



अनंत्यम

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Media playing a crucial role in people's decision during Loksabha Election 2014

What we See , What we Hear and What we Read always has a large impact on our judgement. There is not a single day in our lives when we do not use any one of the media. **Post Graduate Research Centers at GTU** recently published the outcomes of the first phase of its Research under Multi Location Collaborative Learning (MLCL) project that reveals the impact of media in Loksabha Election 2014.

The MLCL Project by the Faculty of Management at GTU is the first attempt under the multi-national - multi-institute research project on Studying the Democracies of the World. GTU's young researchers have been able to contribute a very interesting and useful study by looking at the elections of 2014. Since the evening of 12th May 2014, the exit poll data has become available. The calculation on the basis of media attention, reported in this study, does not fully match the exit polls. However, media attention has got to be augmented with many other factors like the performance of the incumbent government, charisma of the candidates, the strength of the organizations backing the candidates etc. said Dr. Akshai Aggarwal Vice-Chancellor, GTU on the MLCL project.

Read the interesting outcomes of the study on the [page no. 12](#) . . .

Vice Chancellor's Message



A new Research project in the Faculty of Business Studies at GTU:

In 2010, GTU neither had any professors or research students nor did it have any space, other than two large rooms and one smaller room for examination and accounts sections. But after inter-acting with the highest authorities in the State, immediately after joining the University, I learnt that GTU had been visualized to become one of the great universities of the world. So GTU set up two Boards – the Board for Environmental and Green technologies and the Board for Mobile Computing and Wireless Technologies. The Boards were designed to bring together knowledgeable persons from within GTU and outside together for promoting academic activities. This was the first step towards creating an environment of a good university. Progressively GTU set up Post-graduate Research Centers in various fields of interest to GTU. In January 2013, a new administrative building became available and by May 2013, GTU was able to attract a few young professors and the first issue of Anantayam – a newsletter of research at GTU– was published.

We are in the midst of an interesting general election in India. Naturally the business students are involved in the process in various ways. The April 16 story of InsideIIM¹ uses the Wikipedia data on trends of opinion polls to try to predict the nature of the result. On 22nd April, Hindustan Times has reported that IIM and IIT students have opted for internships at political parties rather than going for internships at MNCs². Earlier at the annual three-day business summit held at IIM Ahmedabad from November 29, 2013 to December 1, 2013, 'The Next Chanakya'³, relating to the manifestos of political parties was able to draw a large number of students.

However serious studies of the elections in different countries have been conducted by only the American Universities. Thus the Center for the Advanced Study of India (CASI), University of Pennsylvania has been running a major panel survey on social attitudes in India with 68,500 respondents across 24 states⁴.

In two articles in Business Standard, Deepak Lal, the James S. Coleman Professor of International Development Studies at University of California, Los Angeles quotes Yogendra Yadav, a leader of AAP, as saying that 'in Western democracies, the representational aspect is declining, while the constitutional aspect endures.' Then he develops his thesis that the 'Indian democracy is veering towards the Western model'⁵.

GTU VIEWPOINT: IITs, IIITs and NITs have served India well. But India is a country of 120 crore people. This is more than the total population of USA, Canada, Europe, Japan and South Korea. Hence, we require a much larger number of Great Universities than the IITs, NITs, IIITs and IIMs can provide. GTU must innovate to offer an exciting educational experience to its under-graduate students. It must also create an environment of research all across GTU.

In India Trilochan Sastry, professor at Indian Institute of Management (IIM)-Bangalore runs an NGO called the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR). It has done commendable work in working with the Election Commission and the courts to provide information about the candidates in the public domain.

During the last few months, besides the work of the NGO, the only other theoretical work that I have come across, in the popular press, is that of Amrita Shah of Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. As far as I have been able to decipher, her article⁶ tries to explain the phenomenon of Narendra Modi's rise through the negative media coverage since 2002. However I feel that her hypothesis is nothing more than a conjecture and it requires a rigorous study of the kind, made by Gary Stanley Becker, who attempted to explain human behaviour by using sociological concepts.

GTU's Faculty of Business Studies has started a research project on studying the elections of 2014. It is working with business students and faculty

".....the governance structure at these institutions (IITs, IIITs and NITs) incentivises the best faculty to become administrators, in which positions they have no time for research or effective teaching. A different approach that privileges teaching and research, and keeps administrative loads low for good faculty, as China appears to have done, may be a solution."

[http://college-builder.com/nl/E-](http://college-builder.com/nl/E-Newsletters-CBview131.aspx)

[Newsletters-CBview131.aspx](http://college-builder.com/nl/E-Newsletters-CBview131.aspx) in an article titled 'China's Rise in Higher Education',

Dateline: Bangalore,

April 04 – April 10, 2014

members of DHBW, Germany. It is also in discussions with a University in South Africa and with a professor in another University in Slovenia. The idea is that jointly with many universities, GTU may start the studies of the democratic process, as it evolves in different countries to see whether a common democratic structure encompassing the whole of the humanity on the mother earth can be successfully built.

Dr. Akshai Aggarwal

Note: The Faculty of Business Studies at GTU has eight other on-going research projects. *References:* ¹<http://insideiim.com/indian-elections-april-2004-vs-april-2014-opinion-pollsexit-polls/> as of April 16, 2014 ²<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/political-internships-add-novelty-to-campaign-2014/article1-1187177.aspx> as of April 22, 2014 ³<http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/students-wear-political-mantle-draft-manifestos/> as of December 3, 2013 ⁴<http://casi.sas.upenn.edu/> as of March 30, 2014 ⁵http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/deepak-lal-democracy-in-distress-ii-114041801112_1.html as of April 19, 2014 ⁶<http://indianexpress.com/>

Gujarat leads in contribution towards GDP of the Nation

- Mr. Hitesh Gujarati, Research Associate, GTU

India is a developing country having the 2nd largest population ^[1] in the world after China. It is the largest democracy in the world, having the population around 121 Crore as per 2011 census and 7th largest country ^[1] in terms of geographical area. Though every five years there are chances of change in Central Government, in the last two decades India grew at a respectable rate. There are total 28 States and 6 Union Territories (UT) and 1 National Capital Territory ^[2]. All these States/UTs contribute in the development of the country and its economic activities. Because of their contribution and efforts, India is in 10th position at world level in terms of GDP ^[1].

Every state of India has different political, geographical, social and economic environment. Every part of the country has its own importance and its economic performance directly affects the performance of the Indian Economy. As per table 1, it is clear that out of the top 15 economies of the

Table 1 ^[1]: Ranking as per GDP, 2012

Ranking as per GDP 2012	Economy	Average GDP growth rate (%) from 2001 to 2012
1	United States	1.76
2	China	10.17
3	Japan	0.78
4	Germany	1.16
5	France	1.11
6	United Kingdom	1.50
7	Brazil	3.33
8	Russian Federation	4.75
9	Italy	0.15
10	India	7.10
11	Canada	1.93
12	Australia	3.04
13	Spain	1.59
14	Mexico	2.16
15	Korea, Rep.	3.95

world, India is the 10th largest economy and has grown at an average growth rate of 7.10% from 2001 to 2012 which is the second highest growth rate after China.

Yet, India has a great opportunity to grow because it has got second highest population in the world and occupies the seventh largest area of the world. If India wants to move upward in the list, it has to increase growth rate and have to maintain it for a longer period because US, Chinese and Japanese economies are 8.82, 4.47 and 3.24 times larger than Indian Economy respectively.

If India wants to occupy a higher position in the above list, it will have to perform much better than what it has. For this every States/UTs will have to improve its performance. The State/UTs which was performing well will have to maintain its growth rate and those which were under performing will have to improve drastically. Whatever the growth is achieved by India, is directly or indirectly only because of its States and UTs. It is very essential to find out which State/UT of India has grown very rapidly since 2001 and at what pace. Growth of India is outstanding, but it could be only because of some part of the country. It is obvious that every State or UTs might not have performed well in terms of economic growth.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To find out Top 5 most efficient and productive States or UTs which have contributed in the growth of the Indian Economy since 2001 to 2012. A research/study was conducted which can help in identifying the State/UT which has performed consistently in terms of Economic development. It will also help in finding out the States/UTs which has enhanced its growth and also which could not improve compared to the performance of 2001.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STUDY

The DATA which is taken for this study is mainly from the Planning Commission of India's Data Book released in

December 2013. At a certain stage of this study, data from other government agencies are also taken.

The collected data have been analysed through ratio, proportion, simple average and percentage methods. The points which are included in the study are as follows:

1. Average Growth Rate from 2001-02 to 2011-12
2. Change in the size of the economy, i.e. GDP Multiplier
3. Change in the Per Head GDP Multiplier
4. Improvement in the proportion of GDP contribution towards National GDP
5. Efficiency based on Population
6. Productivity based on Geographical Area
7. Density based Productivity

The time period, which is considered for this study is 2001-02 to 2011-12, because at a certain stage of the study population is considered for analysis. Last two censuses were done in 2001 and 2011. To arrive at more specific and correct result data of year 2012-13 and data of years prior to 2001 are not included in the study. At every stage of the study,

Table 2: Final Ranking

States/UTs	Final Ranks based on Study
Gujarat	1
Delhi	2
Maharashtra	3
Tamil Nadu	4
Haryana	5
Kerala	6
Odisha	7
Andhra Pradesh	8
Karnataka	9
Rajasthan	10
Bihar	11
Madhya Pradesh	12
Uttar Pradesh	13
Punjab	14
West Bengal	15

best performing State/UT has been given rank 1 and least performing is given 15th rank. So It is obvious that, the State/UT which will have least score in every criterion will stand to be the best state in terms of economic development.

TOP 15 STATES INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Top fifteen States/UTs which have contributed highest towards GDP of India since 2001-02 to 2011-12 are included

in this study.

- These States/UTs contributes more than 2% towards GDP of India.
- 85% of GDP of India is contributed by these states.
- 88.57 % of India's population residing in these states.
- 75% of the land is covered by these states.

- Gujarat is on the first position followed by Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Haryana. As per the above study it is found that, these are the top 5 most efficient and productive states among those which have contributed highest towards the GDP of India from 2001-02 to 2011-12.
- Gujarat has outperformed compared to Delhi which is the National Capital and Maharashtra which has got Mumbai City i.e. Economic Capital of India.
- Gujarat is the only state which has grown at an average of more than 10% similar to China. Whereas Delhi has grown at more than 9 % average growth rate.
- From the above study it can be concluded that out of top 15 States/UTs which has contributed highest towards the GDP of India, Gujarat is the most productive and efficient state which is followed by Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Haryana. Including these states, other states have also improved or maintained their performance in 2011-12 compared to 2001-02

CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, table 2 is prepared which shows the criteria wise rank of each State/UT. Second Column shows the ranks allocated to the respective States/UTs depending on the performance in each criterion.

If top 15 States, which contributes 85% towards GDP of India, maintain and performs for next 10 to 15 years as good as Gujarat has performed, then it will definitely help India to secure a higher position in the list of World Economies.

For a detailed report visit :<http://gtupgcenters.edu.in/News/Glittering%20Stars%20of%20Indian%20Economy.pdf>

* * *

A Study of Investment Options for Individuals

- Mr. Vikrant Vala, Research Associate, GTU

Life is very precious, especially for a single earning member of a family. The whole family is dependent on that person; all planned and unplanned expenses are to be borne by that person only. Once in a while if we think that anything unexpected happens to the person, in the worst scenario if that person dies, then who will take care of that family?

Now-a-days the urban lifestyle has changed drastically and it is said that every person has to plan his finances properly. Financial planning includes life insurance, health insurance, investments for various purposes, etc. Here we will



discuss the most important and key parts of any financial planning, i.e. Life Insurance. Due to the lack of proper social security system, every individual has to plan his own social security by availing proper life and health insurance.

^[1] Insurance means insurance, in the sense when the insured person dies, his family gets money to pay for food, rent and education. In a country with as little social security as ours, the growth of insurance has to mean the growth in the reach and quantum of risk cover for lives. To call a non-insurance, market risk-bearing product such as ULIP insurance and then present it as evidence of the growth of insurance is simply dishonest. ^[1]

As the time passed and policies reformed in the Indian economy, many private life insurance players came into existence. In the early stage there was the only government owned company, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) which was into distribution of traditional life insurance policies. When other private players arrived the life insurance market changed, many new policies were launched to attract customers.

Insurance and investment, both have different objectives; insurance is there to insure the life of a person in case of future loss of life, whereas the objective of the investment is to gain return from the money invested. Insurance and

investment shouldn't be mixed.

If we talk about any traditional plans or we may say endowment/money back plans, they help a person to get the sum assured as well as return in the form of a bonus on the premium paid. But the drawback in such type of policies is that the sum assured provided is very low as also the bonuses paid are not good enough. Instead, if a person invests the same money into any bank fixed deposit or any other debt instrument he/she can earn better returns. Unit Linked Insurance Policies (ULIP) also come under the category of insurance-cum-investment instrument. Here also the same problem prevails as the sum assured is comparatively low to the term insurance plan (which is the basic insurance plan). There are several expenses being charged under this type of plan which reduces the investment amount and ultimately reduces the future return on investment.

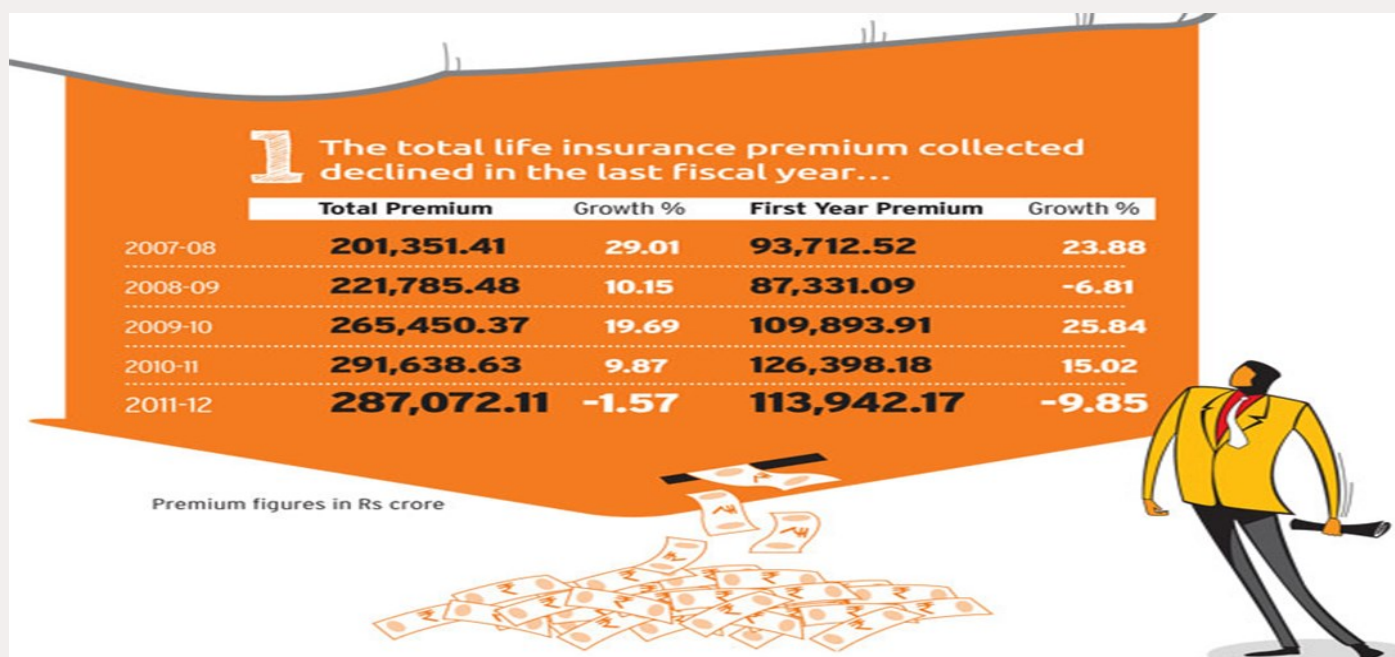
It is better to keep life insurance and investment as separate goals. Life insurance should be taken in the form of Term Insurance Plan and according to the risk appetite of an individual the investment should be made in the form of equity, debt or money market instruments or in a combination.

Life Insurance penetration in India is very low due to several factors like growth, inflation, interest rates; small savings return and returns of competing financial products offered by banks and mutual funds. According to one of the study by McKinsey, ^[2] the ratio of life insurance premium to GDP in India is about 4 percent, much lower than developed market levels of 6 to 9 percent. It is also said that penetration is lower than potential. In urban areas, penetration in the

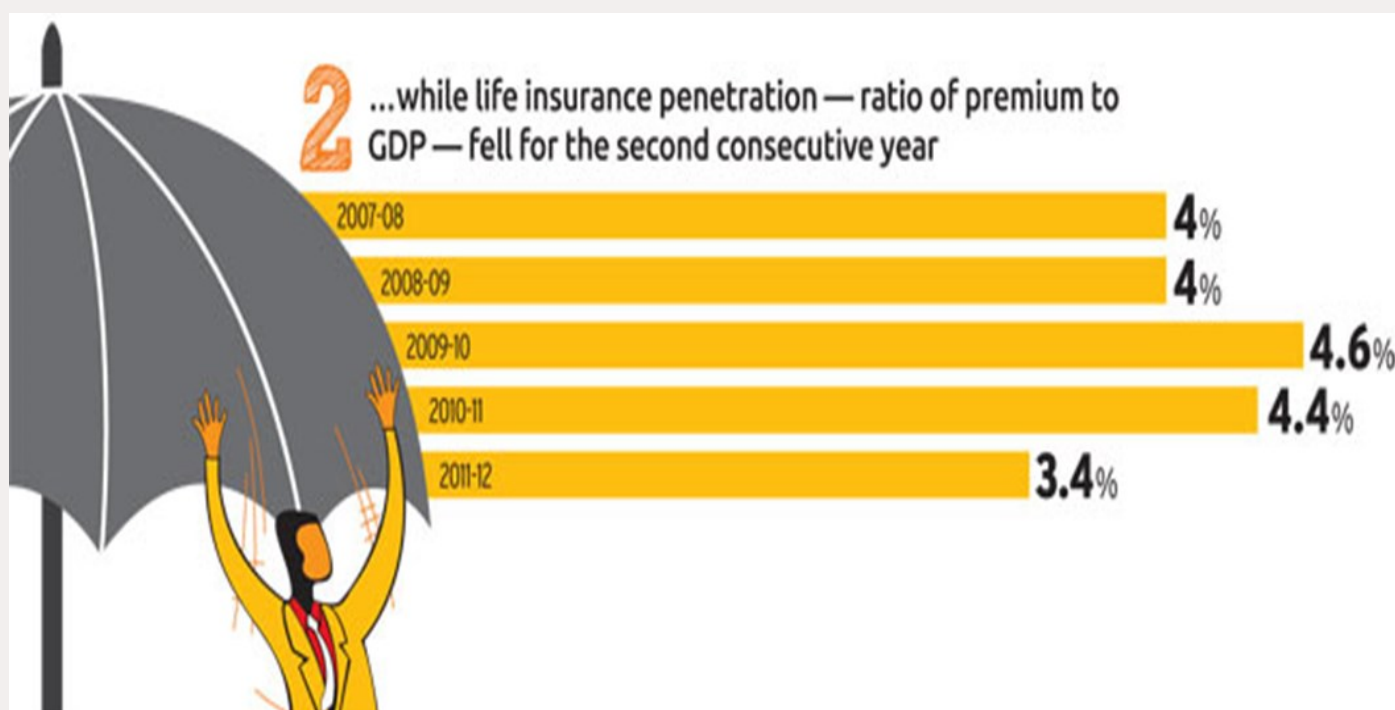


mass market is about 65 percent wherein rural areas it is about 40 percent. ^[2]

Scenario of Life Insurance Premium Collected^[3]



Life Insurance Penetration^[3]

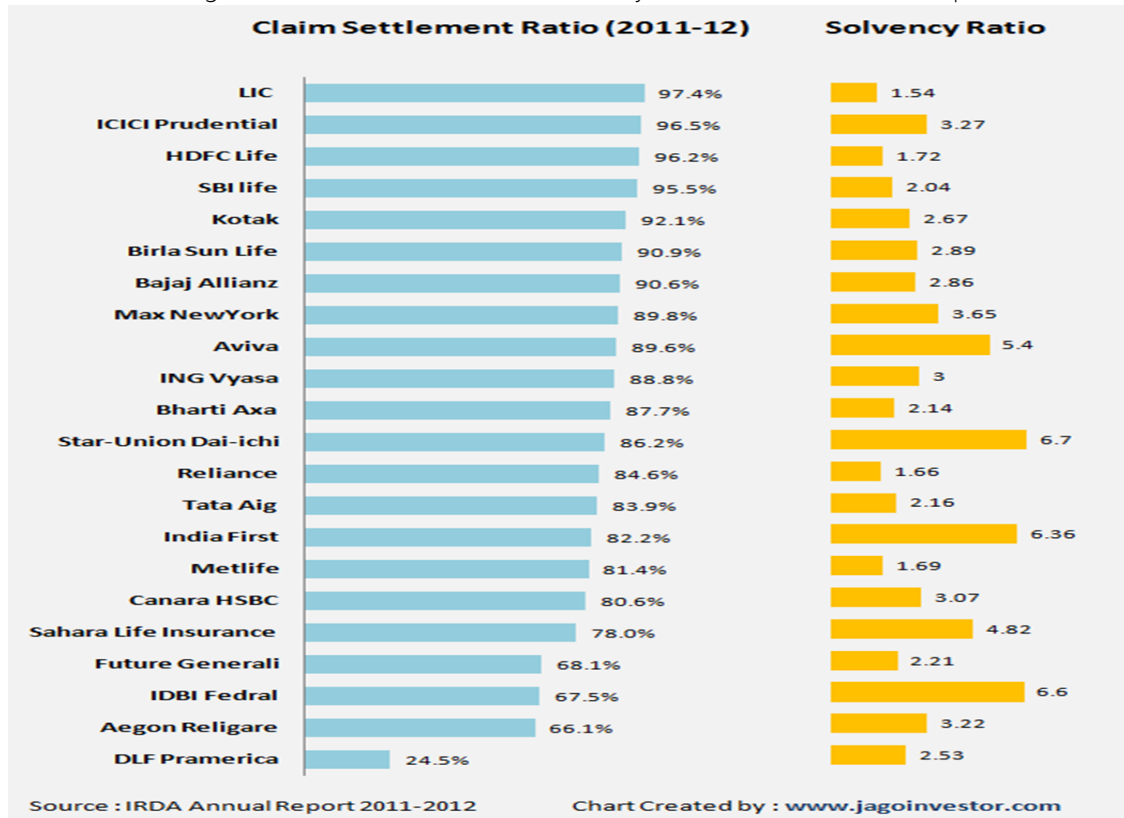


^[4] According to one of the data released by IRDA Handbook 2010-11 life insurance penetration* was increased from 2.15 per cent in 2001-02 to 4.40 percent in 2010-11. It was at par with world penetration figure, i.e. 4 percent, but still behind some other developed countries like France, South Africa, Switzerland, UK, Hong Kong and Japan. Another figure derived from the report was life insurance density#, which was 55.7 USD which is very low compared to the world average, i.e. 364.3 USD. In the year 2010-11 8,13,932 individual death claims were paid (Rs.7,595.24/- Crore) in reference to 8,51,534 claims made (Rs.8286.40/- Crore). This is a

handsome figure of 95.58 percent of claims settled. This shows that claims settlement process is quite good and easy in the Indian life insurance sector. ^[4]

^[5] While deciding on a term insurance plan, two points should be considered as the *Claim Settlement Ratio* & the *Solvency Ratio*. The claim Settlement ratio of a company shows the no. of policies settled by *paying back the claims* in the case of death. Solvency Ratio indicates how solvent a company is, or how prepared it is to meet unforeseen exigencies.

Chart Showcasing Claim Settlement Ratio and Solvency Ratio of the insurance companies in India.



Why Term Life Insurance?

Because your family is worth it!

Save Money

Save over 70% on life insurance premiums when compared to Universal Life and Whole Life.

Save Time

Get quotes, compare prices, complete your application and receive your new policy -- All Online!

Value

Term life insurance provides the most coverage for the lowest cost of all types of life insurance.

Secure

Your information is secure. No paper applications to send through the mail.

Convenient

Shopping online for term life insurance is easy.

India is still a very less penetrated country for life insurance, and unavailability of social security should encourage every individual to secure his life through term life insurance. The

ultimate goal of life insurance is to secure the life towards future uncertainties.

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- *Insurance penetration is measured as ratio of premium (in US Dollars) to GDP (in US Dollars).
- # Insurance density is measured as ratio of premium (in US Dollars) to total population.

Feeding China in the Next Decade: Prospects and Challenges for India

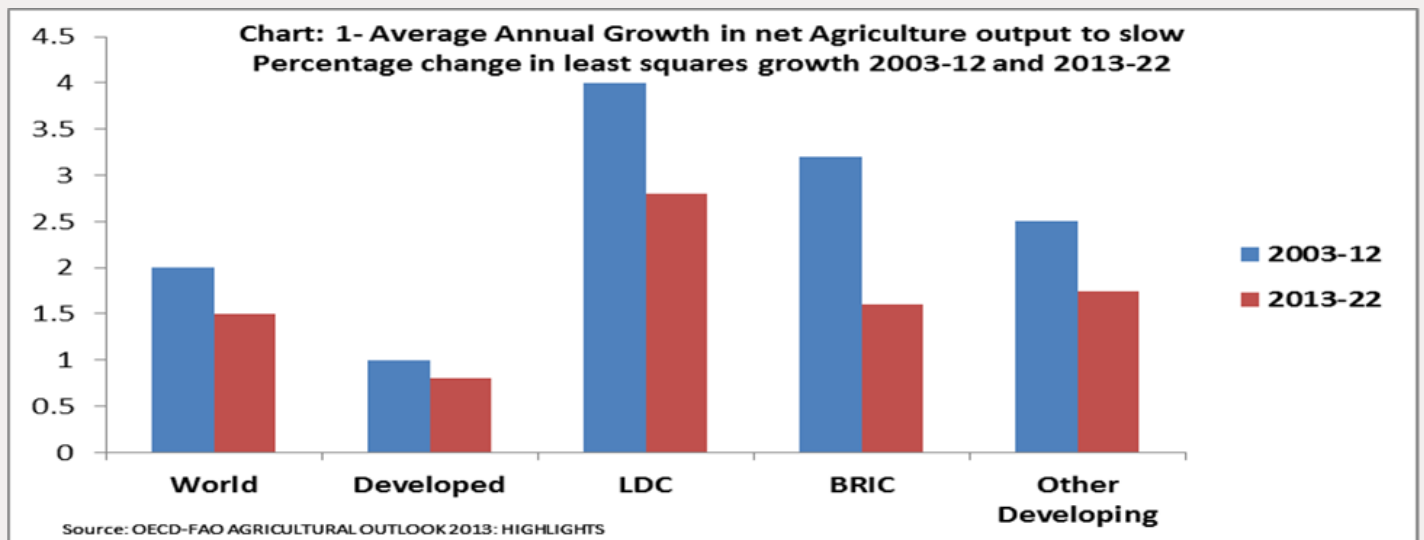
- Dr. Kaushal A. Bhatt , Dr. Sarika Srivastava ,Assistant Professor, Mr. Keyur Darji ,Research Associate-GTU

China's emerging middle class is eating more meat and it is a growing market. Between 1980 and 2011, agricultural output expanded 4.5 times, but retaining the growth drive in Chinese agriculture will not be easy for several reasons.

Change in the China's demographics is one of the major issues. In 1992, around 844 million people lived in the

China is the world's top exporter of fish, but in other areas, most particularly dairy and meat products, China may rely more on imports. Pork is China's choice of meat, accounting for nearly ¾ of its overall meat consumption. In fact, the Chinese now eat six times the amount of pork that Americans do and more than twice that Europeans do. ¹

Despite the projected faster growth in meat consumption



Chinese countryside; that number will fall to below 600 million by 2022 as per the UN estimates. Rural population will be smaller and older, so fewer skilled workers will be available in agriculture sector. Land and water are key agricultural inputs that are limiting factors in China's agricultural production capacity.. Impact of climate change in the form of droughts in the north and flood in the tropical southern region is also putting extra pressure.

In the coming decade, slower output growth is expected to be a characteristic of agricultural production in both the developed and developing countries' agriculture sectors.

in developing countries, per capita consumption of meats will remain much higher, in fact more than double, in the developed countries by 2022. In contrast, only marginal growth in per capita meat consumption is anticipated in the developed countries in 2022.

Chinese meat imports are expected to increase by 3% p.a. And reach 1.7 Mt by 2022, driven by population and income growth and high income elasticity of demand. Bovine meat will become the fastest growing import sector with a growth rate of 7% p.a.²

Chart 2: Growth of Per Capita Meat Consumption in Developing and Developed countries 2022 vs. 2010-12

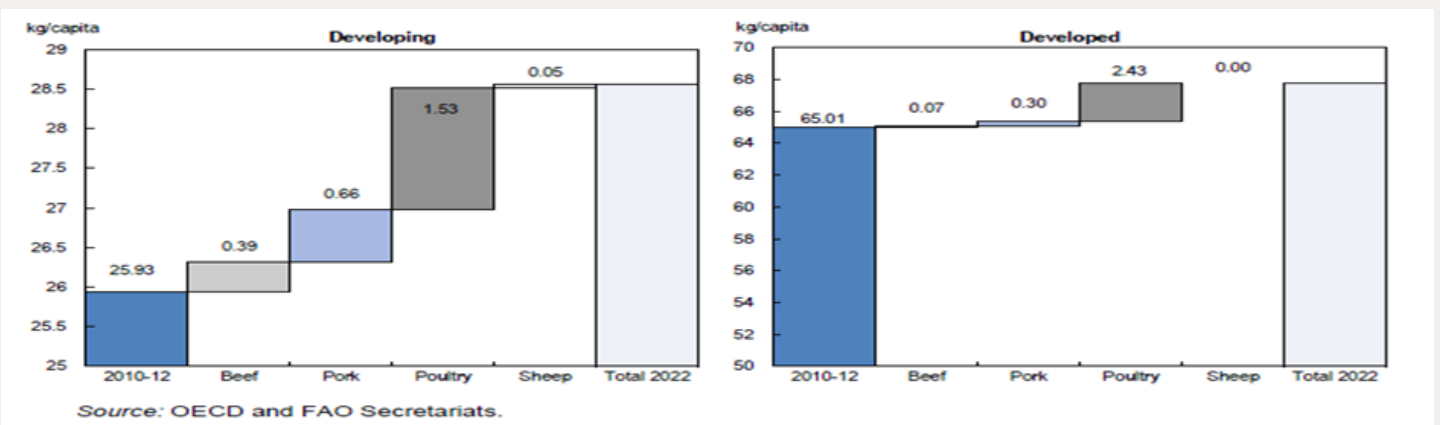
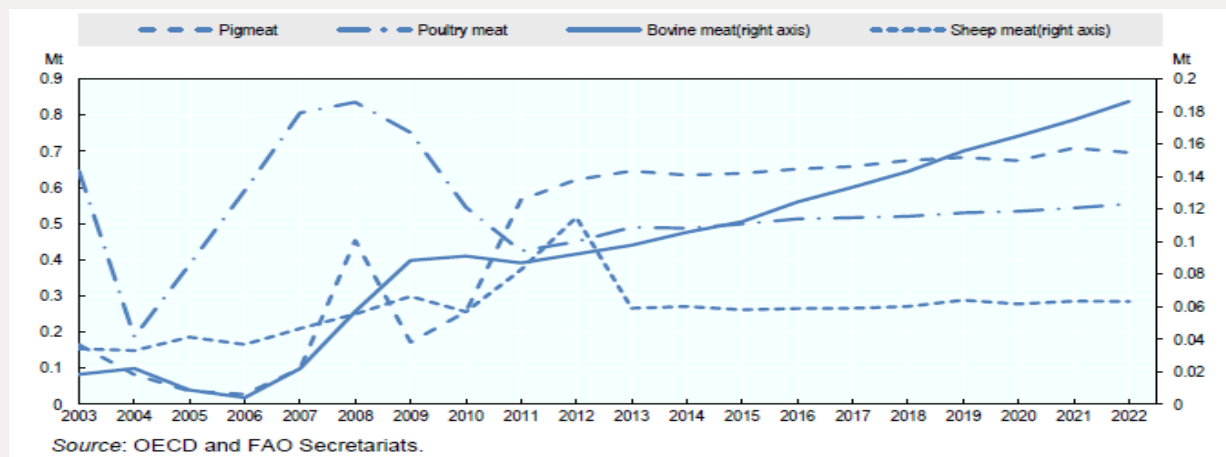


Chart 3: China- Bovine will be the Fastest Meat Import Sector



Prospects for India – stepping forward to feed China:

Indo-China Trade Deal:

Chinese General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) and India's Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) signed the MoU to allow **buffalo meat exports** to China. **India is currently the world's largest exporter of buffalo meat selling \$3.2 billion to more than 65 countries, but it has missed out on the growing Chinese market for the food. The Chinese demand for Indian buffalo could be worth \$1.5 billion a year now due to the MoU.**³

India Raised the Rice export to China:

The rice production of India has increased in the last few years and as a result of that, in last year, India overtook Thailand, as the biggest rice exporter to China.⁴

India Exports Corn to China:

China, as the world's second largest consumer of the grain tries to meet rapidly increasing demand from its animal feed sector amid high domestic prices. Looking at this demand, Indian traders have exported 13700 tons of Corn to China

Soyabean Processors Association of India (SOPA), headquartered at Indore, says "China has been importing soya meal from India and also imports soyabean from other countries which is crushed to make soya meal. As Indian soya meal is cheaper than the West, China could be one of the major destinations for soya meal exports in the future"

recently.⁵

China's Pork Demand may fire India's Soya Meal Exports:

Fast growing pig population in China – the world's biggest producer of pork – is likely to fuel India's soya meal exports in the coming years. The Indian soya industry, which exports soya meal to South-East Asian countries, is now looking at China as a major export market. China imports soya bean mostly from the US which is crushed and the de-oiled cake (soya meal) is used as animal feed. With over 500 million pigs in it's pen, it is not surprising that China's demand for soybeans is growing year-on-year. China's soya bean demand is projected to cross 65 million metric tones by 2015, a 16 million-tons increase from last year.⁶

Conclusion:

China is one of the world's largest customers for agricultural products. As exporters prepare to enter the "China market," it is important to keep in mind the regional diversity of the country. China's impact on world agricultural markets in coming decades will depend on many factors. Growing income and transition to modern urban lifestyles will increase demand for all foods, but demand will shift toward meat and high-value products.

As one of the largest producers of agricultural products and meat, India is having vast opportunities to play a vital role in China's food deficit. India has started taking steps towards it, but still, the proper planning and strategy need to be developed for grabbing this golden opportunity.

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Analysis of MHRD's Educational Bills

to Push Key Higher Education Issues

- Ms. Krutika Raval, Assistant Professor, Ms. Hema Rajput, Research Assistant-GTU

The Union Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has formulated five educational bills for planning to push key higher education issues and these bills are at various stages in parliament. This bill is for regulating the higher education system and it affects the all over including the University, Faculties, foreign institutions, and other stakeholders. Indian Higher Education system has suffered many educational issues and ambiguity of the norms in the recent years and the new bills proposes to plug the loopholes, smoothen out the wrinkles and speed up the Rules & Regulations which reform the Education process.

GTU's Center for Technology Education, Public Policy and Universities of the 21st Century (GTU-CeTEPU-21) conducted a study on the Educational Bills of MHRD. The analyses through light on mainly three bills which MHRD pushes because these bills was passed by Lok Sabha in 2010 but has been stucked in the Rajya Sabha due to some political reasons.

1. The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010:

This bill means to regulate the entry and operations of the educational institutions of the country. It would increase choices for students and enhance competition in the education sector. There are some experts who support limited entry based on the reputation of the institution. Present rules permit foreign universities to collaborate with Indian partners through various mechanisms. However, few globally famous universities collaborate with India. The bill has not regulated any points which highlight to attract the quality of foreign university.

2. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010: Analysis:

This bill is seeking to maintain academic quality because it only allows government controlled agencies to accredit educational institutions, which can reduce the objective of creating a healthy competitive environment for quality rating of private & government educational

institutions. As per the bill, private players cannot register as accreditation agencies. NARA would have to perform the role of an accreditation agency. Accreditation agencies are required to help institutes to improve their quality and may be penalized for not performing this duty. This may result in conflict of interest. Downgrading of an institution may be seen as an admission of failure to improve the quality of an agency.

3. The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010:

One of the main purposes of the Bill is to provide for speedy resolution of disputes because of increased litigation. However, no data on the number of pending cases is available in the public domain. The Bill requires members of both tribunals to be at least 55 years old. This is higher than the minimum age required for other high offices. In the state educational tribunals, only the Chairperson is a judicial member and this Bill allows the two members to hear cases if the chairperson's seat is vacant. This provision leaves the possibility of cases being heard without a judicial member. The Standing Committee has made several recommendations. They suggest that there should be flexibility in the number of tribunals in each state, and each such tribunal should have five members.

This Centre's research work throws light on the benchmark that top universities have set in the various fields like research, academic and technology, which helps them to become a top most institutions world wide. This research work may act like a wake-up call to the other institutions, so that they take a note of their activities and may implement or at least encourage them in their respective Institutions and thus stepping forward in the league of becoming the world class universities.

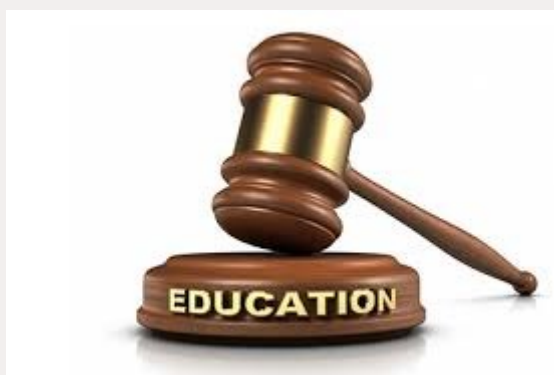
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New Company Bill on CSR : A Game Changer

- Dr. Mamta Singh & Ms. Krutika Raval , Assistant Professor-GTU

The Parliament approved the new Companies Bill, which mandates that companies have to spend 2% of their three years Average Annual Profit towards CSR, is a landmark bill as it makes India among the first nations to have social welfare spending as a part of company statute by law. In reference to this Center for Business Ethics and CSR started to study about new implements and their effects on the Economy of the Country. In concern to same we had written a working paper in which we had tried to search out the effect of the new Company bill and its pitfall.

Center for Business Ethics and CSR highlighted on the Paradigm Shift in Governance System of Universities in which the research team found that Institutional governance has recently attracted significant attention, fuelled by increasing numbers of global high-profile corporate failures and scandals. In many countries issues have been raised about university governance. In India, university governance has become crucial following the upsurge of private universities in recent years arising out of increased demand for tertiary education resulting from high population growth and expanded enrolment at basic and secondary levels, which have far exceeded the capacity of existing institutions. We had explored and assessed the governance arrangements of private and public universities in India with the use of ICT. To explore the use of ICT (Information and Communication technology) by the Universities of India is to deliver faster and better services to the stakeholders and to notice that ICTs have the potential to considerably improve the University's governance.

The main objectives of our research work were:

- To Examine and compare the structure and nature of decision-making in the Government and private universities and the extent of their effectiveness.
- Establish how work of various units/departments and committees of the Government and Private universities are coordinated and their effectiveness.
- Ascertain whether the checks and balances for effective governance exist in Indian private and Government universities.

Methodology used in Research was:

- A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select universities. An exploratory and comparative approach was used to examine the governance arrangements of private and public universities in India.
- **SAA Model** was prepared to check the Level of ICT techniques used to bring transparency in work.

The results: Initially 15 universities were selected to check the USE of ICT at university. It has been found that there are 10 universities out of 15 selected universities, which are following proper ICT in governing the university, i.e. 67% universities have been found superficial enough towards the use of ICT in Governing the University system. Thus, 33% universities under study don't have any proper system of ICT based Governing model. In Private University of Rajasthan, JECRC stands at First position and in Government, Universities under study Gujarat Technological University has got the highest score, which shows that the university has adopted a proper system and governance of ICT.

Further Study:

Future research will expand the sample size to test the initial perspectives gained from this present study as well as investigate differences between governance arrangements of private universities in India.

In a series of activities, Centre members visited Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, where one-day workshop on "CSR: New Avenues for Social Development" on April 18, 2014 was organized. In his welcome address, Shri Bimal Parikh, Hon. Secretary, GCCI, applauded the new CSR mandate on corporates towards social welfare under the Companies Act, 2013. Shri Rohit Shah, Chairman, GCCI CSR Committee in his theme address explained that the objective of the workshop was to provide a platform to the NGO's and



cooperate and facilitate the new arena of social development under the new regime of mandatory CSR in Companies Act, 2013.

Shri Akshai Aggarwal, Vice Chancellor, GTU shared about the Centre and various efforts done by GTU at university level to promote business ethics and CSR. Shri Sunil Parekh, Strategic Advisor, Zydus Cadila and Jubilant Energy, highlighted that the new legislation will lead to a paradigm shift of CSR from "cheque writing" or "charity" activity to

“responsibility of society” Shri P. K. Laheri, IAS , explained the need of increasing mutual trust and cooperation between NGO’s and corporates so that the objective of including CSR in the Companies Act is achieved and the benefits to society can be percolated .

The new Companies Bill should galvanize companies into

collaborative action for real change. Centre’s Research team is starting with an innovative step for the Companies of Gujarat to hold the hands together and bring a change in the CSR model. GTU’s researchers plan to keep an eye on optimum utilization of money available for CSR and Help the industries in reporting CSR activities in Financial Statements.

Media playing a crucial role in people’s decision during Loksabha Election 2014

- Research Team, MLCL Project

The following study by the Faculty of Management at GTU is the first attempt under the multi-national- multi-institute research project on Studying the Democracies of the World.

GTU’s young researchers have been able to contribute a very interesting and useful study by looking at the elections of 2014. Since the evening of 12th May 2014, the exit poll data has become available. The calculation on the basis of media attention, reported in this study, does not fully match the exit polls. However, media attention has got to be augmented with many other factors like the performance of the incumbent government, charisma of the candidates, the strength of the organizations backing the candidates etc. This study is looking at only one of the factors. As we move ahead and study the democracies in the rest of the world and the democracy in action at various levels in India, we may be able to develop greater insights into how a democracy can strive to continuously improve its working so that it can be said to be ‘by the people, of the people and for the people’.

- Dr. Akshai Aggarwal , Vice-Chancellor of GTU

The PG research centres of Faculty of Management at GTU have launched one innovative program for MBA students and faculties. The program is named as Multi Location Collaborative Learning (MLCL) to accomplish the goal of making the management students globally competitive.

As a start-up of MLCL at GTU, Indo-German Study Centre has initiated a research project on Study on Relative Impact & Objectivity of Different Media in collaboration with DHBW, Stuttgart, Germany.

This is a multi-location –multiyear project, which will be carried out by GTU MBA Institutes and various renowned foreign universities jointly to study the democracies in action. While a University in Germany has joined the project, GTU is in discussions with a University in South Africa and a University in Slovenia for joining the research project.

The first phase of the project has been started in the month of March 2014, with a study on the “Relative impact and objectivity of different types of Media” on political parties involved in the Indian parliamentary elections of 2014.

Methodology:

Nine business management Institutes affiliated to GTU from various cities of Gujarat have taken initiative for this project. They have been allotted specific media group (Electronic and Print).

GTU MBA Institutes associated in MLCL project

- Grow More Faculty of Management, Himmatnagar
- · SJPI (NICM), Gandhinagar
- · Hasmukh Goswami College of Engineering
- · C K Shah Vijapurwala Institute of Management, Vadodara
- · Parul institute of Engg. & Technology- MBA, Vadodara
- · NRVIBMS, Junagadh
- · ATMIYA Institute of Technology & Science – MBA, Rajkot
- · Narmada College of Management, Bharuch
- · S. S. Aggarwal Institute of Management, Navsari

The group of students and faculties have observed the relative coverage of political news on various electronics and print media and its impact on viewers to be influenced in their voting behaviour and to develop the perception towards a particular political party.

For the purpose of analysis, 16 National Political Parties have been selected as per the list available on the website of the Election commission of India. Eleven electronics and print media have been selected for the observation of the news coverage.

Outcome of the 1st phase of research (1st March 2014 to 12th May 2014):

The respondents have been asked to rank all the mentioned political parties as far as the news coverage/ attention given by media to the political parties. They have also been asked to share their opinion regarding the perceived fair image of particular political party.

Party	Average % Attention given by media (Electronics & print) to particular political party	Average % Fair Image perceived by viewers/readers towards particular political party
AAP	12.81%	5.78%
BJP	22.61%	75.12%
INC	15.03%	14.03%
SP	9.68%	2.01%
BSP	8.26%	0.71%
DMK	8.33%	0.24%
AITC	8.92%	0.71%
JDU	8.06%	0.94%
RJD	7.51%	0.00%

political party is **0.94** which indicates a very strong relationship between both of the parameters.

The respondents have been asked a question that after viewing/reading the news coverage of political parties, whether their voting decision may get influenced? In response of the same, 51% respondents gave positive response. So, it also can be interpreted that higher coverage of any kind of political news can affect half of the viewers'/readers' voting decision as well as it can create a fair image of particular political party in viewer's/readers' mind.

Prediction Parliamentary Election 2014 Result:

On the basis of this analysis and findings, the researchers had predicted the possible numbers of seats which can be achieved by various political parties in 2014 parliamentary elections as per the following table.

Party	Seats Won 2009*	% of Seats Won 2009	% of Fair Image Perceived	Difference	Convertible Seats **	Predictive Result 2014
BJP	116	21%	75%	54%	149	265
Congress	206	38%	14%	-24%	-66	140
Others	221	41%	11%	-30%	-82	139

* <http://electionaffairs.com/parties/UPA.html>

** 51% of respondents have agreed that their voting decision will get influenced by attention/coverage of political news in media. So, we can assume that out of total 543 parliamentary seats, 51% seats may get influenced due to media attention/coverage of a particular political party. Thus, for 277 (51% of 543) seats, voters can change their decision (as compared to the elections of 2009) by the attention given by the media. The convertible seats are the seats which might be added or subtracted from the figure of 277 on the basis of % of difference of seats won in 2009 as well as the % of fair image perceived by viewers/readers. The study, at present, is only attempting to develop a new and probably a more effective methodology. Admittedly the sample size is too small and the sample is limited to one state. However we hope to be able to increase the sample size as the project is able to get support.

GTU initiates Section Study and Quality Circles to create a Conducive Environment at the University

- Research Team, GTU

The GTU Section Study was held during 24th October 2013 to 30th October 2013 for the Section Heads/Officers. They were provided with a questionnaire and personally interviewed. The responses to the questions were recorded for the purpose of analysis.

The following are the findings/common observations of the study.

Concluding Remarks after Analysis:

- Team work should be encouraged instead of individual efforts.
- Day to day Administrative activities should be lined up properly.
- Designing specific rules and regulations for working of each section.
- Hierarchy of positions at University level should be clear.
- Authority and Power should be duly allotted to the officers for taking certain decisions at Section Level.
- The Section and Section Head should be Accountable and Responsible for its work.
- Other inter-connected Sections should Co-operate with the respective Section for certain tasks.
- The briefing by the Section Heads to the Superiors should be done accurately.
- The process of Recruitment of Permanent Staff should be executed as quickly as possible.
- Healthy and Trustful Working Environment should be created at University level as it plays a vital role for any organization to grow.
- All Sections should work with synergy and harmony putting up their best efforts to provide quality services.
- Every task is to be planned properly before it becomes an emergency.
- Common rules and regulations should be drafted for all the employees of University.
- Human Resource Promotional activities should be planned and conducted on regular basis.
- The feature of Performance Appraisal for every employee should be a routine activity at University.
- All the visiting students/parents/guardian should be provided a Single Window Service.
- A dedicated Student Service Cell should be formed for the International Student Community.
- The selection of new employees and allocation of duties to them should be executed very selectively so as to

satisfy the rational queries of all the stake holders.

From the above observations/common findings it is relevant that the sections at GTU are facing certain problems in their working, and we at GTU through our further efforts of

convene of information and its subassemblies are reduced, resulting in an improvement in meeting student's due dates.

- Student/Stakeholder satisfaction is the fundamental goal of the University.

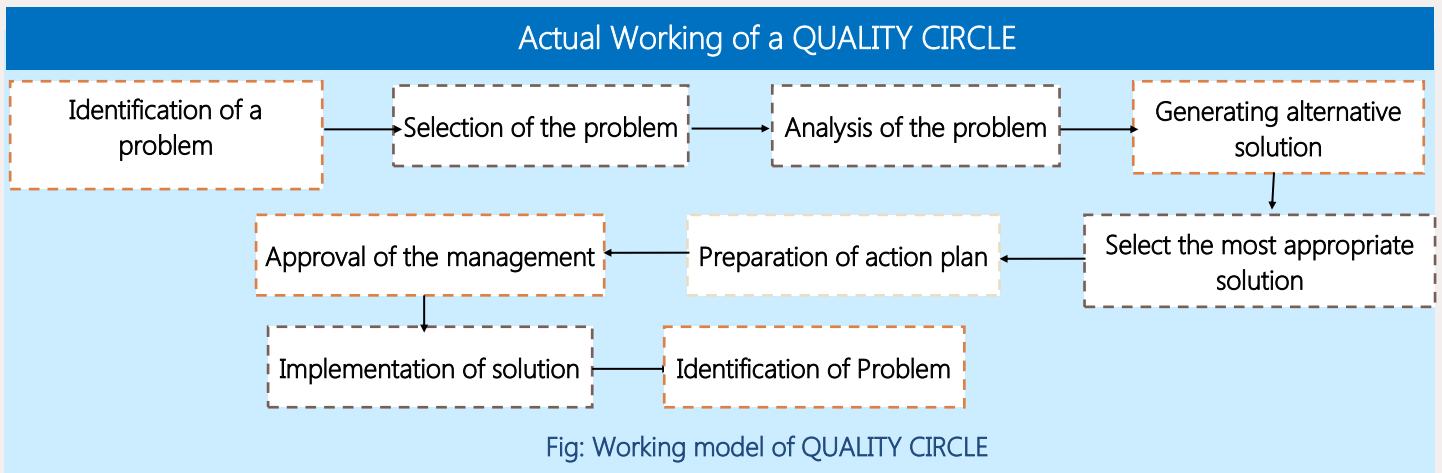


Fig: Working model of QUALITY CIRCLE

forming the QUALITY CIRCLES at each section will try to address them.

The GTU section study TEAM will aid and act as a facilitator for the sections in forming the QUALITY CIRCLES and educate them on how to perform the work involved. More clearly, how to identify problems , select problems on the basis of their priority, analyzing the problem, generating alternative solutions , selecting the best solution , preparing a plan of action, presenting the solution to management, and implementing the solution.

Here, we can acquaint the circle participants/ members on the techniques and tools to be used.

The best work happens when you know it's not just work , but something that will improve other people's lives. This is the opportunity that should drive each of us at GTU.

Broad Intentions of a Quality Circle

- To contribute towards the improvement and development of the university or a section.
- To overcome the barriers that exists within the prevailing University organizational structure so as to foster an open exchange of ideas.
- To develop a positive attitude and feel a sense of involvement in the decision making processes of the services offered.
- To respect humanity and to build a happy work place worthwhile to work.
- To display human capabilities totally and in a long run to draw out the infinite possibilities.
- To Improve the quality of Educational Services
- To Improve Competence, which is one of the goals of all organizations
- To reduce cost and redundant efforts in the long run.
- With improved efficiency, the lead time on

It will ultimately be achieved by QUALITY CIRCLE and will also help to be competitive for a long time.

Major attributes of a quality circle

- Quality Circle is a form of participating management
- Quality Circle is a human resource development technique
- Quality Circle is a problem solving technique

Basic Problem solving techniques used to Analyze and Solve problems

- Brainstorming (Teamwork)
- Pareto Analysis- choosing the most important changes to make. "By doing 20% of the work you can generate 80% of the advantage of doing the entire job". Finding the changes that will generate major results.
- Cause and effect analysis (Ishikawa/Fishbone Analysis).

It means identifying the likely causes of a problem thoroughly.

The Quality Circles push you to consider all possible causes of the problem, rather than just the ones that are more obvious.

Suggested Steps for conducting Cause and Effect Analysis

- Identification of a problem
- Workout the major factors involved
- Identify the possible causes
- Analyze your diagram
- Cumulative line diagram
- Data collection

Objectives of Quality Circle

- Change in attitude
- Self development
- Development of team spirit
- Improved university culture

Our efforts are to see that Every Single Stakeholder of the University should find pleasure in working with GTU.

Developing a Gujarat Technological University Index of Governance in Indian States and Union Territories (GTU-IGISUT)

- Dr. Ritesh Patel, Assistant Professor-GTU

Introduction

India is a union of twenty-eight states and seven union territories. As of 2011, with an estimated population of 1.21 billion, India is the world's second most populated country after the People's Republic of China. India occupies 2.4 percent of the world's land surface area and is home to 17.5 percent of the world's population. The eastern and western coastal regions of Deccan plateau are also densely populated regions of India.

A Union Territory, abbreviated to UT, is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike states, which have their own elected governments, union territories are ruled directly by the union government, hence the name 'union territory'. The President of India appoints an administrator or lieutenant-governor for each UT. The seven current union territories are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi (National Capital Territory of Delhi), Lakshadweep, Pondicherry (Pondicherry).

We at GTU's PG Research Centre: Centre for Governance Systems are working on developing a Gujarat Technological University Index of Governance in Indian States and Union Territories (GTU-IGISUT). Here we are discussing some of the methods and plans to work on the development of GTU-IGISUT.

The Available Methods

We have studied some of the successful governance indexes around the world. However generalizing these indexes for Indian states is very difficult. As these indexes are made for country governance evaluation and here we are trying to develop an index to measure the governance effectiveness in Indian States and Union Territories. We are going to study the dimensions of each method and will try to modify them based on suggestions received from a secondary research. Here we will learn from two renowned indexes of political governance.

I. Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Index of African Governance

Governance is performance—the delivery of high quality political goods to citizens by governments of all kinds. In Africa, as everywhere else, those political goods are security and safety, rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity and human development. The Ibrahim Index of African Governance, created at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, evaluates forty-eight sub-Saharan African countries according to fifty-seven variables. The results of this massive measurement exercise produce overall rankings of governance attainment,

plus rankings for each of the five categories of political goods and each of the fifty-seven variables. Yet, the purpose of this Index is not to rate, but to diagnose. The Index is a diagnostic tool for civil society, donors and governments so that performance can be enhanced and the lives and outcomes of Africans can be strengthened. Improving African governance is the goal (Rotberg, & Gisselquist, 2007).

The Method used for creating Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Index of African Governance is as follows:

1) Security & Safety

- A. Human Security : Preventing crime an related assaults on human security
- B. National Security: Preventing cross-border invasions and loss of territory

2) Rule of Law

- A. Body & Law
- B. Security of Property & Contract
- C. Independent Judicial System
- D. Rules that drive from internally & Externally Validated norms

3) Participation & Human Rights

- A. The right to compete for office
- B. The respect and support for political institutions
- C. Tolerance of dissent and difference
- D. Fundamental civil liberties and human rights

4) Sustainable Economic Opportunity

- A. Money and banking system with a central bank and a national currency
- B. Beneficial fiscal and institutional control: in which citizens can maximize their personal entrepreneurial endeavours
- C. Strong arteries of commerce—roads, rails, airports, harbours, modern communication systems and so on.

5) Human Development

- A. Providing schools and universities
- B. Quality medical care
- C. Freedom from disease
- D. Access to water and sufficient food to alleviate hunger

II. World Bank's Six Key Dimensions of Governance

Based on a long-standing research program of the World Bank, the Worldwide Governance Indicators capture six key dimensions of governance (Voice & Accountability, Political Stability and Lack of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption) between 1996 and present. They measure the quality of

governance in over 200 countries, based on close to 40 data sources produced by over 30 organizations worldwide and are updated annually since 2002.

Six World Wide Governance Indicators are as follows:

- 1) Control of Corruption
- 2) Rule of Law
- 3) Government Effectiveness
- 4) Regulatory Quality
- 5) Political Stability & Lack of Violence
- 6) Voice & Accountability

The governance indicators contribute to the growing empirical research of governance which have provided activists and reformers worldwide with advocacy tools for policy reform and monitoring. The indicators, and the underlying data behind them, are part of the current research and opinions that have reinforced the experiences and observations of reform-minded individuals in government, civil society, and the private sector, that good governance is key for development. Their growing recognition of the link between good governance and successful development, as empirical evidence suggests, has stimulated demand for monitoring the quality of governance across countries and within individual countries over time. Virtually all of the individual data sources underlying the aggregate indicators are, along with the aggregate indicators themselves, publicly available.

Measurement Options

In order to measure the GTU-IGISUT following options can be employed:

- I. Asking experts to assess how well States/provinces are doing
- II. Poll Citizens to ask them how well they are satisfied (Measuring their perceptions)
- III. Hard numbers available in each state/province

* * *

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End Notes

- i. "States and union territories". Government of India (2001). Census of India.
- ii. "Area and Population". Government of India (2001). Census of India.
- iii. Union Territories. Know India: National Portal of India
- iv. There are detailed discussions of the methodology in Robert I. Rotberg and Rachel M. Gisselquist, Strengthening African Governance: Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Results and Rankings (Cambridge, MA: 2007 and 2008). From 2009 the Index will be called the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Index of African Governance.
- v. Kaufmann, Daniel and Kraay, Aart, "Growth Without Governance" (November 2002). World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 2928.

It is depended on the type and availability of data. Looking at the time and budget aspects for now the researcher at GTU-IGISUT, plans to poll citizens directly. We have ample amount of Management colleges located in India. We can find volunteers from each major city of India, and these volunteers will try to collect the feedback from each b-school/ engineering institutions located in and around his/her city. We are planning to launch online survey form, which can be easily filled through email. We can also take help of Social Medias and Online Medias available for spreading the questionnaire link to various b-school/ engineering institutions.

The Way Ahead

We have analysed the methods used in developing Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Index of African Governance and World Bank's Six Key Dimensions of Governance. Now the question is can we prepare a "Gujarat Technological University Index of Governance in Indian States and Union Territories (GTU-IGISUT)" using the key dimensions available in these methods. The question also lies on the availability of data state/union territory wise and the measurement options we opt for collecting the data from the sample. The next phase in this research is to decide on to include, modify or remove some of these dimensions before finalizing the measurement methodology of GTU-IGISUT.

ACTIVITIES OF THE RESEARCH CENTRES

Centre for Governance Systems

- Dr. Ritesh Patel, Assistant Professor-GTU

Gujarat Technological University, Centre for Governance Systems successfully organized 2nd International Conference on Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment (ICGS-2014) on

“Only 15% of the market value of an enterprise resides in tangible assets, while 85% rests in intangible assets - the largest part of those intangibles being information” - The Brookings Institute 1992 & Lev Analysis of S&P500 companies (1998)

14-15 March, 2014 at GTU, Chandkheda Campus, Ahmedabad.

At GTU CGS, we believe that effective and efficient corporate governance can make a difference in the firm's market value and hence we organized the 2nd International Conference on Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment (ICGS-2014).

The seven main themes of the conference were:

Theme-1: Corporate Governance and Top Management,
Theme-2: Corporate Deviances in Functional Management Areas,

Theme-3: Corporate Governance and Environment,

Theme-4: e-Governance / Transparency,

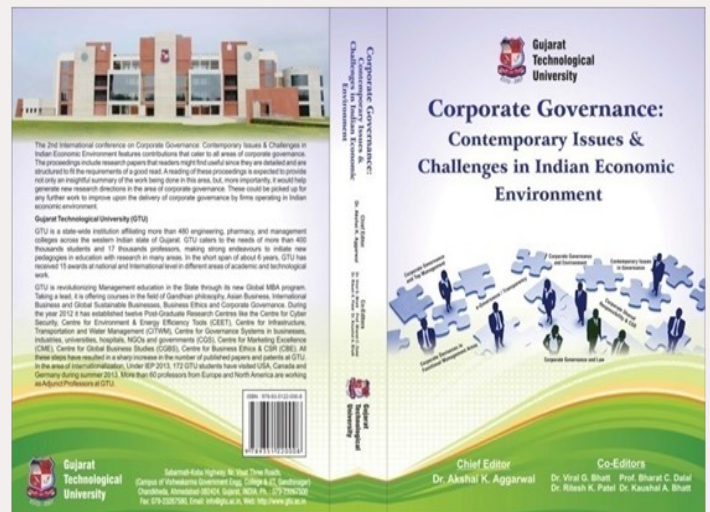
Theme-5: Corporate Shared Responsibility & CSR,

Theme-6: Corporate Governance and Law, and

Theme-7: Contemporary Issues in Governance.

book titled “Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment” (ISBN: 978-93-5122-000-8).

The CGS have also published a book titled “SARANSH” (an introduction to GTU-CGS, 2nd International Conference on Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment).



The conference proceedings are available online on:

<http://gtuelibrary.edu.in/Conference.aspx>

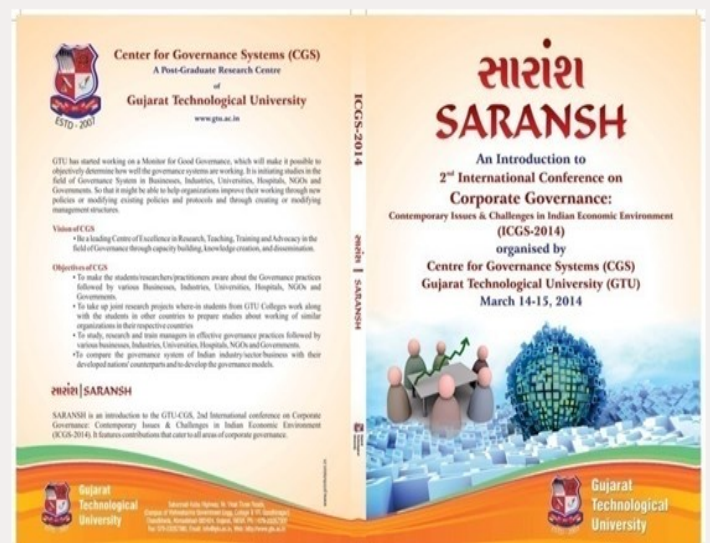
Around 370 researchers registered for the conference and many eminent speakers from the Blind People Association, Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and MOTIF India delivered their keynote speech during the plenary sessions on 14th & 15th March, 2014.



The detailed brochure is available online on:

http://www.gtu.ac.in/Feb2014/Conference/GTU_ICGS2014_Brochure.pdf

ICGS-2014 has received 284 abstracts and 230 full papers. After a peer review, 68 papers were published in the edited



Best Paper Awards @ ICGS-2014

The Best Paper from each theme was awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5000, Trophy and a Certificate.

The award winning Best Papers for each theme are as below:

Sr.No.	Author(s)	Affiliation	Research Paper Title
[1]	Dr. Mita Mehta	Symbiosis Institute of Management Studies (SIMS) , Pune	Study on Independence of Independent Directors, w.r.t. top Indian Pharma and Healthcare companies
	Prof. Arti Chandani		
	Dr. B. Neeraja	Department of Management Studies, Dr. MGR University, Chennai.	
[2]	Prof. Iram Ada Khan	Parul Institute of Engineering & Technology (MBA), Vadodara.	Whistle Blower - A Barometer Of Work Culture
	Prof. Vidhita Sinha		
[3]	Prof. Harish Morwani	Shri Chimanbhai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Computer Applications, Ahmedabad	Sustainability At Wipro: A Case Study
[4]	Hardik V. Bavishi	Sal Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.	Full digitization of money – Can it be a reality? A study of awareness and opinions of customers for the use of digital money
[5]	Mrs. Kinjal Bhatt	SVET Commerce and Management College, Jamnagar	Analysing Perception and Status of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of Gujarat: A case study of Jamnagar Brass Industry
	Dr. Kaushal Bhatt	Centre for Global Business Studies, GTU, Ahmedabad.	
	Ms. Juhi Kataria	Shri J. V. Institute of Management Studies, Jamnagar.	
[6]	Hitesh Gujarati	Centre for Financial Services, GTU, Ahmedabad.	Governance issues and challenges in implementation of National Food Security Act 2013
	Vikrant Vala		
	Keyur Darji	Centre for Global Business Studies, GTU, Ahmedabad.	
[7]	Dipak S Gaywala	Parul Institute of Management & Research (PIMR), Vadodara.	Impact of Companies' Act 2013 and Rules framed there under on Corporate Governance of Micro, Small and Medium size enterprises
	Shirufi Purohit		

Centre for Marketing Excellence

- Mr. Monarch Joshi and Mrs. Krishna Parmar, Assistant Professors, GTU

Kotler's Incubator for Ayurvedic Medicines (K-IAM) at GTU

Kotler's Incubator Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines was launched on 5th May, 2012 in the gracious presence of Shri Jaynarayan Vyas, Hon. Cabinet Minister, Government of Gujarat and Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, Vice Chancellor of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad. The incubation Centre is meant to explore horizons of development for the great traditional wisdom – Ayurvedic Medicines of India. Professor Kotler deliberated the concept of incubator and partnered renowned universities of the world across the world have taken this mammoth task of making the world better through marketing.

K-IAM Review Meeting's held in the year 2013 -14.

- Meeting for GTU's Kotler's Incubator Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines was held on 6th July, 2013, in the presence of Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, Vice Chancellor of Gujarat Technological University, Dr. S. P. Adeshara, Ex Drug Commissioner Govt. of Gujarat, Prof. (Dr.) Bhavin Pandya, Lead Researcher, GTU's Kotler's Incubator Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines.

The agenda for the meeting was to discuss the current scenario of Ayurvedic medicines and review the current status and progress report of the 15 topics allotted in the project by the different institute. The another agenda was to decide the date for final submission of koter's incubator.

- The review meeting of GTU's Kotler's Incubator Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines was held on 17th August, 2013, in the presence of Dr. Akshai Aggrawal, Vice Chancellor of Gujarat Technological University, Dr. Malati Chauhan (Ayurvedic University, Jamanagar), Prof. Sanjeev Tripathy (IIM-A), Dr. S. P. Adeshara, Ex-Drug Commissioner Govt. of Gujarat, Mr. Ramesh Dhanani (Dhanani Consultancy, Ex- Marketing Head of Times of India), Prof. (Dr.) Bhavin Pandya, Lead Researcher, GTU's Kotler's Incubator Centre for Ayurvedic Medicines and Deans and Faculties of management institute of GTU who are taking initiative for Kotler's Incubator for Ayurvedic medicines. Presently the report is sent to Dr. Philip Kotler for critical review.

* * *

Centre for Financial Services

About the Centre:

Gujarat Technological University has initiated twelve Post Graduate Research Centres with a vision to develop professional and academic research work. The Centre for Financial Services (CFS) is one of the Post Graduate Research Centre which is started with the objective to excel in the area of Finance, Financial Services and Economics.

Objectives of the Centre:

- To promote and conduct various in - house and external research activities in the area of financial services and economics.
- To provide training and education in the area of financial services by conducting long term and short term courses.
- To provide consultancy/advisory services to the external bodies/institutes in the area of financial services.
- To provide a platform by conducting workshops, seminars and conferences for skill development of the students and faculty members of the university.

MoUs under the Centre:

- BSE Institute Limited, Mumbai
- National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Mumbai
- Indian Institute of Financial Services Private Limited, Ahmedabad
- MCX-SX, Mumbai

Research Activities of the Centre:

A Research Paper titled "*Impact of Food Subsidy on Inflation and Growth in India*" was presented by Mr. Vikrant Vala, Research Associate, CFS and Mr. Hitesh Gujarati, Research Associate, CFS at "National Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Technology and Management" at Indus University, Ahmedabad. This study was carried out to understand the impact of food subsidy on economy of India. The paper was awarded as the "Best Research Paper in the Management Category".

Abstract

India is placed at a good position in the race of developing countries and leads the world in many areas, though the Country is facing a major problem of poverty. Currently the poverty ratio in India is 21.9% as estimated in 2011-12 of the overall population. The Government of India promotes many welfare schemes which are designed especially to serve the people living below the poverty line.

- Mr. Vikrant Vala, Mr. Hitesh Gujarati, Research Associate, GTU

One of the major sources to fund such programs is the Government Subsidy, and amongst all these subsidies - Food Subsidy is a major contributor. If we compare the proportion of food subsidy to that of total subsidy, it shows a continuous increase. According to the revised budgeted figure of food subsidy allocated in the year 2013-14 there is an increase by 47% as compared to that of previous year which is only due to additional provision of Food Security Bill. As a result the total subsidy will increase by 3.17%.

This liability of food subsidy will lead towards increase in food inflation and will create hurdle in the country's growth, which is expected to be the lowest in the last ten years. This study has been carried out by analyzing and comparing the factors like food subsidy, total subsidy, food inflation, inflation and GDP. Assuming other factors as constant, a trend analysis has been performed and estimated figures are derived.

The study concludes that if food subsidy is increased by 47% from the previous year then it may result in a drastic increase towards food inflation. Higher the food inflation, reverse the growth rate. The GDP may touch the lowest point of the decade.

As per the study, food subsidy is an unproductive and unrecoverable expenditure. Instead this increase of Rs.39,747/- crore for such welfare scheme may be better utilized towards implementing more productive means like increasing employment opportunities or strengthening the education system which would reduce food inflation and contribute to overall development.

To refer full paper kindly follow the link; <http://gtupgcenters.edu.in/News/Impact%20of%20Food%20Subsidy%20on%20Inflation%20and%20Growth%20in%20India.pdf>

Another Research Paper titled "*Governance issues and challenges in implementation of National Food Security Act 2013*" was presented by Mr. Hitesh Gujarati, Research Associate, CFS, Mr. Vikrant Vala, Research Associate, CFS and Mr. Keyur Darji, Research Associate, CGBS at "International Conference on Corporate Governance: Contemporary Issues & Challenges in Indian Economic Environment" at Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad. This was the extended study to understand the impact of food security act and its governance issues. The paper was awarded as the "Best Research Paper under the theme – Corporate Governance and Law".

Abstract

India is a developing country having 2nd highest population in the world. Even after 66 years of its independence, the Country is facing a serious issue of poverty and malnutrition. The Government of India has introduced many welfare schemes for which huge subsidies are provided under various bills, acts or laws. The Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) will be done through the existing Public Distribution System (PDS) with certain modifications. When we look at the history of PDS in India it has lots of issues in terms of proper governance. The governance issues in the existing system may be resolved by reducing the leakage in PDS and improving the scientific storage facility. The concern of food security and poverty may be resolved by implementing the better governance in the existing system without additional burden of food subsidy by NFSA. If government strengthens the policies of employment opportunities and better education, people will be benefited indirectly from it and the issue of food security may be resolved by itself.

The primary objective of this study is to critically analyse the National Food Security Act – 2013 with respect to policy

framing, current distribution system etc. Hence it reveals that food security is the concern for India but food security act is not the only solution. The current National Food Security Act requires to be made more specific and clear about many provisions. Looking to the current status of the act, authors observed that the government may find difficulties in achieving food security. Proper Formulation of government policies and its implementation with transparent system can help in achieving food security for the citizens of India.

To refer full paper kindly follow the link; <http://gtupgcenters.edu.in/News/Governance%20Issues%20and%20Challenges%20in%20Implementation%20Of%20National%20Food%20Security%20Act%202013.pdf>

Upcoming activities at Centre:

CFS has planned a conference on the theme of Finance and Economics during 26th & 27th September 2014. The title of the conference is “**Role of Financial Industry in Accelerating Economic Growth.**” The process of inviting the Research Papers for the conference has already began.

* * *

Centre for Global Business Studies (CGBS)

- Dr. Kaushal A. Bhatt , Dr. Sarika Srivastava ,Assistant Professor, Mr. Keyur Darji ,Research Associate-GTU

Centre for Global Business Studies (CGBS) is one of the PG research centres of Faculty of Business Studies at GTU. CGBS promotes the research work in field of business management and facilitates the foreign study programs across the branches of Engineering, Pharmacy, Computer Science and Management.

The Centre for Global Business Studies is an initiative of Gujarat Technological University as a part of its endeavour to make its academic programs as the “Global Programs” in real sense. The Centre for Global Business Studies has been established to construct a coherent global perspective in education and research. The Centre is having the focus on seven regional markets to discover opportunities for doing business, namely : North America, Europe, South America and Caribbean countries, Middle East and Africa, Central Asia, East Asia and Pacific Countries & South Asia.

The centre is established to empower the Students and Faculties to explore the new heights in Global

Business and Technical Research.

Mission of CGBS:

- Attracting scholars who are global leader in their fields.
- Internationalization of faculty and students through MOUs with foreign universities
- Achieve the Leadership in academic research and teaching in global business studies
- Creating an eco-system for innovation - leveraging academic and industrial research for global business studies
- Fostering entrepreneurship through global business studies.

Global Country Study Report (GCSR), Indo- German Study Centre, Indo- Canadian Study Centre, International Experience Program (IEP), and Multi Location Collaborative Learning (MLCL) projects with foreign universities are few of initiatives of CGBS.

Launch of GCSR Handbook



In order to make GCSR program more effective a comprehensive document having all guidelines, formats and evaluation patterns named "GCSR Handbook" was launched by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of GTU Dr. Akshai Aggarwal and other invited dignitaries at the National Day Celebration of China and Nigeria on 5th October, 2013. GCSR Handbook is available on the following link - http://www.gtu.ac.in/syllabus/MBA/GCSR_Hand_Book-Applicable_from_2013-14.pdf

Celebration of National/ Independence days of GCSR Countries

CGBS has started a unique and one of its kind activities called National Day Celebration (NDC) at university campus with the objective of making the GCSR program more efficient and interesting. Under this exclusive program, National Days of 16 countries have been celebrated between August 2013 to March 2014.

List of National Days celebrated at GTU

- 1. Afghanistan & Indonesia*
- 2. Brazil & Vietnam*
- 3. Chile & Qatar*
- 4. China & Nigeria*
- 5. Germany & Uganda*
- 6. Sri Lanka & Iran*
- 7. Mauritius & Bangladesh*
- 8. Hungary & Tunisia*

On the eve of National Day Celebration of Vietnam and Brazil, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tan - (Ambassador of Vietnam to India, Govt. of Vietnam) graced the event with his valuable presence.



On, 30th March 2014, H.E. Mr. Tarek Azouz, (The Ambassador of Tunisia to India) has graced the National Day Celebration of Tunisia and Hungary as a Chief Guest



Indo-Canadian Business Chamber Meet (ICBC)

Under the Indo-Canadian Study center various activities have been organized during last year. ICBC had organized business meet at Ahmedabad regional office on 26th July, 2013. ICBC had also invited Mr. D. J. Pandian, Principal Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Gujarat and Mr Richard Bale, Canadian Consul General, Mumbai to address the audience. The business meet was very successful and CGBS team members took an opportunity to invite ICBC officials to visit GTU campus to deliberate on further collaborations with the chamber.

International Seminar on Sustainable Energy

On 20th November, 2013, the Indo-German Study Centre and Centre for Environmental and Green Technologies had organized one day "International Seminar on Sustainable Energy" in which Prof. Dr. Reinhard Doleschal from University of Applied Science, Lemgo Germany participated as a speaker. (Report available at http://www.gtu.ac.in/circulars/13Dec/11122013_04.pdf)

"Effective Teaching" by Dr. Charles Savage, Germany

On 22nd November 2013, Dr. Charles Savage, Germany visited GTU. All Assistant Professors and Research Associates attended the session on "Effective Teaching" by Dr. Savage.

He shared many innovative exercises, which he has implemented in his institution for enhancing the overall quality of teaching as well as to uplift the student involvement.

DHBW- STUTTGART GERMANY STUDENTS' VISIT TO GTU

Gujarat Technological University hosted the students from Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg (DHBW), Stuttgart, Germany on 10th February, 2014. Prof. Ramesh Shah, DHBW - Stuttgart, Germany discussed about the University programs, Dual studies program offered by DHBW, Germany. He appreciated the efforts done by GTU in the area of international exposure offered to the university students.

Dr. Ramesh Shah, Professor, DHBW University and Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, Vice Chancellor, GTU exchanged the MoU documents. Indo- German study Centre offers an opportunity to enhance the research and educational process with mutual understanding. As a part of MoU, GTU and DHBW will initiate a research project on "*Study on Relative Impact &*



MOU among GTU, SIAS International Software Park and Jinshui Kejiao, Henan

The second MoU was signed between Mr. Baomin Du, Deputy Director of JINSHUI KEJIAO New City (China), Mr. Wei Wang of SIAS International Software Park and Dr. G. P. Vadodaria I/C Registrar of GTU. As per the MoU, GTU will locate a Software Lab & Training Centre and expansion activity at the Sias' soon-to-be available facilities at the JINSHUI in Zhengzhou, Henan, China. The SIAS will avail appropriate space and professional support including office services, technology infrastructure and assistance in business expansion plans assistance to GTU for the lab establishment.

SIAS will assist GTU to apply preferential policies which is mainly provided in the respects of revenue, financial support, talent introduction and life services assurance, etc.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT GTU

GTU has enrolled around 138 International Students from 20 countries sponsored by Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) in academic year of 2013-14. The students are placed across the Graduate, Master and Doctorate branches of Engineering, Pharmacy and Management.

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE PROGRAM (IEP)

IEP is an initiative of GTU. GTU has signed MOU with some renowned universities like, University of Alberta-Canada; Laurentian University (LU)-Canada; Kansas State University - USA; University of Wismar-Germany, DHBW Stuttgart-Germany and SIAS International University-China. GTU is encouraging the student exchange programs and Summer Internship Programs (SIP) since 2011 for its students. GTU students visited these foreign universities in the semester gap and studied various subjects of their respective courses. More than 300 students from various branches of Management, Engineering and Pharmacy have participated in Summer Internship program regularly since 2011.



Objectivity of Different Media". The research program is termed as Multi Location Collaborative Learning (MLCL).

MOU BETWEEN GTU AND SIAS INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

28th November, 2013 was the historic day for GTU. It was a step forward for GTU towards its vision to become a world class university by signing MoU with one of the top International Universities of China – SIAS International University, located at Xinzheng, Henan, China. It is a remarkable step of GTU. As by signing this MoU, GTU has marked its presence on Chinese Education system which is one of the most advanced and largest education systems of Asia. The MoU will facilitate the exchange programs for research scholars, students and academic professionals. It will also offer an opportunity to enhance the research and educational process with mutual understanding. Professor Li Hai Jun of SIAS International University & Dr. G. P. Vadodaria In-charge Registrar of GTU signed the MoU.

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Center for Technology Education, Public Policy and Universities of the 21st Century (GTU-CeTEPU-21)

- Ms. Krutika Raval, Assistant Professor, Ms. Hema Rajput, Research Assistant-GTU

GTU's Center for Technology Education, Public Policy and Universities of the 21st Century (GTU-CeTEPU-21) jointly with the Center for Governance Systems in Businesses, Industries, Universities, Hospitals, NGOs & Governments (GTU-CGS) and GTU Skills Council on Human Resource Studies & Organizational Structures (GTU- CHRSOS) along with Department of Education, Govt. of Gujarat organized a pre-summit event of National Education Summit (<http://www.vibrantgujarat.com/nes.htm>).

Two days seminar on Re-designing the Structure of Universities for coping with Challenges of the 21st Century (with a special focus on Universities in the Indian sub-continent) was organized on 8th and 9th January, 2014. The seminar was organized as a pre- education summit event for the National Education Summit (NES) by the Department of Education, Government of Gujarat. During this Seminar, the entire body of work, done since April 2011 was presented – including the contribution made to DSTU by the leaders of Higher Education in India. All the Vice-Chancellors, Deans and Directors and some Ex-Directors/Vice-Chancellors were invited to the seminar. The objective of the seminar was to provide a platform for thinkers, policy makers, academicians and other stake holders, to come together to develop a roadmap for higher education, to design the structure of the higher education system and the Universities for the 21st Century and also to formulate a set of policies, which can bring innovation and unleash the creative spirits at the Universities in India.



The seminar was inaugurated by Shri Bhupendrasinh Chudasama, Hon. Minister of Education in the presence of 44 Vice Chancellors / Pro- Vice Chancellors from various universities across the country. Smt. Vasuben Trivedi, Minister



of Higher and Technical State Education and Dr. Jayanti Ravi, Commissioner, Technical Education also attended the event.

THE SEMINAR HAD FOUR SESSIONS:

1. The Existing state of higher education, policy regime and eco- system on the theme of the Seminar and the new directions, required by the system: Prof. Wasudev Gade, Vice Chancellor, University of Pune said that education is the base of National Development in terms of economic, social, political, industrial, and cultural and shared the reasons for declining research quality in Universities and the current status of Research in India.

Dr. Ganesh Natarajan, Vice Chairman and CEO, Zensar Technologies, Zensar Knowledge Park, Pune said that Professor should have passion to change the life of the 100 to 1000 peoples of the society and gave proposal of creating joint activity between industry and university in terms of research, mentoring, teaching, Faculty development programs and to jointly create skills development center within university or out of the country for vocational education qualification through Active learning, distance learning etc.

Dr. Shailesh Thakker, Hon. Director, GTU Post-graduate Research Center for Business Ethics and CSR said leadership is nothing but results (performance). Stressing on the importance of good leadership at Universities, he said leadership requires a vision and a focus on change and development.

2. Innovations, Linking Academia to Industry and Creating Supportive Ecosystem, Creating facilities for creative work, IPR and Entrepreneurial Systems at Universities was chaired and co - chaired respectively by Professor Anil Gupta, IIM Ahmedabad and Dr. Harkesh Mittal, Member Secretary & Head, National S & T Entrepreneurship Development Board,

Secretary, Technology Development Board. Speakers at the session were from different fields. **Dr. Rameshwar Rao**, Vice – Chancellor, JNTU, Hyderabad, **Prof. H P Khincha**, Chairman, Karnataka State Innovation Council, **Dr. Kumar Iyer**, JSW Steel LTD, Vijaynagar, **Mr. S A Nayak**, Co-founder, MD, CEO - Tejas Networks Ltd, **Dr. R Venkata Rao**, Vice Chancellor, National Law School of India University, **Dr. Uma Ganesh**, Global Talent Track, **Dr. Dipankar Pal**, Director, Northern Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh and **Prof. Prabodh Shukla**, North Eastern Hill University Meghalaya, **Dr. D P Lowani**, Vice Chancellor, M.P. Medical University, **Prof. S P Bansal**, Founder Vice Chancellor, Maharaja Agrasen University, **Dr. A K Malik**, Registrar, South Asia University jointly with creative interventions by the Chair, made the session highly interesting and inter-active.

3. **Project-based learning, Design-oriented Education and Making the work - in classrooms, laboratories and workshops- exciting** was chaired by **Prof. C Amarnath**, Professor (Retd) Department of Mechanical Engineering, IIT Bombay. It was co-chaired by **Dr. Swami Manohar**, JED-I, Bangalore, Karnataka along with **Prof. Amaresh Chakrabarti**, Professor at Centre for Product Design and Manufacturing Indian Institute of Science Bangalore. The participants were **Padmashri Dr. K.L Chopra**, Retd Director, IIT Kharagpur, **Prof. P.P. Mathur**, Vice-chancellor, KIIT University, **Dr. Dipankar Pal**, Director, North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, **Mr. Ravi Kuke**, Vice President, Microsoft, **Mr. Hasit Kaji**, Vice President, Tata Consultancy Services, **Dr. K K Raina**, Director – Thapar University, **Prof. Milind Atrey**, Professor-In-Charge, SINE (Society for Innovation and Entrepreneurship) and Professor in Mechanical Department, IIT Bombay, **Prof. N K Goyal**, President CMAI and **Mr. Saket Modi**, CEO & Co-Founder, Lucedius, Director CMAI. The session showcased best practices of project based learning for the students. It also Included some of the innovative initiatives to make education interesting rather than burdensome by leveraging the use of IT.

4. **Re-designing the Structure of Universities and Public Policy Regime in India for coping with Challenges of the 21st**

Century was chaired and co- chaired by **Prof. B Thimme Gowda**, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore and **Prof. Shashi Kumar Dhiman**, Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh Technical University, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh respectively.

Dr. A. D. N Bajpai, Secretary General, AIU and Vice Chancellor of Himachal Pradesh University, **Prof. K Lal Kishore**, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Anantapur, **Maj. Gen. (Dr) Ranjit Singh**, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Haryana, **Prof. D T Khathing**, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, **Prof. K. C. Singhal**, Vice- Chancellor, NIIMS University, Jaipur, **Mr. Mukul Kanitkar**, Bharatiya Shikshan Mandal, Nagpur, **Dr. Bhushan Dewan**, Pro Vice Chancellor, AKS University, Satna, **Prof. Manzoor Ahmed**, Vice Chancellor, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, **Prof. R P Bajpai**, Chancellor, Vel Tech University, **Dr. Anju Singh**, Provost JIT University, **Dr. Gopal Trivedi**, Former Vice Chancellor, Rajendra Agricultural University , Pusa, **Prof. A P Singh**, Dean, Panjab Technological University and **Dr. A K Malik**, Registrar of South Asia University were the learned speakers and they discussed the issues of policies, powers of Vice chancellors, bureaucratic hurdles at university level, political interventions, technological advancement and implementation issues. In order to become a world class university, the speakers said that the leaders at Universities should take steps as mentioned below.

- To find innovative ways to improve performance and services,
- To encourage innovation and research activity amongst the students and faculty members,
- To train the trainers by conducting large-scale FDP's,
- To build strong relationship between industry – academia (The successful example of the work at GTU was cited)
- To build collaborations with the other universities and to create a synergical brick and click model,
- To adopt concept based learning and problem based learning,
- To improve the governance systems at Universities.



Centre for Business Ethics and CSR

- Dr. Mamta Singh, Ms. Krutika Raval, Assistant Professor-GTU

In today's world everybody is busy in their hustle and bustle, and are unable to take decisions. This is right or wrong; this will benefit the society and are not able to think in a sattvic way, which is the basic need of the society.



To bring Students, faculties and corporate people out of this dilemma Centre for Business Ethics and CSR organised an International Seminar on *Ethical Dilemmas in Corporate Governance and Business Leadership-Lessons from Mahabharata* on 23rd November, 2013.

This thought-evoking and practical Seminar was for exploration of ethical dilemmas and covered a range of situations:

- Decision-making in today's business environment;
- Decision-making when the personal values and principles of the decision-maker may be at odds with the organisation's values and principles;
- When the decisions have the potential of impacting multiple stakeholders in crucial ways.

The Chief Guest of Seminar was Shri Bhupendra Singh Chudasama (*Education Minister Govt. of Gujarat*), and the Guest of Honour was Mr. Sushil Handa (*Founder and Chairman of The Fifthveda Entrepreneurs and Flourish Pure foods Pvt. Ltd.*)

Swami Nikhileshwaranadji, Guruji G.Narayan, Dr. Charles Savage, Dr. Shailesh Thakker, Dr. Bharat.C. Dalal co-chaired the seminar and also delivered the sessions at the event.

Episodes like Abhimanyu in Chakravyuha, The Great Game of Dice in Kaurava's Assembly and The relationship of Draunacharya and Ekalavya present ethical dilemmas by different characters in a variety of ways. Through this seminar one can solve today's ethical issues in business with the help of concept used in Mahabharata.

Ethical behaviour and corporate social responsibility can

bring significant benefits to a business. Along with good corporate governance, ethical behaviour is an integral part of business.



Tips given by Center for Business Ethics & CSR in 2nd International Conference :

To strengthen the thoughts on Ethical Governance Systems Guruji Shri G. Narayana also delivered a session on the spiritual aspects of governance system and Dr. Thakker shared his thoughts on the leadership styles of the leader to govern 21st Century system in the 2nd International conference on Governance Systems on 14th & 15th March, 2014. He also shared various examples of leaders like Akbar, Galib etc. He emphasised on creating a wisdom based university for the biggest invention in the system and he also advised various leaders to create a culture of fun philosophy in the university teaching.

Hearty Congratulations from GTU to Guruji G. Narayana for his book release

"Wisdom from the Tales of Panchtantra
on 22nd March 2014.

Upcoming Activities:

- A Workshop on "Enabling Ethics Education- E3" for the Faculties of management
- Publish a News-Letter on the various sectors of the Council for Human Resource Studies and Organizational Structures (GTU-CHRSOS) and Centre for Business Ethics and CSR to keep members and others updated with events and issues affecting the HR profession, as well as recent additions done by the Institutes for the HR which will be published quarterly.
- Inviting more faculty members to strengthen the five research projects initiated by GTU-CHRSOS. (Details will be uploaded on the website soon)

PHOTO GALLERY

Seminar on Ethical Dilemmas in Corporate Governance and Business Leadership - Lessons from Mahabharata



Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, Vice-Chancellor of GTU with Shri Bhupendra Singh Chudasama, Education Minister Govt. of Gujarat



Mr. Sushil Handa Founder and Chairman of The Fifth Veda Entrepreneurs and Flourish Pure foods Pvt. Ltd.



Inauguration Ceremony of the event



Dr. Bharat.C. Dalal & Dr. Charles Savage at the event



Mr. Shailesh Thakker at the Event



Mrs. Shakuntala Aggarwal with Swami Nikhileshwaranadji & Guruji G.Narayan

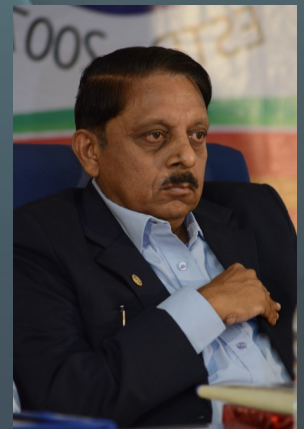
Guest at ICGS 2014



Mr. Samo Bobek, Professor, University of Maribot



Shri Piyush Gupta, Head of SEBI—Western Region



Mr. S. Rajaram – CEO, Erhardt Leimer India Private Ltd.

National Day Celebration for GCSR Program



H.E. Mr. Tarek Azouz, The Ambassador of Tunisia to India at National Day Celebration of Tunisia and Hungary



H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tan, The Ambassador of Vietnam to India, Govt. of Vietnam at National Day Celebration of Vietnam and Brazil



Ms. Bhagyesh Soneji, MD, Ameda Pharma and Chairperson of Foreign Trade Committee at GCCI



Mr. Amit Dave, Operation Head for Brazil and Latam, Zydyus Cadila.



Nigerian Students at National Day Celebration of Nigeria



Chinese Students at National Day Celebration of China



Mr. Nayan Parikh, Management Consultant with Dr. Akshai Aggarwal, Vice-Chancellor of GTU



Dr. Shashank Rathod, A Leading Ophthalmologist



Mr. Kaushal Mehta, CEO, Motif India

POST GRADUATE RESEARCH CENTRES OF GTU

MANAGEMENT

1. Centre for Global Business Studies
2. Centre for Business Ethics and CSR
3. Centre for Financial Services
4. Centre for Marketing Excellence
5. Centre for Governance systems in Business, Industries, Universities, Hospitals, NGO's and Government
6. Centre for Technology Education , Public Policy and Universities of the 21st Century

PHARMACY & ENGINEERING

7. Centre for Pharmaceutical Studies and Drug Delivery Technologies
8. Centre for Environmental and Green Technologies
9. Centre for Mobile Computing and Wireless Technologies
10. Centre for Cyber Security
11. Centre for Environment & Energy Efficiency Tools
12. Centre for Infrastructure , Transportation and Water Management
13. Centre/School for Industrial Design
14. Centre for Project Management in Chemical Engineering



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Technological
University**

Established by Govt. of Gujarat under Gujarat Act no. 20 of 2007



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