815	2.802
84	Jordan	3.5	20.701	7.819	2.956
85	Kazakhstan	5.672	25.837	27.731	9.222
86	Kenya	6.257	20.629	11.007	6.589
87	Kiribati	2.7			2.5
88	Korea	3.709	26.626	31.005	1.754
89	Kosovo	3.94			1.845
90	Kuwait	2.559	18.196	55.635	3.358
91	Kyrgyz Republic	4.421	27.315	11.86	6.085
92	Lao P.D.R.	7.479			7.481
93	Latvia	3.772	23.112	21.525	1.5
94	Lebanon	1	21.469	5.703	2.022

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
95	Lesotho	5.561	34.636	33.886	4.66
96	Liberia	6.975			8.072
97	Libya	-7.805	28.089	0.38	4.819
98	Lithuania	3.306	19.752	19.523	0.965
99	Luxembourg	2.09	23.062	29.761	1.621
100	FYR Macedonia	3.158		21.39	1.842
101	Madagascar	3.049	27.102	23.006	6.222
102	Malawi	6.085	21.214	18.377	15.109
103	Malaysia	5.2	27.109	31.159	3.3
104	Maldives	4.188	20	-2.687	3.299
105	Mali	6.457	22.892	16.192	3.9
106	Malta	1.828	13.696	15.052	1.206
107	Marshall Islands	3.202			1.598
108	Mauritania	6.832	37.388	11.119	4.713
109	Mauritius	3.734	23.198	14.477	3.847
110	Mexico	2.989	22.01	20.141	4.035
111	Micronesia	0.617			3.309
112	Moldova	3.5	24.847	18.929	5.5
113	Mongolia	12.908	53.329	31.982	11.994
114	Montenegro	2.823	21.11	3.18	0.165
115	Morocco	3.908	35.304	28.631	2.5
116	Mozambique	8.342	51.677	8.896	5.6
117	Myanmar	7.8	24.384	19.324	6.634
118	Namibia	4.308	26.626	21.564	5.9
119	Nepal	4.534	38.478	40.892	9.818
120	Netherlands	0.832	16.515	26.631	0.8
121	New Zealand	3.254	22.403	17.5	2.165
122	Nicaragua	4	30.378	17.698	7.03
123	Niger	6.526	40.754	18.976	2.5
124	Nigeria	7.134	23.586	28.458	7.256
125	Norway	1.791	27.047	37.223	2
126	Oman	3.402	28.7	36.464	2.691
127	Pakistan	3.102	14.994	14.133	8.827
128	Palau	1.75			3
129	Panama	7.201	29.8	18.297	3.8
130	Papua New Guinea	6.047	19.469	15.789	6
131	Paraguay	4.8	16.507	15.619	4.719
132	Peru	5.519	28.398	23.608	2.454
133	Philippines	6.468	19.764	22.951	4.437
134	Poland	3.088	18.555	16.075	1.458
135	Portugal	1.166	15.881	16.717	0.668
136	Qatar	5.865	28.691	54.091	3.568
137	Romania	2.243	20.465	19.004	2.166
138	Russia	1.327	23.692	25.838	5.772
139	Rwanda	7.5	25.289	13.748	4.074
140	Samoa	1.605			-1
141	San Marino	-0.01	19.126		1
142	São Tomé and Príncipe	5	40.349	25.051	6.601
143	Saudi Arabia	4.09	28.625	44.408	3.008

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
144	Senegal	4.57	26.103	18.57	1.442
145	Serbia	0.982	17.081	12.315	4
146	Seychelles	3.701	34.584	20.071	3.463
147	Sierra Leone	13.874	15.961	6.597	7.81
148	Singapore	3.625	27.089	44.75	2.258
149	Slovak Republic	2.299	18.61	21.282	0.735
150	Slovenia	0.328	17.098	23.233	1.15
151	Solomon Islands	4.047	22.671	9.663	5.853
152	South Africa	2.344	19.45	14.083	5.978
153	South Sudan	7.082	17.748	15.399	11.154
154	Spain	0.868	18.061	18.816	0.271
155	Sri Lanka	7	32.968	29.201	4.694
156	St. Kitts and Nevis	2.741	48	30.612	0.743
157	St. Lucia	0.34	30.341	18.96	1.13
158	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2.346	30.414	-0.264	0.851
159	Sudan	2.674	17.692	9.49	20.4
160	Suriname	3.97			1.697
161	Swaziland	2.058	11.907	13.826	5.524
162	Sweden	2.769	19.113	25.212	0.375
163	Switzerland	2.145	21.305		0.2
164	Syria				
165	Taiwan Province of China	3.142	19.428	31.165	1.4
166	Tajikistan	6.2	13.214	11.175	5.422
167	Tanzania	7.197	32.751	18.822	5.226
168	Thailand	2.495	27.896	28.117	2.267
169	Timor-Leste	9.043			9.45
170	Togo	5.988	21.127	10.209	3
171	Tonga	1.616	34.455		3.939
172	Trinidad and Tobago	2.177	13.987	24.045	4.804
173	Tunisia	3	24.259	17.58	5.488
174	Turkey	2.267	21.325	14.986	7.772
175	Turkmenistan	10.701			5.733
176	Tuvalu	1.631			2.645
177	Uganda	6.362	27.514	14.96	6.283
178	Ukraine				
179	United Arab Emirates	4.356	24.362	37.71	2.239
180	United Kingdom	2.878	14.883	12.155	1.9
181	United States	2.768	19.859	17.628	1.402
182	Uruguay	2.786	20.455	14.962	8.288
183	Uzbekistan	7	30.848	33.048	10.988
184	Vanuatu	3.5	26.224		1.752
185	Venezuela	-0.5	22.908	25.293	50.69
186	Vietnam	5.6	25.293	29.639	6.3
187	Yemen	5.076	8.997	7.489	10.359
188	Zambia	7.316	25.78	25.781	7
189	Zimbabwe	4.243	14.962	-3.327	1.464

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weorept.aspx> (1/8/2014)

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