INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

IJRCM

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A., Google Scholar,
Open J-Gage, India [link of the same is duly available at Inflibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],
The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.,
Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.
Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than **5220 Cities** in **187 countries/territories** are visiting our journal on regular basis.
Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

http://ijrcm.org.in/

CONTENTS

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography: Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** ***anytime*** in ***M.S. Word format*** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website (***FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE***).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION**:

DATED: _____________

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: **SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF ____.**

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled '____' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR	:
Designation/Post*	:
Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code	:
Residential address with Pin Code	:
Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code	:
Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No)	:
Landline Number (s) with country ISD code	:
E-mail Address	:
Alternate E-mail Address	:
Nationality	:

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation **etc**. ***The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose***.

NOTES:

a) The whole manuscript has to be in ***ONE MS WORD FILE*** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. ***pdf. version* is liable to be rejected without any consideration**.

b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail**:

New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.

d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.

e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.

f) ***The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours*** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.

g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters**, **centered** and **fully capitalised**.
3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name**, **designation**, **affiliation** (s), **address**, **mobile/landline number** (s), and **email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully Italic printing**, ranging between **150** to **300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA**. ***Abbreviations must be mentioned in full***.
6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in ***BRITISH ENGLISH*** prepared on a standard A4 size ***PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER***. *It should be free from any errors i.e.* ***grammatical, spelling*** *or* ***punctuation.*** *It must be thoroughly edited at your end*.
9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:

INTRODUCTION
REVIEW OF LITERATURE
NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
OBJECTIVES
HYPOTHESIS (ES)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
RESULTS & DISCUSSION
FINDINGS
RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS
CONCLUSIONS
LIMITATIONS
SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH
REFERENCES
APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

The manuscript should preferably be in ***2000 to 5000 WORDS***, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR**, **centered**, **separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure**. **Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure**. *It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text*.

13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.

14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.

15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. ***The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript*** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:

- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
- Use (**ed.**) for one editor, and (**ed.s)** for multiple editors.
- When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
- Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
- The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
- For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
- ***Headers, footers, endnotes** and **footnotes** should **not be used** in the document.* However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp

VOLUME NO. 7 (2017), ISSUE NO. 03 (MARCH) ISSN 2231-4245

MUTUAL FUND: AN AVENUE TO INVESTORS IN INDIA

ARUNA R. SHET
ASST. PROFESSOR
NEW HORIZON COLLEGE
KASTURINAGAR

ABSTRACT

In today's competitive environment, various types of investment avenues are available to investors. An investor invests in various types of investment depending upon his requirements. Mutual fund industry has grown drastically over the years. The start of Mutual Funds gave opportunity for investors in hope of high returns from their investments. There are various schemes of mutual funds in India. If one invests for a long term, one can enjoy the benefits of rupee cost averaging. By investing in various schemes (tax saving schemes), one can claim tax benefits under section 80C of the Income Tax Act. Mutual Funds provide various types of schemes depending on the types of investors. Whether the investor is a risk taking investor or a risk-averse investor, one can find various schemes suitable to their needs. The mutual fund industry in India started in 1963 with the formation of UTI (Unit Trust in India) at the initiative of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India.

KEYWORDS

mutual funds, investors, net asset value, fund sponsor.

INTRODUCTION

The mutual fund industry in India started in 1963 with the formation of UTI (Unit Trust in India), at the initiative of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India. The emergence of mutual funds changed the way the world invested their money. It gave an opportunity for investors to invest in funds in hope of high returns from their investments.

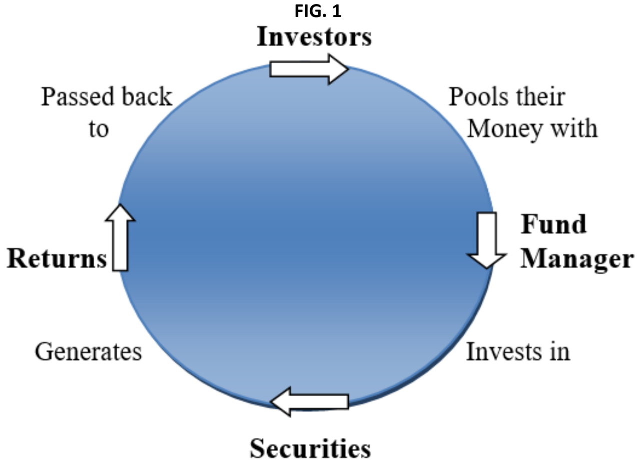
There are various investment avenues available for investors like Savings Account, Public Provident Fund, Postal Saving Deposits, Shares, Debentures and more. Mutual funds are launching variety of financial products trying innovations in designing mutual funds portfolio in order to meet the customers' expectations. A mutual fund is an investment fund that pools money from many investors to invest in diversified securities such as stocks, bonds, money market instruments and similar assets. The performance of a particular scheme of a mutual fund is denoted by Net Asset Value (NAV).

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to know the various investment avenues available in mutual funds and factors influencing investors in selection of fund.

MUTUAL FUND PROCESS

FIG. 1



Investors with common financial objectives pool their money and get mutual fund units for the sum contributed to the pool. The money is invested into shares, debentures and other securities by the fund manager. The fund manager realizes gains or losses and collects dividends or interest income. This is then passed on to the investors in proportion of the number of units held by them.

Mutual funds invest the money collected from the investors in securities markets. In simple words, Net Asset Value is the market value of the securities held by the scheme. Since market value of securities changes every day, NAV of a scheme also varies on day to day basis. The NAV per unit is the market value of securities of a scheme divided by the total number of units of the scheme on any particular date.

HOW IS MUTUAL FUND SET UP

A mutual fund is set up in the form of a trust, which has Sponsor, Trustees, Asset Management Company (AMC) and Custodian.

1. **The Fund Sponsor-** A Sponsor establishes the Mutual Fund, along with any individual/body corporate. The Sponsor's liability is restricted to his contribution. Sponsor must contribute a minimum 40% to the net worth of AMC. The sponsor has to register the mutual fund with SEBI.
2. **Trustees-** Trustees manage the trust and are responsible to the investors in the mutual funds. They are the primary guardians of the unit-holders funds and assets. Trustees ensure that the activities of the mutual fund are in accordance with Securities Exchange Board Of India (SEBI) regulations, 1996. They check that the Asset Management Company (AMC) has proper systems and procedures in place. All schemes floated by the AMC have to be approved by the trustees. Trustees review and ensure that the net worth of the AMC is as per the regulatory norms. They furnish a report on the activities of AMC to SEBI.
3. **Custodian-** Custodian is responsible for the possession, handling and safekeeping of all securities purchased by the Mutual Fund.
4. **Asset Management Company (AMC)-** The Asset Management Company is responsible for managing the investments for the various schemes operated by the Mutual Fund. The AMC employs professionals to manage the funds. The AMC may be assisted by a custodian and a registrar.

AMC are obliged to make investments in compliance with Securities Exchange Board of India regulations.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS

The mutual fund industry in India has developed drastically. Various types of mutual funds categories are designed to allow investors to choose a scheme based on the risk they are willing to take, their goal, and the investment term etc. The following are the important types of mutual fund scheme:

A) BY MATURITY PERIOD

1. Open Ended Fund
2. Closed Ended Fund

B) BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

1. Growth/Equity Fund
2. Debt/Income Fund
3. Balanced Fund
4. Money Market Schemes
5. Guilt Fund

C) OTHER SCHEMES

1. Tax Saving Schemes

D) SPECIAL SCHEMES

1. Sector Fund
2. Index Fund

A) BY MATURITY PERIOD

Mutual funds can be classified into Open Ended Fund and Closed Ended Fund depending on its maturity period.

1. Open Ended Fund- It is a fund that allows investors to buy or sell on a continuous basis at any point of time. These funds don't have a fixed maturity period. Liquidity is the key feature of Open Ended Fund. Investors can buy and sell units at Net Asset Value related prices.

2. Closed Ended Fund- It has a stipulated maturity period which is open for subscription only during a specified period (at the time of launch of the scheme). The fund is open for subscription at the time of the initial public issue and thereafter they can buy or sell the units on the stock exchanges where the units are listed.

B) BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Mutual Funds can also be classified based on investment objective.

1. Growth /Equity Fund- The aim of this fund is to provide capital appreciation in the long run. Such funds have high risk. Investors who would like to take risk can invest in these securities and expect long term benefits can invest in these schemes. This fund provides various schemes to the investors and the investor can choose the option according to their choice.

2. Debt/Income Fund- The aim of this fund is to provide steady and regular income. Although capital appreciation is low, these are ideal for investors who would like to take low risk and expect steady income. These funds are invested in securities such as debentures, government securities and other debt instruments. Such funds are less risky compared to equity funds. But opportunities of capital appreciation are limited in such funds.

3. Balanced Fund- The aim of this fund is to provide both growth and income. These funds are invested in both equities and fixed income securities. These funds are ideal for investors looking for moderate growth. These funds are less risky when compared to Equity Fund.

4. Money Market Schemes- These schemes invest in money market instruments like treasury bills, certificates of deposits, commercial paper and interbank call money. The main aim of these funds is to provide easy liquidity, moderate income. These funds are preferable for individual investors and corporate investors as a means to park their surplus funds for short period.

5. Gilt Fund- These funds invest exclusively in government securities. Since guilt funds only invest in government securities, investors are protected from credit risk. They are appropriate for risk averse and conservative investors.

C) OTHER SCHEMES

1. Tax Saving Scheme- These funds provide tax benefits to the investors under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act of India. e.g. Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS). This is an equity diversified scheme and investors enjoy both capital appreciation as well as tax benefits. Investors can opt for dividend and growth options. These are close ended schemes with a lock in period of three years.

D) SPECIAL SCHEMES

1. Sector Funds- Sector funds are those that invest only in the equity of those companies existing in a specific sector, as laid down in the funds offer document. For example, a technology fund would invest only in technological companies.

2. Index Fund- An index fund follows a passive investing strategy called strategy. It involves tracking an index say for example, the Sensex or the Nifty and builds a portfolio with the same stocks in the same proportions as the index.

ADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUNDS

The following are advantages offered by mutual funds to all the investors:

1. **Offering wide portfolio of investments-** Investors can enjoy the wide portfolio of the investment held by the mutual fund.
2. **Diversification of risk-** It diversifies the risk by investing in a variety of portfolio of securities which cannot be done by small and medium investors.
3. **Offering Tax benefit-** Certain funds offer tax benefit to investors.
4. **Professional Management-** The funds are managed by experts who have adequate experience in the field of investment. The investors are assured of quality service in their best interest.
5. **Choice of Schemes and ensures affordability-** Mutual funds offers a variety of schemes to suit the needs of investors. Even a very small investor can invest in mutual funds.
6. **Liquidity-** Units can be sold to the fund at any time at the Net Asset Value and thus, quick access to liquid cash is assured.
7. **Regulations-** All mutual funds are required to register with SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) that ensures protection of investors. All the operations of mutual funds are monitored by the SEBI.
8. **Transparency-** Mutual Fund Company provides information on the value of investment invested in mutual funds to investors at regular intervals. Even mutual funds companies are reviewed by various publications and rating agencies, making it easy for investors to compare fund to another.
9. **Flexibility-** Mutual funds provide various types of schemes depending on the types of investors. An investor can opt for Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Withdrawal Plan etc. to plan cash flow requirements.
10. **Economies of Scale-** Investment done through mutual funds are cheaper compared to investing directly in capital markets which involve higher charges. The pooled money from investors ensures that mutual funds enjoy economies of scale. This allows investors to access high risk markets and also ensure control over cost.

LIMITATIONS OF MUTUAL FUND

1. **Subject to market risk-** Mutual funds are subject to market risk.
2. **No guarantee**- Mutual fund don't give any guarantee of return to the investors. It depends on the stock market. A fall in the stock market triggers a fall in the value of the mutual fund shares.
3. **Unethical practices may be adopted-** Mutual fund manager may adopt unethical practices to boost the performance of the various schemes.
4. **Fees and Expenses-** Some of Mutual fund charges operating and management fees to meet the daily expenses.

5. **Management Risk-** The investment depends on the selection of the mutual fund portfolio by the fund manager. If things don't go as the expectations, the investments may earn enough money.

These are the challenges that can be averted through proper study and analysis.

CONCLUSION

Investor always tries to maximize the returns and minimize the risks. Mutual Fund provides a variety of schemes to the investors depending on their requirements. With the emergence of tough competition, mutual funds are launching various schemes to meet the requirements of the investors. Investors who would like to earn regular income should invest in income plans. A mutual fund is required to be registered with (Securities Exchange Board of India) which regulates securities markets before it can collect funds from the public. SEBI formulates policies and regulates the mutual funds to protect the interest of the investors.

The Indian mutual fund industry is growing rapidly and this is reflected in the increase in Assets under management of various fund houses. Mutual fund investment is less risky than directly investing in stocks and is therefore a safer option for risk averse investors. The investors may seek advice from experts and consultants including agents and distributors of mutual funds schemes while making investment decisions.

REFERENCES

1. abcoffinance.wordpress.com/2009/04/17/structure-of-mutual-funds-in-india/
2. www.academia.edu/.../Researchpaper-A-STUDY-ON-MUTUAL-FUNDS
3. www.ijirset.com/upload/september/69_Evaluating.pdf
4. www.indianmba.com/Faculty_Column/FC1431/fc1431.html
5. www.researchersworld.com/vol3/issue3/vol3_issue3_1/Paper_09.pdf
6. www.researchersworld.com/vol3/issue3/vol3_issue3_1/Paper_09.pdf
1. www.sebi.gov.in/faq/mf_faq.html
7. www.sibm.edu/assets/pdf/samvad8/mutualfunds.pdf
8. www.slideshare.net/hemanthcrpatna/a-project-report-on-comparative-study-of-mutual-funds-in-india

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as, on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail **infoijrcm@gmail.com** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail **infoijrcm@gmail.com**.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-
Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals