

RESEARCH SETTING

In the previous chapter researcher has tried to present different studies related to the present study. In the present chapter, brief profile of the organizations has been discussed from where data has been collected by the researcher but to maintain the principle of confidentiality, researcher is not revealing the name and profile of some organizations as promised to the respondents.

EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES/ ORGANIZATIONS:

Sardar Patel University (SPU) is a university in Gujarat, India. It is named after Vallabhbhai Patel, and was founded in December 1955 by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the then-Bombay Province and was UGC recognized under 2(f) of the UGC Act in October 1968. Originally it had the status of a rural university but now it has diversified with the motto of "Excellence Matters". The university is the first among all the universities in Gujarat to volunteer for the accreditation in 2000. Sardar Patel University is listed among Top 30 Universities in India.

History

The Sardar Patel University was dream of **Shri Bhaikaka**. Bhaikaka was thus at the peak of his career as an Engineer when he sought premature retirement from Government Service in 1940 at the behest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and joined Ahmedabad Municipality as Chief Engineer. This was the time when his mentor, Sardar Patel began to visualise what a soon-to-be independent India would require, and advised him to give up all this and help him in transforming Charotar into the focal point of India by serving the rural countryside so as to control migration of people from villages to towns in search of education, employment and healthcare. Bhaikaka resigned from this office too in 1942 at the behest of Sardar Patel, and was appointed as Chairman of Charotar Education Society in Anand, a few years before moving on to what we now know as the township of Vallabh Vidyanagar on 3 March 1946, but not before registering Charutar Vidya Mandal as a Charitable Education Trust on 10 August 1945. What was once a wilderness at the tri-junction of Karamsad, Bakrol and Anand thus became Vallabh Vidyanagar, and the 'Vallabh' was prefixed to 'Vidyanagar' in recognition of Sardar's advice to work for rural uplift. Containing migration required that the reasons for migration be addressed, and Bhaikaka began to work on a plan

together with Shri Bhikhabhai Patel, a dedicated and farsighted educationist, who shared Bhaikaka's vision.

Location

Anand-Vidyanagar is on the Vadodara-Ahmedabad line of the Western Railway in the heart of Anand District of Gujarat. It is well connected with the rest of the country by railway network and roads. It is flanked by the two major airports of Gujarat: Sardar Patel International Airport at Ahmedabad and the Vadodara Airport, Vadodara. Vidyanagar is considered as Gujarat education hub. Vidyanagar is also known for student friendly environment and student diversity.

Departments and affiliated colleges

- Department of Bio-Sciences
- Department of Business Studies
- Department of Business Management
- Department of Chemistry
- Department of Computer Science and Technology
- Department of Economics
- Department of Education
- Department of Electronics
- Department of English
- Department of Gujarati
- Department of Hindi
- Department of History
- Department of Home Science
- Department of Library & Information Science
- Department of Materials Science
- Department of Mathematics
- Department of Media Studies
- Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Department of Physics
- Department of Political Science

- Department of Psychology
- Department of Sanskrit
- Department of Social Work (MSW)
- Department of Sociology
- Department of Statistics
- University Science Instrumentation Center (USIC)

Affiliated colleges

Arts

- Anand Arts College, Anand
- Anand Institute of P.G. Studies in Arts, Anand
- H.M. Patel Institute of English Training & Research, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Institute Of Language Studies & Applied Social Sciences(ILSASS),Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Institute of Studies & Research in Renewal Energy, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Nalini Arvind & T.V. Patel Arts College,Vallabh Vidyanagar
- N.S. Patel Arts College, Anand
- Pioneer Arts College, Anand
- Shri Bhaikhabhai Patel Arts College, Anand
- Shree J.M. Patel Arts College, Anand

Architecture

- D C Patel School Of Architecture(APIED),Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Shantaben Manubhai Patel Institute of Architecture & Interior Design,New Vallabh Vidyanagar

Commerce

- Anand Mercantile college of science, management & computer technology, (AMCOST), Anand
- AIMS College Of Management And Technology, Bakrol
- Anand Commerce College, Anand
- Anand Institute of Business Studies(AIBS), Anand

- B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalay(BJVM), Anand
- C.P. Patel and H.F. Shah Commerce College, Anand
- C.Z. Patel College Of Business & Management, New Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Shri D N Patel Institute of P.G. Studies Commerce, Anand
- Gordhandas Jamnadas Patel College of Management & Technology, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Jivkaran Group Of Institute, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Sant Stifan Institute of Business Management & Technology, Anand
- Sardar Gunj Mercantile Co-operative(Anand) English Medium College Of Commerce & Management, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Sardar Patel College of Administration & Management, Anand
- Shri P.M. Patel Institute of Business Administration, Anand
- Shri V.Z. Patel Commerce College, Anand
- Takshishila College of Management & Technology, Bakrol

Education

- Anand Education College, Anand
- Christian College of Education, Anand
- M.B. Patel College of Education, Anand
- N.H. Patel College of Education, Anand
- Waymade College Of Education, Anand

Fine Arts

- IPCowala Santram College of Fine Arts, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Kala Kendra College of Music and Dance, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Rama Manubhai Desai College Of Music And Dance, Anand
- CVM College of Fine Arts, Vallabh Vidyanagar

Home Science

- S.M. Patel College of Home Science, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Smt. Kamlaben P. Patel College of Home Science ,Anand

Law

- Anand Law College, Anand

- P.M. Patel College Of Law And Human Rights, Anand
- R N IPCowala School of Law & Justice, Vallabh Vidyanagar

Medical and Paramedical

- Anand Homeopathic Medical College & Research Institute, Anand
- G.H. Patel School of Nursing, Anand
- K. M. Patel College of Physiotherapy, Karamsad
- Institute of Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology, Anand
- Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad
- Shree Dr. V.H. Dave Homeopathic
- Shree Dr. V.H. Dave Homeopathic Medical College, Anand
- Shree P.M Patel College of Paramedical Science & Technology, Anand
- Shri Babubhai G. Patel College of Physiotherapy, Anand
- Smt. Kamlaben P. Patel Institute of Physiotherapy, Anand
- Smt. L. P. Patel Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, Karamsad

Science

- Anand Mercantile College Of Science And Computer Technology (AMCOST),Anand
- Ashok And Rita Patel Institute Of Integrated Study & Research In Biotechnology And Allied Science (ARIBAS), New Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Institute Of Science And Technology For Advance Studies & Research (ISTAR), Vallabh Vidyanagar
- M.B. Patel Science College, Anand
- N.V. Patel College Of Pure And Applied Sciences (NVPAS),Vallabh Vidyanagar
- Shri A.N. Patel P.G. Institute, Anand
- Shri P.M. Patel Institute Of Biosciences, Anand
- Shri P.M. Patel Institute of Integrated M.Sc. in Biotechnology, Anand
- Shri P.M. Patel Institute of P.G. Studies and Research in Applied Sciences, Anand V.P. & R.P.T.P.Science College, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Social Work

- Anand Institute of Social Work, Anand

- Shree J.M. Patel Institute of Social Work & Applied Arts, Anand
- Shree J.M. Patel College of P.G. Studies & Research in Humanities, Anand
- N.S.Patel Institute of Social Work, Anand IILYAS Institute of Social Work, Vallabh Vidyanagar Jivkaran Institute of Social Work, Vallabh Vidyanagar
- **Center for Studies & Research on Life & Works of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Vallabh Vidyanagar**

DEPARTMENT OF GUJARATI

Phone: (O) 02692 226833, Fax: (O) 02692-237258, 236475

Courses Offered:

MA (Regular & External), MPhil, PhD, Gujarati Language and Literature, Modern and Post Modern Gujarati Literature, Medieval Gujarati Literature, Literary Genres, Folklore and

Folk Literature, Linguistics, Stylistics, Language Literature and ICT Communication Skill, Sociology and Literature, Research Methodology, Major Research Activity in Gujarati, Major Researcher of Gujarati, Translation and Editing, Life Enrichment, Comparative Literature, India and Western Poetics, Indian Classical Literature, Indian Author

Study, Indian and World Literature, Art of Film Appreciation, Sociology of Literature.

Major Research Activities:

Folk Literature, Linguistics Medieval Literature, Diasporic Literature, Modern Literature, Comparative Literature, Art of film adaptation.

Library Facilities:

Books: 5000, Magazine: 16

Major Achievements:

The Department is associated with the production of Knowledge Resource Centre for ILT Solutions for Gujarati at the MS University of Baroda.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Phone: (O) 02692-226838, (R) 02692-247561

Courses Offered: M.A, M.PHIL AND PHD

Major Research Activities:

Collaborative Learning: Philosophy of Education and Self-Directed Learning, Psychological Testing and Emotional Intelligence. Major Research Projects financed by UGC

Major Achievements:

Besides running MEd, MPhil and PhD Programmes in Education, the Faculty Members render services in extension activities,

Supervised research leading to PhD in Education of about 15 student teachers from Thailand and 1 from the USA successfully,

A member of the faculty has published 4 books,

- A member of the faculty has served on inspection committees of the NCTE,
- A group of students from Thailand donated a sum of 60,000 to the University for the Purchase of computers,
- The faculty is also engaged in construction and standardization of tools for psychological testing,
- The Department publishes a Journal of Education and Psychology, which has National and International subscribers.

SM Patel College of Home Science, Vallabh Vidyanagar

It has been imparting knowledge and developing various areas of Home Science since 1971. Students are trained for various vocations which helps them deal with different situations in life. The focus is given to prepare young women in a professional way and which also plays a vital role in increasing the capability of the family and community. The syllabus offered combines theory, practical and field work with core, foundation and specialization courses.

Establishment year: 1971

- **Campus Infrastructure-** the College offers a host of facilities to the students. Its well stocked library provides the students an easy access to books and periodicals. The college has a well equipped Digital Education and Learning Lab which houses 25 computers gifted by the Government of Gujarat. The college also runs an in house computer training programme for

the students. Another important aspect of this college is the Day care centre within the campus which provides a crèche for children whose mothers come to study in the college.

- **Career and Counselling Cell**- the Career and Counselling Cell aims at providing information coupled with professional guidance to the students of varied backgrounds. Various programmes and workshops are held in the campus which helps the students in becoming more confident and equipped to face various situations. Some of these programmes and workshops are Body Language Workshops, Motivational Programmes, Culinary Classes, Doll Making and Craft Classes and many more.
 - B.Sc Food Science & Quality Control
 - 3 Years
 - B.Sc H.Sc Food & Nutrition
 - 3 Years
 - B.Sc H.Sc. Clothing and Textiles
 - 3 Years

Institute of Science & Technology for Advanced Studies & Research, abbreviated as ISTAR, is established as a center of quality education offering post-graduation in science and technology. The Institute has been established by Charutar Vidya Mandal (CVM), an educational society. CVM has a mission of reinvigorating society through quality education. Since 1947 CVM has established over 46 institutions proving itself highly responsive to the changing socio economic environment by venturing into various emerging disciplines under the dynamic leadership of Late Shri Bhaikaka, late Shri Bhikhabhai Saheb, late Dr. H.M. Patel (ICS retired) and presently of Dr. C. L. Patel, the present chairman of CVM. ISTAR is thriving under the patronage of CVM.

ISTAR is affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad. Some of the Post-Graduate programmes being offered by BVM have been shifted to ISTAR for better academics.

Department of Science & Technology (DST) of Government of India have provided a grant of Rupees Ten Crores to establish a Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre for Applied Research &

Testing (SICART) to CVM. ISTAR and SICART are housed in the Sardar Patel Centre for Science & Technology building and both work in close collaboration. Moreover close co-operation is also available from Science, Engineering and Pharmacy colleges of CVM.

STAR is recognized under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 vide letter No.8-747/2011(CPP-I/C) dated 09-05-2012.

Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA)

It is an autonomous institution located in Anand in Gujarat, India with the mandate of contributing to the professional management of rural organisations. IRMA was founded with the belief, borne out by Dr. Verghese Kurien's work in the dairy co-operatives which revolutionized the dairy industry in the country, that the key to effective rural development is professional management.

It was founded at the initiative of NDDB (National Dairy Development Board) and the support of government of India, government of Gujarat and Swiss Development Co-operation. IRMA works with co-operatives, NGOs, governments, Indian national and international agencies.

IRMA provides management training, support and research facilities to students committed to rural development; in this process it has brought within its ambit several co-operatives, non-government organisations, government development agencies, international development organisations and funding agencies.

History

Dr. Michael Halse, then a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) planning adviser with NDDB, was one of the people, responsible for conceptualizing this new discipline of rural management. Another person involved with the institute was the Organizational behavior academic Dr. Kamala Chowdhary, who also served briefly as the Director of the Institute and played a key mentoring role in its formative years. The former director of Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad Mr.Ravi J. Matthai also contributed; through his documented learning's from the Jawaja experiment. Mr. Ravi Matthai had stressed the need for a new type of management education, different from the conventional Indian Institute of Management one: for working on rural development problems. The Institute was initially budgeted as a center for management and

consultancy for rural development, under the second phase of the Operation Flood program. Under the chairmanship of Dr.Verghese Kurien; IRMA evolved quickly to enlarge its mandate to professionalize management of rural producers' organisations and create a body of knowledge in the field of rural management.

One of the pioneering and senior faculties in the initial years was anthropologist and equity-feminist scholar Leela Dube. One of her studies through field work in five South East Asian countries put the organisation on the international social science research map.

Beginning with co-operatives funded by NDDB, IRMA has reached out to the rural sector through development organizations engaged with issues of rural life such as natural resource management (especially water and forests) rural health, local governance institution, livelihood and migration, microfinance, and deploying IT for rural areas.

Since inception, the focus of IRMA has been on strengthening the management capacities in non-governmental organisations and organisations that are controlled by users of the services, rather than the conventional capital investor centered business corporate. The institute claims that it is the branding and commitment to a unique field of management, makes its identity unique among management institutes.

Philosophy

IRMA was founded with the belief that the key to effective rural development is professional management. Professionalising the management of rural organisations calls for matching the unmet needs of the sector with the techniques and skills of management professionals. Linking the two are the 'rural managers' prepared by IRMA through its two-year postgraduate diploma in rural management (PRM), a humble alternative instead of conforming to the general nationwide Masters program

Academic Programs

Program in Rural Management

The programme prepares young managers to undertake responsibilities in the rural sector and the development organizations. It is a two-year residential programme leading to a postgraduate Diploma in Rural Management (PGDRM).

Fellow Program in Rural Management

This doctoral-level residential programme is for people who need specialized knowledge, skills and attitudes for positions in the co-operatives and development organizations. Each participant of the programme receives a fellowship and contingency grant.

CRM

CRM is a one-year course for professionals working in cooperatives, development organizations and in other rural sector organizations.

Certificate Programme in Dairy Management (CPDM)

A Certificate Programme in Dairy Management (CPDM) of one-year duration is offered starting with the first programme in November 2008. IRMA and the sponsoring organisation GCMMF selected the candidates jointly. The programme is open to cooperative dairy federations and unions; other milk producer's organisations and dairy development promotional organisations form the next batch onwards.

The programme is managed by a committee of five faculty members from IRMA, who are responsible for curriculum development, and engagement of faculty from external and internal sources.

Later on in the year 2012, the programme came to an abrupt end.

Programs

- A doctoral-level programme, the **Fellow Programme in Rural Management (FPRM)**, for students and professionals seeking careers in research, teaching and specialized knowledge-based positions in cooperatives and development organisations.
- A post-graduate **Programme in Rural Management (PRM)** for those who wish to undertake challenging managerial responsibilities in the rural co-operative sector and development

organisations. PRM is recognised as equivalent to a Master's degree by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and is approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

- **Management Development Programmes** for in-service managers/officers working with co-operatives, NGOs, and government and semi-government organisations engaged in rural development.
- **Research and Consultancy** for enriching the quality and content of teaching and training activities as well as helping IRMA's clientele identify and resolve their management problems.

Campus Facilities

The campus is fully residential and equipped with student hostels, mess, lecture halls, seminar rooms, library, faculty and administrative offices, auditorium, executive training and development centre, faculty and staff housing, dispensary, and other support facilities. The IRMA staff co-operative store caters to the residents' daily necessities. Faculty and staff live in the campus quarters provided, thereby providing facilities for interaction with the participants beyond classrooms.

- The **Ravi J Matthai Library** supports the mission of IRMA through the provision of information resources and services. The library provides the academic community with information for fulfilling research requirements, coursework assignments, and professional development. This is achieved through collection development, networking, electronic information retrieval, instruction in search strategy and assisted access to an array of resources and data.
- **Executive Training and Development Centre (ETDC)**, where the executive training programs and seminars are held, has 35 single-occupancy air-conditioned rooms, four suites, a dining hall, a lounge, conference and syndicate rooms with audio-visual equipment and a computer laboratory which is networked with the institute's main computer center. This facility is available for executive training programmes and conferences planned by the faculty.
- **IRMA Auditorium**, with a seating capacity of 400, is used for major events of the institute and for entertainment. Movies are screened for the participants of programs and the residents

of the campus. It is used for musical concerts hosted by the Society for Promotion of Indian Culture and Music amongst Youth (SPIC-MACAY) and the cultural programs hosted by the students.

- The **Students Activities Center** (SAC) has a gym-cum-sports complex, with facilities for a workout, badminton and table tennis courts.
- **Students' Co-operative Mess**, With PRM participants as members this is managed by students themselves, serves food to residential students of various academic programs.

A co-operative store on the campus is open in the evenings six days a week and provides all the items required by the residents on the campus. It is stocked with provisions and stationery.

A campus dispensary supplies medication. The medical officer visits the campus for an hour every day, and a staff nurse resides on the campus to attend to medical emergencies.

Ashok & Rita Patel Institute of integrated study & research in Biotechnology and Allied Sciences

History

With the generosity and kind gesture of Shri Ashok Patel and Mrs. Rita Patel (USA), Charutar Vidya Mandal (CVM) has been able to fulfil one more of its dreams of integrated study of Biotechnology. Ashok & Rita Patel Institute of Integrated Study & Research in Biotechnology & Allied Sciences (ARIBAS) is the self-financed educational institution. It was established in June, 2005 and recognized as the first institute providing M.Sc. (Integrated) Biotechnology course in Gujarat.

This institute is affiliated to Sardar Patel University; Vallabh Vidyanagar. The institute is set up with the generous donation of Rs. 3.3 Crores against the total project cost about Rs.10 Crores. The building covers 1,60,000 sq.ft. (>16,500 meters) area in six units for this purpose having three floors. The institute provides intensive training through hard working motivated full time faculty members. All infrastructural facilities have been developed such as state-of-art Laboratories: Molecular Biology & Genetics, Bioinformatics, Radio-isotope, Plant &

Animal Tissue Culture, well-furnished Classrooms and well-equipped Library. The institute is organizing very effective Counseling of each and every student through personal care and individual attention. Interaction with Parents is also being carried out throughout the year to monitor and analyse the academic progress of the students. Various multi-disciplinary research projects with several reputed institutes and industries are under way.

Vision

ARIBAS aspires to be a global landmark of intellectual excellence. ARIBAS embodies the passion for research and quality education at undergraduate, post-graduate and doctorate level in the field of applied sciences. It adopts a comprehensive approach to create resourceful and conducive environment for students to acquire discerning skills pertinent for the pursuit of knowledge integrity and freedom.

Mission

Established in 21st century, ARIBAS infuses the strengths of the experiential learning with research centered spirit, its principle aim being to earn peer and public appreciation and fulfil the academic, economic and professional expectations of state, national and international communities.

- To foster erudite minds and generate opportunities to flourish them.
- To be open to expression and exchange of ideas where new horizons of discoveries can be accomplished.
- To develop student's competency to think creatively, critically and objectively with core and inter-disciplinary excellence.
- To gain solemn public esteem unsurpassed by any other institute.
- To serve the mankind with effective instructional, research and outreach programs.

Natubhai V. Patel College of Pure and Applied Sciences Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC Near Mota Bazar, Vallabh Vidhyanagar - 388 120, Dist.: Anand, State: Gujarat, India.

Inception: Established in 1996 by Dr. C.L. Patel, the visionary Chairman of Charutar Vidya Mandal (CVM) with the aim of imparting quality education in the emerging areas of Pure and Applied Sciences, Natubhai V. Patel College of Pure and Applied Sciences (NVPAS) has become one of the top-notch premier institutes across the nation in a short span since its inception. NVPAS, an English medium-self financed college, boasts an astounding concourse of state-of-the-art infrastructure, highly qualified academicians, holistic approach to education and techno-scientific ambience. NVPAS is one of the self-financed colleges across the state to enjoy UGC section 2(f) and 12B registration. What has further added a feather in the institute's cap is the "A grade that NAAC has bestowed upon it in appreciation of developing & sustaining innovative practices in higher education.

Affiliation: The College is affiliated to Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, and Gujarat. Our Vision: We are determined to constantly strive towards excellence in science education and research by promoting academic freedom, experimentation with new paradigms and creativity in complete alignment with the principles of human well being and social welfare.

Mission: The College has an aim to impart quality education and cultivate a community of enlightened minds with insatiable thirst for knowledge who acquire and apply scientific knowledge within the compass of ethical, ecological and economic values for the sustained and inclusive growth of society and nation.

Learning outcomes: Students will be able:

- To develop communication skill and language proficiency.
- To develop curiosity in the subject by sharing information and facts.
- To become a human being with a firm value base which respects others and one's self involve.
- To develop technical competence, logical and scientific thinking and reasoning ability.
- To develop a desire to achieve, innovate and implement the knowledge gained.
- To achieve high standards in academics so that they have the capacity to meet the— professional requirements of the competitive world.
- Understand the subject which inculcates knowledge and wisdom among them.— Goals and

Objectives:

- To promote overall personality development of the students and to develop in them the communication skill.
- To provide excellent educational facilities, optimal atmosphere and maintain high academic standards (to provide appropriate knowledge and skills to the students for studies and research in biological, chemical, physical and computational sciences).
- To develop the holistic personality of the students. To inculcate in them self-confidence and self-reliance for higher education by organizing short intensive courses, conferences and seminars on current scientific and technological developments.
- To organize extracurricular activities and to motivate students to participate→ actively in order to bring out the inherent and latent talents and skills in them. Prepare Students to face various competitive examinations.
- To contribute to the industrial development and economic growth of the→ country by preparing a cadre of technicians well-equipped to look after administrative and R&D work in various economic sectors.

Some major Post accreditation initiatives taken by institute are mentioned below.

1. Successful implementation of new course - M.SC Integrated IT in 2012
2. Institute has organized 34 seminar/ conferences to enhance the research and development in field of science
3. Institution has initiated UGC funded COC program on 'Process development in Industrial Biotechnology'
4. Institution has successfully implemented CBCS system as introduced by Sardar Patel University to be first in the state of Gujarat
5. Institution has more than 66.6 % faculty with Ph.D and 25 % are registered for Ph.D
6. Academic interaction with other colleges and universities has been enhanced by faculty and student visiting reputed National and International organization
7. Smart class has been introduced in English Language lab

8. Institution has received the grant of Rs.1, 41, 16,075/- for 26 major / minor research projects from various funding agencies
9. Institution has partnership with the agencies such as ISRO, GUJCOST, DBT, UGC, BSNL, GSBTM etc.
10. Management provides encouragement to faculty members for attending national / international conference.
11. The institute has developed the infrastructural facilities by building the new Air conditioned Auditorium with capacity of 150. The auditorium is provided the lift facility and now is used for seminar/conferences/workshop etc. It is also given for use to other institutions on request.
12. Institution has now two well developed English Laboratories with a capacity of 35 students for communication skill programs.
13. NVPAS has now one additional computer Lab for M.Sc. Integrated IT program equipped with 40 computers (Configuration Intel i3, 4GB RAM, 500 GB HDD)
14. The institution has played leading role in organizing the event 'UDAAN' under the banner of group of progressive colleges
15. The renovation of chemistry laboratory was made with cost of Rs 15 lakh
16. The NCC unit was strengthened by addition of Boy's unit from 2013-14.
17. Library is computerised and NLIST facility provided from INFLIBNET
18. The alumni association has launched its website nvpasaa.co.in in 2014
19. The NSS Unit has launched its website nssnvpas.co.in in 2010
20. Research activity is promoted by supplying the basic chemicals and glassware's and analysis charges etc. to Ph. D. students
21. EEPC Cell has got recognition as Nodal Centre by Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission, Gandhinagar
22. "DAHMI" village is adopted by college for extension and NSS activities for 5 years 22. 'Gyandhara' program is initiated by college extension cell to teach children in slum areas with the help of college students
23. Advanced Learners' cell is introduced in the Computer Dept. to keep update with the latest technologies

24. For faculty interaction a monthly activity of 'Gyan Goshti' is regularly organized where a faculty member shares his topic related to subject/ research/ current issue with all staff members through power point presentation.

Future Plan:

1. Renovation of Girls common room
2. Renovation of Toilet Block
3. College building to be equipped with CCTV camera
4. Addition of Certificate courses in various departments
5. Introduction of Moodle for enhancing e content for students by faculty
6. Initiate Revision of syllabi in different subjects in various BOS
7. on line examination by Computer science department
8. Moodle service to facilitate online e content availability for students and faculty
9. Interdisciplinary research at inter departmental / inter collegiate level
10. Tie up with sister institute and planning to build toilets in Dehemi village
11. Parent Teacher Association

Shri. I.J.Patel B.Ed college, Mogri

Charotar Education society (CES) is a pioneer educational trust, which has served the cause of education in India for ten decades. With its farsighted vision, CES planned to start self-financed colleges in the faculty of education. Thus, Shri I.J.Patel B.Ed. College got the proud distinction of being the first self-financed college of Gujarat State.

The institution has fulfilled its moral responsibility of incorporating every component of the society, from kids to old people in designing and executing its inclusive education programmes. This has broken the shackle of monotonous and exam oriented education system and led to lively and realistic approaches enhanced efficacy and effectiveness of practical education programmes. Over the years the tender foot of institution has grown into firm steps and we are now progressing by leaps and bounds.

Vision

To impart knowledge to student teachers to contribute towards excellence in education, social empowerment, eradication of discrimination of all types leading to fair share of development and progress. Further to impart qualitative education for all round development of the society and students in particular.

Mission

To inculcate multipurpose experience through social, cultural and moral values, patriotism, truth, cooperation, punctuality and time management values among student teachers and bring out their true potentials. To sustain long term support and encouragement through different ideas, talent and innovations by using futuristic technology. To promote a work culture that fosters individual growth, team spirit creativity and lifelong learning. To contribute towards sustaining a clean green environment and ensure social responsibilities through community work.

Aim

To give impetus to the spread of quality education for the development of the society, by mainstreaming the education process amongst deprived strata of the region [Charotar]. To facilitate higher education to all. To inculcate values and excellence in all work among the students.

Courses Offered:

Bachelor of Education. (B.Ed)

Shree P. M. Patel Institute of Integrated M.Sc. in Biotechnology Organization/Trust Anand People's Medicare Society

College Type Private

Affiliation -Sardar Patel University Address Near Sardar Baug, Opp. New Bus Stand Gujarat State Highway 60 **City:** Anand **Pin code:** 388001 **District:** Anand **State:** Gujarat Contact Ph No: (02692) – 267558.

Courses offered: M.Sc.

Corporate organizations

Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union

Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited was the First Co-operative Milk Producers' Union started in Gujarat, formed in Kheda district, whose founding chairman was social worker, Tribhovandas Patel.

Its success, also known as **Anand Pattern** led to creation of District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union at each district, created Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) in 1946. By June 1948, the KDCMPUL had started pasteurizing milk for the 'Bombay Milk Scheme'.

In 1970, initiated White Revolution of India, as it help create, Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd., which now overlooks Amul, in 1973,^[1] and today, it is the second best dairy in India.

Over six decades ago the life of a farmer in Kaira was very much like that of farmers anywhere else in India. His income was derived almost entirely from seasonal crops. Many poor farmers faced starvation during off-seasons. Their income from milk buffaloes was undependable. The milk marketing system was controlled by contractors and middlemen. As milk is perishable, farmers were compelled to sell their milk for whatever they were offered. Often they had to sell cream and ghee at a throwaway price.

The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union (Amul) is headquartered at Anand. Planners, economists, administrators, dairymen, journalists have been visiting Anand to study the ingredients of its success.

The Anand Pattern is essentially an economic organizational pattern to benefit small producers who join hands forming an integrated approach in order to economy of a large scale business. The whole operation is professionally managed so that the individual producers have the freedom to decide their own policies. The adoption of modern production and marketing techniques helps in providing those services that small producers individually can neither afford nor manage.



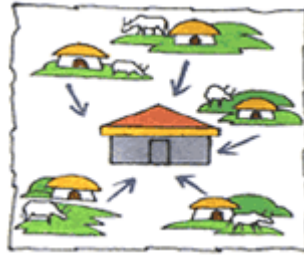
It has succeeded largely because Anand Model involves people in their own development and because their interests are safe in their own hands. Under Operation Flood the entire institutional infrastructure set up at the village level, the district level and the state level is owned and operated by the farmers themselves. The Anand Model co-operatives have progressively eliminated middlemen, bringing the producers in direct contact with consumers.

The Anand Pattern succeeded because it gave a fair price to the farmer and high - quality milk and milk products to the consumer. What would have been middlemen's profits in the earlier system got absorbed into development projects for primary producer or lower cost for the consumer. In short, the Anand Pattern meant the utilization of resources in the most profitable manner at grass-root level.

The Three Tier Structure: Primary Village Co-operative Society The First Tier - Primary village Co-operative Society: An Anand Pattern village dairy cooperative society (DCS) is formed by milk producers. Any producer can become a DCS member by buying a share and committing to sell milk only to the society. Each DCS has a milk collection centre where members take milk every day. Each member's milk is tested for quality with payments based on the percentage of fat and SNF. At the end of each year, a portion of the DCS profits is used to pay each member a patronage bonus based on the quantity of milk poured. This also acts as a vital link for various productivity enhancement and development programmes of farmers programmes.



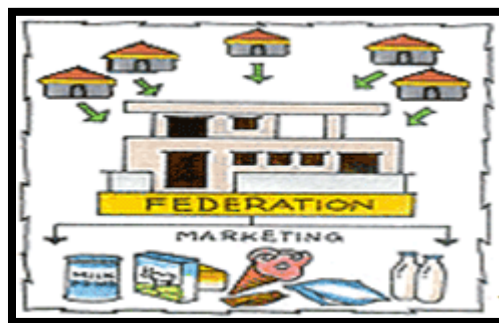
District Union The 2nd Tier – District Union: District Union:



A District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union is owned by dairy cooperative societies. It is a Union of primary village co-operative societies within a district. The Union buys all the societies' milk, then processes and markets fluid milk and products. Union also provides a range of inputs and services to village co-operative societies and their members: feed, veterinary care, artificial insemination to sustain the growth of milk production and the cooperatives' business. Union staff train and provide consulting services to support village co-operative society leaders and staff.

The State Federation – 3rd Tier The State Federation: The cooperative milk producers' unions in a state form a State Federation which is an apex marketing body responsible for marketing of milk and milk products of member unions. The Federation also plays a role in the overall development of the district unions federated to it.

Maximizing farmer profit and productivity through cooperative effort is the hallmark of the Anand Pattern.



Social impact

The spread of the co-operative movement in the villages is contributing to social changes. Some of the changes are:

The democratic process – election of the village society's office-bearers – is breaking down social and economic divisions. The society is being perceived as a means of livelihood – unlike, say, a Panchayat. The feeling, therefore, is that it ought to be managed by those who are likely to run it most efficiently – not necessarily by the entrenched elite.

District Union The 2nd Tier – District Union: District Union:



Caste barriers are slowly breaking down in equalizing queues before the milk collection centre. In the traditional societies untouchables could not have even dreamt of selling milk for common consumption. This social barrier has been removed by the milk co-operatives.

Modern concepts like organization, technology, and social concern are entering the rural areas. In their search for solutions in other compartments of life, farmers often used the expression, “something like the dairy “or “similar to what the dairy does.”

Education in a non-school sense is also spreading. Veterinary care, the supply of balanced cattle feed, and artificial insemination centers are contributing to health education, nutrition education and sex education.

There is a change in the status of women. Generally income from milk is considered to be earned by them. Men concede that those women should have a say in how this money is to be spent.



Hope has kindled in landless labourers without employment that they do not have to migrate to cities in search of an income. Milk co-operative societies have created white-collar jobs too.

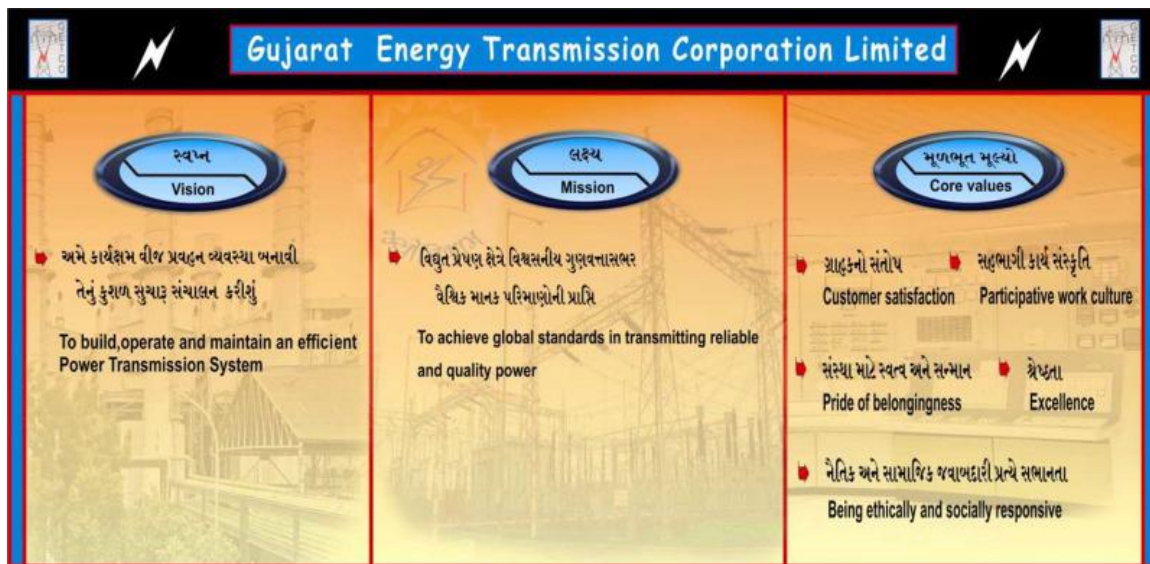
Amul continues to inspire one and all interested not only in dairying but also in other areas, people involved in the rural development and sustaining livelihood through massive employment generation.

Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited

Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited (GETCO) was set up in May 1999 and is registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company was promoted by erstwhile Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) as it's wholly owned subsidiary in the context of liberalization and as a part of efforts towards restructuring of the Power Sector.

As a part of the ongoing reforms process in the state power sector, in the year 2003, the Government of Gujarat under the provisions of Gujarat Electricity Industry (Re-Organization & Regulation) Act, 2003 framed the Gujarat Electricity Comprehensive Transfer Scheme, 2003 (the Transfer Scheme) vide Government Notification No: GHU-2003-58-GEB-3537-K dated the 24th October, 2003. The Government of Gujarat issued Notification No. GHU-2004-99-GEB-1104- 7318-K dated the 31st December 2004, notifying the Provisional Opening Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2004 of the Six Transferee Companies containing the value of assets and liabilities transferred from erstwhile Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) to the Transferee Companies. Assets of the Board were dis-aggregated into six companies – One each in Generation and Transmission and Four in Distribution. As a part of the above exercise, all the generation plants of GEB have been transferred to GSECL, which was a company already, existing since 1993.

Subsequently, the Government of Gujarat vide Notification dated 31st March, 2005 notified that pursuant to the Transfer Scheme, the effective date for the transfer of assets, liabilities, proceedings and personnel be further extended to 1st April, 2005. A holding company, Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL), has been also been formed. Apart from co-ordination functions, GUVNL is also handling Trading and Bulk Supply functions.



Banks:

State Bank of India (SBI) is an Indian multinational, public sector banking and financial services company. It is a government-owned corporation with its headquarters in Mumbai, Maharashtra. As of 2014-15, it had assets of INR 20,480 billion (USD 310 billion) and more than 14,000 branches, including 191 foreign offices spread across 36 countries, making it the largest banking and financial services company in India by assets.

State Bank of India is one of the Big Four banks of India, along with ICICI Bank, Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank.

The bank traces its ancestry to British India, through the Imperial Bank of India, to the founding, in 1806, of the Bank of Calcutta, making it the oldest commercial bank in the Indian Subcontinent. Bank of Madras merged into the other two "presidency banks" in British India, Bank of Calcutta and Bank of Bombay, to form the Imperial Bank of India, which in turn became the

State Bank of India in 1956. Government of India owned the Imperial Bank of India in 1955, with Reserve Bank of India (India's Central Bank) taking a 60% stake, and renamed it the State Bank of India. In 2008, the government took over the stake held by the Reserve Bank of India.

State Bank of India is a banking behemoth and has 20% market share in deposits and loans among Indian commercial banks.

Branch/Office Name : NRI Branch Anand
Branch Code : 13478
Address : Ground Floor Dawat Complex
Near Bhaikaka statue, Vallabh Vidhyanagar Anand
City : Vallabh Vidyanagar
PIN Code : 388120
District : Anand
State : Gujarat

SBI is one of the largest employers in the country having 222,033 employees as on 31 March 2014, out of which there were 45,132 female employees (20%) and 2,610 (1%) employees with disabilities. On the same date, SBI had 42,744 Schedule Caste (19%) and 17,243 Schedule Tribe (8%) employees. The percentage of Officers, Assistants and Sub-staff was 36%, 46% and 18% respectively on the same date *Hiring drive*: 1,776 Assistants and 1,394 Officers joined the Bank in FY 2013-14, for expansion of the branch network and to mitigate staff shortage, particularly at rural and semi-urban branches. *Staff productivity*: As per its Annual Report for FY 2013-14, each employee contributed net profit of INR 4.85 lakh.

MISSION, VISION & VALUES

VISION

- Customer first.

MISSION

- To be prompt, polite and proactive with customers.
- To speak the language of young India.
- To create products and services that help the customers achieve their goals.

- To go beyond the call of duty to make our customers feel valued.
- To provide service even in the remotest part of our country.
To offer excellence in services to those abroad as much as we do to those in India.
- To imbibe state of the art technology to drive excellence.

VALUES

- We will always be honest, transparent and ethical.
- We will respect our customers and fellow associates.
- We will be knowledge driven.
- We will learn and we will share our learning.
- We will never take the easy way out.
- We will do everything we can to contribute to the community we work in.
- We will nurture pride in India

SBI Life Insurance

Sbi Life Insurance Company Ltd, 3rd Floor, Office No. 302 and 303, Maruti Skand, Nr. Ioc Petrol Pump, Anand Vidhyadhar Road, City : Anand Gujarat –388001

SBI Life Insurance is a joint venture between State Bank of India and BNP Paribas Cardif. SBI owns 74% of the total capital and BNP Paribas Cardif the remaining 26%. SBI Life Insurance has an authorized capital of Rs. 2,000 crores and a paid up capital of Rs 1,000 crores.

Vision : "To be the most trusted and preferred life insurance provider "

Mission: "To emerge as the leading company offering a comprehensive range of life insurance and pension products at competitive prices, ensuring high standards of customer satisfaction and world class operating efficiency thereby becoming a model life insurance company in India in the post liberalization period ".

Values:

- Trustworthiness
- Ambition

- Innovation
- Dynamism
- Excellence

BANK OF MAHARASHTRA

Address:1-9/11 Ingle Building, Station Road, Anand 388001 State: Gujarat, District: Anand,
Branch: Anand

Bank of Maharashtra is a major public sector bank in [India](#). Government of India holds 81.61% of the total shares.^[2] The bank has 15 million customers across the length and breadth of the country served through 1895 branches as of 5 April 2016. It has largest network of branches by any public sector bank in the state of Maharashtra.

Vision

To be a vibrant, forward looking, techno-savvy, customer centric bank serving diverse sections of the society, enhancing shareholders' and employees' value while moving towards global presence.

Mission

- To ensure quick and efficient response to customer expectations.
- To innovate products and services to cater to diverse sections of society.
- To adopt latest technology on a continuous basis.
- To build proactive, professional and involved workforce.
- To enhance the shareholders' wealth through best practices and corporate governance.
- To enter international arena through branch network.
- To be a vibrant, forward looking, techno-savvy, customer centric bank serving diverse sections of the society, enhancing shareholders' and employees' value while moving towards global presence

BANK OF BARODA, Anand and Vadodara. Bank of Baroda is an Indian state- wned banking and financial services company headquartered in Vadodara (earlier known as Baroda) in Gujarat,

India. It is the second largest bank in India, next to State Bank of India. Its headquarters is in Vadodara; it has corporate in the Bandra Kurla Complex in Mumbai. Bank of Baroda is one of the Big Four banks of India, along with ICICI Bank, State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank.

Based on 2014 data, it is ranked 801 on Forbes Global 2000 list. BOB has total assets in excess of 3.58 trillion, a network of 5326 branches in India and abroad, and over 8000 ATMs.

The bank was founded by the Maharaja of Baroda, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III on 20 July 1908 in the Princely State of Baroda, in Gujarat.^[8] The bank, along with 13 other major commercial banks of India, was nationalised on 19 July 1969, by the Government of India and has been designated as a profit-making public sector undertaking (PSU).

In 2015 Bank of Baroda officials recently stumbled upon illegal transfers of a whopping Rs 6,172 crores in foreign exchange, made to Hong Kong through newly opened accounts in the bank's Ashok Vihar branch.

A saga of vision:

It has been a long and eventful journey of almost a century across 25 countries. Starting in 1908 from a small building in Baroda to its new hi-rise and hi-tech Baroda Corporate Centre in Mumbai is a saga of vision, enterprise, financial prudence and corporate governance.

It is a story scripted in corporate wisdom and social pride. It is a story crafted in private capital, princely patronage and state ownership. It is a story of ordinary bankers and their extraordinary contribution in the ascent of Bank of Baroda to the formidable heights of corporate glory. It is a story that needs to be shared with all those millions of people - customers, stakeholders, employees & the public at large - who in ample measure, have contributed to the making of an institution.

Mission statement

To be a top ranking National Bank of International Standards committed to augmenting stake holders' value through concern, care and competence.

Bank of India

Bank of India (BoI) is [commercial bank](#) with headquarters in [Mumbai](#), [Maharashtra](#), India. Founded in 1906, it has been government-owned since nationalisation in 1969. Bank of India has 4828 branches as on 31 December 2013, including 56 offices outside India, which includes five subsidiaries, five representative offices, and one joint venture. BoI is a founder member of [SWIFT](#) (Society for Worldwide Inter Bank Financial Telecommunications), which facilitates provision of cost-effective financial processing and communication services.

History

Bank of India was founded on 7 September 1906 by a group of eminent businessmen from [Mumbai](#), [Maharashtra](#), India. The Bank was under private ownership and control till July 1969 when it was nationalised along with 13 other banks.

Beginning with one office in Mumbai, with a paid-up capital of Rs.50 lakh and 50 employees, the Bank has made a rapid growth over the years and blossomed into a mighty institution with a strong national presence and sizable international operations. In business volume, the Bank occupies a premier position among the nationalised banks.

The Bank has 4963 branches in India spread over all states/ union territories including specialised branches. These branches are controlled through 54 Zonal Offices. There are 60 branches/ offices and 5 Subsidiaries and 1 joint venture abroad.

The Bank came out with its maiden public issue in 1997 and follow on Qualified Institutions Placement in February 2008.

VISION

To become the bank of choice for corporates, mediums businesses and upmarket Retail Customers and Developmental Banking for small business, mass market and rural markets.”

Mission:

To provide superior, proactive banking service to niche markets globally, while providing cost effective, responsive service to others in our role as a development bank, and in doing so, meet the requirements of our stakeholders.

Quality policy:

We, at Bank of India, are committed to become the bank of choice by providing Superior, Pro-Active, Innovative, State-of-The-Art Banking services with an attitude of care and concern for the customers and patrons.

Central Bank of INDIA

History of the Bank

Established in 1911, Central Bank of India was the first Indian commercial bank which was wholly owned and managed by Indians. The establishment of the Bank was the ultimate realisation of the dream of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, founder of the Bank. Sir Pherozesha Mehta was the first Chairman of a truly 'Swadeshi Bank'. In fact, such was the extent of pride felt by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala that he proclaimed Central Bank of India as the 'property of the nation and the country's asset'. He also added that 'Central Bank of India lives on people's faith and regards itself as the people's own bank'.

During the past 104 years of history the Bank has weathered many storms and faced many challenges. The Bank could successfully transform every threat into business opportunity and excelled over its peers in the Banking industry.

A number of innovative and unique banking activities have been launched by Central Bank of India and a brief mention of some of its pioneering services are as under:

- 1921: Introduction to the Home Savings Safe Deposit Scheme to build saving/thrift habits in all sections of the society.
- 1924: An Exclusive Ladies Department to cater to the Bank's women clientele.
- 1926: Safe Deposit Locker facility and Rupee Travellers' Cheques.
- 1929: Setting up of the Executor and Trustee Department.
- 1932: Deposit Insurance Benefit Scheme.
- 1962: Recurring Deposit Scheme.

Subsequently, even after the nationalisation of the Bank in the year 1969, Central Bank continued to introduce a number of innovative banking services as under:

- 1976 : The Merchant Banking Cell was established.
- 1980 : Central card, the credit card of the Bank was introduced.
- 1986 : Platinum Jubilee Money Back Deposit Scheme' was launched.
- 1989 : The housing subsidiary Cent Bank Home Finance Ltd. was started with its headquarters at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.
- 1994 : Quick Cheque Collection Service (QCC) & Express Service was set up to enable speedy collection of outstation cheques.

Further in line with the guidelines from Reserve Bank of India as also the Government of India, Central Bank has been playing an increasingly active role in promoting the key thrust areas of agriculture, small scale industries as also medium and large industries. The Bank also introduced a number of Self Employment Schemes to promote employment among the educated youth.

Among the Public Sector Banks, Central Bank of India can be truly described as an All India Bank, due to distribution of its large network in all 29 States as also in 6 out of 7 Union Territories in India. Central Bank of India holds a very prominent place among the Public Sector Banks on account of its network of 4709 Branches, 4 Extension counters, along with 29 Satellite Offices (as on December 2015) at various centres throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Customers' confidence in Central Bank of India's wide ranging services can very well be judged from the list of major corporate clients such as ICICI, IDBI, UTI, LIC, HDFC has also almost all major corporate houses in the country.

Corporate Vision

To emerge as a strong, vibrant and pro-active Bank/Financial Super Market and to positively contribute to the emerging needs of the economy through consistent harmonization of human, financial and technological resources and effective risk control systems.

Corporate Mission

- To transform the customer banking experience into a fruitful and enjoyable one.
- To leverage technology for efficient and effective delivery of all banking services.
- To have bouquet of product and services tailor-made to meet customers aspirations.
- The pan-India spread of branches across all the state of the country will be utilized to further the socio economic objective of the Government of India with emphasis on Financial Inclusion.

HDFC BANK

HDFC Bank Limited (Housing Development Finance Corporation) is an Indian banking and financial services company headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. It has about 76,286 employees including 12,680 women and has a presence in Bahrain, Hong Kong and Dubai.^[7] HDFC Bank is the second largest private bank in India as measured by assets. It is the largest bank in India by market capitalization as of February 2016. It was ranked 58th among India's most trusted brands according to Brand Trust Report, 2015.

Total balance sheet size as of December 31, 2015 was Rs. 687,892 crores as against Rs. 534,855 crores as of December 31, 2014. The Bank's total income for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 was Rs.18, 283.3 crores, up from Rs.14, 930.7 crores for the quarter ended December 31, 2014. Net revenues (net interest income plus other income) increased by 20.7% to Rs. 9,940.7 crores for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 as against Rs. 8,234.8 crores for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.^[11]

Profile

HDFC Bank was incorporated in August 1994. As of March 31, 2016, the Bank had a nationwide distribution network of 4,520 branches and 12,000 ATM's in 2,587 cities/towns.

Awards

Our single-minded focus on product quality and service excellence has helped us garner the appreciation of both national and international organizations.

Financial Information

All the facts and figures highlighting the rapid growth of HDFC Bank over the last nine years.

Careers

Join the workforce of India's leading private sector bank that has won accolades from top national and international magazines, and explore a world of opportunities.

Citizen's Charter

Our Citizen's Charter offers relevant information about the products, facilities and services we provide.

Corporate Governance

HDFC Bank's Corporate Governance Policy has been adopted keeping in mind the importance of attaining fairness for all stakeholders, as well as achieving organizational efficiency.

Kotak Mahindra Bank

Kotak Mahindra Bank is an Indian private sector banking headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. In February 2003, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gave the licence to Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd., the group's flagship company, to carry on banking business.

It offers a wide range of banking products and financial services for corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and specialized subsidiaries in the areas of personal finance, investment banking, life insurance, and wealth management.

As of 30 September 2014, Kotak Mahindra Bank has a network of 641 branches and over 1,159 ATMs spread across 363 locations in the country. The bank, which has garnered positive reviews

from its customers and clients before its merger with ING Vysya, had around 29,000 employees. In 2014, it was the fourth largest private bank in India by market capitalization.

Our Vision –Kotak Mahindra Bank

To be the most trusted Global Indian Financial Services brand and the most preferred financial services employer with focus on creating value.

Axis Bank Limited

Axis Bank Limited is the third largest private sector bank in India. Axis Bank's stake holders include prominent national and international entities. As of 31 Dec. 2013, approximately 43% of the shares are owned by Foreign Institutional Investors. Promoters (UTI, LIC and GIC), who collectively held approx. 34% of the shares, are all entities owned and controlled by the Government of India. The remaining 23% shares are owned by corporate bodies, financial institutions and individual investors among others. The bank offers financial services to customer segments covering Large and Mid-Sized Corporate's, MSME, Agriculture and Retail Businesses.^[1] Axis Bank has its registered office at Ahmedabad.

Employees

As on 31 March 2013, Axis Bank had 37,901 employees, out of which 7,117 employees were women (19%). The bank incurred INR 26.7 billion on employee benefits during the FY 2012-13. The average age of an Axis Bank employee is 29 years. The attrition rate in Axis Bank is approx. 9% per year.

Axis Bank Limited

Axis Bank is the third largest private sector bank in India. The Bank offers the entire spectrum of financial services to customer segments covering large and Mid-Corporate's, MSME, Agriculture and Retail Businesses.

The Bank has a large footprint of 2904 domestic branches (including extension counters) and 12,743 ATMs spread across the country as on 31st March 2016. The overseas operations of the Bank are spread over nine international offices with branches at Singapore, Hong Kong, Dubai (at

the DIFC), Colombo and Shanghai; representative offices at Dhaka, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and an overseas subsidiary at London, UK. The international offices focus on corporate lending, trade finance, syndication, and investment banking and liability businesses.

Axis Bank is one of the first new generation private sector banks to have begun operations in 1994. The Bank was promoted in 1993, jointly by Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (then known as Unit Trust of India), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Assurance Company Ltd., The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and United India Insurance Company Ltd. The share holding of Unit Trust of India was subsequently transferred to SUUTI, an entity established in 2003.

With a balance sheet size of Rs. 5, 25,468 crores as on 31st March 2016, Axis Bank has achieved consistent growth and stable asset quality with a 5 year CAGR (2010-11 to 2015-16) of 17% in Total Assets, 14% in Total Deposits, 19% in Total Advances and 19% in Net Profit.

Vision 2015: To be the preferred financial solutions provider excelling in customer delivery through insight, empowered employees and smart use of technology

Core Values: Customer Centricity

Ethics: Transparency

Teamwork: Ownership

Dena Bank

Dena Bank, headquartered in [Mumbai](#), is owned by the Government of India, and as per latest data the total branch network stands at 1,773 and plans to open 404 new branches in FY 2015-16 the bank was founded in 1938 and the Indian government nationalized it in 1969. Dena Bank was founded on 26 May 1938 by the family of [Devkaran Nanjee](#) under the name Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company. It adopted its new name,

Dena Bank (Devkaran Nanjee) when it was incorporated as a public company in December 1939. In July 1969 the Government of India nationalized Dena Bank, along with thirteen other major

banks. It is now a Public Sector bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act 1949, in addition to the business of banking, the Bank can undertake other business as specified in Section 6 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

Dena Bank, in July 1969 along with 13 other major banks was nationalized and is now a Public Sector Bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act 1949, in addition to the business of banking, the Bank can undertake other business as specified in Section 6 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

Mission

DENA BANK will provide its Customers - premier financial services of great value,
Staff - positive work environment and opportunity for growth and achievement,
Shareholders - superior financial returns, **Community** - economic growth

Vision

DENA BANK will emerge as the most preferred Bank of customer choice in its area of operations, by its reputation and performance

ICICI Bank

ICICI Bank (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India) is an Indian multinational banking and financial services company headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, with its registered office in Vadodara. In 2014, it was the second largest bank in India in terms of assets and third in term of market capitalisation. It offers a wide range of banking products and financial services for corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and specialised subsidiaries in the areas of investment banking, life, non-life insurance, venture capital and asset management. The bank has a network of 4,450 branches and 13,995 ATMs in India, and has a presence in 19 countries including India.

ICICI Bank is one of the Big Four banks of India, along with State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank. The bank has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada; branches in United States, Singapore, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Oman, Dubai International Finance Centre, China and South Africa; and representative offices in United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia. The company's UK subsidiary has also established branches in Belgium and Germany.

ICICI Bank is India's largest private sector bank with total assets of Rs. 6,461.29 billion (US\$ 103 billion) at March 31, 2015 and profit after tax Rs. 111.75 billion (US\$ 1,788 million) for the year ended March 31, 2015. ICICI Bank currently has a network of 4,450 Branches and 13,995 ATM's across India.

History

ICICI Bank was originally promoted in 1994 by ICICI Limited, an Indian financial institution, and was its wholly-owned subsidiary.

Oriental Bank of Commerce

History

Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal, the first Chairman of the Bank, founded OBC in 1943 in Lahore. Within four years of its coming into existence, OBC had to face Partition. The bank had to close down its branches in the newly formed Pakistan and shift its registered office from Lahore to Amritsar. Lala Karam Chand Thapar, the then Chairman of the Bank, in a unique gesture honoured the commitments made to the depositors from Pakistan and paid every rupee to its departing customers.

The Bank has witnessed many ups and downs since its establishment. The period of 1970-76 is said to be the most challenging phase in the history of the Bank. At one time profit plummeted to 175 that prompted the owner of the bank, the Thapar House, to sell / close the bank. Then employees and leaders of the Bank came forward to rescue the Bank. The owners were moved and had to change their decision of selling the bank and in turn they decided to improve the position of the bank with the active cooperation and support of all the employees. Their efforts bore fruits

and performance of the bank improved significantly. This was the turning point in the history of the bank.

The bank was nationalised on 15 April 1980. At that time OBC ranked 19th among the 20 nationalised banks.

In 1997, OBC acquired two banks: **Bari Doab Bank** and **Punjab Cooperative Bank**. The acquisition of these two banks brought with it no additional branches.

The bank has progressed on several fronts, crossing the Business Mix mark of 2 lac crores as on 31 March 2010 making it the seventh largest Public Sector Bank in India.

On 14 August 2004, OBC amalgamated Global Trust Bank (GTB). GTB was a leading private sector bank in India that was associated with various financial discrepancies leading to a moratorium being imposed by RBI shortly before it merged into OBC. The acquisition brought with it 103 branches, which increased OBC's branch total to 1092.

Oriental Bank of Commerce is an India-based bank established in Lahore (then the city of British India, and currently in Pakistan), is one of the public sector banks in India.

Overview

The bank offers a wide range of banking products and services such as deposit accounts, loans, debit cards, credit cards (with tie up with SBI), Insurance products, ATMs, Internet banking, Mobile Banking, Self-banking halls, call centre, etc.

The Bank has launched yet another people's participation in the planning process at grass root level essentially to tackle the maladies of poverty. The Grameen Projects venture aims to alleviate poverty plus identify the reasons responsible for the failure or success.

OBC is already implementing a GRAMEEN PROJECT in Dehradun District (UK) and Hanumangarh District (Rajasthan). Formulated on the pattern of the Bangladesh Grameen Bank, the Scheme has a unique feature of disbursing small loans ranging from 75 (~US \$1.5) onwards. The beneficiaries of the Grameen Project are mostly women. The Bank is engaged in providing training to rural folk in using locally available raw material to produce pickles, jams etc.

This has provided self-employment and augmented income levels thus reforming lives of rural folk and encouraging cottage industries in rural areas.

OBC launched yet another unique scheme christened 'The Comprehensive Village Development Programme' on the auspicious day of Baisakhi, the 13th of April 1997 at three villages in Punjab namely Rurki Kalan (Distt. Sangrur), Raje Majra (Distt. Ropar) and Khaira Majha (Distt. Jaladhar) and two villages in Haryana, namely Khunga (Distt. Jind) and Narwal (Distt. Kaithal). The pilot launch was a great success. Emboldened by the success, Bank extended the programme to more villages. At present, it covers 15 villages; 10 in Punjab, 4 in Haryana and 1 in Rajasthan. The programme focuses on providing a comprehensive and integrated package providing rural finance to the villagers with Village Development as its focus, thus contributing towards infrastructural development and augmentation of income for each farmer of the village. The Bank has implemented 14 point action plan for strengthening of credit delivery to women and has designated 5 branches as specialised branches for women entrepreneurs.

Vision statement

"To be a customer friendly premier bank committed to enhancing stakeholder value"

Mission statement

- Provide quality, innovative services with state-of-the-art technology in line with customer expectations.
- Enhance employees' professional skills and strengthen cohesiveness.
- Create wealth for customers and other stakeholders.

Organizations related to insurance:

Life Insurance Corporation (India) (LIC)

Life Insurance Corporation (India) (LIC) is an Indian state-owned insurance group and investment company headquartered in Mumbai. It is the largest insurance company in

India with an estimated asset value of 1,560,482 crore (US\$230 billion). As of 2013 it had total life fund of Rs.1433103.14 crore with total value of policies sold of 367.82 lakh that year.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India was founded in 1956 when the Parliament of India passed the Life Insurance of India Act that nationalised the private insurance industry in India. Over 245 insurance companies and provident societies were merged to create the state owned Life Insurance Corporation.

Employees and agents

As on 31 March 2014, LIC had 1, 20,388 employees, out of which 24,867 were women (20.65%).

Category of employees	Total Number	No. of Women
Class-I Officers	31,420	6,297
Class-II Development Officers	26,621	1,033
Class III/IV employees	62,347	17,542
Total	1,20,388	24,867

Agency strength

LIC had 11, 95,916 agents as on 31 March 2014, out of which the number of active agents were 11, 32,677 (94.71%).

About Us-LIC

Every day we wake up to the fact that more than 250 million lives are part of our family called LIC.

We are humbled by the magnitude of the responsibility we carry and realise the lives that are associated with us are very valuable indeed.

Though this journey started over five decades ago, we are still conscious of the fact that, while insurance may be a business for us, being part of millions of lives every day for the past 59 years has been a process called TRUST.

Objectives of LIC

- Spread Life Insurance widely and in particular to the rural areas and to the socially and economically backward classes with a view to reaching all insurable persons in the country and providing them adequate financial cover against death at a reasonable cost.
- Maximize mobilization of people's savings by making insurance-linked savings adequately attractive.
- Bear in mind, in the investment of funds, the primary obligation to its policyholders, whose money it holds in trust, without losing sight of the interest of the community as a whole; the funds to be deployed to the best advantage of the investors as well as the community as a whole, keeping in view national priorities and obligations of attractive return.
- Conduct business with utmost economy and with the full realization that the moneys belong to the policyholders.
- Act as trustees of the insured public in their individual and collective capacities.
- Meet the various life insurance needs of the community that would arise in the changing social and economic environment.
- Involve all people working in the Corporation to the best of their capability in furthering the interests of the insured public by providing efficient service with courtesy.
- Promote amongst all agents and employees of the Corporation a sense of participation, pride and job satisfaction through discharge of their duties with dedication towards achievement of Corporate Objective.

Mission / Vision

Mission

"Ensure and enhance the quality of life of people through financial security by providing products and services of aspired attributes with competitive returns, and by rendering resources for economic development."

Vision

"A trans-nationally competitive financial conglomerate of significance to societies and Pride of India."

National Insurance Company

National Insurance Company Limited (NICL) is a state owned general insurance company in India. Its slogan is "THODA SIMPLE SOCHO" The Company headquartered at Kolkata was established in 1906 and nationalised in 1972. Its portfolio consists of a multitude of general insurance policies, offered to a wide arena of clients encompassing different sectors of the economy. Apart from being a leading insurance provider in India, NICL also serves Nepal.

History

After nationalisation in 1972, NICL operated as a subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). National Insurance Company Limited was spun off as a distinct company under the *General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act* in 2002. In April, 2004, NIC signed an agreement with Nainital Bank for distribution of its general insurance products through the bank's branches in Uttarakhand, Haryana and New Delhi.

Company profile

National Insurance Company Limited was incorporated on December 6, 1906 with its registered office in Kolkata. Consequent to passing of the **General Insurance Business Nationalisation Act in 1972**, 21 Foreign and 11 Indian Companies were merged with it and National became a subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) which is fully owned by the Government of India. After the notification of the General Insurance Business and its India's largest General Insurance Company(Nationalisation) Amendment Act, on 7 August 2002, National has been de-linked from its holding company GIC and presently operates as an independent insurance company **wholly owned by Govt of India**. National Insurance Company Ltd (NIC) is one of the leading public sector insurance companies of India. It transacts nonlife insurance business. Headquartered in Kolkata, NIC's network of about 1000 offices, manned by more than 16,000 skilled personnel, is spread over the length and breadth of the country covering remote rural areas, townships and metropolitan cities. NIC's foreign operations are carried out from its branch offices in Nepal. Befittingly, the product ranges, of more than 200 policies offered by NIC cater to the diverse insurance requirements of its 14 million policyholders. Innovative and customised policies ensure that even specialised insurance requirements are fully taken care of. The paid-up share capital of National is ₹100 crores. Starting off with a premium base of ₹50

crores in 1974, NIC's gross direct premium income has steadily grown to about ₹9000 crores rupees in the financial year 2012-13. National transacts general insurance business of Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous insurance. The Company offers protection against a wide range of risks to its customers. The Company is privileged to cater its services to almost every sector or industry in the Indian Economy viz. Banking, Telecom, Aviation, Shipping, Information Technology, Power, Oil & Energy, Agronomy, Plantations, Foreign Trade, Healthcare, Tea, Automobile, Education, Environment, Space Research etc. As of 2010, NICL has a **AAA** rating from Indian rating agency, CRISIL, a subsidiary of Standard and Poor's Company. The gross premiums from underwriting by the company grew by 32.22% to over ₹6,100 crores during the Financial Year 2010-2011. And Gross Premium grew up to 10,000 crores during the financial year 2013-2014. With this, the company was ranked second among general insurance companies operating in India, behind New India Assurance, at the end of the 2014 Financial Year. With about 1000 offices and 16,000 employees and agents, the company operates in all of India, and neighbouring Nepal. In 2008, the company signed a deal with HCL Technologies worth almost ₹400 crores to outsource the company's information technology requirements over 7 years.

Reliance Life Insurance

Reliance Life Insurance Company (RLIC) is one of the largest life insurance companies in India with a market share of 5%. The company has over 7 million policy holders and a distribution network of close to 1,230 branches with over 124,000 agents as of 31 March 2013. The firm offers life insurance products targeted at individuals and groups, catering to four distinct segments: protection, children, retirement and investment plans.

Few men in history have made as dramatic a contribution to their country's economic progress as did the founder of Reliance, Shri. Dhirubhai H. Ambani. Fewer still have left behind a legacy that is more enduring and timeless.

As with all great pioneers, there is more than one unique way of describing the true genius of Dhirubhai: the corporate visionary, the unmatched strategist, the proud patriot, the leader of men, the architect of India's capital markets, and the champion of shareholder interest.

But the role Dhirubhai cherished most was perhaps that of India's greatest wealth creator. In one lifetime, he built from scratch, India's largest private sector enterprise.

When Dhirubhai embarked on his first business venture, he had a seed capital of only about US\$ 300 (around Rs. 14,000). Over the next three and a half decades, he converted this fledgling enterprise into a 60,000 crore colossus—an achievement which earned Reliance a place on the global Fortune 500 list, the first ever Indian private company to do so.

Dhirubhai is widely regarded as the father of India's capital markets. In 1977, when Reliance Textile Industries Limited first went public, the Indian stock market was a place patronised by a small club of elite investors which dabbled in a handful of stocks

Undaunted, Dhirubhai managed to convince a large number of first-time retail investors to participate in the unfolding the Reliance story and put their hard-earned money into the Reliance Textile IPO, promising them in exchange for their trust, substantial return on their investments. It was to be the start of one of the greatest stories of mutual respect and reciprocal gain in the Indian market.

Under Dhirubhai's extraordinary vision and leadership, Reliance scripted one of the greatest growth stories in corporate history anywhere in the world, and went on to become India's largest private sector enterprise.

Throughout this amazing journey, Dhirubhai always kept the interests of the ordinary shareholder above all else; in the process making millionaires out of many of the initial investors in the Reliance stock, and creating one of the world's largest shareholder families.

Vision

To be a Company people are proud of, trust in and grow with; providing financial independence to every life we touch

Planning people's future and standing by them in their hour of need goes beyond business, it takes a selfless intent of thinking well for others. Our advisors enjoy high credibility and stature in society, having helped not only shape future of families, but also recuperate in tough times. 'Do Good' is our intent, our philosophy and belief that we aim to bring alive through every life we touch.

