

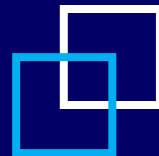
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GUJARISSH

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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Tel: +91-2762-286487
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Content

South Asian Contribution to World Peace: United Nations Peacekeeping <i>Nayani Melegoda</i>	1
A Critique on International Development Agenda <i>Shuchita Sharmin</i>	14
Volatility in BRIC Stock Markets <i>Prashant Joshi</i>	23
The Logo and Brand Personality Connect: An Exploratory Study on Local Brands in Vadodara City of Gujarat <i>Jiji John & Niti Chopra</i>	35
Condition of Construction Workers: Empirical Evidence from Gandhinagar City of Gujarat <i>Vinod Sen, Guru Prakash Singh & Mukesh Kumar Solanki</i>	41
Maternal and Social Factors Affecting Low Birth Weight: A Case Control Study of PHC at Kherva Village of Gujarat <i>Kinvanti S. Patel & G. C. Bhimani</i>	52
E-waste Management in India: Problems and Issues <i>Rajeev Shrivastava</i>	61
Tourist Profiling Using Tourist Flow Information System (TFIS) at Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL): A Case Study <i>Ritesh K. Patel & Krutika H. Raval</i>	67
Human Development Index and Poverty: With Special Reference to India <i>Yogeshkumar N. Vansiya & K. M. Chudasama</i>	79
Marathi Sangeetnatak - A Trail Blazer to the Success of Professional Urban Modern Marathi Theatre <i>Unnat Patel</i>	97
Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita in Arun Joshi's <i>The Foreigner</i> and <i>The Strange Case of Billy Biswas</i> <i>Vitthal Patel</i>	104
Use of Smart Phone: Teaching and Learning Revolution <i>Usha Kaushik</i>	114
World Economic Outlook for the Year 2015 (Update April 2015)	120

At a Glance

The current issue of the journal deals with different areas like Economics, Political Science, Journalism, Social Work, Statistics, English Language and Literature. It focuses on various topics like South Asian contribution to world peace, international development agenda, stock market, importance of branding, conditions of construction workers in Gujarat, reasons of low birth weight, E-waste management, Gujarat tourism, trends in human development, development of Marathi drama, search for spiritual peace and integration of technology in language learning.

The first paper "South Asian Contribution to World Peace: United Nations Peacekeeping" by Nayani Melegoda discusses the rationales for contribution for UNPKO by South Asian countries. While Shuchita Sharmin's paper "A Critique on International Development Agenda" examine the changes in international development agenda in the post World War II context. Whereas Prashant Joshi's article "Volatility in BRIC Stock Markets" investigates the stock market volatility in the emerging stock markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) using daily closing price from January 1, 2009 to July 7, 2014. While, the article "The Logo and Brand Personality Connect: An Exploratory Study on Local Brands in Vadodara City of Gujarat" by Jiji John and Niti Chopra traces usages of brand personality of the product/service in the logo making process, and tries to understand the logo making process from an advertising agency's point of view.

Vinod Sen, Guru Prakash Singh and Mukesh Kumar Solanki's paper "Condition of Construction Workers: Empirical Evidence from Gandhinagar City of Gujarat", explores the working and living condition of workers in construction sector in Gandhinagar city of Gujarat state. While Kinvanti S. Patel's research paper, "Maternal and Social Factors Affecting Low Birth Weight: A Case Control Study of PHC at Kherva Village of Gujarat", suggests that nutritious diet is essential for girls from the early childhood to eradicate the causes of Low Birth Weight. Whereas "E-waste Management in India: Problems and Issues" by Rajeev Srivastava deals with the E-waste management problems and issues like growing volume of E-waste, Resource Depletion, Health and Environment Hazard, Less Effective Policies, Transboundary Movements of E-waste, Recycling Technologies. While Ritesh K. Patel and Krutika H. Raval in their research, "Tourist Profiling Using Tourist Flow Information System (TFIS) at Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL): A Case Study," exhibits the features of growing tourism in Gujarat. While Yogeshkumar N. Vansiya and K. M. Chudasama's article "Human Development Index and Poverty: With Special Reference to India" highlights various issues pertainint to human development in India.

Unnat Patel's article, "Marathi Sangeetnatak - A Trail Blazer to the Success of Professional Urban Modern Marathi Theatre" is about the development of drama as a literary genre with special focus on the role of music and songs in the Sangeetnatak – a specific dramatic form. While "Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita in Arun Joshi's: The Foreigner and The Strange Case of Billy Biswas" by Vittal Patel presents Karma Yoga and Karmic principles of life are woven like a fabric in Arun Joshi's novels. Whereas Usha Kaushik's article, "Use of Smart Phone: Teaching and Learning Revolution" depicts how smart phones can be used effectively for teaching and learning in the classroom.

Attraction: World Economic Outlook for the Year 2015 (Update April 2015).

Dr. K. M. Chudasama
Chief Editor

South Asian Contribution to World Peace: United Nations Peacekeeping

Nayani Melegoda

Department of International
Relations, University of Colombo,
Sri Lanka
Email: nmelegoda@yahoo.com

Abstract

South Asia's contribution to world peace is undisputable proven in numbers of peacekeepers deployed in peacekeeping around the globe. So is South Asia's commitment to Charter of the United Nations Organization. Despite the above facts, and the large numbers of United Nations Peacekeepers in the field, scholarship on South Asian contribution to world peace is relatively very little. Also regional cooperation is necessary for better representation of South Asian actors at key decision making level to ensure greater regional influence at stakeholder meetings.

This paper discusses the rationales for contribution for UNPKO by South Asian countries. These rationales were developed by non - South Asian scholars for troop contribution by countries. The rationales are, namely the political and security, economic, and normative rationales. The two case studies of India and Sri Lanka elaborate the applicability of these rationales of contribution. South Asia has not explored its fullest potential as troop contributing countries (TCC's) to UN peacekeeping. The, the overall objective of this paper is to trigger a continuing dialogue on South Asian contribution to UN peacekeeping. The methodology of the research involves utilizing secondary data to develop the arguments.

Key Words

Peacekeeping, UN Charter, Capstone doctrine, South Asia, India, Sri Lanka, Resolution 1325

Citation: Melegoda, N. (2015). South Asian Contribution to World Peace: United Nations Peacekeeping. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), 1-13.

A Critique on International Development Agenda

Shuchita Sharmin

Associate Professor,
Department of Development Studies,
University of Dhaka, Dhaka 1000,
Bangladesh
Email: shuchitasharmin@yahoo.com

Abstract

Changes in the Global South are resonant through the international development agenda. This article focuses on the post World War II (WWII) context when the idea that 'development can be fostered' got momentum and plans for conscious development initiatives started to emerge. The article examines the emergent trends in development.

The aim is to examine the changes in international development agenda in the post WWII context and simultaneously to critically evaluate the trends in such interventionist planned development initiative. Examining the international development agenda, it is argued that at different points of time, development focus was either at the macro or at the micro level; either on the government or on the market as central. Whatever be the target, whoever is in main role, little significant change that can be named 'development' is reported.

The article concludes by emphasizing the need of focus not only on economic growth but also on social and political development. The cooperation of all the stakeholders i.e. individuals, communities, NGOs and private sectors along with the government appear essential for development to happen.

Key Words

Modernisation, structural adjustment policies, human development, sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals.

Volatility in BRIC Stock Markets

Prashant Joshi

Professor and Head,
Department of Management,
Uka Tarsadia University,
Gopal Vidyanagar, Tarsadi,
Surat - 394 350, Gujarat, India
Email: joshiprashantm@gmail.com

Abstract

The study investigated the stock market volatility in the emerging stock markets of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) using daily closing price from January 1, 2009 to July 7, 2014. The results detect the presence of non-linearity through BDSL test while conditional Heteroscedasticity is identified through ARCH-LM test. The findings reveal that the GARCH (1,1) model successfully captures nonlinearity and volatility clustering. The analysis suggests that the persistence of volatility in Indian and Chinese stock markets is more than Brazil and Russia.

Key Words

Volatility clustering, nonlinearity, BDSL, GARCH

The Logo and Brand Personality Connect: An Exploratory Study on Local Brands in Vadodara City of Gujarat

Jiji John

MCS Graduate (Batch 2012-2014),
Faculty of Journalism and
Communication,
Maharaja Sayajirao University of
Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat
Email: john.jiji0@gmail.com

Niti Chopra

Associate Professor,
Faculty of Journalism and
Communication,
Maharaja Sayajirao University of
Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat
Email: nitichopra1@gmail.com

Abstract

The importance of branding has increased in recent decades due to the ever-growing flow of information, advertising and social media. This research is an exploratory study which traces usages of brand personality of the product/service in the logo making process, and tries to understand the logo making process from an advertising agency's point of view and what exactly does the client brief state for making of a logo. Within the set of brand elements, the logo is perhaps, after the brand name, the most important and stable carrier of a brand's image. Human personality characteristics can be transferred to a brand, which then creates a brand personality. Local advertising personnel in Vadodara were interviewed in order to understand the usage of brand personality in the logo making process. Upon analysis and interpretation of the data collected, the researchers found out that brand personality is not a widely used terminology when it comes to local brands, but it surely finds a way into the logo making process.

Key Words

Logo, Brand Personality, Vadodara, Advertising Agency (Ad Agency).

Citation: John, J. & Chopra, N. (2015). The Logo and Brand Personality Connect: An Exploratory Study on Local Brands in Vadodara city of Gujarat. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), 35-40.

Condition of Construction Workers: Empirical Evidence from Gandhinagar City of Gujarat

Vinod Sen

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

Guru Prakash Singh

Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
Email: guruprakashsingh79@gmail.com

Mukesh Kumar Solanki

Centre for Studies in Economics and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
Email: msolanki11@gmail.com

Abstract

In developing countries, construction provides much needed work opportunities for some of the poorest and most marginalized sections of society. In India it is estimated that up to 30 per cent of the construction workforce are women. They are integrated into the building workforce at the bottom end of the industry, as unskilled workers or head-load carriers. The proportion of unskilled workers in the total construction workforce is reasonably higher. In this industry, demand-supply of workers is managed through the contract system. Contractor and sub-contractor provide all facilities and instructions to the workers during construction work. In many respect, working and living conditions of construction workers are very different from the other workers due to the migratory nature of work. This study focused on Gandhinagar city, capital of Gujarat. The study based on primary data collected through stratified random sampling and observation techniques. From the analysis of the data collected it is clear that the working and living condition of workers in construction sector is not up to the mark as the entire surroundings are unhygienic. Because of the migratory nature of work most of the construction workers lives in temporary shelters built on the construction site.

Key Words

Construction Workers, Working condition, Living Condition, Gandhinagar.

Citation: Sen, V., Singh, G. P. & Solanki, M. (2015). Condition of Construction Workers: Empirical Evidence from Gandhinagar City of Gujarat. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), 41-51.

Maternal and Social Factors Affecting Low Birth Weight: A Case Control Study of PHC at Kherva Village of Gujarat

Kinvanti S. Patel

Assistant Professor (Statistics)
V. M. Patel College of Management
Studies, Ganpat University,
Mehsana-382714, Gujarat, India.
Email: kinvanti@yahoo.com

G. C. Bhimani

Professor & Head (Statistics)
Department of Statistics,
Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
Dist. Rajkot, Gujarat, India
Email: gcbhimani@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Low Birth Weight (LBW) is a major public health problem in many developing countries and especially in India. The main objective of this paper is to identify the factors that affect birth weight of new born and to estimate the prevalence of LBW. The Case Control Study method is used to undertake the study. For this purpose the mothers giving birth to LBW neonate (<2.5 kg) are considered as cases and those whose neonates weighed ≥ 2.5 kg at birth are considered as controls. The present study was carried out amongst 200 pregnant women who were admitted in Primary Health Center (PHC) of Kherva village in Mehsana taluka of Gujarat state in India. The study was conducted during May 2013 to September 2013.

In present study, risk factors; Maternal Age, Nature of family, Occupation of Mother, Monthly Income, Maternal pre pregnancy Weight, Maternal Weight after pregnancy, Hemoglobin level of mother, Inter pregnancy Interval, Consumption of Tobacco, Weight of previous siblings, abortion were found to play a significant role and indicated association with the birth weight of a newborn. It suggests that interventions such as increasing marriage age of female and maternal nutrition, wider availability of contraception to delay the first pregnancy and to increase pregnancy intervals may help in identifying and ensuring adequate care for those women who are at greatest risk of LBW.

Key Words

Low Birth Weight, Maternal and Social Factors, Socio-Demographic Variables

Citation: Patel, K. S. & Bhimani, G. C. (2015). Maternal and Social Factors Affecting Low Birth Weight: A Case Control Study of PHC at Kherva Village of Gujarat. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), 52-60.

E-waste Management in India: Problems and Issues

Rajeev Srivastava

Head, School of Computer Applications,
IMS Unison University,
Dehradun-248009, Uttarakhand, India
Email: rajeevspn21@yahoo.com

Abstract

Electronic waste or E-waste includes discarded electronic and electrical equipment. Developing countries, including India, are facing challenges related to the growing volume of E-waste which are either generated internally or imported from other countries. The existing E-waste management practices in India are reasonably poor and cause risk to both human health and the environment. The policy related to E-waste management exists in India, but implementation of these policies again is the big challenge, but still these are not being implemented in an appropriate way. This paper contributes to the problems and issues related to E-waste in India, which includes six major issues, i.e. growing volume of E-waste, Resource Depletion, Health and Environment Hazard, Less Effective Policies, Transboundary Movements of E-waste, Recycling Technologies.

Key Words

E-Waste, Hazardous waste, Risk, E-Waste Management.

Tourist Profiling Using Tourist Flow Information System (TFIS) at Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL): A Case Study

Ritesh K. Patel

Assistant Professor,
Centre for Global Business Studies (CGS),
Gujarat Technological University (GTU),
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.
Email: ap_cgs@gtu.edu.in,
visit_ritesh@yahoo.com

Krutika H. Raval

Assistant Professor,
Centre for Business Ethics & CSR (CBE),
Gujarat Technological University (GTU),
Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.
Email: ap2_cbe@gtu.edu.in,
atmiyakruti@gmail.com

Abstract

Gujarat is the Land of Legends, Historical and Archaeological Monuments. Eight tourism hubs have been created, which are Ahmedabad Metro, Ahmedabad Rural (North Gujarat), Surat (South Gujarat), Vadodara (Central Gujarat), Rajkot, Junagadh & Jamnagar (Saurashtra) and Bhuj (Kutch), for convenience of tourists visiting Gujarat. During the tourist data profiling it was found that majority of the visitors are from business segment followed by religion and leisure. It is also observed that winter is the season, when Gujarat receives highest tourist flow followed by summer and monsoon. We can find that the total tourist flow is growing constantly for a period of 10 years during 2002-03 to 2012-13. Tourist flow from UK followed by France, Italy and USA is highest in Gujarat. At the end of the case study some vital recommendations were given for efficient market segmenting of tourists in Gujarat.

Key Words

Tourist Profiling, Marketing Segmenting, Tourism Marketing, Tourist Flow Information System (TFIS), Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL).

Citation: Patel, R. K. & Raval, K. H. (2015). Tourist Profiling Using Tourist Flow Information System (TFIS) at Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL): A Case Study. *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), 67-78.

Human Development Index and Poverty: With Special Reference to India

Yogeshkumar N. Vansiya

Assistant Professor
Department of Rural Economics
Mahadev Desai Gramseva Mahavidyalay
Sadara, (Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad)
At. & Po. : Sadara, Tal. & Dist. :
Gandhinagar, pin.: 382320, Gujarat
Email: yogesh.economics@gmail.com

K. M. Chudasama

Principal
V M Patel College of Management Studies
Ganpat University, Ganpat Vidyanagar,
Mehsana-382711, Gujarat
Email: km_chudasama@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Present paper attempts to analyze the status of human development in the context of India. The trends of Human Development Index and its various components with special reference to India have been analysed. Present paper tries to analyze the various measures of poverty in India and finds out various reason of low human development. The secondary data published by UNDP and other reports of Government have been used for this purpose. Statistical tables have been prepared using various computer software.

The present paper deals with an important issue on human development. India's HDI value was 0.345 in 1980 and it increased to 0.554 in 2012, where the growth of the HDI between 1980 and 1990 was 0.07 and between 2005 and 2012 is found to be 0.05. On other hand if we analyze Income Index in India we find that in 1980 this value was 0.321 and in 2012 it was 0.515. Health index value of India was 0.722 in 2012 and it is higher than Income Index and Education index values.

Key Words

Human Development, HDI, Health Index, Education Index, Life expectancy at birth, GDP per capita, India

Marathi Sangeetnatak - A Trail Blazer to the Success of Professional Urban Modern Marathi Theatre

Unnat Patel

Assistant Professor (English)
U. V. Patel College of Engineering,
Ganpat University,
Mehsana-382714, Gujarat, India.
Email: unnat.patel@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

The Marathi Theatre has a very rich and prosperous heritage of over 160 plus years now. Spurt as a means of entertainment to the royal courtiers and officials in the form of dramatic poetry of Vishnuprasad Bhawe, it magnified in terms of form and content through innumerable stages of modifications and experimentation subject to the changing social, political and religious conditions and taste of its Marathi audience. Hand-in-hand, it also adopted immensely from a vast variety of theatrical forms of the day to achieve desired excellence from time to time.

The present paper aims at undertaking critical evaluation of the development of drama as a literary genre with special focus on the role of music and songs in the Sangeetnatak – a specific dramatic form which enjoyed its hey-days for several decades of Nineteenth century. The development of this dramatic form has been taken up for discussion in simultaneity to the changing circumstances and the taste of the middle-class Marathi theatre-goers. Further, it is attempted to evaluate the contribution of various notable playwrights, whose inherent caliber and dramatic skills, helped in establishing Marathi drama as a remarkable literary genre of Maharashtra. The journey of Sangeetnatak in terms of how it ushered, developed, underwent modifications, attained excellence and withered against the onslaught of cinema has been delineated with interesting details.

Key Words

Sangeetnatak, Marathi Drama, Dramatic Poems.

Citation: Patel Unnat. "Marathi Sangeetnatak - A Trail Blazer to the Success of Professional Urban Modern Marathi Theatre". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), (2015): 97-103.

Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita in Arun Joshi's *The Foreigner and The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*

Vitthal Patel

Assistant Professor (English)
U. V. Patel College of Engineering,
Ganpat University,
Mehsana-382714, Gujarat, India.
Email: vitthal.patel@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

Arun Joshi has focused not on the socio-economic or existing political issues, but he has carefully touched deep and very sensitive layers of human being in his novels. Throughout his fictions, Joshi narrates different aspects of 'Karmic philosophy' taught by Lord Krishna to Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita like law of causation, law of action and reaction, law of compensation, and law of retribution, attitude towards action, detachment, characteristics of actionlessness, divine and demonic nature of man etc. Joshi seems influenced by the Vedanta philosophy, the way of life taught by Mahatma Gandhi and the teachings of Bhagavad Gita, the preaching by Lord Yogeshwara to Arjun in the battle field of Kurukshetra, which has been seen reflected in his works. The roots of Joshi's fictional forte lies within his own, Indian cultural soil. The Foreigner is a presentation of state of mind of the people facing human predicaments. Everywhere in the story Karma Yoga and Karmic principles of Life are seen woven like a fabric. The Strange Case of Billy Biswas (1971), is the presentation of renunciation narrated in the Bhagavad Gita by Lord Krishna. The story of The Strange Case of Billy Biswas reflects karmayoga, bhaktiyoga, and jnanayoga of the Bhagavad Gita. It is a reflection of searching for inner spiritual peace to reside in. The story of the novel focuses on the philosophical concepts of 'sanyasa' and 'tyaga'. It reminds Indian saint went to Himalaya in search of 'Jnana'. The philosophical teachings are presented using symbols in the story.

Key Words

Karmic philosophy of Bhagavad Gita, Karma Yoga, Bhaktiyoga, Jnanayoga, Principles of life.

Citation: Patel Vitthal. "Philosophy of Bhagavad Gita in Arun Joshi's The Foreigner and The Strange Case of Billy Biswas". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), (2015): 104-113.

Use of Smart Phone: Teaching and Learning Revolution

Usha Kaushik

Assistant Professor (English)
V M Patel College of Management Studies
Mehsana-382714, Gujarat, India.
Email: usha.kaushik@ganpatuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

Integration of technology in language learning has become common phenomenon. Teachers can make their teaching more effective by adopting technological advancement. Smart phone is one of the technological advancement tools which can be used for teaching and learning in the classroom.

There are many apps available for learning English like Dictionary, English Grammar, English Tenses, English Conversation, Business English, Idioms and Phrases, English Speaking, Hello-Hello English etc. Present article describes the features and implementation of few applications in the classroom teaching and learning.

Use of smart phones has brought revolution in teaching and learning because learning through this method has become interesting. It saves time. It can be used anytime anywhere. More practice is possible through repetition. Mistakes can be overcome by practice.

Key Words

Revolution, Smart phone, Teaching, Learning, Technological advancement, Apps, Implementation.

Citation: Kaushik Usha. "Use of Smart Phone: Teaching and Learning Revolution". *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 3 (2) & 4 (1), (2015): 114-119.

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	3.494	24.111	27.178	3.664
2	Albania	3.029	32.206	16.533	1.798
3	Algeria	2.604	50.959	35.273	4
4	Angola	4.497	9.218	2.872	8.394
5	Antigua and Barbuda	1.93	30.182	19.455	1.193
6	Argentina	-0.311	17.469	15.754	18.648
7	Armenia	-0.98	23.657	15.012	6.4
8	Australia	2.845	27.152	23.109	2.012
9	Austria	0.856	23.311	25.192	1.112
10	Azerbaijan	0.631	22.869	28.188	7.883
11	The Bahamas	2.336	21.168	8.8	2.31
12	Bahrain	2.667	13.208	11.145	2.119
13	Bangladesh	6.306	30.118	29.41	6.4
14	Barbados	0.829	13.491	8.429	1.338
15	Belarus	-2.315	35.128	27.419	22.079
16	Belgium	1.341	21.929	24.191	0.058
17	Belize	2	15.847	11.303	0.546
18	Benin	5.5	22.477	10.872	0.706
19	Bhutan	7.557	55.799	21.457	6.261
20	Bolivia	4.3	19.715	18.13	5.097
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.3	18.772	9.811	0.583
22	Botswana	4.157	30.016	48.219	3.677
23	Brazil	-1.026	19.006	15.344	7.839
24	Brunei Darussalam	-0.47	19.694		0
25	Bulgaria	1.2	21.747	21.953	-1.028
26	Burkina Faso	4.977	13.093	5.022	0.735
27	Burundi	4.796	19.701	6.724	5
28	Cabo Verde	3.008	41.357	31.783	1.472
29	Cambodia	7.203	22.5	12.472	-0.307
30	Cameroon	5.045	22.172	17.322	2
31	Canada	2.157	23.862	21.283	0.862
32	Central African Republic	5.676	19.566	8.419	5.156
33	Chad	7.588	-29.488	-39.965	3.244
34	Chile	2.711	20.758	19.604	2.964
35	China	6.762	45.357	48.535	1.2
36	Colombia	3.396	22.127	16.372	3.35
37	Comoros	3.52	20.771	9.645	2.5
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.185	19.638	8.431	2.365
39	Republic of Congo	5.16	43.28	32.023	3.002
40	Costa Rica	3.8	17.29	13.649	4.551
41	Côte d'Ivoire	7.748	17.8	15.429	1.165
42	Croatia	0.45	17.412	19.622	-0.886
43	Cyprus	0.151	12.052	10.13	-1
44	Czech Republic	2.49	25.79	27.387	-0.05
45	Denmark	1.637	19.756	25.842	0.8
46	Djibouti	6.5	54.895	26.205	3

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
47	Dominica	2.373	13.796	0.689	-0.774
48	Dominican Republic	5.1	20.319	17.883	1.583
49	Ecuador	1.886	27	23.701	3.166
50	Egypt	4.041	14.568	11.289	10.261
51	El Salvador	2.5	14.674	10.344	-0.796
52	Equatorial Guinea	-15.386	80.402	47.912	3
53	Eritrea	0.249	7.82	5.258	12.256
54	Estonia	2.523	27.625	25.102	0.391
55	Ethiopia	8.563	34.603	28.033	6.823
56	Fiji	3.254	21.74		1.5
57	Finland	0.826	20.437	20.172	0.578
58	France	1.16	21.373	21.265	0.113
59	Gabon	4.429	31.016	28.576	2.5
60	The Gambia	5.119	22.326	10.611	6.15
61	Georgia	2.005	26.073	14.599	3.048
62	Germany	1.62	18.51	26.911	0.211
63	Ghana	3.49	23.595	16.559	12.198
64	Greece	2.522	11.368	12.723	-0.3
65	Grenada	1.512	23.121	5.719	-1.547
66	Guatemala	4	13.92	12.366	3.01
67	Guinea	-0.266	10.273	-6.474	9.099
68	Guinea-Bissau	4.5	13.068	1.776	1.254
69	Guyana	3.803	22.198	5.771	1.197
70	Haiti	3.25	28.471	25.465	6.417
71	Honduras	3.3	21.759	15.23	4.055
72	Hong Kong SAR	2.807	23.733	25.773	3.2
73	Hungary	2.7	21.823	26.588	0
74	Iceland	3.491	17.088	23.151	0.85
75	India	7.46	32.079	30.805	6.087
76	Indonesia	5.199	33.78	30.759	6.781
77	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.555	31.278	32.057	16.5
78	Iraq	1.315		14.805	3
79	Ireland	3.866	18.353	23.225	0.207
80	Israel	3.524	18.179	22.669	-0.18
81	Italy	0.487	15.004	17.63	0.002
82	Jamaica	1.675	17.089	12.584	5.85
83	Japan	1.044	21.146	23.084	1.011
84	Jordan	3.75	20.108	12.489	1.15
85	Kazakhstan	2.025	30.549	26.479	5.2
86	Kenya	6.856	24.183	16.525	5.119
87	Kiribati	2.921			1.4
88	Korea	3.281	28.017	35.135	1.55
89	Kosovo	3.345			0.253
90	Kuwait	1.729	22.615	38.316	3.338
91	Kyrgyz Republic	1.654	28.019	10.979	10.749
92	Lao P.D.R.	7.314			3.978
93	Latvia	2.298	23.679	21.474	0.5
94	Lebanon	2.5	21.44	-0.776	1.146

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
95	Lesotho	3.952	36.136	30.672	3.987
96	Liberia	-1.388			7.906
97	Libya	4.602	38.527	-14.232	2.155
98	Lithuania	2.849	18.821	19.555	-0.31
99	Luxembourg	2.519	16.217	20.917	0.471
100	FYR Macedonia	3.8		27.831	0.149
101	Madagascar	4.974	16.396	13.208	7.645
102	Malawi	5.494	15.553	12.158	17.309
103	Malaysia	4.8	27.911	30.017	2.7
104	Maldives	4.965	20	15.429	0.345
105	Mali	5.606	30.58	25.005	2.242
106	Malta	3.231	19.09	22.155	1.075
107	Marshall Islands	1.695			-0.585
108	Mauritania	5.47	33.518	18.949	4.539
109	Mauritius	3.522	21.042	14.611	1.745
110	Mexico	2.997	21.424	19.237	3.167
111	Micronesia	0.265			-1.004
112	Moldova	-1	24.234	19.725	7.467
113	Mongolia	4.445	32.588	21.512	9.212
114	Montenegro	4.67	24.986	4.394	0.506
115	Morocco	4.365	34.265	30.072	1.5
116	Mozambique	6.5	51.566	10.435	5
117	Myanmar	8.329	27.226	20.238	8.393
118	Namibia	5.6	29.909	20.043	5.117
119	Nepal	5.039	27.612	31.671	7.103
120	Netherlands	1.559	19.016	29.437	-0.145
121	New Zealand	2.925	23.454	19.015	0.833
122	Nicaragua	4.6	25.315	18.548	5.427
123	Niger	4.616	47.819	20.671	1.427
124	Nigeria	4.753	15.645	16.321	9.594
125	Norway	0.969	28.606	36.196	2.25
126	Oman	4.616	29.5	14.466	0.972
127	Pakistan	4.3	15.075	13.78	4.725
128	Palau	2.2			1.8
129	Panama	6.103	29.3	18.892	0.9
130	Papua New Guinea	19.329	7.042	17.288	4.8
131	Paraguay	3.992	16.279	14.554	3.641
132	Peru	3.809	26.573	21.998	2.545
133	Philippines	6.713	20.03	25.534	2.061
134	Poland	3.483	20.684	18.887	-0.832
135	Portugal	1.604	14.638	15.941	0.627
136	Qatar	7.127	44.951	53.31	1.78
137	Romania	2.7	23.733	22.625	1.029
138	Russia	-3.833	17.586	22.965	17.943
139	Rwanda	7	24.966	14.446	2.907
140	Samoa	2.803			3
141	San Marino	0.969	18.189		0.4
142	São Tomé and Príncipe	5	25.715	14.919	5.63
143	Saudi Arabia	2.972	29.325	28.316	1.986

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
144	Senegal	4.645	26.283	18.687	1.469
145	Serbia	-0.5	18.379	13.643	2.729
146	Seychelles	3.528	36.23	16.905	3.956
147	Sierra Leone	-12.763	15.642	3.684	13.07
148	Singapore	3.031	28.609	49.271	0.043
149	Slovak Republic	2.881	20.539	20.947	0.035
150	Slovenia	2.073	19.716	26.766	-0.392
151	Solomon Islands	3.345	16.999	8.598	3.817
152	South Africa	2.002	20.726	16.158	4.504
153	South Sudan	3.393	13.106	-0.803	28.978
154	Spain	2.455	19.547	19.82	-0.733
155	Sri Lanka	6.5	27.934	25.9	1.7
156	St. Kitts and Nevis	3.473	25.816	9.6	1.993
157	St. Lucia	1.795	30.272	19.537	2.362
158	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2.079	24.479	-3.165	0.159
159	Sudan	3.3	17.557	13.586	19.034
160	Suriname	2.7			1.891
161	Swaziland	1.858	10.696	11.085	4.596
162	Sweden	2.661	24.33	30.641	0.225
163	Switzerland	0.819	22.802		-1.186
164	Syria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
165	Taiwan Province of China	3.806	21.685	34.135	0.7
166	Tajikistan	3	13.199	6.124	12.849
167	Tanzania	7.225	31.572	22.924	4.207
168	Thailand	3.712	27.093	31.515	0.252
169	Timor-Leste	6.829			1.847
170	Togo	6	19.858	14.863	1.9
171	Tonga	2.672	n/a		0.777
172	Trinidad and Tobago	1.211	13.816	18.977	7.262
173	Tunisia	3	18.546	12.104	4.984
174	Turkey	3.148	16.689	12.474	6.608
175	Turkmenistan	9.001			7.723
176	Tuvalu	2.462			3.1
177	Uganda	5.397	35.347	26.592	4.926
178	Ukraine	-5.548	11.424	10	33.479
179	United Arab Emirates	3.154	22.944	28.244	2.114
180	United Kingdom	2.718	17.842	13.09	0.125
181	United States	3.135	20.379	18.116	0.104
182	Uruguay	2.8	21.114	17.272	7.906
183	Uzbekistan	6.2	30.834	31.053	9.494
184	Vanuatu	-4	40.026		2.02
185	Venezuela	-7	16.42	15.336	96.796
186	Vietnam	6	27.16	31.961	2.5
187	Yemen	-2.233	7.59	5.351	8.125
188	Zambia	6.738	30.906	31.179	7.7
189	Zimbabwe	2.824	13.318	-6.933	-1.048

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015.
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weodata/weorept.aspx> (1/8/2015)

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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

