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GOA 2019

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March 14-16, 2019


Editor in Chief

Dr. Ratnakar D B

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Dear Associates

Welcome to each and every one of you congregated for the prestigious IMRF’s 100th International Gathering – hosted at Carmel College for Women, Nuvem, Goa organized by Carmel College for Women, Goa and International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF), India which is considered to be one of the premier events for the distinguished academic and research cult.

We know that an academic conference is a symposium for inventive academicians and imaginative researchers to give academics an opportunity to present their academic works, concepts and new discoveries and to exchange their ideas and develop their works and also to share idea in presenting for development in the new research and topics and so forth. Together with academic or scientific journals, conferences plausibly provide a central channel for exchange of information among earnest researchers.

IMRF with its Academic Chapters in many Countries, since inception, has a great academic, research and social priorities to promote the spirit of values and orientations in multidisciplinary research functions of education by working out in dexterity required by the integrity of a sophisticated social world order duly transmitting central heritage with scientific bent of mind forming socialization process in respect of reformation of attitudes to confer a serene status for a rational being called man on this civilized planet, of course, from the threshold of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society.

IMRF has left no stone unturned for the accomplishment of its vision and mission catering its influential services in the academic and research disciplines comprising the streams of Human Rights, Social Sciences, Arts and Education, English Studies, Business Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Life Sciences, organizing International Conferences humbly witnessing the virtuous presence and innovative presentations of investigating pioneers, potential leaders, promising researchers, intellectual academicians, working faculty, industry magnates, advanced educationists, eminent scientists, rational thinkers, earnest scholars and superior students with their bonafide work of discovery from as many as 50 and more countries in the world (with their recurring presence) including home towards showcasing their professional performance with excellent communication skills based on their accumulated experience in the fields concerned successfully.

Globalization is a fact. Its internalization process integrates multidisciplinary fields to embark on an adventure in the realm of academics and research. As such, this conference by International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF). I am pleased to unveil the fact that this Copy of Proceedings marked with ISBN No 978-93-86435-68-2 presents an educative network of research with strength of quality, originality and contribution to knowledge of significant fields of multidisciplinary realms duly identified by the solemn research portals and academic destinations in the world.

While presenting you with this sonata of latest academics and research findings, I humbly place on record my loyal acknowledgement of sincere appreciation, due recognition and heart-felt thanks to all intellectual paper presenters, article contributors, members on the esteemed Editorial Board, centres of higher learning in collaboration with IMRF, foreign-national delegates, erudite plenary speakers, scholarly participants and all those who are directly or indirectly in conformity with this IMRF conferences from home and abroad for their righteous everlasting support in one and all aspects and my sincere thanks to Carmel College for Women, Nuvem Goa for their ever dynamic support and cooperation. Gratitude is attitude!

With effusive thanks,

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Advances in Management,
Economics, Law and Social Sciences
UNITED NATIONS STRUCTURE: ROLE AND REFORMATION

DR. TAWSEEF AHMAD BHAT

Abstract: United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose main aim is to maintain peace and security in the world. Further it aims at developing friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation for solving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character and making recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes. Though so far there has not been a third world war, but complete peace and security has also not been achieved. Till today, the UN peace initiatives around the world from 1948 have crossed 70. Since that time till date, it has recorded some tremendous roles and achievements in this direction, though not without some challenges. Reform and restructuring are fundamental to any organization to serve the needs of a changing environment. Hence, UN is no exception. There has been the demand for an increase in the UN Security Council’s permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structures of organization. The working of UN is facing various obstacles. Future of restructured and reformed UN is a hope of whole mankind, so that to feel some relief from the scourge of war, grave violations, terrorism, nuclear armaments, racial discrimination, imperialism and colonialism.

Keywords: United Nations, United States, Peace and Security, Organization, Restructuring and Reformation.

***

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PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF  
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM) AND 
ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRESENT ECONOMIC 
AND INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO  

AMIT KUMAR

Abstract: The present research-paper is related to the study of prospects and challenges of Human Resources Management and its impact on Indian Organizational Development in the changed economic scenario and the study ends with a conclusion.

Objectives / Purpose: This study explores multiple dimensions of HRM including Organizational Development which would positively contribute to the healthy organizational culture in India. Through the present study, the researcher has tried his level best to demonstrate the various dimensions of HRM in Indian Organizational Development with special emphasis on its challenges and impact as well as emerging values. It is also sought to be demonstrated how contemporary trends of HRM can help in building a positive organizational culture, in turn, affects organizational development. This article addresses some of the current challenges of HRM has to face in near future, especially but not only from the perspective of employers, as well as the continuing relevance of HRM.

Research Methodology / Research Design: The research paper describes alternative models of HRM Practices and, and then applies the concepts in those models to understand Employee Relations.

Research Findings and Analysis: In accessing this vital issue India has to go through various challenges in promoting and broadening the scope of Human Resource Management. In analyzing the current scenario, recent models of HRM Practices show positive sign. These models can be a useful tool for assessing progress and recommending actions to increase the HR strategies and initiatives. The models of strategic HRM Practices provide different but complimentary views on the extent to which Employee Performance is embedded in Organizational Development. Through the present study, the researcher has concluded that Employees’ Perception plays a very crucial role in bringing about healthy and favourable Human Resource Climate. HRM is not only an indispensable part but also an unavoidable need for an organization. HRM is a key player for developing organizations as it contributes effectively to achieve the desired goal of an organization and maintain the organization’s reputation. Finally, this article explores some specific challenges and pressures for bringing about expected change in HRM and suggests future policy directions in these areas.

Originality and Relevance: Brighter Prospect - The findings of this research-article will prove fruitful in providing indicators for the assessment of Organizational Development in order to assist HR Policy-makers.


***

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UNRESERVED ASPIRANTS NEEDS JUSTICE NOT FAKE ASSURANCE: AN EMPIRICAL CRITIQUE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EXISTING SCENARIO OF INDIAN RESERVATION SYSTEM STATE POLICIES AND THE UNRESERVED COMMUNITIES

AMIT KUMAR

Abstract: “Education is that which makes men fearless, makes understand their birth rights and teaches men to unite, struggle and fight for the freedom.” - Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Introduction: The terminologies classically used are Untouchable, Shudra, Pichhde, Dalit or Mahadalit, without hesitating we can say, is not a caste but a symbol of change and an effective tool in the hands of Political Thinkers and Social Reformers, that may bring revolution in the so called ‘Upcoming Elections’. It includes Schedule Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC), women (who are considered lower than men), and all those who are being exploited politically, socially and economically in the name of religion. They are compelled to survive in a miserable condition within limited resources in unsecured society, avoided by much of social animals because of the most awaited and expected designations as Untouchable, Shudra, Pichhde, Dalit or Mahadalit.

The key areas are Social Inequalities, Social Exclusions, Caste Discrimination, Marginal’s Voice, Social Conflict, Human Rights, Women Rights, Child Rights, State Policies, Marginalized Communities, Appropriate Government and Indian Reservation System. Tokenism in the name of reservation is not a welcome step considered by unreserved communities/categories. The author focuses on the fundamental rights of unreserved categories with special references to Human Rights, Women Rights and Child Rights.

Purpose: The present paper attempts to explore and examine the multiple dimensions, especially the role, of spirituality and ethics in the context of transformational leadership including the spiritual empowerment which would positively contribute to the accomplishment of societal happiness and sustained harmony primarily at individual level ultimately leading to societal level.

Research Design: Conclusive Research: Undoubtedly, we need reservation, not confined to specific cast, creed or religion, and ethics in the society, state or the nation. It is urgently required to transform the contemporary India for better societal life for its people, and transparency of relations. Transformational leadership based upon national values promises sustainable transformation of the contemporary India as it can effectively engage people and can effectively harness the personal, social, intellectual and national well-being.

The research-paper describes alternative models of Indian Reservation System and, and then applies the concepts of those models to understand overall National Development in detail.

Findings and Analysis: In accessing this important issue, the whole India has to go through multiple dimensions in promoting and broadening the scope of Indian Reservation System. In analyzing the current scenario, recent models show positive sign in the immediate modification of Indian Reservation Policy. These models can be a useful tool for assessing personal, societal and national perspective and recommending actions to implement the modified Indian Reservation Policy. The models of Indian Reservation Policy provide different but complimentary views on the extent to which is societal happiness and religious harmony is embedded in modified Indian Reservation Policy. The only remarkable thing which may prove fruitful for ensuring the prime objective of Indian Reservation System is the positive attitude and behaviour of the unreserved categories towards the reserved categories. They are also human beings and an indispensable part of the Social System of the World’s Largest Democracy, India. Originality and Relevance

Brighter Prospect - The findings of this paper will prove fruitful in providing indicators for sensitizing the Indian Policy Makers about paradigm of national development and societal growth. It also offers key insights and powerful strategies for modifying Indian Reservation Policy. Thus, modified Indian Reservation policy ensures secured and sustained societal happiness and national harmony.


***

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF SELECT ORGANIZATIONS

AMIT KUMAR

Abstract: India is being widely recognized as one of the ten big emerging economies in the world. Besides being a global hub of outsourcing, Indian firms are spreading their wings globally through mergers and acquisitions. There is an incredible number of pressures on today’s organizations. In achieving the objectives of an organization, contemporary trends of Industrial Relations (IR) and Human Resource Management (HRM) both play effective as well as pivotal role.

Introduction: The survival of any organization or business ever remains at stake if the management does not keep themselves fully alive, updated and prepared to meet the challenges, situations and demands in near future which may arise due to any social, economic and political pressures and their anticipated demands during the coming years.

As a result of the new economic policies, IR and HRM have acquired strategic importance. The success of the new policies would depend, to a large extent, on the introduction of new IR and HR policies at the national and enterprise levels. Some pressure for change has already been witnessed in the IR and HRM areas. The actors of the system now realize that neither the economy nor the industrial enterprises can survive by clinging to their rigid postures. Therefore, the discussion of the actors is now centred around how to change and in what direction. This research article examines the roles of the actors of the IR system in the changed economic scenario.

Research Methodology / Research Design: The present research-paper is related to the study of Contemporary Trends of Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management towards the changing face of Indian business. It also includes contemporary trends in Industrial Actions, contemporary trends in Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, contemporary trends in Participation in Management, contemporary roles of Human Resource Manager, contemporary trends in Recruitment, Selection and Human Resource Development (HRD), contemporary trends in Manpower Adjustment and the study ends with a conclusion.

Objectives: Through the present study, the researcher has tried his level best to demonstrate the various dimensions of IR and HRM in Indian organizations with special emphasis on its contemporary trends as well as emerging values. It is also sought to be demonstrated how contemporary trends of IR and HRM can help in building a positive organizational culture, in turn, affects organizational productivity. This research paper addresses some of the current issues IR and HRM have to face in near future, especially but not only from the perspective of employers, as well as the continuing relevance of IR and HRM.

Findings: The researcher has concluded that Employees’ Perception plays a very crucial role in bringing about healthy IR and favourable HR Climate. IR and HRM are not only indispensable parts but also unavoidable needs for an organization. IR and HRM are key players for a developing organization as it contributes effectively to achieving the desired goal of an organization and maintain the organization’s reputation. Finally, this article explores some specific challenges and pressures for bringing about change in IR and HRM and suggests future policy directions in these areas.

A new approach to the IR was introduced in the Indian context when the organization in both the public and private sector switched over the HRM. It was introduced during the 1970s as a wave of expected change in the attitude of management towards their employees. This infusion of HRM gained further prominence by mid-1980s. The present scenario has given a challenge for Indian Business and industry of managing the dramatic change under turbulent conditions, making it imperative for them to be competitively effective examining all aspects of HRM.


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RESERVATION FOR HIGHER CASTES COMMUNITIES IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN WORLD

JATAVATH HANUMU

Abstract: In human civilization man is born free, and has the control over the entire land and natural flora fauna. In the course of time man learnt storage of food and other valuable materials as a storage. It resulted the concept of property. After the long time the occupations were developed and there is daily earning of wealth. As some of the skilful professions became capable of more wealth and the other could not because of these reason there are in equalities in the society so the concept of social justice became a discourse. Indeed this conflict of distribution of wealth is since many centuries. So in order to bring the social justice the idea of reservations was proposed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to all the “Dalit communities”. Later on this reservation is implemented to BC Communities and the Other Castes in the name of EBC reservation for the higher caste poor people. So the present research focuses on the justification of reservation for the “EBC”.

Keywords: Dalit, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, “EBC”, Property, Higher Caste, Poor People.

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"INDIAN WORLD LEADERSHIP" IN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS FIELDS ON THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE

JATAVATH HANUMU

Abstract: In the human history man was gregarious. So the groups of people fought each other for control over the lands and nature. So when the centuries passed kingdoms tried to control there never kingdoms and succeed in some extent. On this account empire obtained taxes from princely states. In this regard Greeks tried to expert their kingdom till the ends of the world. On this account the Greek warrior son of the Philip of Macedonia Alexander The Great conquered the entire world and controlled politically with his leadership. Later on Romans extended their kingdom and ruled for some centuries under the leadership of Antonio and Julius Ceasor. In the course of time European navigators discovered the new lands of the entire world. So Dutch people, French people, Porchuguice people and English people competed with one another to control over the geographical territories and natural recources. They also asserted their power over the lands. At last queen’s English army could have control over many colonies in the world. So many centuries they ruled and drove the wealth of the nations to England in the name of the trade and “civilizing the uncivilized eastern lands”. In the post independent era India is considered as the developing nation in the world and in the post modern era India leads the world in field and became a leader to the world. So the preset investigation is on India’s leadership in the world and its achievements. The major focus is on the political leadership of India in the world.

Keywords: Leadership, India, Greek Warrior, English, World.

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DEMANDS FOR INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION FOR THE WELFARE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY – A VIEW

JATAVATH HANUMU

Abstract: In human civilizations, groups of the people settled in different banks of rivers. Every group was bound to some set of some rules and regulations on the grounds of socio, cultural and traditional factors. In this continuation the human groups integrated with one another from the geographical territory. In the course of time there was a development of the thought of “Social Contract”. In this regard all the members of the group agreed for certain set of rules for all. Based on these rules the law was made by experienced experts in society, ethics, culture, tradition and religion. In this regard in England “Magnacarta” was made by king and the people guarantying some of the rights to the people by king. Further there was evolving form of democracy in the form of parliament with representative of the people House of Lords and King known as. When the centuries were passed people obtained more rights from king and he became powerless. So all the set of rules became a bound copy known as a “Constitution of the state” So when the time was passed the made laws could not stand to the test of time. So there is requirement of revision of the constitution. So some of the parliament acts are passed from time to time however yet there is a demand for the revision of the Indian constitution so the research focuses on essence of revision of the Indian constitutions.

Keywords: Revision, Constitution, Magnacarta, Parliament, Rules, Demand.

***

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IMPACT OF FARMER’S SUICIDE ON THE LIFE OF ELDERLY:
A CASE STUDY OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE

SANTOSH BIRWATKAR

Abstract: As per Registrar General of India Census report 2011 counted 1.21 billion inhabitants in India, India is the second most populous country in the world. As per Census report 2011 60+ population accounts for 8% of India’s population, translating into roughly 93 million people. By 2050, the share of the 60+ population is projected to climb to 19%, or approximately 323 million people. The elderly dependency ratio which is calculated by the number of people aged 60 and older per person aged 15 to 59 will be 0.31 in the year 2050. In India exchange and assistance to elderly parents from children also depend on adult children feeling of obligation of meeting basic needs of their ageing parents. In Indian society family is an important source of aid and support for elderly population and there is societal pressure to fulfilling the obligation of taking care of the elderly parents by the children whether children like or not. While taking care of the elderly parent the chronological age of the children also one determinants of desirability to assist and interact with their elderly parents. There is possibility in now a days that adult children with very old parents may also be retired and have their own issues and problems in life. Therefore they may be less able or willing to assist their ageing parents and the taking care of elderly is responsibility of state or private social agencies.

Almost 53837 farmers have committed suicide during 1995-2014 in Maharashtra, which contributes 21 percent of farmers committed suicide all over India. The number of farmers’ suicides has increased rapidly in Maharashtra than any other states of India. Farm suicides have increased by 284 percent during first decade (1995-2004) and 270 percent during second decade (2005-2014) according to 1995 base year. When a elder son of the family committed suicide than the elderly who was retired has to took up the family responsibility. In this paper the researcher analysis the farmer suicide and their impact on the life of elderly by taking case studies of the Osmanabad district.

***

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STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN HSBC BANK STRATEGIC STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

DR. HARI SUNDAR.G, VIJI VJAYAN, T. SAIFUDHEEN

Abstract: The key objective of this research work carried out is in assessing the quality of the service offered by the banks present in Thiruvananthapuram and other districts administrative districts. Also, this report attempts to understand the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction dimension. Employed to evaluate the service quality offered by the banks, the key elements evaluated are; assurance, empathy, responsiveness, tangibility and reliability. To carry out the research, primary data as well as secondary data was made use. The primary data was mainly collected via self-administered questionnaires. 100 questionnaires were distributed amongst the sample in the selected areas; the sample was selected based on random sampling method. Precise response was received from 100 questionnaires for the 28 item measure on the services offered by their banks. Correlation method is used assess the relationship amongst the variables. Correlation results indicated positive results amongst individual service quality dimensions & customer satisfaction. The research proves responsiveness & empathy are two main key drivers of customer satisfaction followed by assurance, reliability and tangibility. More over the research goes on to prove over all increment in service quality would increase customer satisfaction.


***

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A STUDY ON CULTURE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

DR. PRIYANKA SINGH, DR. SUNITA B JOHN

Abstract: Physical culture is one aspect of the general culture of society; it is a sphere of social activity intended to strengthen person health, develop one’s physical capabilities, and apply the population’s physical skills to the service of society. The history shows the riveting truth that beliefs and values within a given society, held in relation to man and his body, have resulted in quite different concepts and programs in what we today call Physical Education. Physical Education is culturally determined by what man thinks of his body, how he thinks of himself in relation to his body, and how he thinks his body should be trained, exercised, disciplined, developed, educated; in effect how he, himself, should be trained, exercised, disciplined, developed, educated. This is true whether in a society where the self and the body are believed to be separated or in one where there is an acceptance of the scientific research which shows man as a moving, thinking, feeling, expressing, unified organism. This research paper will deal with how person’s culture shapes their attitudes toward and involvement in physical activity.

Keywords: Culture, Physical Education, Society.

***

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ADAPTING THE INVERTED PYRAMID STYLE OF MEDIA WRITING FOR JOURNALISM EDUCATION

DEEPA R

Abstract: This paper talks about the traditional and modern inverted pyramid style of media writing, journalism education is a very much practical and analyzing system where students should learn both theory and practical part of the subject. Inverted pyramid style is a apt style for journalists to write a news story. Since journalism reporting and news writing books following this methodology and ideology dominate, I will present a diverse and informed discussion of how the modern method is effective or obstacle to journalism education and practice in societies.

The inverted pyramid has been used for well over a century, and for good reason. The formula is known for engaging and assisting readers. The first sentences are written to grab readers’ attention, much like the headline itself, and draw them into the article. Readers can quickly decide whether or not the article interests them.

Notice how, even if readers stop reading the New York Times article after the first two sentences, they still know the main point of the article. The formula allows readers to skim articles to pick up on certain details, rather than read them word for word. This is helpful when a reader already knows the main point of a widely covered news story – as was the case with the assassination – and is simply looking for updates.

The formula is also helpful to print media editors. The print media includes newspapers, magazines, newsletters, and other printed publications. These materials typically have strict space restrictions, and articles often need to be shortened. The inverted pyramid allows editors to cut material from the bottom of an article without cutting important information.

This paper mainly concentrate on the importance of inverted pyramid style in media and in journalism education. And the advantages of adapting modern writing style in the journalism education.

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DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND AND PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

ARZOO MUSTAFI

Abstract: Since 1952, India has undergone demographic as well as economic changes of historic proportions. Demographically, India has transformed itself from a "demographic transitional" society, where reductions in mortality led to rapid population growth and subsequent reductions in fertility led to a slower population growth, to a "post-transitional" society, where life expectancy has reached new heights, fertility has declined gradually, and rapid population ageing is on the horizon. In this process, it is expected India will also lose its position as one of the most populous country in the world. In this research paper demographic changes has been reflected as seen in these age structures have on India's economy and it critically examines the assumptions behind the demographic dividend hypothesis with a focus that up to what extent India could tap the potential demographic dividend. The result concludes that "Economically, India has completed its transition from a socialist centrally planned economy to a market based economy."

Keywords: Demographic Transition, Age Structure, Population Projections, Demographic Dividend, Employment Growth, NSDP and CSO.

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WATER MANAGEMENT THROUGH WATER HARVESTING PONDS FOR SUSTAINABLE CROP PRODUCTION AND THEIR ECONOMICS IN KANDHAMAL DISTRICT OF ODISHA, INDIA
AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND ECONOMICS

C.R.SUBUDHI, SAGARA CHANDRA SENAPATI, R.SUBUDHI

Abstract: A trial was conducted during 2007 to 2009 at All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture Phulbani, Orissa, India, with an objective to obtain the water loss and economics of the lined ponds. There were three treatments T1-Lined pond with soil cement plaster (6:1) 8cm thickness, T2-Unlined pond,T-3-No pond. 10% of the cropped area was dug for construction of the pond in Lined and Unlined pond treatments. The size of the pond is 7m top widths, 1m bottom width, 3m heights, and 1:1 side slope. The water harvested in pond was reutilized for the pumpkin crop, which was sown only in Lined pond treatment, as there was no water available in unlined pond so the crop was not sown there. The water loss was 17 lit/day/m² in lined pond and 831 lit/day m² in unlined pond. Provision of dugout pond in 10% area of the plot at the downstream side with 8 cm thickness soil cement plaster (6:1) gave 41% higher cauliflower equivalent yield compared to no pond. The B:C ratio was found to be 2.25 in lined pond. The payback period for lined pond (soil cement plaster 6:1 of 8 cm thickness) is 5 years and unlined pond was estimated at 2 years. The light textured well-drained upland soils in North Eastern Ghat Zone provide scope for cultivation of vegetables during rainy season. Harvesting of this run-off water in farm pond with proper lining will conserve the run-off water and recycling of this water for life-saving irrigation will protect the crop from drought/dry spell grown in 90% of land area. The ponds will be helpful for sustainability in productivity of dry land crops. Soil structure and organic matter status decide the water holding capacity of the soil. Keeping those points in view, the present experiment involving two water management systems (no pond and pond) has been designed.

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ECOCRITICISM IN SOHAILA ABDULALI ‘S ‘THE MADWOMAN OF JOGARE’

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Abstract: Ecocriticism provides critics with a view of how social constructions relate to larger histories of land use and abuse. As land is traded, people are degraded. The Madwoman of Jogare revolts against the ways in which the urban businessmen exploit the rural areas. The novelist, Sohaila Abdulali criticizes the dominant urban culture and the abuse it has spawned and in which priority is given to humans than nature, men than women, reason than intuition. The ecofeminist principles of the author find a strong icon in the protagonist Ifrat. The novel treats the twin oppressions of nature and women extensively and promotes an environmental ethic that would care for and liberate both from the domination of men.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Sohaila Abdulali, The Madwoman of Jogare, Ecofeminist principles.

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PROSPECTS OF INDIA JOINING THE TPP: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Trade blocs like EU, ASEAN, NAFTA and other FTAs and PTAs helped give credibility to the theory that free trade is an engine of growth. The WTO agreement shifted the emphasis of world trade from regionalism to multilateralism. In the current and ongoing phase of world trade inter-regional trade agreements in the form of the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) seem to be the flavour of the times. India, one of the fastest growing economies in the world could benefit from joining the RCEP in terms of increased trade flows and increased GDP. It would also be interesting to see the change in these variables in the event the US also joins the RCEP.

Keywords: Trans Pacific Partnership, Gravity Model Approach and India.

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“RIGHT TO FOOD: A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE”

DR BHAVANA SHARMA

Abstract: The fundamental rights are intended not only to protect individual's rights, but they are based on high public policy. Liberty of the individual and the protection of his fundamental rights are the very essence of the democratic way of life adopted by the Constitution, and it is the privilege and the duty of the Court to uphold those rights. The Court would naturally refuse to circumscribe them or to curtail them except as provided by the Constitution itself.

According to article 21 of Indian Constitution “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law.” Under Art.21 right to life includes the right to live with “Basic Human Dignity” with the fundamental requisite of life such as nutrition clothing, foods, shelter over the head, facilities for cultural and socio-economic well being of every individual. Art. 21 protects the “Right to life” a guaranteed and derived there from the minimum needs for existence including a better tomorrow. Right to food is a fundamental right under Article 21 of Indian Constitution as without food and water no life is possible. The objective of this research paper is to analyze the right to food as a fundamental right and human right. For this purpose researcher will analyze the national provisions, international provisions and judicial approach on right to food.

Keywords: Right to Life, Right to Food, Human Right, Judicial Approach.

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RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN TELANGANA  
– WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR

DR. D. SWARUPA RANI, DR. K. JAGAJJEEVAN RAO

Abstract: The Indian Farmer is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt.” Incurring debt for agricultural production is not bad. In fact it is a necessary element of the proper conduct of agricultural operations. Even in advanced countries, agriculturists take loan to carry on their work. Such a debt can be repaid out of the income generated from production. But India’s agriculturists undergo debts also for nonproductive purposes. They contract loans to meet such consumption needs as family expenditure on consumption performance of social functions connected with marriage, birth and death, litigation etc. Since these loans contribute nothing to production, it becomes impossible to provide their payment. As a result, such debts go on increasing from generation to generation. Agricultural production in the case of many farmers is so small that they are not able to provide for such productive expenditure. Being backward, agriculture in India for most cultivators is a deficit economy, i.e. their expenditure exceeds their income. During such circumstances they find no escape from the burden of unproductive debts. The main objective of the present paper is to examine the causes, consequences and remedies to indebtedness in India as well as in Telangana.

Keywords: Debt, Agricultural Production, Incurring Debt and Deficit Economy, Etc.

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STANDING BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH: A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEATH AND PHOTOGRAPHY THROUGH THE METHOD OF EVENT

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Abstract: In this paper, I aim to understand the relationship between death and photography using the method of event. I am looking at Deleuze’s concept of event, in which events “are the epiphenomenon of corporeal causal interactions: they do not affect bodies and states of affairs, but they do affect other events, such as the responses and actions of agents. Pure events are both expressed of statements and the ‘sense’ of what happens” (Patton 1997). The pure or virtual event consists of guidelines which are not organized in any particular manner and exist as dissociated set of singularities. The actual event, on the other hand, involves differentially repeating the guidelines along a particular series, thereby re-serializing them (Colwell 1997). Using the concepts of virtual and actual event, I argue that photography, death and grief are to be seen as virtual events and the death portraits as their actualization. I argue that if we consider death portraits as standing between life and death, it has implications for the family members of the deceased person. I draw this idea from Barthes (1981), who believes that death is the eidos or essential nature of photograph.

Jay Ruby’s (1999) seminal work Secure The Shadow: Death And Photography in America has informed my study for this paper. I have also discussed the death portraits or memorial photos found in India, through Christopher Pinney’s (1997) work Camera Indica: The Social Life of Indian Photographs. Finally, I talk about eventalizing death and photography. The aspect of recognizing the event of a death photograph poses the question of evidence. I have tried to show how the punctum can animate the imagination of the person viewing the photograph. The self-evidence of the event is also questioned through the photographic representation of death portraits.

Keywords: Event, Photography, Death, Grief, Death Portraits.

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EMOTIONS-A NEW EMERGING CAUSE OF CRIME

SHIVANGI SHARMA, AASTHA VERMA, DR. S. KSHUKLA

Abstract: Nowadays, several types of causes of crime are emerging in our society. Most often the causes are associated with an individual, family, group or society etc. These factors are observed as a cause root of crime. Along with these influences' numerous other origins such as social status, relationship, ego and attitude (psychological factors) have emerged rapidly. In a broken relationship the psychological state of mind (emotions) often results informs of a rivalry criminal act. The rivalry act transpired in form of stern injuries, group sexual assaults, death, acid attack, etc. In this initial study, all the samples including male and female were collected from Amity University, Uttar Pradesh, Noida. All the randomly selected subjects were handed over a questionnaire to obtain the reactions of subjects in form of state of mind. As a resultant of this study, it was observed that distinct individuals have their innumerable reactions. A few of among them were reacted for rivalry, a few had the tendency to cause hurt while a few provide the un-inevitability and left it over the opportunity. The common thing that was very ordinarily observed was that, most of the people have a tendency to commit a crime.

Keywords: Emotions, Crime, Society, Broken, Relationship, etc.

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EMERGENCE OF AGGRESSIVE DOMINANCE OF CORPORATE RETAIL
- A STUDY ON ACQUISITION OF FLIPKART BY WALMART

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Abstract: India is one of the most attractive retail markets in the world with its size and growth rate, and studies indicate that by 2027, the total size of Indian retail market will be 1.8 trillion dollars. It is one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value, accounting for 15 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Traditional retailing or informal retailing has been established in India for many centuries, and is dominated by unorganized stores, where more than 95 percent of retail trade is made up of kirana stores, street hawkers, roadside peddlers, etc. It is the source of livelihood for majority, next to agriculture, and has deep penetration into rural India. At present, informal retail provides sustenance to 40 million people, i.e. more than 4 percent of India's population, whereas corporate retail employs merely 5 lakh people roughly. Thus, retail, especially informal retail, is a labour intensive economic activity, and with the growing dominance of corporate and E-retail in India, the survival of millions of informal retailers is at stake. In this context, a study on the emergence of dominant corporate retail houses acquiring E-retail chains assumes significance.

Keywords: Unorganized Retail, Corporate Retail, E-Retail, Foreign Direct Investment, Acquisition.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOR OF CUSTOMERS (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO METRO CITY DELHI, INDIA)

EISHA KHAN

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to empirically study the impact of demographic variables on the online shopping behavior of consumers in Delhi. Data was collected from the capital of India, New Delhi using both online and offline survey methods. Males and females graduate or above in educational qualification who had online purchase experience were chosen as respondents. The results with 199 usable questionnaires revealed that age, marital status, income, and educational qualification positively impact the online shopping behavior of the consumers. Further validation of the findings with other metro cities of India merits attention. These results can be utilized by online shopping organizations to formulate their strategies for the fast-growing field of online marketing. This study is one of the first systematic examinations of online shopping trends in the New Delhi, Capital city of India exclusively.

Keywords: Online Shopping, E-Commerce, Consumer Behavior, Online Purchase.

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GOVERNMENT FAILURE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

DR. RAZEENA K.I., PRAVEEN PILASSERY

Abstract: Ensuring higher education facilities accessible to all equally is the state’s responsibility. Higher education sector needs investment as well as equal opportunities too. High investment required for facilitating basic and sound infrastructure sometimes raise challenges to state exchequer especially in underdeveloped economies. But ignoring the requirements of higher education cannot be a viable option for any of them; so that financing the sector needs the other source i.e. market. Even if we assume that there exists a market for higher education, it will be very much distinct in nature and operations from all other markets. This uniqueness demands rather an unusual look into the role of government in its policies on the sector.

The nature of the commodity or service determines the suitable mechanism to provide it. Not all commodities can be provided in a single mechanism. Market is the most favorable provider of private goods and state provision is better suited for public goods. But for quasi-public goods like higher education either type of mechanism is not suitable. Government failure in the context of higher education means the government intervention in the sector does not leads to realize the expected efficiencies of economic agents i.e. both suppliers of education (private and government institutions) and consumers of education (the students).

(total words: 215)

Keywords: Higher Education, Market Failure, Government Failure, Regulation, Quasi-Public Goods.

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ANALYSIS OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS:
A STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS OF KERALA

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Abstract: Mental well-being is a necessary condition that enables one to manage life successfully. Mental health is the emotional as well as spiritual resilience that allows one to enjoy life and to survive pain, suffering and disappointment. It is a positive sense of well being and an underlying belief in one’s own and others’ dignity and worth. It is the situation when one achieves emotional intelligence, emotional maturity and mental toughness. Among them mental toughness is one’s ability to address all kinds of mental obstacles that consistently compromises in best possible performance of a player. The results of the study will help to establish that the students participating in physical activity may have better mental health than the students who do not take part in physical activities; and further it may help policy makers, educational institutions, parents and teachers associations and social organizations etc to formulate a healthy and sound curriculum which is devoid of such insights.

The purpose of the study is to analyse mental toughness among college students. The subjects selected for the study were 8000 college students from rural and urban area from Kerala state, among whom 4000 were female and 4000 were male students. The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 23 years with a mean age of 19.98 years and a standard deviation of 2.38 years.

The tool adopted to collect the data was Mental Toughness Questionnaire of Alan Goldberg (2004). The scoring was done according to the direction given in the key of the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used to study the nature of the data of the psychological variables of male and female, rural and urban and sports and non sports students in Kerala. Further Factorial Analysis of Variance (FANOVA) was used to compare the psychological variables among different groups. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level. The analyses were carried out with the help of software SPSS version 16.0 for windows.

Results shows that there is a highly significant difference between male and female students, between urban and rural group, between gender by area, between gender by type, between area by type, between gender by area by type and there is a perceptible differences between sports and non sportspersons. Thus the hypotheses stating that there will be a significant difference among different categories on mental toughness are accepted.

(total words: 403)

Keywords: Mental Toughness, Competition, Stress, Pressures, Obstacles, Gender.
LEVEL OF ANXIETY IN ADOLESCENTS UNDERGONE CYBER-BULLYING: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

DR. PANKAJ SINGH, LATA RANA

Abstract: Aim and Objectives: (a) Comparing and analysing association between cyberbullying and subjective complaints (Anxiety, Depression, Somatic Complain, tension, and stress) among adolescents. (b) Comparing and analysing association between cyberbullying among adolescents boys and girls. (C) Comparing and analysing association between socio demographic factors (age, gender, family structure, parent’s education) among adolescent’s boys and girls, and (d) To assess the association between cyberbullying and self-reported health and subjective health complaints (tension, irritability, sadness and somatic issues).

Materials and Methods: Sample for the study include 160 adolescent (boys 92 and 68 Girls) with a history of behavior difficulties and cyber-victims and cyber-bullies. Sample was chosen randomly from the NKPSIMS & LMH Nagpur. The study was conducted between June 2017 to July 2018 (13 months), using DAPHNE III questionnaire: Interventions for cyberbullying and Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 6–18 (CBCL/6-18; Achenbach and Rescorla 2001). The data were analysed with the help of Average, percentile, mean, standard deviation, and paired t-test.

Result: The prevalence of cyberbullying, cyberbullying experience 77 (48%) 29 female adolescents and 48 Male adolescents, cyber-victims 69 (43%) 29 female adolescents and 40 Male adolescents and cyber-bullies were 69 (43%) 25 female adolescents and 44 Male adolescents respectively.

On DSM oriented scales Statistically not significant association between gender and behavior was found with both gender to act as cyberbullies experience, victims and bullies (Depressive problem t .371, Anxiety problem t -.708, Attention deficit problem t value -.987, Oppositional defiant problem t value 1.13, and Conduct problem t value .984), statistically significant in somatic problem t value -1.87 means score showed more in adolescents girls as compared to boys. Most of the adolescents 81 (51%) 37 female adolescents and 44 Male adolescents living in a nuclear family with both are working parents more likely to become cyber experience, victims and bullies, and 79 (49%) 31 female adolescents and 48 Male adolescents were living in joint family.

Adolescent boys and Girls were more likely to report psychological health complain and statistically not significant association between gender like (Anxious/ depressed t value 0.48, withdrawn/depressed t value 1.23, though problem t value 0.98, rule breaking behaviour t value 146, aggression behaviour t value 1.46), statistically significant in somatic complain t value -2.02, social problem t value -3.13, and attention problem -2.14, means showed more in adolescents girls as compared to boys.

Conclusion: The current study contributes to the exploration of cyberbullying and emphasizes its potential to have problematic effects. Furthermore, it underlines the important role that family contexts play on adolescent psychological problems. Adolescents are being affected by cyberbullying, and the impact an experience of internet (email, chat room, massage, social networking sites, WhatsApp, YouTube) bullying can have on their psychological health issues).

Recognizing these could be an important advance in designing components of prevention and intervention efforts. First of all, effective psychological management must be developed for protecting adolescents from being cyberbullied and preventing others from becoming bullies on the cyber stage. Moreover, an important step is to heighten awareness of the consequences of cyberbullying as well as empathy towards those who are affected. In this regard, psychological guidance and counselling for parents should be provided. Finally, future therapeutic interventions focused on the psychological adjustment of victims from cyberbullying, and most important prevention should be pre-counselling and guidance in school and individual bases counselling given by psychologist before the child comes in contact with multimedia (Mobile, Internet, web surfing etc.)

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DATA PROTECTION: DEVICE AN INVISIBLE ENVELOPE

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Abstract:

“Privacy is the interest that individuals have in sustaining a ‘personal space’, free from interference by other people and organization.”

Privacy is an interest with several dimensions: one of these dimensions is the privacy of personal data, also known as “data privacy” or “information privacy.

The essence of this privacy of personal data is the understanding that individuals can legitimately claim that data about themselves should not be automatically available to other individuals and organizations, and that, even where data is possessed by another party, the individual must be able to exercise a substantial degree of control over that data and its use. Thus, every individual has the desire to control, or at least significantly influence, the handling of data about themselves. Flowing from this, it is quite natural that individuals feel the need for a mechanism by which this interest is protected. Obviously, there are opposing interests too; but protection is a process of finding appropriate balances between privacy and these multiple competing interests.

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SOCIAL ANXIETY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract: This study examined the effect of social anxiety and life satisfaction in men and women. The men and women were tested on a social anxiety scale that was the SIAS scale by Matrick and Clarke (1998) where their behaviour in various social situations was examined and the amount of satisfaction they have in life was also tested by the SWLS scale by Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J. Griffin, S. (1985). This study is basically a gender based study where the anxiety levels in various human beings were tested that is both male and female. The study was conducted in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with a sample of 100 people. The main objective of this study is to identify if there is a correlation between the two variables that are life satisfaction and social anxiety and also my aim was to see if it is social anxiety that leads to low levels of life satisfaction, vis-a-vis or is it life satisfaction that increases or decreases the levels of social anxiety in a person. The result henceforth clearly shows that there is a significant correlation between social anxiety and life satisfaction at the 0.01 level that is 99% believe the same.

Keywords: Social Anxiety, Life Satisfaction.

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AN ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES IN GOA

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Abstract: Agriculture accounts to nearly 60% of the total work force of Goa population. The state agricultural production is declining due to conversion of land for construction, migration of people to other countries or to other sectors like industry or tourism who otherwise depended on agriculture, constantly rising cost of labour also led to dwindling agriculture in the state. Every effort is being made to improve agriculture through different development schemes implemented from time to time, hence it is necessary to analyze the schemes implemented by the government. A few agricultural schemes are discussed and analyzed in this article and suggestive measures are provided for the successful implementation of the schemes.

Keywords: Agriculture Sector, Agriculture Development Schemes, Krishi Card, Vision 2025 Policy

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SOCIAL PHYSIQUE ANXIETY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS SELF IN MODELS

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Abstract: Hart, Leary and Rejeski (1989) defined the anxiety and/or fear associated with one’s physique being evaluated as social physique anxiety. The Attitudes toward Self (ATS) was designed to assess three potential self-regulatory vulnerabilities to depression: the high standards that a person has towards oneself, Self-Criticism to towards one’s self and the level of Generalization towards one’s self. The current study has been undertaken in order to examine the relationship between social physique anxiety and Attitude Towards Self and the gender differences of these variables. The participants included 120 fashion models from Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Pune and Bombay. 60 male models and 60 female models between the age group 20-30, who agreed to participate in this study were chosen to be the sample using a snowball sampling technique. The objective of the study is to determine if social physique anxiety and if the attitude towards self is different in male and female models and to check if there is a significant correlation between attitude towards self and social physique anxiety. Results of the present study indicated that there was a significant relationship between attitude towards self and social physique anxiety. There was also a significant difference in SPA and ATS between male and female models.

Keywords: Models, Social Physique Anxiety, Attitude Towards Self.

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A STUDY ON CONTEMPORARY ISSUES
IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Abstract: The development in the arrangement of advanced education in India has been amazing throughout the years. There has been an expanding pattern, both in the quantity of private advanced education foundations and enrolments lately. The offer of enrolment in private unaided advanced education foundations has likewise gone up. Regardless of the development in number of advanced education establishments, advanced education in India is genuinely tested as far as access. The advanced education division in India presently faces difficulties of extension, magnificence and incorporation. There exist country and urban incongruities, sexual orientation inconsistencies, between religious gathering aberrations, interstate varieties, differences among social gatherings inside religion, between position variations and variations among salary bunches just as occupation gatherings. The example of open spending on training has been a noteworthy purpose behind constraining the extent of instructive interest for the flimsier areas. Since the 1990's there has been an enduring decrease in the budgetary distributions made by the legislature to finance advanced education in India. The different models of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) are been investigated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period (2012-17). This paper investigates the on-going patterns in the Indian advanced education framework. The entrance to advanced education is commonly estimated by the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in advanced education. In spite of the development in number of advanced education establishments, advanced education in India is truly tested as far as access (Chitnis, 2002). The advantages of advanced education in India still stay outside the compass of a greater part of the general population (Beteille, 2008). The advanced education part in India right now faces difficulties of development, magnificence and consideration. In its Twelfth Five Year record, the University Grants Commission (UGC) saw that: Considerable difficulties still stay in spite of critical increment in enrolment levels and decrease in by and large social gathering differences.

Keywords: Contemporary, in Higher Education, Enrolment, Challenges and Problems.

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SELF EFFICACY AND OPTIMISM AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract: The following study is an attempt to understand the relationship between self-efficacy and optimism, and their apparent ability to affect an individual. As one’s desire to achieve and accomplish a task or situation determines how he or she may make efforts towards it and whether it is with a positive or a negative mind set. Albert Bandura defines self-efficacy as a personal judgement of “how well one can execute courses of action required to deal with prospective situations”. According to the “broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions” by Barbara Fredrickson (1998) it was argued that, on their own and also in coordination with each other these variables are rooted in the same framework that might evoke positive emotions to establish and maintain motivated behavior and durable long-term subjective well-being. Self-efficacy and optimism are central constructs in understanding student’s motivation and life orientation. The data was collected from 50 males and 50 females between the age group of 20-30 years, in the city of Hyderabad, India. It was found out in this study that both self-efficacy and optimism are positively correlated and affect each other by any several means. However, no significant difference between the genders was found.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Motivation.

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THE INTERNET AS A TOOL OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract: If you educate a girl or a woman, you educate a family or maybe even a community. But as ICTs and media become progressively more available around the globe, when you educate a girl or a woman, you may also educate a region, or even a country. The intensifying access of the web in the late 20th century has permitted women to make powerful themselves by using a variety of tools on the Internet. With the introduction of the World Wide Web, women have begun to use social networking sites like Google+, whattsup, Face book page and a Twitter handle to start online activism. Through online activism, women are able to empower themselves by organizing campaigns and voicing their opinions for equality rights without feeling domination by members of society. For example, on May 29, 2013, an online campaign started by 100 female advocates forced the leading social networking website, Face book, to take down various pages that spread hatred about women. Recently, blogging has also turn into a influential tool for the academic empowerment of women. According to a study done by the University of California, Los Angeles, medical patients who read and write about their disease are often in a much happier mood and more knowledgeable than those who do not. By reading others’ experiences, patients can better educate themselves and apply strategies that their fellow bloggers suggest. With the easy accessibility and affordability of e-learning women can now study from the comfort of their home anywhere, anytime. By empowering themselves educationally through new technologies like e-learning, women are also learning new skills that will come in handy in today’s advancing globalized world. This paper mainly aims to suggest few most efficient internet tools to make women’s voices heard in the 21st century agenda. We also discuss how such tools can be better connected to be more effective in achieving substantive and lasting equality.

Keywords: ICT, Social Media, Women Empowerment.

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HONOUR KILLING VIS-À-VIS ETHNIC CLEANSING—CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION OF GENOCIDAL TECHNIQUE: AN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW PERSPECTIVE WITH CRIMINOLOGICAL APPROACH

DR. A. VIJAYALAKSHMI

Abstract: ‘Honour Killing’—is there any honour in taking life of another person in the name of prestige? The society is justifying by sanctioning the definition to the heinous, brutal crime as honourable one. Killing in the name of religion, race, ethnicity or group is serious violation of human rights which is enshrined nationally and internationally. There are numerous international conventions, declarations, covenants etc., has been passed by the United Nations, International Human Rights Organisation, Regional Human Rights Organisations for the prevention and protection. But still is in existence and more particularly the perpetrators of the crime are not prosecuted and punished seriously. This paper will address the serious issue of ‘Honour Killing’ as the violation international human rights and humanitarian law. The author will comparatively analyse the genocidal techniques practised during the Rwandan and Serbian Genocides. The interpretation of the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of crime of Genocide, the Statutes of the international ad hoc tribunals, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 2000 will address and justify the issue of this article by recognising ‘Honour Killing’ is nothing but extended version of ethnic cleansing and thereby satisfying the element of international crime of genocide.

Keywords: Honour Killing, Genocide, International Human Rights Law, United Nations, International Ad Hoc Tribunal.

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ADJUSTMENT AND GENDER: A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Objective: To examine means difference of adjustment among secondary level students with reference to their gender. Methods: The study was examined with a sample of (N=400; males=200, females=200, age=14-17 years) secondary level students in Jammu. The adjustment was assessed using Adjustment Inventory for School Students (AISS) developed by Singh A. K. P. and Singh R. P. (2005) with 60 items. Gender was measured by using demographic data sheet. Results: Data were analysed by descriptive statistics, and Independent Samples t-test using SPSS. The results showed a significant means difference on adjustment among male and female secondary level students. The observations indicated that the level of adjustment among female was higher than the male secondary level students. Conclusion: The findings of the present study suggest that gender interact in important ways in influencing the adjustment of students studying in different secondary level schools. Implications: The observations of this study support the multidimensional operationalization of adjustment. With such research findings, students having challenging culture of academics and competence could be specifically supported by taking their adjustment into consideration. It helps in understanding the diverse number of factors influencing adjustment. Also intervention programs can be conducted to identify the negative factors associated to adjustment and therefore, various programs and workshops can be provided to improve level of adjustment as well.

Keywords: Adjustment, gender, Education, and academic achievement.

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PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS IN CIVIL SOCIETY: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN AND IRANIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract: Participation in civil society is one of the key dimensions of social capital. The main objective of this study is to investigate the similarities and differences in relation to volunteer participation in civil institutions between students in Iran and India. The data of this research has been collected by a survey method through a joint questionnaire in the University of Mysore in India and Tarbiat Modares University and Ferdowsi University of Mashhad in Iran. The sampling method in all three universities was a multi-stage cluster. 216 students at the main campus of the University of Mysore and 206 students of affiliated colleges (a total of 422 students), 202 and 325 students of Tarbiat Modares University and Ferdowsi University of Mashhad participated in this study. The joint point at the University of Mysore with Tarbiat Modares University is that both universities have graduate and postgraduate students. Therefore, the information gathered from the main campus of the University of Mysore has been compared with Tarbiat Modares University. Given that the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad has undergraduate (UG), graduate and post graduate (PG) degree, the information of this university has been compared with the University of Mysore and affiliated colleges. In this research, the status of students' membership and their experience in 12 types of civil society organizations including NGOs and student associations, cultural associations, religious missions, political parties, sports clubs, voluntary environmental and humanitarian activities, national cadet corps (NCC), national services scheme (NSS) and etc. have been studied. Findings show that students studying at the affiliated colleges of the University of Mysore are more likely to join civil institutions than college graduates studying at the main campus, while graduate students at the University of Mysore have more experience than students are younger. Furthermore, comparison of membership and experience in civil institutions among students of the University of Mysore and Tarbiat Modares University shows that out of 12 civil activities, students of Tarbiat Modares University are a member in 8 voluntary civil activities and they are more active compared to students at the University of Mysore. Students from Tarbiat Modares University are involved in the membership of NSS institutions and the student guild less than the University of Mysore. Also, Mysore University students are less likely to participate in political parties, religious activities, volunteering in the NCC rather than Tarbiat Modaress University students. These findings are somewhat different in comparison with the students of the University of Mysore and the affiliated colleges with the students of Ferdowsi University in Mashhad. Students from the University of Mysore and affiliated colleges have been better in 7 of activities out of 12 activities than Ferdowsi students in Mashhad. Students at Ferdowsi University have participated in the student council, volunteering in the NCC, volunteering in NGOs and NSS, and participating in election campaigns much less than those at the University of Mysore and affiliated colleges. The results show that university youths in Iran are less volunteer in social activities and, on the other hand, there is a slight tendency toward religious and political activities among postgraduate students in India. In conclusion, regarding students' participate in civil institutions, changes in lifestyle and conflicting orientation in political, cultural, religious participation and deep differences regarding how civil activities are expanded in the two countries' higher education system, have been considerate.

Keyword: Civil Society, Social Capital, Social Participation, Comparative Study

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THE NARRATIVE AND STRUCTURE OF GHACHAR GHOCHAR: A STUDY

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Abstract: The narrative and structure of a story add a lot of substance to the work, sometimes also reflecting on the socio-cultural politics of the times the work is set in. Sometimes the narrative and structure of a fiction becomes paramount in the development of character and the unfolding of plot. This paper would look into the work of Vivek Shanbhag's work Ghachar Ghochar translated in English from Kannada by Srinath Perur. Ghachar Ghochar which means complex entanglement is symbolic of the post modern times where there are no clear boundaries for the fundamentals of life, it is also an allegory of the Indian society which operates through the complex politics of family, society, position of women, struggle for survival and social and individual morality. The title is emblematic of the whole structure of the novel and also the plot. This paper would focus on unraveling the structure of the novel which centers around reconstructing the past which resembles confession. This confession becomes universal as it is a realist representation of the Indian society: the working of family structure, position and treatment of women both by men and by fellow women, the struggle of men to earn daily bread for the family and also the struggle of an individual with his own morality. This paper would analyse the structure of the novel which focuses on the extraordinariness in the otherwise mundane ordinary daily life.

Keywords: Narration, Structure, Point of View, Reconstruction of Past.

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BIBLICAL LITERATURE, A VEHICLE FOR
SHAKESPEAREAN THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION

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Abstract: Biblical Literature finds its existence before the birth of the English Literature. It flourishes by leaps and bounds breaking all the boundaries of social, political, and religious limits and colouring them with the Biblical spirit, essence, words and ideas. Shakespeare makes Biblical spirit, essence, words and ideas English Literary spirit, essence, words and ideas. He draws Biblical spirit from the Bible as the praising spirit for God.

Biblical Literature: Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness: he is gracious, and full of compassion, and righteous. Psalm 112:4

This, the book of Psalm, on which Shakespeare depends, origins as one of the books of the Bible which in itself is a Biblical literature which works as a vehicle for the thought and expression of Shakespeare.

Shakespearean thought - God is Light in Darkness by the means of the Biblical literature becoming a vehicle for his thought.

Shakespearean expression - Shakespearean expression is this that God works as light when the righteous people are in dark time meaning in worry and misery. He shines for them in such a time to remove their misery. He reads the book of Psalm of the Biblical Literature from which his mind absorbs a hitting idea and faith that is God is light in the darkness for the upright following the righteousness. For them, God is cordial, full of sympathy, and virtuous. This pair of comparison in both literatures is merely an example which in the main paper will take many of the pairs of the both literatures to prove that for Shakespeare, Biblical Literature is a vehicle, for his thought and expression to write his own literature.

Keywords: Only in This Example - God Be Praised, Believing Souls, Light in Darkness, Comfort in Despair.

Gloucester
What means this noise?
Fellow, what miracle dost thou proclaim?
Townsmen
A miracle! a miracle!
Suffolk
Come to the king and tell him what miracle.
Townsmen
Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban’s shrine,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight;
A man that ne’er saw in his life before.
King Henry VI
Now, God be praised, that to believing souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair!
Enter the Mayor of Saint Alban’s and his brethren, bearing SIMPCOX, between two in a chair,
SIMPCOX’s Wife following
King Henry VI
Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord.
What, hast thou been long blind and now restored?
Simcox
Born blind, an’t please your grace.
Wife
Ay, indeed, was he.
However, the Duke of Gloucester is not righteous, therefore, God also does not stand by him, and he runs from his room in disgrace as he is accused of treason. This way Shakespeare presents a contrast that God is not light in the darkness of life of the shrewd.

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THE LOWLAND: A CASE OF FEMALE INSENSITIVITY AND INDIFFERENCE

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Abstract: This paper is based on the study of the novel, ‘The Lowland’ by the acclaimed diasporic writer Jhumpa Lahiri and the novel was first published in 2013. The novel can be studied from different perspectives to unravel the various motifs and themes; but the following paper takes up an in depth study of the female protagonist Gauri, and reflects upon her stoic and indifferent personality towards her closest relations on this earth. Gauri is the mysterious character in Lahiri’s novel, ‘The Lowland’. Lahiri presents her as a woman who puts her career and self growth above everything else and in this process ruining and destroying the entire world surrounding her. Though the author towards the end of the novel puts this woman in a self realization mode about her actions; quite regretful for chasing her dreams and paying the price; and thus presenting a sorry figure of hers, evoking sympathy and pity from the readers; yet if seen closely it is a deliberate and calculated case of selfish attitude, female insensitivity and silent cruelty which these kind of modern and urbane women met out to their husbands and children, which often is away from the public view and the typical feminists present a picture of a woman soliciting sympathy and compassion.

Keywords: Inhumane, Mysterious, Opportunist, Feminist, Callousness, Insensitivity, Indifference, Philosophy.
RETHINKING DONNE FROM ECOFEMINIST'S PERSPECTIVE

DR ANSHU GAGAL

Abstract: The paper examines the *The Sunne Rising*, *To His Mistris Going To Bed*, and *The Flea* by John Donne in the light of ecofeminist theoretical perspective. The paper will try to examine the poet’s approach to woman/nature analogy. Prior to analysing the selected poems, a brief overview of ecofeminism provides the parameter for the succeeding discussions. The period of Renaissance and Humanism is the period of revival of learning and also human centric development. Numerous discoveries have taken place during this time and Donne uses them extensively in his poetry as metaphors. The central concern of the paper is to view the commodification of women and land during colonialism and expansionism in the selected poems of seventeenth century poet John Donne and these ideologies according to ecofeminist theorists are responsible for the annihilation of both women and nature in modern times also. The specific example of Donne’s poetry helps us understand how women are associated with land during Renaissance. The theory of ecofeminism has given a new perspective and a different dimension to view Donne’s poetry. The joining of ecological and feminist movement provides a way to perceive and transform old realities. Through the help of selected poems, the paper will attempt to reflect on the urgency with which the problem of “Othering” needs to be addressed in the light of the global ecological crisis.

Keywords: Post-Feminism, Ecofeminism, Women-Studies, Donne, Ecocriticism.

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GOD OF SMALL THINGS AS A GENDER MONTAGE

NIDHI CHOUHAN

Abstract: Beyond any shadow of doubt we find that women are sealed into the crushing ‘objecthood’ where they strive even for fundamental rights of liberty and equality. It produces an atmosphere of ambivalence as women try to transgress the patriarchal boundaries constructed and fenced around them. This disturbs the social order as one gender exercise full command over the other. Hence this paper attempts to elaborate the politics of ‘subaltern’ through feminist approach in the light of the debut novel ‘The God of small Things’ by Arundhati Roy. This paper also seeks to intervene the transforming conditions of exploitation and domination to which Indian women are brutally subjected in the postcolonial era. In the novel women characters like Ammu, Mammachi, and Margaret Kochamma et.al are treated as antithetical entities in the hands of haughty male characters. They exhibit powerlessness and try to retain their unsullied identity by assimilating the dominant culture. The paper also establishes a well-knit feminist philosophy united by a central concern with gender and how the ungovernable issues of women subjugation, child marriage, widow burning, female genital mutilation and educational deprivation meted out to them, cause for gender disparity in the society. The technique of montage is implied to juxtapose perspectives and time against one another, seeking to generate a creative set of solutions to reach a legitimate consensus on gender discrimination and inequality.

Keywords: Feminism, Gender Discrimination, Inequality, Marginalized, Patriarchy, Post-Colonialism, Gender Roles.

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IMPACT OF EDGAR ALLAN POE ON AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Abstract: The very purpose of this paper is to bring forth the impact of Edgar Allan Poe on modern literature particularly on American literature. Edgar Allan Poe was one of the American greatest writers. He is considered the father of modern detective and horror stories, and he was one of the early writers in the field of emerging science fiction. His romantic poetry is also the finest of his period. Edgar Allan Poe brought about several changes in the literary style of his period. As a poet, editor, writer and a critical writer, Poe influenced not only American literature, but he also has an impact on modern literature. His short stories such as “The Black Cat”, “The Tell-Tale Heart”, and “The Fall of the House of Usher” and the poems like “The Raven” set him apart from other writers of his time. He is also considered the “the architect” of the modern short story. Poe has been seen as a fore runner of the “art for art’s sake” movement. The writers of French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian show their debts to Poe particularly with regard to his technique and vision. He also wrote primarily of the macabre and introduced his readers to ambiguity of the characters and places so they would focus on the plot and theme.

Keywords: Edgar Allan Poe, Literary Style, Influence, Modern Literature, American, Literature, Detective, Horror, Scientific, Short Stories.

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WOMEN CRIMINALITY AND SOCIETY
SOCIAL ROLE OF WOMEN CRIMINALS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CENTRAL JAIL TIHAR

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Abstract: Criminality of women with an understanding of the social role of women in society. Women cannot be considered on the same level as men, because they have to undergo an additional trauma and suffering. They are vulnerable due to their family responsibilities unlike male criminals. And also by the social pressures which they have to face. It is indeed very challenging task for authorities to take any measure to streamline these two different aspects emerging from family and society. In the background of the developments of last decades, it would therefore be desirable and appropriate to understand the factors, forces and dynamics of women and crime. Of the varied modes of understanding this phenomenon, studies have focused on analyzing the criminality of women with an understanding of the social role of women in society. According to these observers, the role of women in crime appears to be responding to changes in roles (Harris, 1977; Widom, 1978 etc.). As women’s role changed and became more open to opportunities and tensions associated with the male role, their criminal activities also got transformed in kind and degrees (Steffensmeier, 1980). For this, it is necessary to understand the social roles of women in the changing milieu of modern world. Lerner Gerda: 1986; an American women’s Historian wrote words that literally became a manifesto: “Women’s have a history and women are a history”. Women have been traditionally eulogized as the preservers of family cohesiveness, social order and the standard bearers of morality and decency. Crime is common to all countries and to all societies. In India, in the last decades, the proportion of female arrests among total number of women taken into custody has increased rapidly. This seems to be an evidence of the increasing criminal tendencies among women. The changing social patterns without proper infrastructures and redefining of social values always cause problems of more complex nature. It is often said that the status and position of women in society is the best way to understand a civilization, its progress and its shortcomings. After independence the position and status of woman in India, especially in urban areas changed drastically. She no more accepts herself as a child bearing slave. In recent years women have been participating in various aspects of social life. The growing participation of women in these areas may be one of the contributing factors for the increase of crime among women.

The main purpose of this research is to substantially bring out a critical and comprehensive exposition of the sociological study of the ‘women prisoners with special reference to women and crime in Tihar, central jail of Delhi which is the capital of India, where women prisoners belong to places spread all over India. This is a study of the convicted, under trial, detainees and accused women prisoners, and its observations are confined to a single central prison of Tihar.

There is a need for restructuring the out-dated penal system so as to make it more conducive to the pain of women prisoners. There is a need to resolve the trauma that haunts the female offenders through a better correctional cycle. Such research work would help the Governmental measures in formulating cumulative strategy on scientific lines towards the care, treatment and rehabilitation of women prisoners in the Indian setting. The entire work is form a basis for reconstructing old remedial system to suit them, so that women prisoners do not have to face additional trauma and suffering. We have to take into account their pains and sufferings during the whole process of imprisonment. Thinkers, scholars and researchers have to find a solution to the problems faced by women prisoners.

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SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND DIGITAL SOCIETY

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Abstract: In this world of digitalization and new media there is no area left untouched with its influence. In the recent years of advancement, technology has made everyone wonder how it can improve the way of our living standard. This technical world has opened lots of opportunities for an individual in and outside his circumference. It has also discovered an opportunity of new emerging style of communication by connecting humanity of different culture and location through digitization. In this multilingual and multicultural society, thriving around the globe, communication through digital means has become more vibrant, well spread and widely discussed by developing a digital society. This digital world has provided an open platform to society to express its opinion, views, advises or stance, towards social, cultural and political activities. Thus this digital society has enlarged the scope of sociolinguistics in the study and understanding of a new communication medium. This paper aimed to explore the study of behavioral change in sociolinguistic in the world of digital society. The introduction section of this paper firstly aimed to explain that how the digital platform has emerged as the new subject matter of study under sociolinguistics science. The second section focus on the emergence and development of the kind of linguistic in the art of communication through digital society. The third section focus on the ability of the digital society in order to provide a platform for the acceptance of multilingual words of one country into another.

Keywords: Digitalization, Influence, Wonder, Opportunities, Communication, Multilingual, Platform, Acceptance.
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION: RECONSTRUCTING IDENTITY AND SUBJECTIVITY

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Abstract: The times have changed radically, and the Indian woman of today is no longer reconciled to her traditional role as a mere housewife, a mother or a daughter. Today she might be called a liberated woman or feminist. If we examine the emerging new women in contemporary Indian English fiction, we are often confronted with women who are financially independent and they break traditions in sexual relations. They oppose the institution of marriage in one way or the other. They are sexually liberated and feel no qualms of conscience in establishing extra marital relations. In other words they deny the traditional approach towards marriage. The woman often rejects the moral values associated with sex. In ancient times, women were denied the right to education. When women became educated, they started asserting their own point of view and women writing emerged as the social movement against their socio-cultural, economic and political discrimination. It soon turned into an organized movement. There is no doubt that woman of modern era is educated, confident and has shown her skills in every field.

This article is confined to only within the area of marriage, the area in which most rapid and radical changes have taken place in the society itself. The rebellious attitude to marriage originated with writers like Nayantara Sahgal, Anita Desai, Shashi Despande, Shobha De, Manju Kapur, Jaishre Mishra and others. The old issues like casteism, gender discrimination and patriarchal oppression have been carried over from the older generation to the younger generation writers but newer themes and a strongly felt sound of rebellion may be sensed and heard in the novels of Rashmi Kumar, Shriya Garg and Parul Mittal. This writing brings to the fore women with a distinct and sound voice of their own, a voice that had been suppressed for centuries, but now they are endowed with a capacity to make themselves heard. The article traces the paradigm shift where a woman emerges despite all obstacles to hold her own identity in personal and professional life. Woman is no more an accessory to man rather a companion, a life partner who is equal to him in every respect.

Keywords: Women, Marriage, Education, Independent, Confident, Rebellion, Status, Tradition, Identity, Sex.

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THEME OF MARRIAGE IN JANE AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

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Abstract: Marriage has been an important social institution since ages. This institution performs various vital functions to maintain social order and progress. Due to its importance, the theme of marriage has caught attention of various writers across the world. Famous English novelist Jane Austen has treated this theme predominantly in her novels. The present paper seeks to critically analyze the theme of marriage in her famous novel Pride and Prejudice. It will explore how the concept of women empowerment is crucially linked to marriage. Economic status of a person is an important deciding factor in the choice of marriage partner. The paper will also explore role of money and love in a marriage.

Keywords: Love, Marriage, Money, Social, Women.

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QUEER IN QUEST: IN THE CONTEXT OF ZIA JAFFERY’S THE INVISIBLE: A TALE OF THE EUNUCHS OF INDIA

SHRUTI PANDEY

Abstract: In the twenty-first century, we as humans have progressed a lot scientifically and socially. We have begun accepting the concepts and belief which we barely could register in our minds. Today we heartily welcome and give consent to the diverse sexual orientations existing within our vicinity. It is conspicuously seen that the condition of women is empowering gradually and how there is active participation of different types of couples whether it be gay or lesbian couples. But what we fail to realize is the fact that we are leaving a particular sect behind and these set of people intrinsically deserve our acceptance as well as attention. The effeminates are the people who are given the least importance when we are on the tip of trying to globalize the world.

The paper explores the individuality, not of the destitute or women, not of the weaker sections or minorities but the eunuchs, whom we are neglecting brutally and who duly deserves the participation in educational and occupational fields. The potentially capable individuals do not endeavor to intervene in their poignant condition, especially in India. The paper seeks to protect the integrity and dignity of these effeminates under the exploitative clutches of the society in the context of Zia Jeffery’s The Invisible: a tale of the eunuchs of India.

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TIBETAN YOUTH ATTITUDE TOWARDS LGBT

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Abstract: Past research has shown significant difference of attitude on LGBT on the basis of various socio demographic factor like gender, religion, beliefs on LGBT, this study we look at 100 Tibetan youth population in exile residing in India and outside India to understand and explore their attitude towards LGBT factors like education qualification, domicile and living country, the attitude were assessed through worthen's (2010) Attitude toward LGBT People Scale.

Objective:
- To understand the Tibetan youth attitude towards LGBT individual
- To study the socio demographic of Tibetan youth
- To find out if the different factor plays a major role of attitude towards LGBT

Major Findings: The result show a significant difference on the education qualification with Attitude towards LGBT, which indicate that education plays an important role in changing attitude towards LGBT among Tibetan youth

Keywords: LGBT, Tibetan Youth, Attitude, Sexual Minority, India, Exile Tibetan

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CHALLENGES OF NEPALI GIRLS AND WOMEN FACED DURING MENSTRUATION

TENZIN KUNSANG

Abstract: The study examines the challenges faced by Nepalese women during menstruation representing from different districts of Far Western parts of Nepal. The study reports that there is lack of awareness on menstruation, sex education and puberty. Despite unawareness of some girls about menstruation and sex education etc., they undergo some psychosocial issues every month, therefore these girls and women affect psychologically as well as physically or biologically affecting their body which leads to damage to their body.

Objectives: To have an indepth understanding with chhaupadi practice in Nepal and understand the key issue and solutions to the problem

Major Findings: The study concludes that the heart of the solution lies in two factors,
a) The need of counselling to deal with their psychosocial problems during period and
b) Spreading awareness or providing education on sex education and puberty changes in both females and males.

Keywords: Menstruation, Nepalese, Challenges, Lack of Awareness, Sex Education, Puberty Changes, Psychosocial Issues, Counselling, Period, Menstruation.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL STUDENTS INTEREST IN SCIENCE, STUDY HABITS AND SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN SCIENCE.

DR. ASHOKKUMAR B. SURAPUR

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to analyse independent and combined effects of variables viz., Interest in science (higher and lower), Study habits (good and poor) and School Adjustment (high and low) on Academic achievement in Science. The sample of the present study includes 300 students selected randomly from IXth Standard studying science subject. The study revealed that, (i) The Government School students with higher Interest in science have more influence on Academic achievement in science than the Government School students with lower Interest in science; (ii) The Government School students with higher Interest in science and high School adjustment have more influence on Academic achievement in science than the Government School students with higher Interest in science and low School adjustment; (iii) The Government School students with good Study habits and low School adjustment have more influence on Academic achievement in science than the Government School students with poor Study habits and low School adjustment.

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A SUCCINCT APPRAISAL OF
THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS TO
THE TRADITION AND LITERATURE OF DIASPORA

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Abstract: As women are considered to be the major transporters and preservers of the culture and cultural markers of a community as well as a nation, the literary output of female writers become a greater social, ethnic, cultural and to some extent historical and lingual document. The writings of Indian Diaspora writers epitomize the trauma and experiences of their diasporic subjects in homeland and the host nation. The major concerns that haunt them are identity crises, multiple identities, co-ethnicities, migration and multiple locations which they pen down in their works. Also these writers face the dilemma of 'home', nationality and belongingness. The Diaspora community explicates the 'root' and the 'route' of their characters that shift their places and spaces. The Diaspora community of writers has been personifying the transnational condition of their characters and the aftermath of the transnational movements of their mobile subjects. As the present research is focusing on the diasporic Indian women writers, one needs to trace the tradition of Indian women writers who have contributed in Diaspora fiction. The Indian Women writers like Kamala Markandeya, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Indira Ganesan, Kiran Desai, Sunetra Gupta, Anita Rau Badami, voice the psychological ups and downs of their characters in terms of suffering and healing of their migrant subjects through the problems of marginality, rapes, Rootlessness, loss of identity, identity crisis, fractured identity, dislocation, displacement, nostalgia, frustration, loss of belonging, the problem of assimilation, hybridity, return and multiculturalism in their writing. The present study takes a succinct appraisal of the contribution of these Indian Women Writers to the tradition and literature of Diaspora.

Keywords: Diaspora, Multiculturalism, Nostalgia, Dislocation, Hybridity, Marginality.

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SCIENCE STUDENTS AT SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL

AZKIA KHAN

Abstract: The present study aims to investigate Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement among Science students at Senior Secondary Level. The sample of the study comprised of 200 senior secondary students of 12th grade selected randomly from various senior secondary schools of Aligarh district. Emotional intelligence scale developed by Dr. Arun Kumar Singh and Dr. Shruti Narain was used to collect data from the selected sample. The aggregate marks of exam scores of class 11th were taken as their academic achievement. Percentage, mean, standard deviation, t test and Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient 'r' were used for the analysis of data. Results showed a positive significant correlation between emotional intelligence and academic achievement of science students at Senior Secondary Level. Further the Female students at Senior Secondary Level were found to be significantly different then Male students in their Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement.

Keywords: Academic Achievement, Emotional Intelligence, Science Students, Senior Secondary Level.

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WILLIAM FAULKNER’ TWO STILL METAPHORS: LENNA ON ROAD AND ADDIE ON BED

DR. VIBHA MANOJ SHARMA

Abstract: Two major metaphors in the world of William Faulkner’s Yoknapatawpha, his mythical land, are every time timeless metaphors have become still metaphors of today. This century also recognizes the same values of ‘life’ and ‘death’ in case of women. Metaphor’s depiction made them all the more special to us in Faulkner’s fiction, specially, in case of Lena and Addie. Current readers do want to understand the true values of two women’s action and inaction, as both are true to all time and immovable like marble rocks. When we talk of women world these engrave on mind like Grecian Urn of Keats as permanent feature in their relative world.

Lena’s walk on road in Light in August (1932) and Addie’s body on bed in As I Lay Dying (1930) are in relativity with the world. Both are in search of something unsatisfied and on the way to be fulfilled that. Contrary though, the motion and the rest, represent a still feature, a woman quest— in search of her own people whether life or death, a belonging. Where are those! Quest for existence comes up automatically. How much the world is different in 21 century from Faulkner’s depiction of two metaphors by two women characters in his two major novels of Twentieth Century.

World of sorrow and misery she wants to cross in the patriarchal pattern of society. Not at rest even if butterfly sort of existence she has in fiction, always was open to the quest of people. Now where can she stop when life and death have become perpetually grave for her; belief or nonbelief stillness is all time common even in the real world of the Century for women as if Faulkner has traced all time figures.

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DEPICTION OF PATRIARCHY, DENIAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO GIRLS & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN SELECTED POST-MODERN FICTIONS

DR. MD. SAHIDUL ISLAM

Abstract: This paper examines the severe conditions of the women during the reign of Taleban in Afghanistan. The Afghan writers Khaled Hosseini and Nadia Hashimi have represented the issue of patriarchal dominance, denial of education to girl child and the revolution of women to come out of such circumstances. These authors have tried to bring it to the notice of the people of the world by highlighting the historical and sociological perspective and the patriarchal nature of gender and social relations. The major discussion of this research paper will focus on the varied problems faced by the Afghan women – the denial of higher education to women, the exclusion of women from participation and decision-making, and the denial of the freedom of movement in public space.

Keywords: Taleban, Afghanistan, Historical, Sociological, Gender, Education, Patriarchal.

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THE OCCURRENCES OF 9/11 – A HISTORICAL PUBLIC INCIDENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UPDIKE’S VARIETIES OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

DR. MD. SAHIDUL ISLAM

Abstract: Fundamentalism with its acute approach has become the most popular about political ideology and the most significant movement for change in certain parts of the world in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. Accordingly their drastic activities and the life style is gradually getting place predominantly in fiction and literary works in general. John Updike’s ‘Varieties of Religious Experience’ is an extraordinary short story which focuses on a historical public happening that is the occurrences of 9/11 instead of a directly experiential relationship of human being. As the title partially signifies, the readers observe issues open out from manifold viewpoints, from the perspectives of those who were killed due to the attack in the Twin Towers on 11th September 2001, their dear ones, the radicals who accomplished their atrocious acts and those who observed them. The act of 9/11 was so heinous that it had shaken the faith of the protagonist of the short story in God to a great extent. In fact, it is a mental image that we can still picture in our brains. The selected works of John Hoyer Updike which focuses on the event of 9/11 are the major concern in this study.

Keywords: Fundamentalism, Historical, Twin Towers, Radical, Heinous, God, Image.

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THE EMERGENCE OF NEW WOMAN IN MANJU KAPUR'S A MARRIED WOMAN

PROF. AMBICA GUPTA

Abstract: Indian women writing in English is acknowledged as a paramount concurrent drift in English Literature. Indian women writers of fiction have specified a novel aspect to Indian writing in English. Many women writers like Manju Kanpur, Shashi Deshpande, Arundhati Roy, Shobha De, Anita Nair, Bharti Mukherjee started to write in the English language in the mid-nineteenth century. They have incorporated the revenant female escapade in their writings. Manju Kapur, a globally eulogized Indian woman novelist, has composed five novels. Her novels depict the life of women especially their revolt against the age-old traditions, their struggle for basic rights, quest for identity and subsistence and to create a separate identity for herself, apart from her role as a wife, mother, daughter and daughter-in-law. She gives voice to reality, the rhizome of Indian psyche, family-centred life, generation gap and all real life situations. Manju Kapur's female protagonists are intellectually aware, enterprising individuals immured within the confines of dyed-in-the-wool orthodox society. Their education leads them the way to think independently for which their family and society becomes bigoted for them. Because of their individual struggle with family and society, it is no doubt, admirable that they crave an identity for themselves as 'New Woman'. While the beginning of modern feminism can be traced to the middle of the nineteenth century and the later two decades of twentieth century witness the rise of New Woman as culture signifies. The present paper highlights the New Woman is free from orthodox standards, restrictions, vices and belligerent marriage system. The New Woman is 'new' in actions and differ from the existing norms and historical traditions.

Keywords: Paramount, Concurrent, Revenant, Rhizome, Belligerant.

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OPTIMIZATION OF ENERGY IN SMART FARMS USING GENETIC ALGORITHM

BRAHIM LEJDEL

Abstract: The last decade knows a great demand of food, which forced the farmer to increase the productivity. This growing in the productivity increase the energy consumption. In this paper, we will propose a system, which permits to optimize the energy consumption on the farm using the genetic algorithm (GA). The GA method is used to maximize the crop with minimizing the energy consumption.

Keywords: Crop, Genetic Algorithm, Optimization, Energy Consumption.

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OPTIMIZATION OF INNOVATIVE LIQUID BASED BIOFERTILIZER COMPOSED WITH PGPR STRAINS

MD. SAIFUL, RUDRA P. OJHA

Abstract: Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) based biofertilizers have immense potential and possess commercial viability as alternatives to chemical fertilizers with eco-friendly approach. Cumulative research findings suggested that the yield and productivity of the field is directly dependent on number of viable microorganisms present; availability of the more microorganisms reflects more productivity. Pertinent to it, the present research work was designed and efficient PGPR strains viz; *Pseudomonas, Azospirillum, Azatobacter and Bacillus* were isolated from the soil of sub-urban area of district Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. The isolated PGPR strains were used as consortium in new liquid based formulation; evaluated for the establishment of an optimal medium condition of its shelf life under an in vitro condition. In this study, the population density of a biofertilizer (consortium) in different liquid media containing; trehalose, charcoal, yeast extract, starch, glycerol and gelatin powder with different concentration (Bf1, Bf2, Bf3); was observed to be higher than that of population grown in combination of (1) sugars trehalose, sucrose; (2) amino acids glutamate,L-cysteine; (3) polymers-carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC); (4) polyols-glycerol; (5) inert compounds-polyethylene glycol (PEG) and (6) adhesives-gum arabica. (Bf4, Bf5, Bf6) and Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB) media and (Bf7, Bf8, Bf9) during experimental period. It was recorded that the population density at 12 months was over 10^6 CFU mL⁻¹ in Bf1, Bf2 and Bf3, but under 10^6 CFU mL⁻¹ in Bf2, Bf5, Bf6 and Bf7. The best optimal medium for the shelf life was Bf1 (2.9 × 10^6 CFU mL⁻¹) containing all supplementary nutrients and gelatinous materials at 12 months. The results of the present study demonstrated the optimum standardized liquid medium composition for the enhancement of the shelf life of consortium having PGPR.

Keywords: PGPR, Biofertilizers, Media, Consortium

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PHENOTYPIC EVALUATION OF BATHUA (*Chenopodium album* L.)
GENOTYPES FOR YIELD AND QUALITY TRAITS

BASAVARAJ, C. N. HANCHINAMANI, IMAMSAHEB, S. J

Abstract: Research work was undertaken in bathua (*Chenopodium album* L.) genotypes to identify suitable germplasm for cultivation with high leaf yield and quality traits. The study reveals that highly significant difference were observed for most of the traits. Mean performance showed that HUB-7 (144.66 g) registered the highest leaf yield per plant followed by HUB-8 (117 g). From the nutrient point of view, the genotype HUB-7 recorded highest Vitamin-A, Vitamin-C, Ca, Mg content followed HUB-8. Hence, these genotypes could be better utilized for further breeding programme for the improvement of leaf yield and other quality parameters.

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FULLERENE \( \text{C}_{60} \) NANOMATERIAL INDUCED OXIDATIVE IMBALANCE IN OVARY OF THE FRESHWATER FISH, \textit{ANABAS TESTUDINEUS} (BLOCH, 1792)

N. SUMI, K. C. CHITRA

Abstract: The engineered carbon nanomaterial, fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \), is widely used in various fields and technologies due to its unusual physicochemical properties. Fullerenes are released into the aquatic environment from residential wastewater and industrial effluents, which formulate a risk factor for the aquatic life. The present study was aimed to investigate fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \) induced oxidative imbalance in ovary of the freshwater fish \textit{Anabas testudineus}. The median lethal concentration (96 h-\( \text{LC}_{50} \)) of fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \) in \textit{Anabas testudineus} was 50 mg/ L, and two sublethal concentrations i.e., 5 mg/ L and 10 mg/ L (one-tenth and one-fifth of \( \text{LC}_{50} \)) were exposed to fish for short-term (24, 48, 72 and 96 h) and long-term (7, 15, 30 and 60 d) durations. Sublethal exposure of fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \) significantly (\( P<0.05 \)) decreased the body weight, weight of ovary and gonado-somatic index, however, there was a significant (\( P<0.05 \)) increase in the mucous deposition in the treated fish. The antioxidant enzymes such as the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase, glutathione reductase, glutathione peroxidase, the levels of hydrogen peroxide generation and lipid peroxidation were analyzed in the ovarian tissue. Both sublethal concentrations of fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \) caused significant (\( P<0.05 \)) decrease in the activities of antioxidant enzymes with concomitant significant (\( P<0.05 \)) increase in the levels of hydrogen peroxide generation and lipid peroxidation. After 60 d of sublethal exposure of fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \), fish were maintained in the toxicant-free water for another 60 d, in which the changes in the activities of the ovarian antioxidant enzymes were not completely recovered. Hence, from the present study, it was illustrated that fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \) caused irrecoverable oxidative imbalance in the ovary, which may possibly affect the reproductive potential of the fish, \textit{Anabas testudineus}.

Keywords: Fullerene \( \text{C}_{60} \), Ovary, Oxidative Stress, Antioxidant Enzymes, \textit{Anabas Testudineus}.

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IRREVERSIBLE NANOTOXICITY OF SILICON DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES IN THE FRESHWATER FISH, OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS (PETERS, 1852)

P.V. VIDYA, K.C. CHITRA

Abstract Silicon dioxide nanoparticles (SiO$_2$-NPs), is widely used in the fields of medicine, engineering and industries. In the present study, sublethal concentration (12 mg/L) of SiO$_2$-NPs was exposed to the freshwater fish, Oreochromis mossambicus (Peters 1852) for short-term (24, 72 and 96 h) and long-term (15, 30 and 60 days) durations, maintaining a control group. Gill tissues showed significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in the activities of antioxidant enzymes, superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione reductase and glutathione peroxidase with a concomitant increase in the production of hydrogen peroxide and lipid peroxidation. Liver tissue also showed induction of oxidative stress which was evident by the significant decrease in the activities of antioxidant enzymes and generation of hydrogen peroxide and lipid peroxidation. In brain tissue, the alteration of antioxidant defence system was more prominent only after 96 h. The activities of tissue marker enzymes were also decreased in gill, liver and brain tissues indicating tissue-specific nanotoxicity. The reversible of treatment for 60 days showed no withdrawal effect of nanoparticles in all tissues. The present results conclude that exposure to silicon dioxide nanoparticles induced oxidative stress and the effects are found irreversible in the gill, liver and brain tissues of the fish, O.mossambicus.

Keywords: Silicon Dioxide Nanoparticles, Oxidative Stress, Gill, Liver, Brain, Oreochromis Mossambicus.

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Prospects of Water Users' Association in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu

Dr. V. David Chella Baskar, Dr. K. Mani

Abstract: A water user’s association (WUA) is an organization of water users administered on the principles of cooperation and its role is to implement water institutions, and in the process to achieve a fair water allocation across different locations. Given the existing water supply scenarios, the demand management strategies will be considered more relevant for the efficient management of the available supplies. Therefore, what is needed is the clear understanding of the value of water in alternate uses as well as the incentive to allocate the water among competing crops and uses in different river basins. This will also help to work out the performance of both irrigation and agriculture sectors at basin level. Accordingly, the following objectives are set forth: to discuss the characteristics of WUAs and the impact of such characteristics on the water use efficiency of the selected farms, to examine the participation of farmers under WUAs in the selected area. The deliverables will be a boost for water user association and find a way possible ways for the water use in a economic prospects.

Keywords: Water User's Association, Input Use Pattern, Water Use Efficiency, Thamirabarani River Basin.
STUDIES ON THE DIVERSITY OF BIRDS IN TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURE COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE CAMPUS, MADURAI

G. JEYALAKSHMI, A. JOSEPH THATHEYUS AND M. RAJESH

Abstract: Biodiversity represents the wealth of bioresources available to us and it refers to the number and abundance of different species living within particular regions. There are innumerable species of plants, animals and microbes existing on the earth. Birds form a class of animals that includes over 10,000 species. Avian community is an important component of different ecosystems. Birds play major role as pollinators, consumers, dispersers of plant seeds and predators of insects. Each Avian species is unique in its ecology and distribution. The present work has been designed to study the density and diversity of birds in the Tamil Nadu Agriculture College and Research Institute Campus at Madurai from July 2015 to April 2016. Totally thirty five species of birds were recorded in the study area and the diversity was rich during February 2016 and less in July 2015. The results are discussed.

Keywords: Diversity, Birds, density, Ecology, Distribution.

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CURRENT TRENDS AND PRESENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

MANOJ SAALE, MUKEH PATIDAR

Abstract: Centrally located, Madhya Pradesh (MP) is also known as the heart of India. Spread across an area of 308,000 sq km, MP is the second largest state of the country and ninth largest economy in India. The state is endowed with vast natural resources like forests, minerals, rare and valuable herbs and medicinal plants and eight important rivers flowing across the state. MP is the largest producer of oilseeds and pulses, garlic and coriander in the country. Low cost of basic infrastructure and availability of skilled manpower and cheap unskilled labour further paved the way for expanding existing industrial base to greater extent. Its rich cultural heritage and comparatively peaceful law and order situation, coupled with good connectivity with neighboring states leverage the state as one of the emerging economy with high potential. Trend analysis for the newly formed Madhya Pradesh indicates that the state is trying hard to lift its economy to more developing strides and to come out of the BIMARU bracket. Trend analysis for the newly formed Madhya Pradesh indicates that the state is trying hard to lift its economy to more developing strides and to come out of the BIMARU bracket.

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CLIMATE CHANGE IS A BIG SCIENTIFIC SCAM
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Abstract: The topic of climate change had become the top of the international political agenda today. Like its past reports IPCC again claims and predicts the human induced global warming in its recently released AR5. But, the credibility of the IPCC has been the topic of much debate. According to IPCC, the recent global warming has been caused mainly by greenhouse gases (GHG), primarily CO₂, increasing in the atmosphere, and man is responsible for the same. This present research analysis critically reviewed a number of recent peer-reviewed scientific publications and realized that different disputes by a group of scientists are generally supported by better experiential data than those that favour the 'man made warming' hypothesis. Even though a 7% rise in carbon dioxide percentage in last 15 years the observed global warming was not much significant. One more important issue is that IPCC has no correct explanation for pausing the global warming and earlier statements of melting glaciers. The IPCC in AR4 (2007) estimated that global warming was possibly to eliminate two-thirds of the world's polar bears by the middle of this century which was also proven wrong. Antarctic Sea Ice and sea level rise also did the exact opposite of what IPCC computer models Predicted. The IPCC has no accurate clarification and now have admitted that their previous forecasts on climate change are mistaken and mother planet is not heating much as they calculated. They understood and admit that the computer forecasts for the effects of carbon emissions have been shown to be incorrect. They also acknowledged that the predictions of computers may not have taken enough notice of natural variability in the climate, therefore multiplied the effect of increased carbon emissions on world temperatures. We also observed that IPCC officials violated standard rules of procedure and altered the data in such a way as to justify an acceptable political agenda. Because the report is tremendously important and its conclusions are serve. In this review we are going to underline the defects and political opinions involved in finalization of climate change report.

Keywords: IPCC, Climate Change, Politics, Green House Gases.
AGRITOURISM: A NEW AGRI-PRENEURIAL VENTURE FOR FARMERS' WELFARE

KRISHNA D.K, SANJAY KUMAR GUPTA, SUJAY KADEMANI

Abstract: Agritourism is a concept of developing and preparing villagers for creating an alternative source of earning and sustaining their livelihood. This kind of tourism develops where agricultural activities and tourist interacts. It involves various agricultural activities, animal rides and stay at rural surroundings with natural and fresh cuisines. Basically it develops as niche tourism in different parts of world. It could be a source of developing rural areas of developing countries like India. Agri-tourism may be seen as a segment within rural tourism. Rural tourism includes additional forms of tourism that exist in a rural setting, including eco-tourism and other nature-based forms of tourism, cultural tourism or rural adventure tourism. Agri-tourism Entrepreneurship may be new concept for farmers to get into enterprise and business system. Entrepreneurship development through Agri-tourism business is not yet found in Indian rural or farm areas. Indian Agriculture is still far away from its tourism exposure, few states of India like Rajasthan, Assam, Haryana, U.P., Kerala, and so on are attracting tourism for their villages. Agri-tourism Entrepreneurship may be a useful tool for the development of rural areas of India. The urbanization and rapid development of cities have kindled the desire amongst travellers to seek and explore new forms of tourism. Experiential travel is gaining ground across the world. The new age traveller is constantly seeking offbeat trails, the road less travelled, going back to roots. This venture presents both opportunities and challenges in terms of the development of these theme-based tourist circuits based on agriculture and farms or farmlands. There is clearly a lack of primary research in the area of agritourism; this is an impediment; however, inferences can be drawn on the basis of the peripheral data and collaterals drawn based on the development in other geographies. This Greenfield opportunity can be curated and developed to realize the potential of agritourism and enhancing the welfare of farmers.

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AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF OPTIMUM STRATIFICATION FOR SCRAMBLED RESPONSE

PAWAN KUMAR MAHAJAN

Abstract: Randomized response methods for quantitative sensitive data are treated in a unified approach which includes the use of auxiliary information at the estimation stage. Auxiliary information for quantitative sensitive data has received attention mainly reserved to regression model theory and stratification. The optimum stratification with ratio method of estimation in randomized response methods for quantitative sensitive data has received less attention so far. Keeping in view its importance in socio-economic and industrial surveys, the limiting expression of variance for eliminating evasive answer bias in quantitative sensitive data has been proposed. This expression gives an insight into the manner in which the variance of the estimator of mean for the sensitive character under optimum allocation changes with the increase in the number of strata. A cumulative cube root rule of finding approximately optimum strata boundaries (AOSB) has also been proposed. The paper also concludes that proposed limiting expression of variance in turn also establishes the strata boundaries \([x_h]\) which are approximately optimum.

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A STUDY OF A FAST INVERSION TECHNIQUE FOR HIERARCHICALLY SEMI SEPARABLE (HSS) MATRICES.

AYAZ AHMAD

Abstract: In this paper we discuss a fast inversion technique for HSS matrices that scales linearly with the number of discretization points. Numerical results illustrates the robustness, accuracy and scaling of method. We consider an algebraic representation that is useful for matrices with off diagonal blocks of low- numerical rank .A fast and stable solver for linear system of equations in which the coefficient matrix has this representation is presented ,we also present a fast algorithm to construct the hierarchically semi separable representation in the general case. We have used this technique for the linear system corresponding the discretization of a one dimensional boundary integral equation where the boundary is space filling while not , HSS can be handled by this method. Additionally, the HSS inversion technique serves as a basis for many of the fast solution technique presented in this paper .We also describe variation of classical Nystron method for discretizing an integral equation.

Keywords: Fast Invariant Technique, HSS Matrices, Discretization Points, Nystron Method, Fast Multiple Method.

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GENERATION OF UNIVERSITY TIMETABLE
BY USING MULTI-OBJECTIVE GENETIC ALGORITHM
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Abstract: This work is a proposal to generate a solution for college timetabling problem. The papers considered intend to display the Timetable as per the faculty is been allotted for the respective subject in accordance to the fixed number of rooms that are available. The manual system of preparing time table considering all the constraints is a time consuming and a tedious job for a human to end up with no clashes and checking all the possibilities possible for the time table and identifying the optimal and the best out of it. Proper use of resources is neither effective nor efficient by manual approach. An automatic timetable generation with optimized genetic algorithm can be used to design and develop the timetable, which can overcome all these problems.

Keywords: Multi-Objective Genetic Algorithm, Cycle Crossover, Timetable.

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CERTAIN CONVOLUTION SUMS INVOLVING DEDEKIND ETA-FUNCTION IDENTITIES

H. C. VIDYA, B. R. SRIVATSA KUMAR

Abstract: Any scientific field that requires computation of the mathematical data in the form of multiply and accumulate can be done by employing Convolution. In the present paper, we evaluate convolution sums using Eisenstein series of level 3 and 6 recorded by Shaun Cooper.

Keywords: Dedekind Eta-Function, Eisenstein Series, Convolution Sum.

AMS Subject Classification: 11F20, 11M36.
SOMOS'S DEDEKIND $\eta$–FUNCTION IDENTITIES OF LEVEL 14

SHRUTHI, B. R. SRIVATSA KUMAR

Abstract: Michael Somos conjectured theta function identities of various levels numbering nearly 6200. He did so using computational evidence but has not provided any proof for the same. In this paper, we prove theta function identities of level 14 discovered by Somos using modular equation of degree 7 and further, we establish some interesting combinatorial interpretations of colored partitions from them.

Keywords: Theta Functions, Partitions and Modular Equation.


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SOFT UNI SUBSPACE

DRAVYA INDAVARA, JAGADEESHA B

Abstract: Soft set theory is introduced as a generalization of set theory. In this paper we introduce uni soft subspace of a vector space. We find properties of this subspace. We prove that all set theoretic properties which are true in subspace of a vector space are also true in Soft Uni Subspace.

References:

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Abstract: Engineering Maths: The Peter Chew Rule: To solve a triangle is to find the lengths of each of its sides and all its angles. The Peter Chew rule is used to find non-included angle when we are given two sides and the included angle.

Peter Chew Rule: Study the triangle ABC shown below. Let \( \angle B \) stands for the angle at B. Let \( \angle C \) stand for the angle at C and Let \( \angle A \) stand for the angle at A. Also, let \( b = AC \), \( a = BC \) and \( c = AB \).

Example In triangle ABC, \( \angle C = 50^\circ \), \( AC = 3 \text{ cm} \) and \( BC = 5 \text{ cm} \). Find \( \angle B \).

\[
\tan \angle B = \frac{b \sin \angle C}{a - b \cos \angle C}
\]

\[
\tan \angle B = \frac{3 \sin 50^\circ}{5 - 3 \cos 50^\circ}
\]

\[
= 0.7482
\]

\[
\therefore \angle B = 36.80^\circ
\]
Example: If $\alpha, \beta$ are the roots of $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ and $\alpha > \beta$, find i) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$, ii) $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$ and iii) $\alpha^4 + \beta^4$.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$</th>
<th>Peter Chew Method</th>
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<tr>
<td>$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$</td>
<td>$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$</td>
<td>$x = -3, 1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x = -3, 1$</td>
<td>: $\alpha = 1, \beta = -3$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2(\alpha \beta)$
   
   \[
   = (-2)^2 - 2(-3) = 4 - (-6) = 10
   \]

2. $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 - \alpha \beta + \beta^2)$
   
   \[
   = (-2)[(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - 3(\alpha \beta)]
   \]

3. $\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2(\alpha^2 \beta^2)$
   
   \[
   = 10^2 - 2(-3)^2 = 100 - 2(-9) = 100 + 18 = 118
   \]

Notes: For $\alpha^{13579} + \beta^{34680}$

Can not solve

Notes: For $\alpha^{13579} + \beta^{24680} = (1)^{13579} + (3)^{24680} = 3^{24680} + 1$

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IMPACT OF VARIABLE VISCOSITY AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY ON THE MHD PERISTALTIC FLOW OF BINGHAM LIQUID IN A NON-UNIFORM CHANNEL WITH SLIP EFFECTS

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Abstract: The present paper investigates the effects of heat and mass transfer on the MHD peristaltic mechanism of Casson fluid in a non-uniform channel with variable viscosity and thermal conductivity. In order to make the realistic approximations for the peristaltic flow, the slip conditions along with flexible wall properties have been employed in the study. The governing equations are established on the grounds of low Reynolds number and long wavelength approximations. The semi-analytic method is used to obtain the solution for the resulting nonlinear momentum and energy equations, whereas the closed form solution is obtained for the concentration field. The effects of various parameters on the physiological quantities of interest are graphically represented with the help of MATLAB software.

Keywords: Velocity Slip, Thermal Slip, Concentration Slip, Wall Rigidity, Wall Stiffness, Viscous Damping Force Parameter.

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COMBINED EFFECTS OF VARIABLE VISCOSITY AND WALL POROSITY ON THE MHD PERISTALTIC FLOW OF A JEFFREY FLUID: AN APPLICATION TO BLOOD FLOW

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Abstract: The present work deals with the effects of variable viscosity and porous walls on the MHD peristaltic flow of Jeffrey fluid. While the channel is inclined at a certain angle with the horizontal, its walls are considered to be compliant and porous. Modelling of the problem is done on the basis of the assumptions of long wavelength and low Reynolds number. The solution of the non-linear differential equation thus obtained is found by the method of perturbation technique for small values of variable viscosity. The impact of pertinent parameters are studied with the help of graphs. As expected, the magnetic parameter has a decreasing effect on velocity. It is observed that a rise in the value of the variable viscosity results in acceleration of the fluid, hence increasing the size of the bolus formed due to the trapping phenomena. Moreover, it is seen that the porous parameter increases the velocity of fluid near the channel walls.

Keywords: Hartmann Number, Variable Viscosity, Darcy Number, Velocity Slip Parameter, Jeffrey Parameter.

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SOCIAL MEDIA MINING: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: With the emergence of online social media, social network analysis is gaining momentum. Social media can be seen as a massive collection of user-generated contents and information exchange platform. The generation of a huge amount of heterogeneous data from divergent sources leads to an increase in the demand for social media mining. Besides its various advantages, it is widely used for dissemination of propaganda which results in misleading and influencing others. The current work is deeply focused on various challenges posed by the sudden growth of social media sites containing lots of noisy and unstructured data.

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PARALLELIZATION OF LOCAL DIAGONAL EXTREMA
PATTERN FEATURE EXTRACTION ON A GPU

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Abstract: Local Diagonal Extrema Pattern (LDEP) is used as a texture feature in object recognition, face recognition etc. LDEP feature extraction time is crucial in real time applications. To accelerate feature extraction time a Graphical Processing Unit is used. For the first time, we parallelize LDEP feature extraction using GPU. We obtain a $\theta(1)$ feature extraction time when tested on few images from medical domain.

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SIMILARITY SOLUTIONS OF NONLINEAR EVOLUTION EQUATIONS VIA LIE GROUP THEORY

DR. ANSHU KUMAR

Abstract: Similarity solutions of the nonlinear evolution equations have been obtained by using similarity transformations method via Lie-group theory. The solutions are attained under the restrictions imposed on the functions involved in infinitesimals. Then, solutions are investigated through the graphical representation in different cases. The cases depend upon some suitable choice of arbitrary functions involved there i.e. in the solutions to get physically meaningful structures. Analytical solutions are supplemented by numerical simulations with appropriate choice of arbitrary functions and constants. Eventually, profiles show single soliton, elastic multi-solitons, quasi periodic, parabolic and asymptotic nature of solutions.

Keywords: Exact Solutions, Similarity Solution, Lie-Group Analysis.

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A NOTE ON FUZZY IDEALS OF NEAR SEMIRINGS

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Abstract: The notion of a fuzzy subset was first introduced by Zadeh. It is a method for representing uncertainty. Fuzzy set is a generalization of the notion classical set. To distinguish between Fuzzy sets and classical sets, we refer to the latter as ‘crisp’ sets. Zadeh has defined a fuzzy set as a generalization of a characteristic function, wherein the degree of membership of an element is more general than merely yes or no denoted by 1 and 0 respectively. A fuzzy set can be defined mathematically by assigning to each possible individual in the universe of discourse a value representing its grade of membership in the fuzzy set. This grade corresponds to the degree to which that individual is similar or compatible with the concept represented by the fuzzy set. In this paper, we consider the algebraic system near-semiring which is a generalization of both a near-ring and a semiring. A near-semiring S is an algebraic system with two binary operations: usual addition and usual multiplication such that S forms a semigroup with respect to both the operations, and satisfies the right distributive law. Every ring is a near-ring. In particular, the set of real numbers, the set of complex numbers and the set of integers are rings as well as near-rings with respect to the usual addition and multiplication. The set of natural numbers with the usual operations of addition and multiplication is a semiring. A natural example of a near-semiring is obtained by considering the operations usual addition and composition of mappings on a set of all mappings of an additive semigroup S into itself. In this paper, fuzzy s-ideals of near-semirings are considered and some related results are proved.

Keywords: Near-Ring, Semiring, Near-Semiring, s-ideal, fuzzy s-ideal.

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DETECTION OF THYROID DISEASES USING DATA MINING

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Abstract: Thyroid disease affects individuals of all age groups at an alarming rate, so diagnosing this disease and giving proper treatment to all the patient is utmost importance. Diagnosing thyroid disease is a process that incorporates a number of different types of examinations, including clinical evaluation, blood tests, imaging tests, biopsies and other tests. A major problem in medical science is attaining correct diagnosis of treatment.

In this thesis, multilayer perceptron classifier is employed for classifying thyroid diseases into euthyroid, hyperthyroid and hypothyroid which is trained using scaled conjugate gradient algorithm. In this technique 5 features from thyroid dataset are considered and the performance of the system is evaluated by a confusion matrix. Thus, in this research work, thyroid diseases are classified with highest accuracy in minimum time.

Keywords: Multilayer Perceptron, Scaled Conjugate Gradient, Zscore, Confusion Matrix.

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FUNDUS IMAGE PROCESSING TO
ASSIST THE DETECTION OF RETINAL DISEASES.

VINAY SAVANT, NAYANA SHENVI

Abstract: Computer softwares can be developed for the detection of different retinal diseases which could widely assist the ophthalmologists. Digital fundus image analysis will be used to help the diagnosis of diseases like Hypertensive Retinopathy. Automatic detection of the changes in the retina due to these diseases is important for assessing the presence of various abnormalities in the images, and therefore relieve the burden of each image examination by retinal experts. Image preprocessing, vessel edge extraction and detecting the optical disk are the initial processing steps discussed which will aid the further processing in order to detect the diseases. For the implementation of project, fundus images of people suffering from hypertensive retinopathy (HR), macular degeneration have been collected from VICAVR, STARE and DRIVE database and local eye clinic.

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Abstract: Proper detection of Parkinson’s Disease (PD) and its associated stages is very crucial for effective management and treatment of the disease so as to avoid unnecessary future medical complications due to unavoidable medical negligence by the doctors. Hence there is need of a system that will not only assist the doctors and the medical representatives in the diagnosis of the disease but also help in the predication of the stages the patient may be suffering from, hence enabling timely and effective treatment of the disease.

This modern system makes use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) images of the brain which is a secure and effortless test to not only generate in depth images of the brain for the purpose of identification and classification of the disease into normal and PD patients but also for subsequent classification of PD patients into its related types i.e mild, moderate and advance stages by using machine learning techniques.

In the proposed project T1-weighted MR images are obtained and for categorizing the MRI knowledge Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) features are extracted. The features obtained are given as input to Radial Basis Function Neural Network (RBFNN) classifier which classifies patients into normal and PD patients. The PD patients are then further classified into three sub-categories namely mild, moderate and advanced.

Keywords: Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM), Radial Basis Function Neural Network (RBFNN).
GRANDEUR OF PAST, MENACE AT PRESENT AND AMBASSADORS FOR FUTURE - ESSENCE, EXISTENCE AND EXPRESSIONS OF KOLKATA CANALS

DR. ARPAN DASGUPTA, AR. AAMIRAH SALAM

Abstract: Kolkata is a historical city which had a glorious past that are attributed to various reasons - one of which is the presence of an extensive network of canals. The story of Kolkata Canals dates back to the early 19th century when the canals were trenched mainly to facilitate the transportation of goods to different parts of the city. The management of canals was transferred to the Irrigation department in the year 1886 after which the canals were also utilized for the purpose of irrigation. The role of the canals has been changing over the years. With growing needs of the city, its population expansion and due to some poor administrative policies - the canals which were once the pride of the city have gone through some worst transitions that have made them dark, polluted and ugly today. They thrive and deserve to be at their elegant self as they use to be and that simply seems to be the call of the day. This paper foresees their value by formulating some model proposals on treating them well by measuring their present day conditions, especially in the wake of Swacch Bharat and Smart City Missions.

Keywords: Canals, Module Proposals, Transitions, Urbanizations.

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RESPONSIBLE REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT
PULSATING GROWTH OF TWO INDIAN CITIES
– HYDERABAD AND BANGALORE, THE LAND OF FUTURE PROMISES

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Abstract: The two Indian cities of recent times - Hyderabad and Bangalore are brimming with fast transition in property development as it’s after effect of urbanization. The twin process of planning and property development is inextricably linked and ensures a balanced growth. It’s not possible to carry out a development strategy of a given urban space without understanding the realities of real estate of the area. And so, urban planning and property development are expected to be in tune with the economic benefit of the developer. Architecture is not always about building future and keeping our environment secure, it is also about giving back what it has lost while building the future by providing a sustainable environment where both planning and real estate development supports each other. In the process - may discover the undiscovered dynamics of the new built space, its environment and relationships. This paper will discuss the above aspects and integrate various strategies which will enable the process of property development and planning to be a sustainable design model.

Keywords: Property Development, Real Estate, Sustainable Growth and Urban Planning.

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AN EXPLORATION OF WALL AND SPACE IN THE CONTEXT OF ART.

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Abstract: Digital architecture through simulation research takes one into spaces and compositions which would have been difficult to imagine. Hence unpredictable spaces follow which are not constructed or structured volumes but flow around unstructured surfaces. Roof and wall are surface and architecture becomes an apogee of the art movement that inspired it and akin to the painting on canvas. Taking an assumption that art and architecture are indispensable and equivalent in their relationship with each other, the paper aims to explore this relationship through the art of Constructivism and Suprematism and its parallel and inspired architectural movements seen in the works of Russian constructivists and de constructivists. The paper concludes that art in Suprematism and constructivism discovered space in the canvas and explored it while architects of Deconstructivism took this spatial art further through digital exploration into a world of unpredictability and surprise. The expressions of architecture hence changed from a desire to express solidity grounded and rooted in context to dynamism ebullience and flight challenging structure and the visual perception of balance. Essence of complexity and continuity in the celebration of space discovered in art was successful transferred to architecture. The zeitgeist was maintained and the buildings that ensued express themselves as buildings in motion not repose.

Keywords: Deconstructivism, Suprematism , Constructivism, Wall, Space, Art.
NEW ANTIBIOTICS: STRUGGLE AND THE ALTERNATIVES

DR. ANUJA CHOUHAN

Abstract: The large amounts of antibiotics used in human therapy, as well as those used for farm animals and aquaculture, have resulted in the selection of pathogenic bacteria resistant to multiple drugs. New antibiotics are continuously required to combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria and pathogenic yeast. Recently for several years in mass media and in the scientific community there have been several reports regarding increase in antibiotic resistance even citing an inability to treat patients infected with multidrug-resistance bacteria (MDR) responsible for high mortality worldwide. However, like all antibiotics, resistance identified in bacteria has lead to newer generation cephalosporins (NGCs), latest being fifth generation cephalosporins. The rate of development of resistance in microbes for several antibiotics still does not reciprocate with the discovery of antibiotics. Due to the movement of the pharmaceutical industry away from natural products, especially antibiotics, the number of drug approvals in recent years has drastically dropped. The alarming decrease in development of new antibiotics has reasons including elaborate drug trials, clinical preferences for narrow spectrum compounds, prolonged post marketing surveillance, hence the cost of development leading to pulling out of antibiotic research by pharma companies. Some of old antibiotics including chloramphenicol, clindamycin, clofazimine etc. have proven very effective in the treatment of “multi resistant” bacterial infections. In many cases the problem with these old antibiotics is their availability, since in an international study in 2012 found that among a panel of 33 essential antibiotics including older antibiotics only one third was available in half industrialised countries. The demand for effective antimicrobial compounds is growing rapidly. Therefore, it is desirable that pharmaceutical companies, small biotech concerns and many research institutes & academics increase their participation in a world wide effort for discovery of new antibiotics and alternative solutions.

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HEMPCRETE: AS SUSTAINABLE BUILDING MATERIAL

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Abstract: The use of bio-based materials in construction is significantly increasing. One of the bio-based materials is hemp concrete which is a composite material, obtained by mixing a binder and the non-fibrous part of hemp. The objective of using hempcrete as a building material is to ensure the energy efficiency and sustainability of buildings by reducing the embodied energy. The materials used to insulate residential and commercial buildings have not changed much and the same materials were remained for decades, and most of them have serious environmental and/or health impacts [1]. Unfortunately, the large-scale production and use of hemp to address the ecological issues has yet to be gain acceptance due to stigmas attached against this wonderful plant. The main focus of the paper is to state the growing concern for the environmental effects caused by the usage of concrete as a building material and to adopt hempcrete for the future use [3].

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PASSIVE COOLING TECHNIQUES IN BUILDINGS: DESIGN CONCEPTS AND ARCHITECTURAL INTERVENTIONS

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Abstract: There has been a drastic increase in the use of air conditioning system for cooling the buildings all around the world. The last two decades have witnessed a severe energy crisis in developing countries especially during summer season primarily due to cooling load requirements of buildings. Increasing consumption of energy has led to environmental pollution resulting in global warming and ozone layer depletion. Passive cooling systems use non-mechanical methods to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature and are a key factor in mitigating the impact of buildings on the environment. Passive cooling techniques can reduce the peak cooling load in buildings, thus reducing the size of the air conditioning equipment and the period for which it is generally required. This paper reviews and critically analyzes various passive cooling techniques and their role in providing thermal comfort and its significance in energy conservation.

Keywords: Natural Cooling, Passive Cooling, Techniques, Climatic Design, Energy Conservation.

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NEED OF ENERGY EFFICIENT ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA
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Abstract: The growing awareness in that field. This impact has started pushing vernacular architecture to the forefront in order to understand the principles used in vernacular architecture, that has led to sustainability and energy efficiency. Vernacular architecture has proven to be the best example for a sustainable environment. This paper aims for the need of energy efficient architecture. The need for sustainable and energy efficient built environment keeps increasing day by day with.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE BLENDED WITH WASTE CERAMIC TILES AND WASTE FOUNDRY SAND

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Abstract: From the last few years various researchers had done work in concreting and invent various techniques and methods to produce concrete which has the desired properties. Concrete is one of the most vital and common materials used in the construction field. The current area of research in the concrete was introducing waste foundry sand (WFS) and waste ceramic tiles in the ordinary concrete. Ceramic tiles were obtained from manufacturing industries, from construction and demolition sites, this cause’s environmental pollution. Due to this, waste is also produced during handling and usage of ceramic tiles. Thus, its usage in building material, construction and in other fields is essential for reduction of environmental problems. This research was carried out to produce an eco-friendly concrete. An experimental investigation was carried out on concrete containing waste foundry sand (WFS) in the range of 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% and waste ceramic tiles (WCT) in the range of 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% by weight for M-30grade concrete. Test conducted on concrete are workability, compressive strength, flexural strength & split tensile strength. These tests were carried out on standard cube, cylinder for 7 and 28 days to determine the properties of concrete. The aim of this research was to know the behavior of concrete for its eco-friendly and economical use.

Keywords: Waste Foundry sand (WFS), Waste Ceramic Tiles (WCT).

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INVESTIGATING WINDOW CHARACTERISTICS FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: A CASE OF GOVERNMENT HOUSING ESTATE

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Abstract: The purpose of ventilation is to provide fresh air for comfort and to ensure healthy indoor air quality by diluting contaminants. The study aimed at investigating window characteristics in selected residential buildings of government housing estate in south-west Nigeria. The study identifies the characteristics of existing housing types with the use of systematic random sampling. Based on the survey result, 42% of windows used were louver type, 10.5% were sliding window, while 47.5% were casement type. The investigation further demonstrated that 71.2.0 % of the inhabitants preferred casement window type because it gives the most astounding characteristic ventilation. The investigation concluded that with sufficient and satisfactory utilization of louver or casement window types with sufficient sizes, ventilation can be enhanced in residential buildings.

Keywords: Casement, Louvre, residential buildings, thermal comfort, South-West Nigeria.

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