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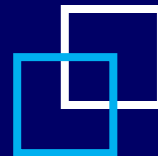
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Jan.-Jun.2018

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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At a Glance

The current issue of the journal deals with different major areas like Economics, E-Commerce, and Finance. It focuses on various topics like Savings and Investment, Corporate Social Responsibility, E-commerce, Finance and Mobile Banking.

The first paper, "Awareness of Investment Avenues among Advocates" by Neeta Deshpande discusses how investment and savings are important. While Amit Patel's paper, "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Impact on Equity Returns" tries to identify the impact of CSR on equity returns. Whereas Jignya Prajapati's research paper, "Lessen E-commerce Project Collapse by SFT Techniques" focuses on E-commerce projects and models. It studies the performance issues of E-commerce project its failure and provides solutions. While "An Analytical Study of the Financial Knowledge and Attitude among the Youth in Bhuj City" by Anil Hoti aims at determining the financial attitude of the youth and also provides suggestions for improving financial literacy and knowledge among the youth. Khyati Patel's paper, "Mobile Banking: A Study on Factors Affecting Customers Adoption in Mehsana" examines consumer adoption of a new electronic payment service as mobile banking and the factors influencing the adoption of mobile banking in Mehsana District.

Attraction: World Economic Outlook for the Year 2017 (Update April 2018).

Dr. K. M. Chudasama
Chief Editor

Awareness of Investment Avenues among Advocates

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Abstract

The productive capacity of every nation depends on a healthy capital formation. Healthy savings and good capital mobilization is the key to the economic development of the nation. Domestic savings play a significant role in economic growth because the domestic saving rate is directly related to the investment rate and the lending capacity of the banking system in the country. A good banking system is an important indicator of economic development. A nation's savings and investment capacity also play a key role in achieving dynamic stability in the capital market. Hence it is necessary to study and assess the saving and investment patterns of the citizens.

The present research is based on the micro financial approach in estimating the responses of the respondent's i.e. advocates practicing in civil and criminal courts in the Sangli city. The study at the savings and investment habits of the respondents. The objective of the study is to determine the relationship between the savings and investments pattern among the advocates. The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected by distributing a structured questionnaire to 50 advocates practicing in district courts.

The major components of savings are the level of income of the advocates and their own objectives of savings. The research shows that the majority of the respondents are saving money and investing in traditional investment avenues. They believe that traditional investment avenues are safe. The main avenues of investment are Bank deposits, investments in gold, LIC. The main purposes of investment are marriage purpose, for the education of children and security after retirement.

Key Words

Annual income, Investment, Savings, Rate of Return.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Impact on Equity Returns

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Abstract

In recent time, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become mandatory for many listed companies. However, it always remains a debatable issue that CSR should be mandatory or it should come from company's own wish. Corporate always thrust for the wealth maximization of their shareholder's wealth and hence expense behind CSR may result into company value decline.

On the contrary, it may give a positive impression of the company in the market and help in increasing their sales and profits. Thus, there is also a possibility that CSR actually results into shareholder's wealth creation. Here, in current study authors have tried to identify this impact of CSR on equity returns.

For the same 30 companies score for 96 CSR items was calculated and the average score was regressed with companies' equity returns for the last four years.

Key Words

CSR, Equity Returns, Wealth Maximization.

Citation: Patel, A., Bhatt, A. & Gadhvi, D. (2018). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Impact on Equity Returns, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 7(1), 11-16.

Lessen E-commerce project collapse by SFT Techniques

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Abstract

Information technologies play a noteworthy promising role in the execution of E-Commerce projects. E-Commerce is one of the most growing global assignment of any emerging country. It transfers technology, business, and commercial transactions into a different context for users to increased transparency in community dealings. The success ratio of e-commerce project is expected high day by day with strident availability. Firstly the study focuses on E-commerce Projects and models. Secondly, it focuses on performance issues of E-commerce project. E-commerce projects failure is concentrated in the reference of project development. Later the study also emphasizes gaps between various bodies associated with E-commerce Project and proposed solution. The faults exist in and ascend for such project is very harmful to success ratio. The faults are not welcomed at any level of any type to pursue execution. To support this, further, it focuses on Software Faults Tolerance (SFT), its methods, techniques, and models. Finally, software faults tolerance multi-version techniques are embedded with E-Commerce projects for better performance and high availability.

Key Words

E-commerce, Fault, Software fault tolerance, SFT Techniques.

An Analytical Study of the Financial Knowledge and Attitude among the Youth in Bhuj City

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Abstract

Purpose of the study was to know the financial knowledge and attitude among the youth in Bhuj city. For the current research 200 samples have been taken from Bhuj city by convenient sampling method investigated, by questionnaire method. Data calculated by ANOVA technique. Researcher found that the basic level of financial knowledge in particular areas like on numeracy it was highest (81%), on banking (80%), on inflation (61%) while it was medium in on share market (60%), on time value of money (58%) and compound interest (52%) and low in net worth (29%), insurance (20%) and taxes (14%). Overall financial knowledge ratios were showing that 19% of respondents having the high financial knowledge, 49 % respondents having medium and 32 % respondents having low financial knowledge. Looking on Financial attitude 23.86 % respondent were strongly agree with the all statement like, control of financial situation, financial goals, worry to manage finance, uncertain about where to spent money, financial future, afraid of loan, importance of saving money, life insurance, money management and talking about money-related issues, 37.36 % respondent agreed with all the statements, 25.36 % respondents disagreed with all statements while 13.29 % of respondents strongly disagreed with all the statement.

Key Words

Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, Financial Behavior.

Citation: Hothi, A. (2018). An Analytical Study of the Financial Knowledge and Attitude among the Youth in Bhuj City, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 7 (1), 25-34.

Mobile Banking: A Study on Factors Affecting Customers Adoption in Mehsana

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Abstract

Information technology has basically been used under two different venues in banking. One is communication and connectivity and other is the business process. Today, banks have welcomed wireless and mobile technology into their boardroom to offer their customers the freedom to pay bills, planning payments while stuck in traffic jams, to receive updates on the various marketing efforts while present at a party to provide more personal and intimate relationships. This paper examines consumer adoption of a new electronic payment service as mobile banking and the factors influencing the adoption of mobile banking in Mehsana District.

The paper is based on Exploratory Research. This research is both quantitative and qualitative. This research is based on the data collected through "Questionnaire" with Mobile banking User and Non-user. The total period for this study was forty days. Results indicate that consumers get disheartened by the complicated functions while accessing the mobile banking services which lead them to the dissatisfaction level as no proper guidance is to be provided to them. The fact is that the factor risk and security are the most considerable significant factors for banking service adoption, and particularly in relation to 'new' electronic environment. The result indicates that consumers are serious about the risk of conducting banking via a wireless channel, measured in terms of overall security and trustworthiness of the services offered. However, because of various problems in mobile-banking system, this is not widely accepted by Mehsana district bank customers.

Key Words

Mobile Banking, Customers Adoption.

Citation: Patel, K. (2018). Mobile Banking: A Study on Factors Affecting Customers Adoption in Mehsana, *Ganpat University Journal of Applied Research In Social Sciences & Humanities*, 7 (1), 35-45.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2017

(Update April 2018)

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
1	Afghanistan	2.505	19.019	17.448	4.976
2	Albania	3.934	16.736	23.908	1.987
3	Algeria	1.986	36.573	48.881	5.591
4	Angola	0.722	22.013	26.474	31.692
5	Antigua and Barbuda	2.752	17.598	24.579	2.495
6	Argentina	2.864	14.246	19.073	25.675
7	Armenia	7.478	18.224	20.78	0.908
8	Australia	2.272	21.121	24.14	1.972
9	Austria	2.902	27.017	24.954	2.23
10	Azerbaijan	0.068	24.182	21.4	13
11	The Bahamas	1.3	11.525	27.931	1.402
12	Bahrain	3.153	20.702	24.627	1.387
13	Bangladesh	7.137	29.822	31.078	5.676
14	Barbados	0.882	7.622	11.282	4.41
15	Belarus	2.373	23.402	25.158	6.034
16	Belgium	1.707	23.857	23.759	2.224
17	Belize	0.755	11.336	19.045	1.111
18	Benin	5.592	19.007	28.41	0.144
19	Bhutan	6.002	44.776	65.293	3.432
20	Bolivia	4.2	14.288	20.181	2.822
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.7	11.039	16.261	1.26
22	Botswana	2.166	38.877	28.064	3.3
23	Brazil	0.976	15.002	15.477	3.446
24	Brunei Darussalam	0.547		34.794	-0.137
25	Bulgaria	3.562	25.376	20.877	1.188
26	Burkina Faso	6.424	9.308	17.713	0.351
27	Burundi	0.001	-5.702	7	16.643
28	Cabo Verde	3.956	29.639	38.443	0.784
29	Cambodia	6.947	13.364	22.2	2.906
30	Cameroon	3.179	23.701	26.243	0.642
31	Canada	3.001	20.722	23.703	1.61
32	Central African Republic	4.027	4.389	13.245	3.771
33	Chad	-3.143	15.991	21.23	-0.916
34	Chile	1.465	20.546	22.041	2.183
35	China	6.856	45.84	44.41	1.558
36	Colombia	1.768	20.045	23.395	4.31
37	Comoros	2.5	16.351	21.242	1
38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.418	11.468	11.984	41.5
39	Republic of Congo	-4.608	11.054	23.729	0.451
40	Costa Rica	3.2	14.243	17.376	1.626
41	Côte d'Ivoire	7.771	19.916	21.13	0.831
42	Croatia	2.778	23.114	19.406	1.1
43	Cyprus	3.856	10.536	15.243	0.676
44	Czech Republic	4.289	27.474	26.338	2.434
45	Denmark	2.108	28.577	20.997	1.147
46	Djibouti	6.7	13.197	36.419	0.7
47	Dominica	-4.172	19.019	21.136	0.562

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
48	Dominican Republic	4.57	22.565	22.784	3.28
49	Ecuador	2.731	23.714	24.106	0.419
50	Egypt	4.23	8.753	15.239	23.537
51	El Salvador	2.4	11.029	13.276	1.014
52	Equatorial Guinea	-4.384	6.469	6.977	0.746
53	Eritrea	5.012	5.477	7.827	9
54	Estonia	4.854	27.089	25.364	3.72
55	Ethiopia	10.861	32.063	39	9.855
56	Fiji	3.8		22.434	3.351
57	Finland	2.99	23.366	22.698	0.839
58	France	1.846	21.952	23.376	1.161
59	Gabon	0.843	26.717	31.508	3
60	The Gambia	3.519	13.437	27.722	8.049
61	Georgia	4.795	21.877	31.178	6.034
62	Germany	2.514	27.703	19.654	1.719
63	Ghana	8.439	9.058	13.577	12.372
64	Greece	1.351	10.91	11.728	1.138
65	Grenada	3.501	12.001	18.579	2.006
66	Guatemala	2.752	14.462	13.029	4.425
67	Guinea	6.661	-0.71	22.323	8.914
68	Guinea-Bissau	5.5	8.906	8.845	1.058
69	Guyana	2.115	12.609	16.77	2.057
70	Haiti	1.173	26.114	28.977	14.738
71	Honduras	4.785	22.332	23.987	3.934
72	Hong Kong SAR	3.823	25.39	22.382	1.481
73	Hungary	3.989	26.121	22.41	2.372
74	Iceland	3.642	25.772	22.168	1.761
75	India	6.741	29.726	31.687	3.602
76	Indonesia	5.068	31.744	33.447	3.809
77	Islamic Republic of Iran	4.278	40.449	36.19	9.885
78	Iraq	-0.795	18.141		0.142
79	Ireland	7.808	36.706	24.167	0.259
80	Israel	3.321	23.711	20.746	0.242
81	Italy	1.47	20.422	17.51	1.326
82	Jamaica	0.964	17.435	19.847	4.383
83	Japan	1.713	27.981	23.97	0.468
84	Jordan	2.3	11.599	20.251	3.332
85	Kazakhstan	3.987	24.133	27.032	7.43
86	Kenya	4.807	10.609	16.977	7.985
87	Kiribati	3.103			2.2
88	Korea	3.085	36.519	31.417	1.944
89	Kosovo	4.1			1.493
90	Kuwait	-2.53	26.034	24.06	1.507
91	Kyrgyz Republic	4.49	25.379	33.165	3.172
92	Lao P.D.R.	6.83			0.825
93	Latvia	4.549	20.79	21.539	2.894
94	Lebanon	1.2	-2.237		4.476
95	Lesotho	3.091	25.389	32.293	5.6
96	Liberia	2.469			12.435

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
97	Libya	70.804		39.677	27.988
98	Lithuania	3.829	18.433	17.453	3.718
99	Luxembourg	3.541	23.309	17.825	2.057
100	Macao SAR	9.258		20.497	1.224
101	FYR Macedonia	0.02	30.306		1.352
102	Madagascar	4.086	12.515	15.901	8.127
103	Malawi	4	3.725	13.731	11.541
104	Malaysia	5.902	28.441	25.462	3.799
105	Maldives	4.834	-2.12	20	2.753
106	Mali	5.3	12.66	18.869	1.764
107	Malta	6.573	32.703	22.524	1.261
108	Marshall Islands	1.908			0.7
109	Mauritania	3.211	26.857	36.888	2.269
110	Mauritius	3.9	13.511	20.541	3.67
111	Mexico	2.037	21.511	23.181	6.042
112	Micronesia	2.015			0.458
113	Moldova	4	17.003	21.687	6.575
114	Mongolia	5.147	25.241	37.306	4.614
115	Montenegro	4.2	9.369	28.313	2.373
116	Morocco	4.219	30.153	33.961	0.754
117	Mozambique	2.95	27.883	43.963	15.317
118	Myanmar	6.72	17.909	23.217	5.1
119	Namibia	-1.156	21.304	22.714	6.147
120	Nauru	3.96			5.082
121	Nepal	7.499	42.129	42.511	4.483
122	Netherlands	3.108	30.121	20.326	1.296
123	New Zealand	3.035	21.042	23.767	1.854
124	Nicaragua	4.9	23.955	30.194	3.851
125	Niger	5.175	23.361	36.591	2.372
126	Nigeria	0.815	15.323	12.855	16.502
127	Norway	1.814	34.043	28.9	1.875
128	Oman	-0.273	22.479	34	1.6
129	Pakistan	5.277	11.685	15.777	4.148
130	Palau	-0.996		28.696	0.9
131	Panama	5.357	37.729	43.854	0.87
132	Papua New Guinea	2.467			5.2
133	Paraguay	4.312	19.316	21.149	3.614
134	Peru	2.507	20.128	21.39	2.804
135	Philippines	6.668	24.645	25.031	3.176
136	Poland	4.55	20	19.953	1.975
137	Portugal	2.674	16.751	16.296	1.556
138	Puerto Rico	-7.674		7.885	1.888
139	Qatar	2.136	48.59		0.393
140	Romania	6.995	21.488	24.936	1.344
141	Russia	1.548	26.984	24.349	3.674
142	Rwanda	6.104	12.462	23.378	4.837
143	Samoa	2.445			1.298
144	San Marino	1.5		19.71	0.9
145	São Tomé and Príncipe	4	19.254	32.217	5.475

Sr. No.	Country	GDP, Constant Price (% Change)	Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	Total Investment (% of GDP)	Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (% Change)
146	Saudi Arabia	-0.735	30.907	28.242	-0.852
147	Senegal	7.164	16.861	26.257	1.406
148	Serbia	1.812	14.04	18.685	3.131
149	Seychelles	4.247	14.731	30.709	2.859
150	Sierra Leone	3.498	-0.82	19.098	17.976
151	Singapore	3.619	46.469	27.64	0.577
152	Slovak Republic	3.4	21.423	22.927	1.306
153	Slovenia	5.001	25.788	19.286	1.431
154	Solomon Islands	3.238	17.909	22.306	-0.353
155	Somalia	1.849			
156	South Africa	1.32	16.337	18.602	5.273
157	South Sudan	-11.096	2.465	8.443	187.867
158	Spain	3.052	22.797	21.145	1.959
159	Sri Lanka	3.112	28.998	31.893	6.535
160	St. Kitts and Nevis	2.622	17.431	30	0.095
161	St. Lucia	2.974	18.464	18.115	0.119
162	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.975	-4.294	10.059	2.015
163	Sudan	3.198	7.043	12.582	32.352
164	Suriname	0.001	54.178	45.222	22.024
165	Swaziland	0.22	26.324	11.684	6.324
166	Sweden	2.404	28.871	25.713	1.868
167	Switzerland	1.068	32.977	23.661	0.534
168	Taiwan Province of China	2.79	32.754	20.45	0.621
169	Tajikistan	7.14	18.236	20.829	7.31
170	Tanzania	6	24.081	27.889	5.324
171	Thailand	3.903	33.665	22.844	0.665
172	Timor-Leste	-0.5		19.092	0.557
173	Togo	4.4	15.2	23.394	-0.749
174	Tonga	3.055			7.994
175	Trinidad and Tobago	-2.563	5.488		1.884
176	Tunisia	1.9	12.441	22.493	5.321
177	Turkey	7.047	25.759	30.944	11.144
178	Turkmenistan	6.47			8.041
179	Tuvalu	3.242			2.4
180	Uganda	4.458	20.419	24.952	5.631
181	Ukraine	2.525	17.186	20.849	14.443
182	United Arab Emirates	0.533	26.809	22.139	1.967
183	United Kingdom	1.787	12.831	16.899	2.683
184	United States	2.273	17.454	19.775	2.139
185	Uruguay	3.1	19.122	17.488	6.218
186	Uzbekistan	5.3	28.639	24.934	12.546
187	Vanuatu	4.2		28.447	3.1
188	Venezuela	-14	12.067	10.032	1,087.53
189	Vietnam	6.812	30.703	26.572	3.521
190	Yemen	-13.839	1.164	2.159	4.925
191	Zambia	3.586	38.604	41.864	6.577
192	Zimbabwe	3.006	24.78	19.553	1.251

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2017.

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/weorept.aspx> (1/11/2018)

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