



GURU NANAK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) HIGHLIGHTS

- Guru Nanak College is one of the premier institutions of higher education in India which was founded in 1971.
- In 2013, the college was Re-accredited at "A Grade" by NAAC
- In 2015, UGC has conferred "Autonomous" status to the college
- The College offers 57 programmes which include 22 U.G, 8 P.G, 2 M.Phil, 9 PhD programmes, besides 3 add-on courses and 13 Certificate Courses
- A Lush green campus, an excellent Infrastructure, state of the art academic blocks on 25 acres of land.
- Pioneers in implementing digital attendance for students through Mobile phones since 2015
- Academic Enrichment through the G.S.Gill Research Institute in campus, concerned with extensive research in inter-disciplinary approaches
- The college has as many as 33 Research Guides and 115 research scholars
- On an average, more than 20 students secure University Ranks every year
- Cricket ground of International standards is a boon to budding cricketers and many of our students represent India and play in the IPL
- Over 1800 students are well placed in corporates through campus placements from 2015 onwards.
- According to Nielson Survey on "India's Best 50 colleges", conducted by India Today during 2015-17, Guru Nanak College was ranked as
 - 6th Best College in Chennai
 - 35th Best College in Science Stream, on All-India basis
 - 39th Best College in Commerce Stream, on All-India basis



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Role of Banks, Payment Gateways & Consumers



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DIMENSIONS OF DEFICIENCIES IN REGULATED MARKET - AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN DINDIGUL DISTRICT



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Introduction

Agriculture is the lifeblood of the national economy as more than seventy per cent of the population of India depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is a large sector of the economic activity and it has a crucial role to play in the country's economic development, providing food and raw materials, employment to a very large proportion of the population, capital for its own development and surpluses for national economic development. The role of agriculture is so important that improvement in the national output depends on the output in agriculture. Further the export of the primary produce earns valuable foreign exchange, which can be used to import capital goods for the development of industry. Eighty per cent of the population resides in the rural areas and seventy per cent of the work force depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Thus in the overall economy of India, the agrarian sector occupies an important place and agriculture plays a vital role. There is therefore urgent need for improved and efficient agriculture as well as a properly regulated agricultural market.

Review of Literature

Namasivayam, N. and Karuppuchamy, M. (2010) stressed upon the fact that unless the farmers who are the target group of regulated markets participate effectively the very purpose for which these markets were established would be defeated. They suggested that the propaganda machinery of the market committee should be geared up so as to make the farmers aware of the benefits of dealing in regulated markets. They argued that a sound marketing system ensures reasonable benefits to the producers and consumers. Abdul quadri A.F. and Mahammed B.T (2011) wrote an article on "The Roles of Agriculture Cooperatives in Agricultural Mechanisation in Negeria". In his paper, he critically examined the relevance and contribution of agricultural mechanisation to the development of the agricultural sector of the economy. He also emphasised on benefits of credit for agricultural mechanisation, the roles of cooperatives in agricultural mechanisation. He suggested that credit facilities through agricultural cooperative should attract lower interest rate of at least 2 - 3 per cent and financial institutions should provide friendly customer service such as reducing bureaucratic bottlenecks and transaction costs. Amita Shah (2011) opine that the supporters of liberalisation often argue that if the modern food retail sector is allowed a full round of liberalisation, it may have various positive outcomes, including a reduction in prices. He raises a counter question, what if the markets, as it happens in several instances, fail to deliver on account of the structural snags that may continue to persist in a rapidly growing and yet highly segmented economy? Roy (2012) expressed that intensive method of agriculture is prevalent in the high population density regions in South-Asia for examples India,

Bangladesh, Thailand, China etc. This method of agriculture aims to maximize use of per unit area of land which might be both labour-intensive. Due to high pressure of population, even the smallest part of the land is cultivated intensively. Per capita productivity remains low but productivity per unit land always remains very high. In this region generally large proportion of the people are dependent on primary form of economic activity or agriculture. The percentage of fallow land remains low. The author further suggested that to intensify the production, agricultural inputs like fertilizers, High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) seeds, crop protection measures, irrigation facilities should always be given proper care.

Objectives of the Study

To study the relationship among dimensions of deficiencies in regulated market.

Methodology

The study is basically an empirical one based on data gathered from the respondents have been chosen for the study. A sample of 536 respondent has been chosen for the purpose of the study. For this study, the researcher used a well-structured questionnaire to collect the data from the respondents. The questionnaire related to dimensions of deficiencies in regulated market. The researcher used Correlation analysis to analyze the various dimensions of deficiencies in regulated market. IBM SPSS 21 version was used for statistical purpose.

Results and Discussion

Relationship among dimensions of Deficiencies in Regulated Market

In this study, Deficiencies in Regulated Market consists of six that measure Mechanism, Finance, Service Quality, Office behavior, Personal and Quantity.

H₀: There is no relationship among factors of Deficiencies in Regulated Market.

Table 1 Relationship among dimensions of Deficiencies in Regulated Market

Deficiencies in Regulated Market	Mechanism	Finance	Service Quality	Office behaviour	Personal	Quantity
Mechanism	1.000	0.363**	0.066	0.183**	0.021	0.546**
Finance		1.000	0.025	0.606**	0.467	0.486
Service Quality			1.000	0.180**	0.159	0.543
Office behaviour				1.000	0.942**	0.536**
Personal					1.000	0.458**
Quantity						1.000

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table it can conclude that the correlation coefficient for Types of Deficiencies in Regulated Market is positive. Hence it can be concluded that Mechanism has positive and strong relation with Finance (36.3%), Service Quality (-6.6%), Office behaviour (18.3%), Personal (2.1%) and Quantity (54.6%). Finance has positive and strong relation with Service Quality (2.5%), Office behaviour (60.6%), Personal (46.7%) and Quantity (48.6%). Service Quality has positive and strong relation with Office behaviour (18%), Personal (15.9%) and Quantity (54.3%). Office behaviour has positive and strong relation with Personal (94.2%) and Quantity (53.6%). Personal has positive and strong relation with Quantity (45.8%).

Conclusion

The study is aimed at analyzing various dimensions of Deficiencies in Regulated Market towards working and performance of regulated market in Dindigul District. The government should take the necessary steps to increase the market arrivals in the Regulated Markets. The authorities are advised to evaluate the cost-benefit of the new schemes offered for the development of the Regulated Markets. The government may announce some tax concessions and fair price and storage facilities and other facilities provided at the Regulated Markets.

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