PROCEEDINGS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE
GOA 2018
Govt of India Approved International Conference
MHA Vide F.No 42180150/CC ; MEA Vide F.No AA/162/01/2018-260

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT,
EDUCATION & SOCIAL SCIENCES

&

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS,
ECONOMICS & CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY


Editor in Chief
Dr. Ratnakar D Bala

Organized by
Carmel College for Women, Nuvem, Goa &
International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation, India
EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

Delighted I am in presenting you with the Proceedings of the International Conference organized by Carmel College and International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation, published and released as part of renowned IMRF Publications which is intended to be an outlet for theoretical and empirical research contributions for scholars and practitioners in the business sciences field. In addition to manuscript submitted by leading scholars and practitioners to a double-blind referee process, the Proceedings also publishes papers by selected authors with a topic of special concern. This Proceedings is ensured to dwell solely on the premise that there is a growing need to more efficiently manage and disseminate scholastic ideas and research results in the academic and professional community, of course, in the realm of the Business Sciences.

It is towards this mission and vision, IMRF invites original, unpublished, research-oriented, genuine quality manuscripts from academicians, researchers, faculty, entrepreneurs, in the area of – Women Studies, Education, Social Sciences, Management Information Systems; Business Law; Public Responsibility and Ethics; Global Business; Marketing Theory and Applications; Accounting; Economics; Finance & Investment; General Management; General Business Research; Business & Economics Education; Production/Operations Management; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Strategic Management Policy; Labor Relations & Human Resource Management; Technology & Innovation; Public Administration and Small Business Entrepreneurship showcasing emerging paradigms in management theories and practices, and adding value to the existing body of knowledge.

The publication of this Proceedings is pleased to include brainwaves in the turf concerned from scholars and practitioners from the fields of Women Empowerment, Education, Social Sciences, Finance, Accounting, Marketing, Management, Information Systems, Operations Management, Economics, Public Administration, Psychology, Education and other related areas. The goal is to broaden the expertise of business school academics and practitioners by promoting access to research and ideas in the discipline of Business Sciences across the globe. IMRF stipulates it as a mandate that such articles to be considered herein should have cautiously confirmed findings and the research methodologies used should be explained in sufficient detail in order to be fool-proof to strictly adhere to the research ethics and publication standards in vogue in the field.

IMRF is committed to build this Proceedings as in the case of its other Books too that there needs to be a focused attention in each of the contributions considered for publication herein should be in a position to render its essence much to the new dimension received by the readers in order to supplement the newly acquired awareness to empower their academic and research professional competence with a view to foster the new genre of exploration in the field.

In short, this Proceedings is believed to turn out to be a great source for all those scholars seeking information and knowledge from an international perspective and also for those who are interested in getting exposed to be latest research by reading the contributions honoured in print here emanated from a wide range of professionally matured icons in the field of Business Sciences. The research finds reported here are truly international promoting scholarship and collaboration among academicians throughout the world.

It is at this happy turn out of the assimilation of a great body of knowledge offered in the subject of Business Sciences in this Proceedings, I am highly gratified to place on record my heartfelt thanks to Carmel College for Women, Goa, the contributors, members on the Editorial Board, intellectuals who stretch out their rational research findings and above all, to the honourable founders of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society, Vijayawada, India for being the pedestal to IMRF with its yarn of eternity. It is a privilege for me to greet one and all personnel pertinent to this publication in the wake of the successful release of the Proceedings much to the academic and research fervor it is bound to render.

With greetings,

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Note: Alphabetical Arranged.
# Tentative Program of the Proceedings of the International Conference: March 15-17, 2018

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### Note:

1. Two Days Attendance is compulsory.
2. Paper Presentation Session Track Details will be given at the Registration Desk only.
3. Delegates can present by Power Point Presentation (PPT) 12 min including queries.
4. Systems & Projectors will be made available.
5. Foreign Delegates are requested to come on Conference VISA to India. Foreign Delegates are requested to write to the Conference Chairman for Govt of India Approvals for Conference VISA.
6. Foreign Students & Scholars studying in India has to submit their Valid Visa before Conference itself.

17/03/2018 : Those interested only can join the Goa Tour Program.
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Women Empowerment, Education & Social Sciences

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SCIENCES
WHY SAFEGUARDING THE GIRL CHILD AND EMPOWERING WOMEN IS CRUCIAL TO INDIA

PROF. DAVID SWEENEY

Abstract: Most would accept PM Modi’s statements (International Yoga Festival, 2 March 2017, India) that global peace requires there should be peace among the nations, that this is possible only when there is peace within the society, and only peaceful individuals and families can constitute a peaceful society.

Knowing that the vast majority of girls born will one day become Mothers, why does a patriarchal society deny the glorious girl child of that Country her God-given (by all religions) right to the equal, fair, respectful and opportunistic life it grants to males simply by virtue that they were not born as females?

Why do the leaders in a patriarchal society ignore all the global evidence and indicators that the empowerment of women results in a massive and speedy uplift in the GDP of each Country? Why do patriarchal societies cling to the word “culture” as the excuse for ethically and morally (not to mention Constitutionally) unacceptable behaviour? Why do patriarchal societies fail to understand that patriarchy only breeds control and domination, and that such outcomes prevent care, tenderness, gentleness, compassion, kindness, respect, humility and love being at the centre of marriage and family life?

This presentation outlines the work of Abused Angels of India; it brings to the fore global evidence how the ‘culture’ of massive societies across USA and western Europe and beyond are having to open and change their mindsets about sexual harassment of, and violence towards, every girl and woman. Within India, there is a massive undercurrent of programs and schemes that will contribute to this Country opening and changing its mindset.

Global predictions suggest India will need to provide 1 billion jobs by year 2050; that 12 million extra Indian people will need jobs every year for the next 30 years; that Robotics and AI will make 800 million workers globally lose their jobs by year 2030 – with a very high level of unskilled labour, who will feed these families in India? The answer is that Mothers will, as always and ever globally, perform miracles to care for their families.

Global predictions suggest India will need to provide 1 billion jobs by year 2050; that 12 million extra Indian people will need jobs every year for the next 30 years; that Robotics and AI will make 800 million workers globally lose their jobs by year 2030 – with a very high level of unskilled labour, who will feed these families in India? The answer is that Mothers will, as always and ever globally, perform miracles to care for their families.

This presentation will demonstrate how patriarchy will be materially eradicated in India within the lifespan of the presenter, and how the political silence maintained by India up to now will soon become a cachophony as the world learns of the perils of being a baby girl, girl child and minor girl under 16 years of age living in India.

***

David Sweeney
Founder/Coordinator – AAoI; Chartered Accountant, UK
CSR Coordinator and Honorary Life Member – IMRF
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

DR.M.LATHA

Abstract: Nobel Laureate Malala Yousafzai famously quoted “I raise up my voice—not so I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard...we cannot succeed when half of us are held back.”, and that sentiment precisely outlines the basis of new age women empowerment. Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

• freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
• have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
• to make their own choices and decisions,
• have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
• have equal social status in the society,
• have equal rights for social and economic justice,
• determine financial and economic choices,
• get equal opportunity for education,
• get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
• get safe and comfortable working environment.

***

Dr.M.Latha
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ACTIVE COLLABORATIVE TECHNIQUES TO ENHANCE STUDENT LEARNING

JIHAN ALBAYATI, KIM ABDULLAH

Abstract: Active learning is any teaching method or strategy that gets students actively involved and motivated. Collaborative learning is one way of active learning that requires students to work in groups and defines their roles and increases their understanding through different critical thinking skills that they use to understand the subject matter. Active and/or collaborative teaching techniques help students retain information, build their social skills, and tackle issues from different angles. “Collaborative learning is an umbrella term for a variety of educational approaches involving joint intellectual effort by students, or students and teachers together” (Smith & Macgregor, 1992). Cooperative/collaborative learning procedures should be designed carefully to engage students in the learning process through inquiries, problem solving, peer evaluation, and peer teaching, which is the most effective means of learning. Although some students are resistant to group work, collaborative activities can be effective if they are well-designed and utilize students' strengths and abilities.

***

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PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING AS AN INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH IN TEACHER EDUCATION

DR. SANDRA FONSECA

Abstract: This research explored how novice teachers bridged the gap between theory and practice using Problem-Based Learning (PBL) as a pedagogical approach in a Teacher Preparation Program. Qualitative data, generated through reflective journals, observations, and interviews with teacher interns revealed that the teacher interns were able to use the problem cases to self-direct their learning, guide their inquiries and thus further their own growth and development. The main findings of this exploratory research were that using the PBL method increased teacher agency, self-confidence and critical thinking skills. Teachers were able to make linkages between pedagogical theories and classroom practices. When combined with other pedagogical approaches, PBL was extremely effective in developing skills of collaboration and teamwork within the teacher preparation program. Based on these findings, some pedagogical recommendations are discussed for the curriculum of teacher education programs and suggestions are included for future research.

Keywords: Problem-Based Learning, Pedagogy, Teacher Agency, Teacher Education.
CHANGING ROLES AND REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN MODERN INDIAN ART: BREAKING STEREOTYPES

DR. PRACHI PRIYANKA

“A work of art is the trace of a magnificent struggle.” – Grace Hartigan

Abstract: The relationship between women and art has been a complex and fascinating journey. Women have always been a natural choice for artists across the world, mainly because of the dimensions that one can portray while duplicating her on canvas or on a pedestal. Being a gender that is physically tender and emotionally stronger, just opposite to that of the male counterparts, it may have been challenging for an artist to represent the beauty of a woman as he balances the representation of her strength and weaknesses through the skills of his art.

The women of India have been entangled in a constant struggle against stigmatisation and persecution by society for centuries. There have been countless attempts to spread awareness about, and ultimately bring to an end, the charge of horrific gender-biased crimes perpetuated in the name of a misguided notion of ‘culture’ and ‘tradition’. Art has been one of the most widely used mediums for expressing the plight of women in India. To analyze the representation of women within power and gender relations in a patriarchal society, we need to consider the role of agency in women’s lives. There is a fundamental transformation in the position of women in modern India with the various reform movements and a gradual change in the perception of women in society. The general purpose of this proposed study is to investigate the inter-relation of gender, women and art in Indian context. The study aims to explore how the sensual, exotic, depraved, distorted and divine representations of women and their bodies have formed an integral part of visual art from the colonial era to the modern times. It also aims to unravel how the ideas of desirable and undesirable femininity are communicated in a patriarchal set up – and how women artists strive to break those stereotypes in an effort to paint women as they see themselves, not as projected idealized versions of womanhood that dictate how they ‘ought to be’.

Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Visual Arts, Stereotypes, Women Artists.

***

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GENDER IN LANGUAGE: AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEED FOR GENDER-NEUTRAL PRONOUNS

BHAVAPRIYA THOTTAKAD

Abstract: This paper is the result of a library research undertaken to examine the necessity to introduce ‘gender-neutral’ pronouns into language and thus transform the prejudices in society with regards to those who do not conform to expected gender roles and behaviour. It examines the existing methods of implementing the usage of gender-neutral pronouns as well as introduction of pronouns which will encompass all genders without isolating and targeting them pejoratively. Gender-neutral pronouns as both a “modern” concept and an existing matter in certain languages is examined to reiterate the stance that gender is not binary and perpetuation of gender roles and behaviour occurs through how language is used.

Keywords: Cisgender, Gender, Gender-Neutral, Gender Non-Conforming, Gender-Sensitisation, Transgender.

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BETWEEN THE BODY AND HOUSEHOLD: FEMALE BODY IN MALAYALAM CINEMA

MUHAMMED K E

Abstract: Kerala witnessed an upsurge of the oppressed classes along with the advent of Modernism in the beginning of twentieth century. Sree Narayana Guru and Ayyankali were the icons of this modernity. It isn’t a coincidence that the first feature film in Malayalam Vigathakumaran (1928) got released even before the death of Sree Narayana Guru. This indicates the interlink between Kerala Modernity and Cinema. While Malayalam cinema starts with Vigathakumaran which portrays the story of a son who went missing from his family, it hasn’t gone too far from the usual family premises and the love between the men and women in that. Men in Malayalam cinema do the multi-tasking and he brings up the household. Women on the other hand are objectified so much so that her ‘protection’ is considered as the responsibility of the men. She is supposed to find happiness in being ‘protected’ and this attained universality in Malayalam cinema. Female representation in Malayalam cinema can be categorized into three distinct phases. The first phase is the period till 1947, the second phase lasted till 1970s and the last phase from 1980s with the onset of consumerist-globalized world order. This paper investigates the female body in Malayalam cinema and how it normalizes female body into a mainstream construct. These normalizations include 1) The models of Lover, Mother, Wife and Prostitute repeated again and again in line with the male gaze where one can easily see the other in lower caste/black women body, 2) The restrictions and rules created by the Modernity which reiterates the importance of virginity and chastity. Asexualized Maternal subjectivities are idealized, 3) Liberation concepts of women faces strong contention and jibe. The paper attempts to contest the dichotomized world view wherein men controls the movements of women outside her household and put forth the argument that Malayalam cinema has easily catered to this segregation.

Keywords: Female Body, Modernity And Malayalam Cinema, Hetero-Normative Essentialization.

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DR. RATIKA KAUSHIK

Abstract: My paper will compare and analyze Gurinder Chadha’s Bend It Like Beckham and Mira Nair’s The Namesake to understand how both these filmic texts problematize unified conceptions of diasporic identities in the host land, by exploring the continuance of homeland values and cultures in the host land. I will go on to show that, both filmmakers primarily focus on their female characters, especially the first generation diasporic mothers, to reflect and analyze their position as bearers of culture who are constantly engaged in preserving and continuing homeland values. The filmmakers go on to show how the experience and challenges of living in a diaspora interrogate South Asian diasporic identities in diasporic homes. Moreover, in so doing, they not only carve a more liberal space for women in diaspora, they also present to the audience changing conceptions of diasporic identities and homes.

Keywords: Diaspora, Diasporic women, Homeland, South Asia.

***

CREATING QUEER SAFE SPACES WITH WOMEN’S MOVEMENT: A CASE OF NIGAH QUEER COLLECTIVE AND QASHTI IN INDIA

PRIYAM GHOSH

Abstract: The 90s in India has seen the emergence of the political assertion of the ‘private realm of sexuality’ (Narrain, 2004:1). The decade was significant for its shift in feminist ideologies as the ‘third wave’ feminism emphasized on ‘individual choices’ rather than that of community or collective. The emphasis on ‘choices’ and ‘agency’ was exhibited especially by the newly emerging middle class, which led them to be touted as the ‘new consumers’ in the economy. While non-normative sexuality remained to be a contentious issue with Section 377 in place, the landmark judgment delivered by the Delhi High Court on 2nd July 2009 and its reversal by Supreme Court on 11th December 2013, made homosexuality a punishable offence again and seemed to spearhead the need for creating safe spaces for the members of the community in India. This paper attempts to map some of the struggles to bring the issue of political mobilization to co-create safe spaces for queer community in the largely hetero-normative women’s movement.

The paper could emphasize on two queer collective namely Nigah Queer Collective and Qashti- a space for AFAB (assigned female at birth) lesbian, bisexual and trans* people. The purpose of taking these two spaces is to discuss ideas of inclusion-exclusion of members on the basis of caste, class, race, gender and sexuality. While Nigah Queer Collective remained popular amongst upper-middle class gay and bisexual men; Qashti was one of the few safe spaces for queer women and trans* women to interact with each other. Through this paper, an attempt is made to understand what one calls ‘queer safe spaces’ as most of the collectives and groups discussed here, exhibit a degree of social control by the queer community as queer spaces which further create the perception of being ‘safe spaces’.

Keywords: Queer, Feminist, Section 377, Safe Space.

***

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MAPPING THE VOICE IN VICTORIAN YOUNG GIRLS’ PERIODICALS: A FEMINIST APPROACH

GOUTAM MAJHI

Abstract: Though History of English literature witnesses the disposition of women in every period, special attention is always sought by the Victorian women, perhaps, on account of their very modernity which had been perceived as menace to the very fabric of national identity and patriarchal society in late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Victorian era begot the ‘New Woman’ who courageously strove to push away all the obstacles laid down in the male dominated society for them, and resultantly added an altogether new dimension to the literary field, mainly dominated by male, by penning their sufferings, desires, emotions, and aspirations. Women writing flourished in the Victorian period. Besides women novelists, some periodicals run by women also contributed to the women writing in this era. The girls’ periodicals like ‘Monthly Packet’, ‘Girl of the Period Miscellany’, ‘Girl’s Own Paper’, ‘Atalanta’ etc. are quintessential in the this matter. This paper concentrates on the feminist approach to those periodicals published by the young girls.

Keywords: New Woman, Victorian Era, Periodical, Feminist.

***

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LEADERSHIP LESSONS FROM WOMEN WHO ROSE LIKE PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

YESODA BHARGAVA

Abstract: In the year 2017 I launched a website Unbridled Women (www.unbridledwomen.com) with a vision to share stories of inspirational women around me. During my public health related field trips in the year 2017-2018 I had met women of unconventional wisdom and courage. Lessons learnt compelled me to disclose them the wider audience, especially young and budding leaders. As I look back, I feel grateful towards those women who shared their life stories with me, who were generous with their time and patient in helping me understand the work they do. This manuscript talks about four such women who have impacted my life in a profound manner and continue to. I believe that we can learn a lot about leadership from these women and that can help us to take cognizance of our collective responsibility of service towards the community.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Leadership, Education, Societal Service.

***

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND THEIR EMPOWERMENT IN ASSAM

MOLIKA BORAH

“You can tell about the condition of the nation by looking at the status of its women”.

- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Abstract: Assam, being a part of North Eastern states is situated in the south of the eastern Himalaya along the Brahmaputra and Barak river valley, which has a population of about 34.492 (2017) million but the status of women in Assam is slightly different from the other state, whereas like other states in India women in Assam also enjoys a quite inferior status in compared to the men of the state. The status of women empowerment in Assam can be measured through different indicators like 1) employment status 2) educational status 3) political participation of women. So there is a need to create awareness towards achieving the desired goal of women empowerment in the state.

The paper will basically be a comparative study of men and women in Assam with reference to different tribes and how empowerment of women is seen through their political participation and education status.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Political Participation, Education, Employment.

***

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FEMALE IDENTITY REVISITED: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF UZMA ASLAM KHAN'S NOVEL “TRESPASSING”

WAHIDA FIRDOUS

Abstract: Pakistan is predominantly an Islamic country where the identity of women are often associated with the identities of men, and where women are often deemed to be constrained, voiceless and subordinated within the patriarchal structure of the society. There are a lot of hindrances such family traditions, family-honor, socio-cultural restriction, backwardness etc. to delimit women's participation in the political and professional arena. But, undoubtedly, with the awakening of the feminist movement, a lot of advancements have been made in Pakistan in respect of women's right and status though the progress is minimal as compared to the west. Besides, Feminist association like APWA (All Pakistan Women's Association) has paved a way for the downtrodden women to reclaim their identity as an individual and also to resist the patriarchal advances in all spheres of life. Many Pakistani writers are holding their pen like a mightier sword to confront patriarchy with a unique feminine consciousness in order to unravel the patriarch's politics. They introduce a plethora of themes such as - gender politics, female marginalization and resistance, feminine identity, female empowerment etc. In their writings, many Pakistani female writers also attempt to break the shackles of stereotypes by presenting challenging and potent female characters. These writers advocate the fact that women need to be proactive than to receive things passively. This paper would trace the issue of female identity and resistance with reference to Uzma Aslam Khan's Novel “Trespassing”.

Keyword: Pakistani Fiction, Feminism, Resistance and Identity.

***

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EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INTERVENTIONS FOR EARLY GRADE READING

POOJA SENGUPTA

Abstract: Meaningful learning begins with good reading skills, which forms the backbone of all education. Strengthening Early Grade Reading skills in developing nations is fraught with a myriad range of socio-economic challenges. In this context, ICT innovations in Early Grade Reading shows great promise since, it provides an interactive, user friendly and relatively human bias free approach in inculcating good reading skills in students. This paper aims to highlight these interventions in EdTech with regard to elementary grade reading in developing nations, with a special focus on India and bring out the potentials and challenges related to these interventions.

Keywords: Early Grade Reading, EdTech, ICT, Education, Innovation.

***

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UNDERSTANDING NATURE IN THE AGE OF THE ANTHROPOCENE: A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

SAURABH THAKUR

Abstract: There is now a global consensus amongst the scientific community that the anthropogenic causes of climate change are shaping the planet; it is widely believed that earth has entered a new geological epoch called the Anthropocene- the age of man. The Anthropocene marks the end of nature and Man’s ascendance as the most powerful geological force. The concept of Anthropocene has garnered widespread interest across disciplines as a new framing for the Man-Nature relationship and an effective means of highlighting the scale and urgency of the present ecological crisis. It challenges the old definitions of Nature, whether it is the providential view of nature in the prehistoric times, where heads of state drew divine authority from nature, or the utilitarianism of the industrial age, which positioned the taming of nature at the heart of nation building or the ecological imperialism which formed the basis of the colonial empire. It has also been criticised for its Eurocentric conception as well as its universalism, which imagines mankind as a collective, overlooking the asymmetrical balance of power in the world, historical injustices like the colonization or the widespread inequality across the world. This paper is a conceptual study of the Anthropocene. It explores the history of this idea which is shaping our modern discourse on Nature. It will examine the various debates and differences that are shaping and informing this discourse. It will analyse the implication of this epochal shift on the wider politics and culture of present times. Finally, It will analyse the implication of this age of man on the decolonized world, which will be most affected by the onset of this new epoch.

Keywords: Nature, Anthropocene, Climate Change, Environmental Politics, Post colonialism

***

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PATRIARCHY GROWS WITH ACCEPTANCE

SUSMITA

Abstract: With its root -arch, meaning "ruler, leader", a patriarch is a man who dominates something, even if it's just a family or the Society. My Paper presentation will speak about how Patriarchy grows with acceptance in society with the best example of Taslima Nasrin's Novels ‘Lajja’ and ‘French Lover’ . Taslima Nasrin is a Bangladeshi contemporary woman novelist, who projects this image of a ‘new woman’ in her works. Nasrin, through her works reveals the sufferings of a woman caught in the web of religion and traditions. She views marriage as the most oppressive social institution that exploits a woman as an object for pleasure and procreation. French Lover is her novel that projects the destructive effects of male-hegemony on the life of her female protagonist, Nilanjana Mandal or Nila that leads to her subjugation. Nasrin, through the character of Nila has explored, that how a woman after bearing the atrocities in her marriage is eventually awakened to her exploitation that motivates her to assert her individuality. This self-actualization urges Nila to defy the patriarchal norms of marriage and lead her life independently at her own terms.

The conventional perception of gender roles in a socio-cultural setup cast men as rational, strong, protective, and decisive beings thereby casting women as emotional (irrational), weak, nurturing, and submissive . Therefore, women are expected to fit themselves in this frame, where in every sense they are inferior to men and lose their personal identity. Thus, women remain as mere object or property to men. TaslimaNasrin, on account of her personal experience of childhood sexual abuse and the deteriorating status of women in Bangladesh, contributes considerably to the feminist thought. In most of her writings, Nasrin gives evidences of her feminist leanings as she delineates situations pertaining to subjugation and marginalization of women by men who have patriarchal mindset.

The female characters in Lajja: Kironmoyee, Maya, and Shammima Begum are all compelled to behave as per the patriarchal norms, wherein Nasrin aims at highlighting the situation of women belonging to minority community of Hindus in Bangladesh, who had to go through a tough phase during the demolition of Babri Masjid in India. The double marginalization of women on religious grounds on the one hand and their gender identity on the other is another crucial aspect in the novel.

TaslimaNasrin exemplifies the woman who breaches the patriarchal code, and is thus maltreated . Lajja and French Lover deals with several feminist issues. In both the novels, Nasrin demonstrates the ways how patriarchal mindset challenges individuality and self-respect of women which demands needful motivation giving way to fight Patriarchy like the female protagonist, Nilanjana Mandal or Nila of ‘French Lover’ refused Patriarchy unlike the female characters in Lajja: Kironmoyee, Maya, and Shammima Begum who accepted it.

***

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A CASE STUDY BASED ANALYSIS OF SELECT CORPORATES IN TAMIL NADU

D.M. PADMA PRIYA, DR. V. BHARATHI HARISHANKAR

Abstract: Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is companies commitment to improve the well being of the community. Corporates in India have gone a long way from philanthropy to a fixed CSR policies by New Companies Act 2013 that mandates companies to allot 2% of the net profit in the three proceeding financial years towards CSR activities. CSR focusses on various thrust areas such as education, health, environment, infrastructure and women empowerment. Empowerment is the enhancement of the social status, economic condition and political participation of individuals groups and communities. Corporate Social Responsibility towards women empowerment may become a hope in many ways from changing attitude towards women in society, to make women independent financially, physically and socially and enabling them to stand on their own. Educational attainment and skill development are the key components in ensuring women empowerment. These three aspects will be joined together using the three Es approach – education, employment and empowerment. Only few focus areas under CSR Policy covers women empowerment and also not every company focus on women empowerment and skill development for women. This paper emphasis only on select corporates like TVS, Michelin, Sutherland, Marg and TII which have specific programs designed for empowering women. This paper attempts to find out the corporate social responsibility of selected corporate companies towards skill development of women. The study will highlight the success of income generating activities offered by the companies that enable women’s economic empowerment. The paper also analyse the unique CSR initiative undertaken by corporates towards empowering women in Tamil Nadu. The study follows a descriptive research design with both primary and secondary data. Corporates were playing major role in bringing development through women’s economic empowerment.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporates, Women Empowerment, Skill Development.

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APHRA BEHN AS AN AUTHOR: A WOMAN OPERATING IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE, THE DOMAIN OF MEN

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Abstract: The research focuses on the status and empowerment of women in Aphra Behn's play "The Rover". How she put herself on an equal footing with men. Through her writing she replied to all her male fellow competitors. This article mainly focuses on the female characters. Aphra Behn was called the first professional woman writer in English. She was the voice of the social group in the seventeenth century. She was the woman of the world and successfully steered her course in the contemporary society. This article explores the time in which men dominated in all the important social areas such as economics, commerce, politics, religion and culture. Therefore, in that era the most striking about Aphra Behn, particularly is that she was a woman operating in the world of literature, the domain of men. It is beyond question that no one would treat a woman with serious respect in the domain of literature. The prejudice against a woman writer in itself was obvious in the seventeenth century, the time in which men dominated in all the areas. The research shows how Aphra Behn made the males feel insecure in the English literary world of that time. An age-old method of suppression of women has been verbal abuse and crudity. In sense, the femininity in women helped men to assume power over them. It is possible that Aphra Behn recognized the direct matter-of-fact statement as a weapon to challenge male supremacy in the literary domain where she preferred to look straight into the eyes of men. She absorbed uncritically a few things detrimental to her individual creativity. Her commercialism should be attributed to such an exposure, because of which she wrote plays, poems and fiction for the market. It has been supposed that her boldness in the treatment of love and marriage is a consequence of the pressures of living. Some find it a positive development in an era of upheaval and ferment which created conditions for free expression of views. In this way, her boldness is considered in terms of the demand of the period. We should appreciate the courage of a woman writer in times of deep social prejudice against female sex. If a woman stepped out of a traditional household to sell "wares", she was a whore.

Keywords: Empowerment, Prostitution, Sexual, Status and Women.

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FEMINISM, WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER STUDIES

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Abstract: Women are at large excluded from high-status occupations and positions of power. Anthropologists and sociologists cite the biological difference between men and women as the reason behind such division of labor. Men are physically stronger than women. Hence, men perform a strenuous task like hunting and wars while women look after their homes. Children are seen to be more attached to mother and more dependent on them than on the father. Even in nature and animal world, we see that it is the females who take care of their little ones till they are self-sufficient and males, most of the times, only join the herd during mating seasons. It is the mothers who are so protective of their little ones. Hence, mothers are naturally inclined to look after their kids. Males are more aggressive and dominant and hence, tend to overpower women to centralize authority with them. But what started as a natural inclination based division of labor has become rigid over time. Women are till the date expected to stick to their traditional roles of child-bearing, rearing and household works while men are expected to be breadwinners and protectors. What do we understand by Women Empowerment? Women Empowerment mainly means to create an environment for women that encourage or motivate them to make decisions about their own life for their benefits as well as for the benefit of the society. Women Empowerment helps to increase and improve the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to provide equal rights to women, and to boost up their confidence so that they can claim their rights without any hesitation or fear.

Keywords: Feminism, Empowerment, Women writers, Liberation.

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GENDER AND MATRILINY IN NORTH EAST INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Gender is a systematic way of understanding men and women socially and culturally. Society and culture play a very important role in defining human behaviour, day to day activities and practices or their relationships with other individuals/groups. People’s attitude, behaviour patterns, beliefs and values are significantly influenced by the compliant standards of the society and culture, rather than by the personal choice. Similarly, gender roles assigned to a particular sex is socio-culturally constructed than choice based. There is always cultural context which defines the status of women in a particular culture and society. Despite this variation, the link between culture and secondary status of women is one that identifies women in majority of cultures in the world. In fact, this is also the major point of debate and clash between promotion of women rights and protection of cultural rights at the same time. The feminist and international debates on gender disparity have brought to the fore the marginalized status of women and their subjugation in the dominant patriarchal cultural order. All these debates indicate that women in most parts of the world have been the victims of ideological suppression of patriarchy. Their conformation to gender based power dynamics continues to reinforce the norms that fuel cultural subjection of women. The world is fighting with the issue of gender inequality and grim socio-cultural status of women. However, Meghalaya poses a unique case of matrilineal society where culturally women are at the centre. Matriliny, is a social system where ancestral descent is traced through maternal line and daughter inherits ancestral property in contradiction to dominant patriarchal culture. The present paper tries to analyse gender and its various aspect in matrilineal society of Meghalaya.

Keywords: Gender, Women, Matriliny, Patriarchy.

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ANALYSIS ON SCHEMES AND MEASURES IMPLEMENTED FOR QUALITATIVE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract: Empowerment refers to power given to an individual or a community to do something they want to do. Women Empowerment is a crucial issue of any time period, because it allows them to gain control over their lives. Women Empowerment not only promotes gender justice, but also helps in development of economic and social institutions. This paper objective is to throw light on the fundamental issues which explain the idea of women’s empowerment, the trends in women’s empowerment over the last decade in various areas like education, health and politics. The paper also talks about the role of social intervention in women empowerment.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Recent Trends, Gender Justice, Social Intervention.

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BREAKING GENDER BARRIERS: A FEMINIST READING OF ARUNDHATI ROY’S ‘THE MINISTRY OF UTMOST HAPPINESS’

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The objective of this paper is to attempt a feminist reading of Arundhati Roy’s latest literary yield, ‘The Ministry of Utmost Happiness’. The book raises questions regarding the extent to which one’s bodily identity is “natural and essential” and the extent to which it is “cultural and contingent”. The goal would be to follow the trajectory of the different voices in the novel towards the breaking of the culturally constructed intrapersonal and interpersonal barriers. In its march towards equality in terms of recognition, acknowledgement, acceptance, respect, opportunities, treatment, and freedom of choice, the point that is often forgotten is that there exist several such groups that do not fall into the hegemonic man-woman binary, but beyond that. This idea of beyond, if accepted, has to cross another hurdle and that is its homogenization. What cannot be understood is either dismissed or stashed into a reluctantly added third category—the other or queer. This book fairly explores the different components of this other or queer and the pain they suffer owing to the double marginalisation in the hands of the unrelenting patriarchy; the first marginalised being women. In order to empower particular groups, all the agents that lead to the disempowerment by the powerful group should be rendered powerless. In this case, the agents are heterosexism, homogenization, cultural binaries, social conditioning, traditional gender roles, and so on. This paper would treat the novel as the redefinition of identities by choice and not by forced conformity.

Keywords: feminism, queer, hegemony, patriarchy, homogenization, heterosexism, binary, intrapersonal, interpersonal, conditioning, gender, sex

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REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN’S PREDICAMENT AND PROTEST AGAINST PATRIARCHAL HEGEMONY IN NAWAL EL SAADAWI’S MEMOIRS FROM THE WOMEN’S PRISON.

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Abstract: In a congested prison cell full of inconsolable women awaiting their fate, one woman gave an eye pencil to another who used it to write her memoir on a toilet paper. The woman was Egypt’s foremost feminist and writer Nawal El Saadawi and the one who gave her the eye pencil was a fellow prisoner who, along with the jailer, served breakfast in the jail. The year was 1981. Nawal El Saadawi was arrested for alleged “crimes against the State” by the then President of Egypt Anwar Sadat and was released only after his assassination. In prison, she wrote Memoir from the Women’s Prison which soon after its publication became a classic of 20th century prison writing. The memoir records her prison experience and intensely thought provoking exploration of the gender bias and political oppression. Saadawi is known for her staunch feminist stand and ideology. Her views are often viewed as provocative. Her representation of the female oppression is mostly considered to be controversial. Her works never cease to make people, who read her and, even, those who don't, uncomfortable as she lays bare horrendous facets of politics, tradition and culture which empower men to enslave women. The present research paper will explore how she, through her memoir, exposes the patriarchal constructs and codes which obstruct women's path to freedom, empowerment and emancipation. How she uses the art of writing as a tool to promote gender activism, to register her protest against injustice, gender biases, state violence and political oppression. The paper will analyze Saadawi’s Memoir from the Women’s Prison as a powerful challenge to all those forces that try to control, repress, oppress, defeat women and try to strangle their voice before it is raised. The paper will also explore how Saadawi treats state oppression and patriarchy as intermeshed in her memoir.

Keywords: Feminism, Gender Oppression, Saadawi, Patriarchy, Resistance.

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CHANGING TRENDS IN MUSLIM WOMEN WRITING: AN ANALYSIS OF RANDA ABDEL FATTAH’S NOVEL DOES MY HEAD LOOK BIG IN THIS

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Abstract: From centuries Muslim women have been represented in literature as veiled, oppressed and silent. This conventional portrayal was further propped up after 9/11 when the image of a subjugated Muslim woman looking from behind the black burqa(veil) became one of the most recurring themes in literature and media. But there are a good number of writers who challenge this biased representation and create a counter narrative in which they deconstruct the false or exaggerated labels attached to Islam and Muslim societies. One among these writers is Randa Abdel Fattah, an Australian Muslim of Egyptian and Palestinian background. She is a noted novelist, social activist and columnist. She is the author of a number of bestselling novels and her writing focuses on religion as an inspirational source rather than an oppressing force. She presents her women characters as enlightened and emancipated rather than as exploited and dominated. Thus her writings mark a transition from the traditional mode of depicting the struggle of Muslim women both in their own societies and in the West.

Does my Head Look Big in This is her first novel. In this novel Randa depicts a post 9/11 scenario where Muslims, living in West, irrespective of their ideologies and views are ostracized and suspected. It tells the story of a sixteen year old Muslim girl Amal who decides to wear a Hijab. Her decision to wear a badge of her faith lands her in many troubles and she has to face criticism both in her school and outside but determined in her decision she faces all criticism with courage and confidence. The novel is insightful, thought provoking but at the same time a humorous read. Through her central character Amal, Randa presents ‘a new Muslim woman’ who is not oppressed and caged but is modern, well-educated and able to take a stand for her rights and faith. The present paper, through the analysis of Fattah’s novel, will try to examine and explore how Muslim women through their writing challenge the stereotypical representation of their gender and societies.

Keywords: Islamic Feminism, Gender Injustice, Fattah, Muslim Women Writing, Women Empowerment.

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IMPACT OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO PROGRAMME ON WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract: Women’s empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. The term empowerment refers to measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self determination in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way acting on their own authority. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a social campaign of the Govt. of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls.

Beti Bachao Beti padhao scheme played an important role in women’s empowerment. It is important for increasing sex ratio, quality education for girls, eradication of sex-selective abortion etc. Scheme includes various sub-programmes such as sukanya samriddhi yojana, Mahila suraksha yojana etc.

Keywords: Women’s Empowerment, Government, Scheme, Education, Infanticide.

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‘VOICING THE MARGINS’ IN TONI MORRISON’S TAR BABY

INSHA SIRAJ

Toni Morrison’s writing emerges out of a passionate, vivid and lived experience of being black and female. She attempts an incisive interrogation of American history through her novels and raises questions about the place of Afro-Americans in a predominantly white cultural society. The paper attempts to see Jadine, the female protagonist of Tar Baby, as emerging from the specificities of her black female situation. It tries to locate her as a significant voice of resistance countering white racial and both black and white male tendencies of a systematic denial of the reality of black/female lives.

Jadine rejects the normative formulations assigned to black women and sets out to reclaim her own femininity. Her journey to island, New York and Elo is a metaphor for her inner journey towards spiritual maturation which ultimately permits her to be at home with herself and the world. Morrison highlights her journey from fragmented to an integrated sense of identities which embodies the confrontation of her inner fears and powers. Through an affair between Jadine and Son, she brings in the healing and restorative power of their shared love on one hand and restraints of traditional male-female roles on the other hand. She emerges as a woman in whom the mind and the body integrate thus critiquing the dualities of mind and body. Jadine epitomizes the predicament and crisis of a modern black woman who manages to cross the boundaries of a culturally assigned female sexuality.

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QUEST FOR SELF IN THE WORKS OF HABBA KHATOON AND EMILY BRONTE

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Abstract: The paper aims at revealing how the first person singular is in essence a shield to give expression to the pre-existing structures in the literary traditions of the two languages, viz., Kashmiri and English. Lyrical poetry, is governed by various literary constructs that are the lyrical mode itself and the archetypes in the linguistic community. In Habba Khatoon the collective myths of birth, youth, old-age and death are the re-phrasing of the centuries’ old myths that are handed down from generation to generation. These myths are the stock themes of mystic poetry also which relates man’s position in the universe to the seemingly individual lives. The cycle of birth-childhood-youth-age-death in an individual human life are envisioned as the representation of the cosmic phenomena. The paper attempts to show how we can understand Habba Khatoon’s poetry in terms of the mystic leitmotifs that have currency through the oral tradition of Sufi poetry. As the historical accounts support, Habba Khatoon was trained in classical music in the tradition of the Hafiza tradition in Kashmir, her poetry can best be understood in comparison to the eroto-mystic themes of this legacy.

Emily Bronte, too, studied music and at the same time was fully conversant with romantic poetry of the time. She wrote in consonance with the romantic trend and used all those metaphors and similes that were popular among the poets. Her novelty lies in associating her intellectual transgression against the feminine surrender and her resolution to withstand all odds to unravel the truth and attain enlightenment.

Since Habba Khatoon and Emily Bronte were primarily lyrical poets, they saw reflection of their subjective moods in the objective reality. But the tradition and the customs of lyricism do not allow them to space out the subject, as modern poets are expected to do. The texture of their poetry is determined by music, collective myth and mystic notions. Being rooted in oral culture, lyrical poetry follows all the principles of oral poetry in using stock characters, stock themes and stock situations. It is therefore futile to seek any sort of the representation of the real self of the two poets in their poems. The semblance of self in their poetry is to be enjoyed for its skill and art of creating novelty, not as an insight into their private lives.

Keywords: Subjectivity, Lyricism, Freedom.

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EROTIC EXPOSITION AS AN ART: A STUDY IN
MY STORY BY KAMLA DAS

AYSHA BHoomi

Abstract: My Story of Kamla Das is an autobiography with a difference. It has its own class and beauty. Though Kamla Das is basically a poet, her prose style is also peerless. Though the book is originally published in Malayalam entitled Ente Kalha, yet its English translation done by Mrs. Das herself is more popular and widely circulated throughout the world due to some open confessions about sexuality. Undoubtedly, it is supposed to be the best-selling autobiography written by any women author in India. My Story is rated as a world-class autobiography because some erotic expressions have been expressed very artistically here. In the WIKIPEDIA the editor suitably writes: “In the book, Das recounts the trials of her marriage and her painful self-awakening as a woman and writer. The entire account written is the format of a novel. Though, My Story was supposed to be an autobiography, Das later admitted that there was plenty of fiction in it.”

Any literary masterpiece becomes a work of art just because the author maneuvers his pen quite skillfully infusing revolutionary ideas into the content. The following extract from My Story is enough to justify as to how bold is Mrs. Das in expressing sensuous episodes:

“I hate upper berth, she said. She looked around to see if anyone was awake. Then she lay near me holding my body close to hers. Her fingers traced the outlines of my mouth with a gentleness that I had never dreamt of finding. She kissed my lips then, and whispered. You are so sweet, so very sweet, I have never met anyone so sweet, my darling, my little darling….”

It happened while Kamla was just fifteen and the girl in question was eighteen. This homosexual attraction was not one-sided, rather it was mutual. Yet, the description is highly solemn and the language denotes a genuine passion. Erotic expression has been aptly beautified here by the author. Thus the upcoming research paper intends to discuss at length as to how My Story of Kamla Das is one of the best examples of artistic presentation of erotic moments.

Keywords: Erotic Exposition, Art, Autobiography, Homosexual Attraction, Passion Etc.

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MULTITUDINOUS PANORAMA OF INDIAN LIFE IN SAROJINI NAIDU'S POEMS

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Abstract: Sarojini Naidu one of the eminent personalities in the history of literature, politics and religion. She has secured her own recognition in the mind of the people of India and abroad. She was born on 13th February 1879 at Hyderabad. She was born and brought up in the midst of the rare spiritual beings, and high points of evolution. Her first teachers were her parents and her home; she received her formal education unlike Tagore and matriculated from Madras University. During the First World War she chanced to meet Gandhiji at his lodgings. Later she turned into Gandhiji’s lifelong disciple and friend. Sarojini was appreciative of the Muslim culture and she played an important role in bringing about amity between the Hindus and the Muslims after the Mahatma’s heart. She was offered the Governorship of U.P. in the new regime after Independence. Sarojini’s poetical career roughly extended from 1890 to 1920. She was possessed of a remarkable gift of warm and deep humanity. No physical inconvenience deterred her from doing a generous thing. She spoke in her discourses with the voice of a poet. Her greatest contribution to the national struggle was her eloquence. She is considered as a poet of yesterday, and tomorrow, and of to-day.

Keywords: Sarojini Naidu As A Good Human Being, Patriot, Poet, Orator, Cultural Sensibility, Amazing Versatility, Cheerful And Sympathetic Nature.

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SELF HELP GROUP: SOCIO-LEGALDEVELOPMENT INNOVATING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: The concept of Self Help Group has its roots in rural areas and it has been mooted along the rural and semi urban women to improve their living conditions. Though it is applicable to men in our country, but it has been more successful only among women and they can start economic activities through SHG movement. In India, this scheme is implemented with the help of NABARD as a main nodal agency in rural development. It is self employment generation scheme for especially rural women, who don’t have their own assets. The word ‘empowerment’ means giving power. According to the International Encyclopaedia (1999), power means having the capacity and the means to direct one’s life towards desired social, political and economic goals or status. Empowerment provides a greater access to knowledge and resources, more autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan lives, more control over the circumstances which influence lives, and freedom from customs, beliefs and practices. Thus, empowerment of women not just a goal in itself, but key to all global development goals. Empowerment is inactive multidimensional process to enable women to realize their identity and power in all spheres of life. This paper examines the women empowerment through SHGs and also explains the current position of women empowerment in India.

Keywords: Empowerment, Poverty Alleviation, SHG.

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PRISON LAWS FOR WOMENS IN INDIA
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Abstract: The system of prison administration in our country is more than 100 years old. If one looks back one cannot but be impressed with the vast change made during this period. The innovation, while still halting and employed only in some and not in all the prisons of the country, nevertheless give promise of the system of treating offenders. Gone are many of the brutal methods of treatment yielding place to several new methods including outdoor labour, facilities for higher education, recreational and correction plans, group work and payment of wages. Attempts are now being made to treat the prisoners under less repressive discipline and with greater freedom. Administration of prisons and reformation of prisoners has been a matter of intense debate and sharp criticism at various public fora. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the recent years has come down heavily on the inhuman and degrading conditions in prisons. In many states, the problems of dilapidated prison structure, overcrowding and congestion, increasing proportion of under trial prisoners, inadequacy of prison staff, lack of proper care and treatment of prisoners, etc., have been engaging the attention of the press and social activists. With a growing advocacy for the protection of human rights in the various walks of lives, the plight of prisoners has emerged as a critical issue of public policy.

Keywords: Prison, Prison Act, Administration, Advocacy.

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INTUITION: AN INTEGRATED ACCOUNT
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Abstract: This paper is a defense of the evidentiality of epistemic intuitions. To that end, I will first briefly discuss both experimentalists’ and some salient forms of reliabilists’ accounts of intuition, showing that they bring us up to a stalemate. To find a way out of this standoff, I will argue that reliabilists’ accounts pave the way for experimentalists’ challenge to the epistemic value of intuitions in two ways. First, each of reliabilists’ accounts leaves enough space to be occupied by normativity. Second, their foundationalism being established on an intuition-perception analogy also does so. Subsequently, I will argue that reliabilists’ line of argument overlooked what I call as the metaphysical necessity of epistemic intuitions. Keeping in mind this necessity, I say, allows us to eliminate the standoff and to draw the boundaries between two distinct kinds of intuition which, I will conclude, should be isolated but also fit together in a unified and inclusive model.

Keywords: Contingency, Evidentiality, Intuitions, Metaphysical, Normative, Necessity.

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THE RELEVANCE OF CULTURE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BEGINNER

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Abstract: The relevance of culture in Foreign Language teaching with special reference to beginners. Language and culture are inseparable. They are so close that they can be identified as similar (Scarcella, Oxford, 1992). We use language to communicate and express cultural thoughts, beliefs without realising the fact that culture is embedded in the language. Their relationship is such that one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture. For example, if a French language learner is proficient in language and he doesn't know what is ‘La Marseillaise’, his knowledge is incomplete vis-a-vis culture. Keeping in mind, the vacuum that arises out of language and culture gap, the universities should teach foreign languages. Therefore, ‘Culture’ is also known as fifth competence. This paper examines the relationship between Culture and FL at three different levels and proposes a sample model of cultural component for FL curriculum. The first level analyses why culture is important in FL learning. The second level describes FC teaching in FL education. The third level presents how the Culture and Foreign Language Learning/Teaching interact.

Keywords: Foreign Culture, Foreign Language, French Language, Second Language.

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TECHNOLOGICAL INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS
CONTRIBUTED BY DALIT'S

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Abstract: In the human civilization mans ideas were implemented in the fields of science through the technological developments. In this regard every country made its own contributing in its own style of making the tools for instance. The primitive man made use of semi prepared stones to hunt animals and his enemies. Later he invented the micro and macro technological tools and machines, in the modern world man could make from small pin to the rockets. In this way all the developments were advanced in all areas of life. In all over the world this development occurred, India also contributed a great technological development, for example Madiga Dalit community contributed many inventions so the technological advancement was remarkable. The focus of the research is on the technological development of the Madiga Community. In this regard the women’s work is also a considerable point.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Dalit, Madiga, India, Tools.

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RESPONSIBILITIES AND CHALLENGES OF PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES IN THE INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM

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Abstract: A right based approach to education for children with disabilities needs to raise the levels of responsibility by identifying rights holders and corresponding duty bearers and to enhance the capacity of those duty bearers to meet their obligations. The purpose of educating pupils with special educational needs is to help a pupil develop and learn according to his abilities and to acquire an education and a qualification by recognising and developing their abilities and capacities. The adaption of United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and in particular Article 24, 31 and 33 that directs the countries to develop an inclusive education system for all children as well oblige them to implement and monitor the process presenting both challenges and opportunity to the countries of the world. This article identifies and discuss the various stakeholders and their responsibilities for planning and implementation of inclusive education program for people with disabilities. The challenges and opportunities to provide inclusive education for children with disabilities are identifies and discussed.

Keywords: Responsibility, Challenges, Inclusive Education, Children With Disabilities.

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THE FAVOURED DAUGHTER: GENDER SUBJECTIVITY AND PATRIMONY

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Abstract: Belonging to one of the most remote and poorest provinces of Afghanistan, Fawzia Koofi, in her courageous memoir presents the excruciating firsthand experience of the times she lived through. A mother of two daughters, an MP at the age of 30, almost died on the day she was born. But she strived against all vicissitudes and went on to become a huge inspiration in the lives of Afghan women and millions of women around the world. Her painful journey during the Mujahideen and the Taliban rule has been heart wrenchingly chronicled in her autobiography. At the beginning of every chapter, Koofi pens down important letters to her daughters. Through those letters, she inspires her teenage daughters to strive hard for making their country a better place to live in. As a female politician, she faces horrendous death threats every other day. But that does not deter her to fight for the rights of her country. The themes of oppression, nepotism, patriarchy, domestic violence, political corruption, polygamy, fundamentalism appears throughout her autobiography.

Keywords: Fundamentalism, Oppression, Patriarchy, Polygamy.

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ENCOURAGING TEACHER DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CONDUCTING ACTION RESEARCH IN SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSES AT EFLU TRAINING CENTRE

PRABHAKAR VADLAMUDI

Abstract: Teaching is an on-going professional development. It needs to be refreshed and developed with the passage of time as new ideas and approaches towards teaching and learning are discovered. Therefore, teacher development is a continuous pursuit that cannot be named simply in some workshops organized for in-service teachers. It is more like a continuing education system aiming to foster teachers’ professional progress. This way, teachers ought to look for all possible professional development opportunities in order to advance in their careers. In some teaching contexts, development opportunities may not be so varied. This paper suggests that action research can be used as a useful technique in developing teachers in contexts where development opportunities are limited. The paper focuses on the role of action research in developing teachers especially in my teaching context, which is EFL program in an internal corporate training centre in EFLU. I will review the literature on teacher development, how it is important for in-service teacher, how it would help both teachers and learners, how it differs from training, and the principles, objectives and methods of teacher development. Then, I explore action research as a way of doing teacher development, its role in teacher development. In the last section, I address the need for teacher development within a specific teaching context, namely EFL classes in a corporate training centre in EFLU. Then, I present an action research case study which could be implemented by in-service teachers in my teaching context as a means of doing teacher development in this specific context.

Keywords: Teacher Development, Action Research, Second Language Classes, EFLU Training Centre.

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RELOCATING NINETEENTH CENTURY INDIAN WOMEN'S IDENTITY THROUGH RASHSUNDARI DEBI

MANVI SINGH

Abstract: Women authors of exhortatory texts clearly accepted the need to bring about change in lifestyles and all that this world entail. In this context, the personal narrative of women become particularly important as it provides many important insights into attitudes, perceptions as well as anxieties and fear. Women from very early age are reminded that femininity implied chastity, obedience and docility. Nineteenth century Bengal witnessed substantial number of change. Through women's writings we become aware of well-articulated dismay at an unfair social order as well as unjust social practices such as Sati or widow immolation on the husband’s funeral pyre, child marriage and violence (physical as well as mental) against them. Apart from nationalist struggle, nineteenth century was also a period which saw various women’s personal narratives or writings from middle class strata of society, which include Rashsundari Debi as well who was the first Bengali woman among women to write autobiography Amar Jiban (My Life, 1876) in an Indian language (Bengali). A persistent tenacious sense of her individual identity, one that she struggles to hold onto in the most adverse of circumstances, is a striking feature of her narrative. The paper will highlight her account that attest to the unjust social conditions in which women lived in the nineteenth century India: child marriage, forcible separation from one's natal family, adjusting to the unknown environment of the in-laws' house, the risk to one's health of repeated childbirth and heavy domestic labor, and no access to education or resources for individual betterment. Therefore, Rashsundari Debi's resistance to this patriarchal system lay in her learning to read and write; her emancipation lay in the act of writing her own life. These kinds of narratives not only inspire women to pursue their dreams but also reveal the troubles that women have to face to get themselves recognized as an identity distinct from men.

Keywords: Rashsundari Debi, Amar Jiban, Patriarchy, Women’s Writings, Subordination, Identity, Recognition.

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DR. NUPUR TANDON, AMBIKA SINGH, ANITA CHALKA

Abstract: Kitty, the central female character of Arthur Miller’s last stage play, Finishing the Picture, is a much in demand American actress, on whom are staked tons of dollars but her numbed state inhibits the finishing of her picture. Focusing on Kitty’s clinically depressed and distraught state in the play, this paper offers a discussion on the harmful impacts of sexual objectification of women prevalent in most societies across the world.

Keywords: Oppressed Womanhood, Sexual Objectification, Internalization, Need for Change.

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MIGRANT LABOUR IN THE UNORGANIZED SECTOR – A STUDY

P. S. DEVI

Abstract: Migration has always been an important survival strategy for the deprived rural masses that move to high growth regions in the hope of making a living wage. Though liberalisation and globalisation has greatly increased the demand for skilled labour, there is also an ever-increasing demand for a low skilled, low paid, easily controlled and flexible labour force. And thus the migrant is easily absorbed in the informal sector. This paper seeks to examine the socio-economic conditions of migrant labour in the unorganized sector, the growing precarity they face in their livelihoods and the role of social networks in perpetuating migration. A primary study was conducted through a survey of 100 workers in North Goa. The findings reveal that there is growing economic insecurity as they have no access to social security. Their wages being meagre, they cannot make any savings though the majority send remittances back home which are mainly used for consumption expenditure. Social networks play an important role in determining access to jobs and monetary and other support during the initial stages of migration.

Keywords: Migration, Unorganized Sector, Precarity, Social Network Theory.

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PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

BASAYYA M HOSURMATH

Abstract: Technology is an integral part of mankind. Every day to fulfill our daily needs we depend on the new technology. In particularly, we depend on communication technology. When we see the development of communication technology man has made numerous inventions. Apart from printing, radio, TV the effective communication technology is the computer communication. The invention of computer and the internet made communication very easy. We can easily communicate with any person in any time with this computer technology. The convergence of media made the world very small. With the social media everyone are connected in a single network. It helps to share the information and get in touch with others. It is very easy to discuss the problems of the society and get the solutions for the social problems in social media. We the human beings are very much addicted to these internet medium. As per the Statista report 2017, there are 3.58 billion people are using internet. In India that reached almost 420 million people in the same year. As per the Report of 2011 Census, Indian population crossed 121 crore. More than 40% in total population are youth. For the development of any country well educated youths are very important. Hence, it is very essential to discuss and analyse the participation of youth in social media. It is an small effort to understand the impact of social media on the youth particularly the degree students.

Keywords: Social Media, Internet, Youths.

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USAGE OF MOBILE AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGY AMONG THE YOUTH OF DAVANGERE UNIVERSITY: A STUDY

BASAYYA M HOSURMATH

Abstract: The mobile based internet technology is an important tool for the communication in present world. For sharing our thoughts, ideas, information, feelings technology is platform. As man grows he developed many communication tools. Newspapers were the best and trustful tool for the communication, Radio removes the demerits of print media. Where print media particularly limited to the educated people. Later, Audio-visual medium Television had boomed for long time till the full pledged spread of computer and internet technology. Afterwards the mobile technology makes everything on the tip of the finger. Presently, the mobile technology is not limited to any particular field. It is a part of personal and professional. It is essential element of human lives. As per the report of statista.com 2017 report there are 730 million mobile phones in India. In this around 300 million users have smartphones. Mobile commonly used for communication, online purchasing is very high. Also for the promotional activities for the organization it provides more opportunities to reach their own audience. The mobile and internet technology attracted by the young people with its various contents for education, information and entertainment. Hence, it is very important to understand the usage of mobile and internet technology among the youth.

Keywords: Mobile Technology, Internet Usage.

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GENDER AND RACIAL IDENTITY IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF MEENA ALEXANDER

IRFANA SHAFI

Abstract: The 1990 has been a witness to tremendous growth in the field of postcolonial literature and theory, as well as in the field of US ethnic studies which include Asian American and more specifically South Asian American studies. This was also the period which saw the development of transnational feminist studies. In South Asian diasporic women’s writing, there is a perceptible zest for presuming the inherited traditional ethnic culture, nurturing a sense of alienation from the mainstream culture and clinging to the culture of the voluntarily abandon homeland. Thus, these women writers face double burden of the diasporic destiny. They face hostile racialism and displacement in alien countries and at the same time they suffer at the hands of patriarchal society. They also face the borders that their bodies create - racial as well as sexual borders. Meena Alexander is an acclaimed South Asian writer, a woman born in one continent, educated in another, living in the third continent and speaking many tongues. Her creative work lies at the intersection of postcolonial, ethnic American and women’s studies. Her works grapple with the issues of the mixed legacies of colonialism, language, violence and trauma and the question of gender identity.

Keywords: Meena Alexander, Diasporic, Ethnic Studies, Identity, Gender.

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TOWARDS SELF-AWARENESS: A STUDY OF SELECT WRITINGS OF C.K LAKSHMI, SHASHI DESHPANDE AND NAMITA GOKHALE

REHANA BHAT

Abstract: the portrayal of women characters by male writers has always had certain limitations as their knowledge about the famine psyche is either unreal, incorrect or biased. Their women characters are devoid of reality and truthfulness. The male writers present women as “types” or even “idols”. In some of the works women characters are presented as mere appendages to the ‘Heroes’. But when women writers write about women it becomes original, authentic and credible. They describe a woman feeling and thoughts from a Woman’s point of view, hence more realistic and truthful. The present paper will focus on select writings of C.K Lakshmi, Shashi Deshpande and Namita Gokhale. In her works, C.K Laskhmi focuses on the subtle and the complex physiological states of women characters who are tore and tormented within because of social pressures of patriarchy. Shashi Despande has enriched the Indian English writings with her memorable characters. All of her protagonists in spite, of their struggles and tensions look hopefully to the future and make life possible and worth living. Namita Gokhale’s novels constituent a broad encompassing feminist vision and visualize a female space in the male-dominated society. In this space, women can foreground their subjectivity and are self-sufficient enough to live with dignity and self-respect.

Keywords: Feminism, Patriarchy, Laskhmi, Deshpande, Gokhale, Women Writing.

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ANALYSING THE CASUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN TOURISM ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

PAYAL GHOSH

Abstract: This paper investigates the casual link between the number of foreign tourist arrival in India and the exchange rate and the foreign exchange receipts thereby generated. It applies Granger causality test under VAR framework.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Foreign Tourist Arrival, Tourism, VAR.

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GENDER ROLES, HEALTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: AN OVERVIEW

RICA SHARMA, ATUL KUMAR

Abstract: Women's health and gender roles are closely related in a county like India where males and females have assigned certain jobs like man are assigned as a family head and responsible for all the decision making while on the other hand women are likely to confined in houses and supposed to look after their children, ‘doing’ household chore, cleaning and cooking and so on. Gender roles has a huge impacts on women’s health because it makes them less empowered and make them dependent on the male counterparts of the family. Women faces discrimination right at the time of conception in every aspect of life; be it education, healthcare, nutrition, ownership and decision making. Disease burden is more on the women rather then because of malnutrition, child bearing, social taboo’s like menstruation which significantly contributes in high morbidity and mortality rates. This paper discusses how gender roles and behavior affects women's health and how social indicators of health are related to women empowerment.

Keywords: Disease Burden, Empowerment, Gender Role, Health, Health Indicator, Patriarchy, Society, Women.

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PROBING OF SCIENCE THROUGH ENGLISH LITERATURE: 
SOCIO – SCIENTIFIC FICTION STUDY

BOLLEDU AMRUTH KUMAR

Abstract: In human group science, social sciences are combined; later the reaction was “literature”. In this regard science fiction is the latest development. On this account the literature invented mythologies and epics; it disclosed the imaginations of science and the human relationships for instance, in Indian epic, The Ramayana, the flying of Anjaneya and practical example of “Pushpaka Vimana”. As a result of it today’s science advanced and make efforts to land on the earthlike planets in the universe. In this relation the human grounds of efforts to save man and his valuable inherited culture and his life, from disaster of fall of gravity system of solar planets, literature contribution is also remarkable. In this relation the science fiction incorporates the social aspects of man such as humanity and national and international integrity of the earth is also a significant point.

Keywords: Science, Social, Literature, Myths, Fiction.

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TRANSITION OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE MODERN WORLD
AN OBSERVATION FROM DALIT LITERATURE

BOLLEDU AMRUTH KUMAR

Abstract: In the history of human civilization man was always subject to change. Over the time there was a tremendous development. In this connection he could invent and reinvent and innovate the scientific tools. In this regard this process was occurred in all the area of human life in the entire world. Indeed the scientific development and technological development carried forward by all the human groups. In this regard the human history can be divided into three periods that is history of Old Age and the Feudalistic and the Dark age of Medieval Period and the Modern Period. In this connection Indian scientific and the world scientific and technological development changed radically in the modern age, because of this industrial effect the the Indian self reliant professions based families lost their professions. So the industries replaced their profession there was a great transition in the technology and human life for instance Dalit Community lost its professional life of “Shoe Making”. In the same way the other professions of Indian village were lost and replaced by modern technology and the same produced the innovated goods from the industries in the era. In this transition the women professions were also dynamic to adapt the new professions.

Keywords: Industrialization, Technology, Transition, Modernity, Medieval Periods.

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FAST FOOD JOURNALISM: TRENDS AND CRITICS, AND CONSTRUCTION ABOUT THE DIGITAL ERA OF JOURNALISM IN KERALA ONLINE MEDIA PLATFORM

JIFFIN GEORGE

Abstract: This paper has aimed to summarize the kinds of online journalism, their characteristics and added value to other journalisms, and tried to evaluate the impact and challenges new developments in newsmedia production online. I consider this paper as an attempt to provide such a description - hopefully leading to a sharpening of our research problems and questions, a redefinition of ethics and how it apply in online media platform, a starting point for evaluating before implementing change. Change happens - and the only way to optimize our answer to this is to critically define the challenges change brings to our way of getting things done.

Keywords: Online Journalism, Ethics, Clacktivism, Digital Journalism.

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“A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PHYSICAL FITNESS OF RURAL AND URBAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.”

RAJSHEKHAR. S. HIREMATH

Abstract: The purpose of the study was “A Comparative Study in physical fitness of urban and rural high school boys”. Forty male students are considered as urban area student were selected for the study out of forty twenty students are sports man and twenty students are non sportsman. Selected the subjects from the 8
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to 10
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classes and the age of the subjects ranged 13-17 years. The students who came from rural areas and were studying in urban high school were eliminated from the study and visa-versa environmental conditions and socio-economic conditions were not considered for the selection of subjects for Statistical analysis ‘t’ test were used. The results of the study found that; Of the five Physical variables Speed, Endurance, Agility, Strength and Flexibility were found to be the sportsman boys of high school have higher strength and flexibility where as Non sportsman have higher in speed Endurance and Agility. Rural and Urban boys have similar in Speed, Endurance, Agility, Strength and Flexibility.

Keywords: Physical Fitness of Rural and Urban High School.

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MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KERALA: A CASE STUDY OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KOLLAM CORPORATION

ARCHANA M, SHIBIN SEBASTIAN

Abstract: Management of solid waste has become the crucial issue in both developed and developed countries. Most of the Indian cities are facing adverse impact of solid waste due to its unscientific disposal. Unscientific handling of solid waste makes great challenge to environment public health. Generally, India has no effective management process on solid waste. In India, urban local bodies are responsible for the collection, storage, transport, segregation and disposal of solid waste. Biodegradable and non-biodegradable are the two categories of municipal solid waste which include, food waste, institutional waste, street sweeping waste, hospital waste, industrial waste, construction and demolition waste. Kerala Model of Development or development experience of Kerala achieved outstanding progress in human development, especially in education and health sector, that can be comparable to the developed countries. But Kerala is going through a worse situation regarding solid waste management. Poor waste collection, storage, segregation, transportation and its disposal resulted major issues. Government of India has no concrete plan for segregation of waste at source; similarly Kerala has no segregate mechanism. About 70 per cent of collected waste is mixed in nature; it made constraints on recycle, recovery and reuse of waste for effective waste management process. Administrative weakness, lack of effective coordination, lack of proper training to solid waste management workers, lack of effective technology, absences of people's participation and scarcity of adequate fund are the key constraints in solid waste management in India. The Government of Kerala has been supervising its activities on environment sanitation through two missions, namely, the Kerala Total Sanitation and Health Mission (KTSHM) and Clean Kerala Mission. In 2008, these two missions were integrated under Suchitwa Mission. In 2016, Government of Kerala launched another programme called Haritha Kerala Mission which integrate the three most important and interrelated sectors such as waste management, organic farming, water resource management with objective of waste free green Kerala.

While coming to Kollam city, Kollam Municipal Corporation is responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste management. In earlier time, Kollam Municipal Corporation adopted centralized waste disposal process at Kureepuzha. Due to peoples' agitation against land filling on Kureepuzha plant, centralized disposal of waste management in Kollam Municipal Corporation came into an end. Presently, Kollam Municipal Corporation has adopted a plan for solid waste management is based on ‘4R’ principals (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recovery) under MSW (H&R) Rules 2000/ MSW (H&R) Rules 2016. For solid waste management process, corporation areas have been divided into 10 divisions. The daily average generation of solid waste in Kollam city is estimated as 82 MT. Before introducing the new plan, Kollam Municipal Corporation has not having waste collection and transportation system which make risk situation on public health due to spread of epidemic diseases and environment degradation. Hence this scenario, an effective solid waste management process is necessary for the protection of environment and the public. This study is an attempt to analyze the current status of solid waste management in Kollam Municipal Corporation in addition to evaluate the solid waste management models and to make a comprehensive view on solid waste management in India.

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A STUDY ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF KABADDI AND HANDBALL PLAYERS

RAJSHEKHAR . S. HIREMATH

Abstract: The purpose of this research study was to measure the achievement motivation level for the kabaddi and handball players. The study was formulated based on the simple random sampling. The samples were selected from the 80 Kabaddi and 80 Handball players of University and pre-university level of Dharwad district. The questionnaires, which were used to measure achievement motivation, were standard questionnaires and they considered reliable. As the same subjects were used to measure for achievement motivation of ability with questionnaires by the same investigator were considered reliable. The achievement motivation questionnaire inventory developed by M.L. Kamalesh for Statistical analysis ‘t’ test were used. The results of the study found that The University Handball and kabaddi players have significant higher achievement motivation as compared to Pre-University level players. The University level Kabaddi players have significant higher achievement motivation as compared to Pre-University level Kabaddi players. The University level Handball players have significant higher achievement motivation as compared to Pre-University level Handball players. The Kabaddi and Handball players of both University and pre-University level have similar achievement motivation scores.

Keywords: Kabaddi and Handball.

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A STUDY ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MOTOR FITNESS VARIABLES AMONG VOLLEYBALL, HANDBALL AND KABADDI PLAYERS

RAJSHEKHAR . S. HIREMATH

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to find out the physical and motor fitness among volleyball, handball and kabaddi players. A total of 60 inter collegiate level consist of volleyball, handball and Kabaddi players were randomly selected. Physiological Variables are Blood Pressure, Heart Rate, Motor Fitness Variables are Speed, Endurance. The data was Statistically analyzed by using ‘t’ test and Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient were used. The results of the study found that; The Volleyball players and Handball players have similar vital capacity. The Volleyball players have higher vital capacity as compared to Kabaddi players. The Handball players and Kabaddi players have similar vital capacity. The Volleyball players and Handball players have similar diastolic blood pressure. The Handball players and Kabaddi players have similar diastolic blood pressure. The Volleyball players and Handball players have similar speed.

Keywords: Physiological and Motor Fitness.

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ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION
AND SELF-CONCEPT AMONG ATTACKER, SETTER AND LIBERO PLAYER AT INTER COLLEGIATE LEVEL VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

RAJSHEKHAR . S. HIREMATH

Abstract: The purpose of this research study was to measure the self-confidence and achievement motivation level for the attacker, setter and libero of volleyball players. 60 inter collegiate level players consist of attacker setter and libero are selected as a subject at random method, they were divided into 3 equal groups (20 from attacker, 20 from setter and 20 from libero). The questionnaires, which were used to measure self-confidence and achievement motivation, for Statistical analysis ‘ANOVA’ test were used. The results of the study found that; There was significant difference in the self—concept level for attacker, setter and Libero. These was significant difference in the Achievement motivation level for the attacker and setter.

Keywords: Self-Concept, Inter Collegiate Level and Volleyball Players.

ZAHRA HEMMATI

Abstract: Everything we read constructs us, makes us who we are, by presenting our image of ourselves as girls and women, as boys and men.Children’s books play a consequential part in developing children's language skills, but it additionally plays a paramount part in transmitting a culture to the child. It is a fact that gender roles are a paramount aspect in our culture and society, thus children's books contribute to the image children develop of themselves. The relative lack of girl characters in texts made for adolescent children limits the opportunity for girls to identify with their gender and validate their place in society. In other words, these stereotypes limit boys and girls liberation to express themselves due to the constraining gender roles present in stories they auricularly discern not only in schools, but in their homes from the day they are born. Sundry media have been inculpated of stereotyping images of females and have been the center of many studies; however, most of the studies relating to portrayals of women in cognition to gender comportment patterns have fixated on the medium of advertising, and a majority of the studies that have analyzed gender stereotypes within children’s literature have fixated on character prevalence in designations, pictures and central roles, and on gender differences in the types of roles and activities associated with the characters.

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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF FEMALE FOETICIDE AND INFANTICIDE

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Abstract: It is a disgrace for the Indian society, which considers the birth of a girl child as a bad investment in future. Women who live in societies where they are made miserable through injustice and inequality may not want to raise daughters who will live lives as unhappy as their own. Women have used this excuse as a rationale for killing their girl children. Many women in feudal areas of India don't want to have a daughter who would go through the same misery, humiliation and dependence that seemed to define their own lives. The cultural and economic factors that lead to female infanticide and selective abortion are part of the vicious cycle of discrimination against women and their devaluation.

The socioeconomic pressures favoring sons are so strong that women undergo female foeticide despite possible health problems resulting from an abortion and their belief that abortion is a sin. Improving women's status in society will reduce social prejudices which, in turn, will decrease female foeticide. The suggestive measures include strict implementation of laws banning female foeticide and dowry, providing old age pension for parents who have no son, free and compulsory education for girl and job reservation for women in specific occupations and giving them an equal share in the property. The present study deals with analysis of incidence of foeticide, infanticide its causes, intervention steps taken by the government and the remedial measures to eliminate the menace.

Keywords: Infanticide, Foeticide, Girl Child, Socio-Economic, Education.

A STUDY ON GENDER VIOLENCE – ISSUES AND INTERVENTIONS

DR. ANJALI DEWAN

Abstract: Gender injustice taking shape of crimes against women has increased all over the world and India is no exception to this. The Indian mythology placed women on a very high pedestal but deterioration in their glorious status suffered a socio-cultural setback resulting in loss of their freedom.

Women continue to suffer from increasing tide of violence both inside and outside homes. Domestic violence is an ongoing experience of physical, emotional and/or sexual abuse faced by women within the household. Our country today is at the cusp of a paradigm change in its growth and position in the world. Empowerment of women has multiple, inter-related and interdependent dimensions in relation to resources, perceptions and power to take their own decisions. Educational attainment and economic participation are the key components in ensuring their empowerment which enhances their ability to influence changes and to create a better society. Empowerment of women has multiple, inter-related and interdependent dimensions in relation to resources, perceptions and power to take their own decisions. Educational attainment and economic participation are the key components in ensuring their empowerment which enhances their ability to influence changes and to create a better society.

Keywords: Gender Violence, Sensitization, Counseling, Indian Penal Code, Women Empowerment.

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**NARRATIVE OF VIOLENCE IN SHASHI DESHPANDE’S THE DARK HOLDS NO TERRORS**

VIJAY SHIRTURE

**Abstract:** Post-1990s Indian English Novels is known for the exploration of a new dimension in the field of Indian English literature. It has achieved the glorious landmarks to captivate the overseas readers through its portrayal of contemporary issues concerned with nation and society. They reconstruct and deconstruct the orthodox social norms and reformulated the social structure relies on new perspectives. They handle postcolonial new issues through their writings. They depicted the issues such as violence, decolonization, women voices of supression, the predicament of psychological turmoil of the contemporary man; the quest of displacement within the nation, the issue of regional insurgency, another new issues such as rape, loss of human relationship, dominance of capitalism, gender hatred, homosexuality, issues of transgender, the quest of self-existence of individual, the obstacles in the nation building, Furthermore, They also explores the new approaches in the Indian English novels, such as revisiting the Indian mythological world and generating the tales of Ramayana, Mahabharata, Upanishad in the social perspectives, matrimonial issues, separation, subaltern, marginal position of downtrodden society, anxiety of multicultural worlds, Absurdity of human life, and new modify structure of caste. These novelists introduce the new transition in the society that is a new woman, the glorification of new India through the discourse of narrative. This novelist also talks about the narrative of violence.

Violence happens in the society due to the biological and oppressive norms of civilizations where the person lost his consciousness of own behaviors. The violence against women is nothing but the dominating act of the superiority complex of the male-centric perspective. Women are the victims of violence in the society. Thus, they can't access the world through their ability and to make the self, family, society, nation, and universe prosperous with the help of constructive outlook. Women need freedom from all sorts of domestic violence against them. Violence is a kind of stigma on the society which ruins the individual world of women.

The present paper will explore the discourse of narrative of violence against women in Shashi Deshpande’s novel *The Dark Holds No Terrors* (1980) the novel depicted the painful life of the protagonist Sarita, she is being trapped in the patriarchal world, seems introvert and passive. Deshpande depicted Sarita journey from the childhood to adulthood so pathetic and struggling. Sarita envisaged the various kinds of violence, domestic, verbal, professional, and physical. She also faces the gender violence and abusive hatred from the family and society. Deshpande raises the voice of Indian women through this novel.

This narrative will explore the discourse of narrative violence from the perspective of the feminist theoretical framework.

**Keywords:** Narrative, Violence, Patriarchy, Body, Trauma.

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“REPRESENTED” MUSLIM WOMEN IN KERALA PUBLIC SPHERE: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

NAJIYA PP

Abstract: Mainstream narratives often locate Muslim women in terms of illiteracy, religious fundamentalism, talaq, polygamy, overpopulation etc. The multiformity marked by divergences in class, culture, region, ideological perspectives is rarely seen in the depictions of Muslim women in the academic writings, media or literature. This paper is an attempt to give a dynamic description of how Muslim women representations in Kerala public sphere construct a monolithic Muslim woman by analyzing intertextual images in movies, periodicals and feminist writings. Also it attempts to suggest an alternative reading by scrutinizing various performances by Islamist women activists.

Keywords: Feminism, Muslim Women, Representation, Stereotype.

EFFECT OF FACE MARKING TO IMPROVE EYE CONTACT IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER WITH ADDITIONAL DISABILITIES AT PRIMARY LEVEL (PILOT STUDY)

SEETHALAKSHMI CHINNAPILLAI, V R MATHIVANAN, KAMARAJ PACKIRISAMY

Abstract: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) includes a wide range, “a spectrum,” of symptoms, skills and levels of disability. ASD describes a range of neuro-developmental disorder. ASD shows the problem of impairment in social activity, impairment in communication, exhibiting unusual behaviour, sensory integration dysfunctions. They also exhibit the difficulties of reading facial expressions, using body language, engaging in conversation, involving in play and other activities. Lack of eye contact is observed predominantly with such children. This paper exhibit a study on improving the eye contact in children with ASD having additional disabilities.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Facial Mark, Eye Contact, Social Skill, Communication Skill and Fine Motor Skills.
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA – SEPARATE STATE DEMAND OF TELANGANA STATE

JATTI RAJENDAR

Abstract: Elections have become a major factor in the stabilization and democratization of emerging democracies and post-conflicting countries. Elections are a tightrope walk between war and peace, stability and instability. There have been a number of success stories in the past decades. Democracy is a form of government, a way of life, a goal or ideal, and a political philosophy. The term also refers to a country that has a democratic form of government. The word democracy means rule by the people. The term “social movements” was introduced in 1850 by the German Sociologist Lorenz von Stein in his book “History of the French Social Movement from 1789 to the Present” (1850). Social movements are large informal groupings of individuals and/or organizations focused on specific political or social issues, in other words, on carrying out, resisting or undoing a social change. Social change refers to the notion of social progress or socio-cultural evolution; the philosophical idea that society moves forward by dialectical or evolutionary means. Social change may be driven by cultural, religious, economic, political, scientific or technological forces. A Socio-Political movement demands a structural change in the system. It may be organized around a single issue or set of issues, or around a set of shared concerns of a social group or community. Political movement is an expression of the struggle of a social group for the political space and benefits.

Keywords: Democracy, Elections, Socio, Political Movements.

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ACID ATTACKS IN INDIA: AN ESCALATING ISSUE

DR. KAVITA SOLANKI

Abstract: Acid attacks is kind of violence where acid is intentionally thrown on the victim to maim, disfigure or blind her. It depicts patriarchal mind set of society, with clear intention of revenge that ‘if I can’t have you, no one can have you’. The cultural heritage in respect of women ‘Yatra Naryastu Pujyante Ramante tatra devta’ don’t find anywhere in society. Researcher has discussed in this article acid attacks in various parts of the world including India. As per the data preserved by National Crime Records Bureau, the number of incidents of acid attacks have been on rise. Reasons of acid attacks have been given, patriarchal mind set, one of the main reason for acid attack also mentioned. Impact of acid attack on victim has been discussed. Provision for protection of women given under Constitution, provisions in Indian Penal Code, Justice Verma Committee recommendations not only for the incorporation of a specific offence in respect of acid attacks but also for providing compensation to the victims of acid attacks, Criminal Law (Amendment Act) 2013, sections 326A and 326B in Indian Penal Code has been mentioned. Directions given by Supreme Court in Laxmi v. Union of India in its order on July 18, 2013 and Supreme Court in Parivartan Kendra v. Union of India & Ors, 2013 decided on 7-12-2015 is also mentioned. Regarding proper treatment after care and Rehabilitation of the victims of acid attack issued on 10.4.2015 to the State Governments/ Union Territories is also discussed. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is also mentioned and last part deals with conclusion.

Keywords: Acid, Acid Attacks, Domestic Violence, Patriarchal.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE ERA OF GLOBALISATION:
MYTH OR REALITY

SONIKA AHLAWAT

Abstract: Researcher has discussed the meaning of empowerment of women which means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them. Researcher has divided her paper into five parts: First part deals with the Introduction. Second part deals with the Women Empowerment in India under Constitution of India and in various five year plans like fifth five year plan 1974-78 & eighth five year plan, international conventions, national policy for women in 1991, eleventh plan gender budgeting in India & united nations development programmes human development report 2013 & national mission for empowerment of women has been mentioned while the third part deals with the Crime against Women in India for which data has been mentioned National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India, 2016. Fourth part deals with the laws for the protection of women and lastly, fifth part deals with the suggestions.

Keywords: Domestic, Empowerment, Witch Hunting, Worker.

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RTI ACT AS AN EMPOWERING TOOL: ITS STATE OF AWARENESS AND IMPLEMENTATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

ANUPAMA SHARMA

Abstract: RTI (Right to Information) Act 2005, the most empowering and progressive legislation of Independent India has truly strengthened the democracy and made the freedom of expression a meaningful right for the citizens of India. This Act has empowered the citizens to actively participate in the democratic process and mandates the government to become more efficient, interactive, accountable, and transparent and corruption free. The implementation of this Act in true sense requires the equal participation of the repository of information i.e. ‘Public authorities’ (information suppliers) in terms of providing correct and time bound information to the applicants and the ultimate and end beneficiaries of the Act i.e. ‘Citizens’ (information seekers) in terms of becoming aware and utilizing this Act in proper way. Therefore in the present study an attempt has been made to assess the pattern emerged in implementation and usage of RTI Act through the study of all the annual reports of Himachal Pradesh State Information Commission (i.e. from 2006 to 2016). From the analysis of the reports it has been observed that with the passage of time, the RTI Act badly suffering in its implementation. The number of public authorities who submitted annual reports to the commission has decreased. The number of RTI applications received by the public authorities decreased, while the number of appeals in the Commission increased.

Keywords: Right to Information, Empowerment, Information suppliers, Information seekers, Awareness, Usage and Implementation.

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A STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF PALLAVAS

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Abstract: Having arranged the various genealogies in the Sanskrit charters of these Pallavas in a consolidated table, we might now turn to enquire what exactly it is possible for us to know of the Pallavas from these records and other sources of information available to us. Turning to the Velurpalaiyam plates we can pass over the document till we come to Ka‘abhartr described as the head jewel of his family like (Vishnu) the husband of Indira (Lakshmi). This perhaps give us a hint that he bore the name Kumara Vishnu as the Ongudu plates No. 1 would make us infer. No information of a historical character is given in regard to him. Then follows his son Chutapallava identified in the table with Skandavarman of the Uruvapalli and other grants. Even that name seems to be a mere eponymous name, the later tables giving instead the name merely Pallava. It is in his son Virakurtha that emerges the first historical character. He is said to have grasped the complete in sign in of royalty together with the hand of the daughter of “the chief of the serpents” thereby becoming famous.

Keyword: Consolidated Eponymous Genealogies Historical.

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A STUDY ON GENDER DIFFERENCE IN THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEIVED BY RURAL AND URBAN ADOLESCENTS

SHATABDI DAS

Abstract: The empirical paper was advanced to compare and determine the gender difference in level of social support perceived by adolescents hailing from rural and urban sectors. For the purpose of the study sample selection was done by using Random sampling method and consisted of 101 participants, with 51 adolescent girls and 50 adolescent boys, and 51 rural adolescent and 50 urban adolescent. The data collection was done from Hyderabad (Urban sample), Adilabad and Nalgonda Districts (rural sample), in Telangana State. Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ) an Indian adaptation, in Hindi language (Nehra et al., 1998), of the Pollack and Harris scale (Pollack and Harris, 1993) was administered on the selected samples of adolescent girls and boys from rural and urban areas to measure the perceived social support. The items in the scale refer to help, concern, support, reinforcement and criticism that a person gets from one’s family, friends, social acquaintances and working colleagues. The result analysis indicated no statistically significant difference in the level of social support perceived to be received by adolescent girls and boys. Further it was also found that there exists no statistically significant difference in the level of social support perceived to be received by rural and urban adolescents.

Keywords: Gender Differences, Social Support, Adolescents, Rural And Urban Sectors.

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AN ANALYSIS ON EDUCATIONAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN GOA

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‘An investment in knowledge pays the best interest’. - Benjamin Franklin

Abstract: The word, the people and their attitudes are changing very fast, this rapid change poses a great challenge to the educational system. The challenge is to make education reach to the wider masses of the population. Education is one of the important issues in the development of the country and it is the prime responsibility of the Government to provide education through various schemes. Every effort is being made to improvise the education through various welfare schemes implemented from time to time. Hence it is necessary to analyze the schemes implemented by the Government. A few programmes and schemes are discussed and analysed in this article and suggestive measures are given for the successful implementation of the schemes.

Keywords: Education, Welfare Schemes, Vocational Education.

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THE STUDY OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUCCESS OF TAMIL CINEMA

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Abstract: The first screening by the Lumiere brothers took place in 1895. In the following year, technicians working under the Lumiere brothers traversed the globe to promote, what was called later as the artistic, industrial and the entertainment wonder of the twentieth century. Maurice Seistere, a cameraman with the Lumiere brothers travelled to Bombay and showed the first film to India. Arthur Havelock was the then Governor of the British ruled Madras Presidency. M Edwards, another technician was showing the first film in the city, near Victoria Public Hall, the present day Rippon Building, in 1897. Two years later in 1899, the first news daily, Swadesamitran was launched. Apart from many other symbols the motor car became the status symbol of the rich. In contemporary culture the vintage cars have become the symbol of distinction by the rich. Trams were introduced in the city during the same year when the first screening took place. Telephones found their way only in affluent homes and in companies. The practice of listening to recorded music through the Gramophone started. In what Walter Benjamin calls, the mechanical reproduction of works of art had begun. Cinema was still in its primary stages. The tradition of screening of short films took place in continuous fashion and, these films were thereafter given various appellations as in Bioscope and Kinemascope. The venues of these shows were along the roadsides and parks.

In this context, it is very important to study Tamil Cinema to understand the objectives of culture and film industry. The segments on Tamil Cinema are pertinent to understand the relationship between Cinema and contemporary culture. Instead of giving a detailed history of development of Tamil Cinema, attention has been focused on a few important elements of Tamil Cinema. A historical lineage is necessary to understand the manner in which Cinema developed from its nascent stages to a complex institution. In the process, the various social, cultural, political and economic factors that contributed to progress and development.

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MANAGEMENT,
BUSINESS, ECONOMICS &
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
IMPACT OF E-SATISFACTION ON E-WoM INTENTION 
STRATEGIC STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MODERATING EFFECT OF DESIRE FOR 
ONLINE SOCIAL INTERACTION 

PRAVEEN RAJ.D, PROF. HARI SUNDAR. G.

Abstract: Over the past few decades, internet users as well as the online customers in the world are increasing day by day. Most of the products and services which are available through offline are now available through online too. People are getting more involved in online communications. The satisfied customers exhibit word of mouth communication to share their experiences. Those who satisfied by the online purchases would also like to share their experiences, evaluations and opinions on products/services through online platforms. Individuals show difference in their social behaviour. The desire to be socially interactive varies with individuals. Those who have more desire to be socially interactive would like to share their experiences and suggestions but those who have less desire to be socially interactive may not share their views and experiences. Due to emergence of social networking sites the social interactions are also happening through online. This study focuses on the impact of online consumer satisfaction (e-satisfaction) on the electronic word of mouth intention (eWOM Intention) and the moderating role of desire for online social interaction between the relationship of e-satisfaction and eWOM Intention.

Keywords: eWOM Intention, Desire for Online Social Interaction, E-Satisfaction.

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MID-DAY MEALS AS BAIT: STUDY OF DELHI GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

ROHIT SINGH

Abstract: The paper tries to analyse the effect of Mid-day meal program scheme put into order for Primary and Secondary grade students of Government schools in Delhi. The study finds that the scheme doesn’t have any significant effect on the attendance of the students enrolled, while having some significance on the various nutritional indicators of the students.

Keywords: Mid-day Meal Program, Nutritional Indicators and School Attendance.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY A PHIANTHROPY OR A STRATEGY –
A STUDY OF SELECT CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN INDIA

SANA SAIM, MOHAMMAD ZOHAIR

Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR is something which organization adopts or rather say carry out to show their presence not in the corporate sector but also in the society where they are functioning, many consider CSR is very necessary for organizations today to show their presence in the society and carry out ethical activities that benefit all their stakeholders. This paper will highlight the concept of CSR along with its impact on the functioning of the organization as a whole and briefly explain the CSR activities carried out by select cement factories in India. This paper shall also throw a light on CSR as a philanthropic activity or a Strategic decision.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Ethical Business, Stakeholders, Strategy.

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ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CONTINGENCY FACTORS IN HRM PRACTICES IN SERVICE SECTORS IN SOUTH KERALA

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Abstract: Effective HRM practices are necessary to manage the business uncertainties due to institutional contingency and cultural factors. This study focused on the variations in HRM practices due to institutional contingency factors in hospitality and health care sectors. The study is qualitative in nature and a case study was used. Purposive sampling method was used and primary data was collected through direct observation and semi-structured interviews. The study analyzed that various institutional contingency factors such as organizational size, structure, type of industry, nature of job etc affect the HRM practices. Proper execution of human resource management practices has a significant role in performance and satisfaction of the employees, and finally the performance of the organization.

Keywords: Hospitality, Health Care, Human Resource Management Practices, Institutional Contingency Factors.

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POVERTY AS FUNCTIONING FAILURE: THE CASE OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT IN KERALA

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Abstract: This paper applies the capability approach by selecting basic incapacities of the people living in the district of Kasaragod in Kerala. The specific region of the study is Manjeshwar Community Development Block (CD Block). Living in the Manjeshwar CD Block itself imposes a sizeable discount on people's functioning. The people living in the region may not be income poor, they are nonetheless very poor in freedom. In addition to that stereotyped as Endosulfan affected region which interferes negatively with people's well-being and opportunities for collective action. So the social capital of the people in the region is backlogged in functioning.

Keywords: Capability, Functioning, Poverty, Index of Freedom (IF).

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ECONOMIC TRAJECTORY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF SELECTED INDIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract: As a country of numerous contradictions, India has grown to be one of the prevalent economies in the world, and gradually an important competitor in the emerging global order; conversely, it is still home to the largest number of people living in absolute poverty and undernourished children mainly due to uneven distribution of the benefits of growth in the country. As a solution to this social and economic unrest business society has made their contribution for the sustainable development of the country. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is one of the foremost aspects of such contribution as alternatives to the states, alternatives to the communities and also alternatives to the markets. The paper primarily proposes the extent of CSR in the economic viability of India after the enactment of Companies Act 2013. It provides a brief discussion of the trajectory of CSR in India from Gandhian trusteeship theory to current CSR scenario with special focus on its economic perception. It also attempt to discuss relevant areas of CSR practices of selected companies. In addition it provides a theoretical basis of CSR especially in the stakeholder perspective. The present study is based on secondary data related to the annual reporting of CSR practices of Indian companies and CMIE database Prowess and KPMG survey data. The selected companies also respond positively to the Companies Act 2013 but there is a considerable decline in the CSR spending of some companies after 2014. The study reveals that mandatory CSR has wide implications in India mainly in the areas of education and health care.

Keywords: Companies Act 2013, Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR Spending in India, Thematic Areas of CSR.

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CAUSALITY BETWEEN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AN INDIAN CASE STUDY

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Abstract: Economic development remains an urgent global need. Although many countries have achieved significant increases in income in the last few years, there still exist great international inequalities in the level of income. The lower class of nations is still far bigger. It is to raise the standard of living of the people in such countries and to enable them to use the fruits of scientific and technological miraculous advances in agriculture, industry, transport, communication, education, health services and other fields, it is almost essential that in such economies, capital formation should take place at a higher rate than before, so that the big developmental projects may be financed properly. Thus, for rapid economic development, the central problem is capital formation. In a world of intensifying competition and accelerating technological change, the complementary and catalytic role of foreign capital is very valuable. The present paper analyses the effect of FDI, manufacturing and gross fixed capital formation on economic growth in India for the period 1978-2016. The paper attempts to use the Johansen maximum likelihood co-integration test to determine long-run relationships among the variables being investigated. For examining the causality, the Granger causality analysis is also performed. The results show that there is unidirectional causality and long run relationship from FDI to GDP and from manufacturing to GDP in case of India during the period under study. In addition to this, GDP does not granger cause with gross domestic capital formation.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Development, India, Co-integration, Causality.

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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRIGUNA AND AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP

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Abstract: Indian philosophy provides tri dimensional personality framework called triguna. Studies in the area of triguna, in Indian context has examined impact of triguna on karma yoga and transformational leadership. But there is paucity of research analysing impact of individual differences embedded in the given culture context on authentic leadership which presents as a research gap to be examined. Thus, the present study examined Sattvic, Rajasic and Tamasic guna as antecedent of authentic leadership.

Keywords: Authentic Leadership, Sattva, Rajas, Tamas.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR): A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

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Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is viewed as a comprehensive set of policies and programmes that are integrated into business operations, supply chains and decision-making processes throughout the company. CSR plays an instrumental role in helping their organization achieve its goals of becoming a socially and environmentally responsible firm one which reduces its negative and enhances its positive impacts on society and the environment. One of the activities is to ensure environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro-forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water. Environmental sustainability has now turn into the keys issue for corporate economic growth, environmental management and community development. Ignoring environmental problems can lead to degradation and depletion of natural resources which could prove detrimental to both the corporate sector business and the society. The activities which are undertaken by the corporate and business houses for the societal welfare and also for ensuring healthy environment fall under the ambit of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In this article an attempt is made to discuss the environmental obligations of corporate and key elements of CSR activities with reference to environmental protection and sustainability have been discussed in this article.

Keywords: Community, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Environment, Sustainability Development.

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STRESS LEVEL VERSUS EMOTIONAL STABILITY AT ORGANIZATION.
CASE STUDY: RELATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL STABILITY
AND STRESS LEVEL.

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Abstract: The study focuses on finding a relation between Emotional Stability and Stress. So, that proper we can understand that what factors are required for having an equilibrium at work place. Stress causes many problems in personal and professional life of the employee. The study helps us in finding the right candidate who have a good Emotional Quotient(EQ) as well as can manage the stress well. By finding such candidates we will able draw guidelines that what kind of employee must be hired in organization. This will help the hiring team to find employees who can perform well under stress full conditions at work place and can deliver good results under heavy pressure as well. We have used Psychometric tests like Emotional Intelligence Scale and Perceived Stress Scale are the standard tests used for calculating Emotional Quotient and Stress.

Keywords: Stress, Emotional Stability, Emotional Quotient, Stress, Equilibrium, Emotional Intelligence Scale, Perceived Stress Scale and Psychometric Test

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONG THE FEMALE LEADERS IN ODISHA

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Abstract: The present study was to investigate the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Personality traits among women leaders of Odisha. In this study, we have taken 2 constructs, one is Personality (measured by Big Five Factor Model) and the other one is Emotional Intelligence (EI-measured by WEIS Scale). The construct personality is having 5 variables in short called as OCEAN and the other construct EI is having 4 variables like Self emotion appraisal in short SEA, Others emotion appraisal in short OEA, use of emotions in short UOE and Regulation of emotions in short ROE. Help of G Power software was taken to calculate the sample size. Analysis was done by the help of SPSS version 23.A sample study comprised of 64 nos. women leaders from different sections were taken. The tests were conducted with the help of likert scale to measure the personality under Big Five Factor Model and Emotional Intelligence under Wongs Emotional Intelligence Scale. To test the hypothesis MANOVA test was conducted. The analysis found that, the null hypothesis is rejected and there is significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence and personality of Women Leaders.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Personality, Big Five Factor Model, Wongs Emotional Intelligence Scale, Leadership

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