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Financial Inclusion – A Steering Growth through Government Initiatives in India

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ABSTRACT

Finance is very important for every economic activity. Without sufficient finance no activity can be undertaken. Finance is also necessary by every section of the society. But from the establishment of the civilization, only the financial needs of the higher section of the society were catered. Access to finance by the poor and weaker groups is very complex. This is due to the diverse reasons such as lack of banking facilities for this section, lack of knowledge about the schemes available for them, lack of a regular or considerable income etc. Moreover, banks also give more significance to meet their financial targets. So they focus on larger accounts. It is not profitable for banks to offer small loans and make income. Hence, the emergence for financial inclusion is felt by the Government of India, the policy makers and Reserve Bank of India.

Keywords-- Financial, Banking Services, Corruption, Developments

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, the term financial inclusion first came up in 2005, when RBI, in its annual policy statement of 2005-06. In January 2006, the Reserve Bank permitted commercial banks to make use of the services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs/SHGs), micro-finance institutions, and other civil society organizations as mediators for providing financial and banking services. These mediators could be used as business facilitators or business correspondents by commercial banks. The Reserve bank approached commercial banks in different regions to start a 100% financial inclusion campaign on a pilot basis. As an outcome of the drive, states or union territories like Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala declared 100% financial inclusion in all their districts.

Reserve Bank of India has also arranged adults bank account with aadhar card in January 2016 to meet its commitment on financial inclusion. It will greatly convert India by preventing the poor people falling into debt-traps

of unauthorized money-lenders, cashless dealings, eradication of poverty and corruption. Reserve Bank of India's vision is to open nearly 600 million new customer accounts and service them through a range of channel leveraging on IT by 2020. However, illiteracy and the income savings and lack of bank branches in rural areas continue to be a barricade to financial inclusion in many states and there is insufficient legal and financial structure for this.

The RBI recently came up with a State-wise Index of Financial Inclusion. In an Index of Financial Inclusion, India has been ranked 50 out of 100 countries. At present, only 34% of the India's population has access to basic banking services. The latest National Sample Survey Organization survey reports that there are over 80 million poor people living in the cities and towns of India and they lack access to the most basic banking services.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Twelfth Five Year also stressed on inclusive growth. One of the main pillars of comprehensive growth is financial inclusion, especially because pragmatic evidence seems to suggest that reforms over the last twenty years or so have led to inequalities in the economy. Unfortunately, financial inclusion has not got the concentration that it deserves, according to Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Achieving inclusive growth in India is the major challenge as it is very complicated to bring 600 million people living in rural India into the mainstream. One of the finest ways to attain inclusive growth is through financial inclusion.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To discuss about the conceptual aspect of "Financial Inclusion"
2. To identify the extent of financial inclusion in India.
3. To examine Government and RBI policy initiatives for financial inclusion.



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Performance of Concrete by using Glass Fibre

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Abstract— Glass fibre reinforced concrete is recent introduction in the field of construction .concrete is a most important and widely used material is called upon to possess very high strength and sufficient workability properties .at the same time concrete is brittle and weak in tension .to improve the properties of concrete, material was named alkali resistant glass fibre. reinforced concrete in the present view the alkali resistant glass fibre has been used .in the present experiment investigation the alkali resistant glass fibre has been used to study the effect on compressive ,split tensile and flexural strength on m35 grade of concrete .ordinary concrete possess very low tensile strength ,limited ductility and little resistance to cracking .internal crack in concrete structure are inherently present and its poor tensile strength is due to propagation of such micro cracks. Glass fibre when added in certain properties well as crack resistance, ductility, as flexural strength and toughness .mainly the studies and research in fibre reinforced concrete has been devoted to steel fibre. In recent time, glass fibre have also become available, which are free from corrosion problem associated with steel fibre. the experiment investigation concluded glass fibre with structural concrete alkali resistant glass fibre specific gravity is 2.68 ,elasticity modulus is 72gpa,tensile strength is 1700mpa,diameter is 14 micron, length is 12 mm and number of fibre 235 million /kg. Glass fibre reinforced concrete has advantage of being light weight and these by reducing the overall cost of construction there by bringing economy construction.

Key words: AR Glass Fibre, OPC 43 Grade, Compressive Strength, Flexural Strength, Split Tensile Strength

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the most versatile construction material of use next to water. The simplest reason for its extensive use in the construction of almost all civil engineering works is that the properties can be controlled which a wide range by using appropriate ingredients .glass fibre has used over 30 to 40 year several construction work mainly non construction like pipe for water supply, Decorative formwork and other products. Concrete is the most building material .concrete is provides fire resistant compare with wooden construction and gains strength over time .structure which are made by concrete can have a long service life .concrete is used more than any other material which man made in the world concrete which have high compressive strength but much less tensile strength. Concrete has low thermal coefficient of expansion and shrinkage as it mature .all structures which are made by concrete crack to some extent shrinkage and tension. Glass fibre concrete consists of a matrix composed of cement, sand, water and admixtures in which short length glass fibre are dispersed. The effect of the fibre in the composite leads to an increase in the tension and impact strength of the concrete glass fibre is a light weight ,strong and waste materials .Glass fibre have bulk strength and weight properties are added very

favourable. when Compared to metal and it can be formed using moulding process .Glass fibre is the oldest and most familiar ,performance fibres .when glass fibre addition in reinforced concrete increase the toughness by 11.57% compare with Ordinary reinforcement concrete .the modulus of elasticity of glass fibre reinforced concrete is increased 4.14% compare to ordinary concrete .fibre reinforced concrete new construction material which is defined as composite material of cement mortar .Concrete without fibre they many cause crack in surfaces .The mechanical properties of glass fibre is fibre orientation ,fibre length . There are many types Of glass fibre available .we are using AR glass Fibre which are alkali resistant glass made with zirconium silicate reinforced concrete is a Composite material consisting of mixtures of cement, mortar or concrete and discontinuous, discrete, uniformly dispersed suitable fibres. Meshes, woven fabrics and long wires or rods which are continuous are not considered to be discrete fibres .Plain concrete having very low tensile strength, ductility and resistance to cracking. Micro crake are inherently present in the propagation of micro crack leading to brittle fracture of the concrete. The admission of small practical of fibre to concrete would act as a crack arrester and improve it's static and dynamic property. This type of concrete composite materials is called fibre reinforced concrete. The main factors affect the characteristics of fibres reinforced concrete are water cement ratio. Percentage of fibres, diameters and length of fibres. fibre reinforced concrete has a special application in structures airfields and highway pavement ,bridges decks, having duty floors and tunnelling .concrete is a most widely used construction material .it is associated along with cement as the main components for making concrete .Portland cement is used as the main primary binder to produce concrete. Glass fibre reinforced (GFR) is a type of fibres reinforced concrete which used in building construction .concrete which are made with cement ,containing fine and coarse aggregate and discontinuous discrete fibre is called fibre reinforced concrete .fibre reinforced concrete are made from manufactured products such as glass ,steel ,carbon and polymer .the study conducted on glass fibre reinforced concrete of 0% to 3% fibre by weight of cement and compare the results of normal concrete .They observed that glass fibre reinforced concrete flats as shear reinforcement exhibit fairly good Ductility. Performance of glass fibre concrete in construction work is very useful for all properties of concrete .The ordinary concrete is playing an economical role but the maintenance cost of ordinary concrete is high and whereas strength ,workability, Durability of the concrete mix with glass fibre material is very superior and maintenance is less as required to conventional one the replacement of waste glass fibre by cement weight in concrete improve the properties of flexural ,tensile and compressive strength of concrete as compared to an Appropriate conventional concrete at high performance glass fibre is a waste material



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EFFECT OF MARBLE SLURRY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATE IN DIFFERENT GRADE OF CONCRETE

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Abstract - In the construction industry concrete is the most widely used material. This consumes natural resources like aggregate and water. Different types of raw materials, e.g. marble slurry (MS), fly ash, marble dust, silica, sugarcane ash, rice husk ash, bottom ash, silica fume etc. can be used to produce concrete at a lower cost. In present study effect of MS and recycled aggregate (RA) have been used to replace cement and natural aggregate. Cement was replaced with MS by 0%, 5%, 7.5%, 10% and 12%. Effect of replacement of cement by MS was studied on consistency, IST & FST and compressive strength of cement. Also, the effect of replacement of cement & natural aggregate by MS and RA (50%) on fresh and hardened properties of concrete (M25 & M40) was investigated experimentally.

Key Words: marble slurry, Compressive strength, flexural strength, split tensile strength, recycled aggregate,

1. INTRODUCTION

The present study concerns about the probable use of stone waste in construction engineering, which would reduce both environmental impacts and the construction cost. Development of concrete in the construction industry is most important as it is not only responsible for consuming natural resources and energy but also its ability to absorb other industrial waste. Presently huge quantities of stone wastes are produced in natural stone plants. Disposal of stone waste is a matter of concern and has an adverse effect on the environment. [1]

Al-Zboon et al. [2] utilized stone waste in the production of bricks. It was concluded and specified that the combinations of aggregates with added quantity of stone waste up to 50% were used successfully in the manufacturing of bricks. Almeida et al. [3] Used natural marble slurry to replace fine aggregates in concrete mixtures. The authors found that the hardened properties of the formed samples were suitable for concrete mix.

Kota stone waste aggregate [4] was used to investigate the effect of stone waste on properties of concrete and has been found that the reduction in compressive strength was only 15.7%, in comparison by sandstone cement concrete. Higher quantities of sand replacement with slurry were accepted by Misra and Mathur [5], and authors found that up to 40%

replacement of sand with marble slurry has a positive effect on the compressive strength and flexural strength.

High consumption of basic raw materials by the construction industry produces serious reduction on mineral resources and impact on ecological condition. In present paper effect of MS and recycled aggregate on mortar, fresh and hardened properties of concrete respectively have been discussed. Cement was replaced with MS by 0%, 5%, 7.5%, 10% and 15% & recycled aggregate were used to replace coarse aggregate by 50%.

2. MATERIALS

a. Cement

Cement is a binder material that sets and hardens and can bind other materials together. Ordinary Portland Cement-Grade 43 conforming with IS 8112:1989 standards has been used in test practice. [9]

b. Aggregate

Aggregates are the raw materials that are an important component in concrete and it is the wide class of coarse particulate material used in construction, with sand, grit, crushed stone, and slag. For construction work, aggregates need to be tough, fresh, durable and particles free from absorbed chemicals. Aggregates are the greatest mined materials in the ecosphere. [10]

c. Fine aggregate

Natural river sand used in this study have an extreme size of 4.75 mm conforming to IS-383-1970. Fineness modulus of aggregate has been shown in Table 1.

d. Coarse aggregate

The coarse aggregates may be made artificially or available naturally. The coarse aggregate used in this study has an extreme size of 20 mm with confirming to IS-383-1970. [11] Fineness modulus of aggregate has been shown in Table 1.

e. Recycled aggregate

Recycled aggregate is formed by crushing concrete for feasible use. Recycled Aggregate contains gravel, sand, dust or crushed stone powder. In the present investigation, the recycled aggregates were produced by crushing 150 mm size concrete cubes (about 5-8-month-old and uncontaminated) manually by a hammer. The crushed products were then sieved and recombined to obtain required grading. Fineness modulus of aggregate showed in Table 1.

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DOUBLE FACE P SHAPED MICROSTRIP ANTENNA FOR WIRELESS APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

In this project, the design of a low profile patch antenna is proposed for wireless applications. The proposed antenna resonates at 2.6 GHz with bandwidth of 120 MHz making it suitable for wireless applications. The proposed antenna is designed on an FR4 substrate with an overall size of 110 mm × 158.5 mm. A parametric analysis is performed to understand the resonant behavior of the antenna by changing the radius of the circular slot of double faced P shaped patch. The feeding technique used here is microstrip line feeding

Key words: Patch Antenna; Wireless Application; Return Loss, Radiation Pattern; Parametric Analysis.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of wireless communication technology has increased the demand for compact microstrip antennas with high gain and wideband operating frequencies. Microstrip patch antennas are very advantageous because of their low cost, low profile, light weight and simple realization process. However, the general microstrip patch antennas have some disadvantages such as narrow bandwidth etc. Enhancement of the performance to meet the demanding bandwidth is necessary. There are numerous and well-known methods to increase the bandwidth of antennas, including increase of the substrate thickness, the use of a low dielectric substrate, slotted patch antenna, the use of various impedance matching and feeding techniques. This antenna work on the frequency of 2.6 GHz and the changes are done through changing radius of the circle of the structure.

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Abstract:



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MODELING & FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF TWO WHEELER CONNECTING ROD

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ABSTRACT

Connecting rod is the vital part of an I.C.Engine. It is designed to withstand stresses from the combustion and movement of the piston. The purpose of a connection rod is to provide fluid movement between pistons and a crankshaft. When building a high performance engine, great attention is paid to the connecting rods. The most effective feature of a connecting rod is that it should be of uniform shape and lighter in weight. The main purpose of this paper is to analyse the stresses developed in connecting rod of four stroke petrol engine under static loading conditions. And then look forward for weight reduction along with material optimization. The model of the connecting rod is developed using CATIA V5 (dimensions are measured from Hero Splendor 100cc bike connecting rod) and ANSYS is used for stresses analysis by simulation (this method is also known as Finite Element Analysis by simulation). This is the cost and time effective method of analysis. Al 360 and Carbon steel are two material considered as the optimizing material.

Keywords: ANSYS, CATIA V5, FEA, Connecting rod.

I. INTRODUCTION

Connecting rod is a major link of an I.C.Engines which connects the piston and the crankshaft together and helps to convert the reciprocating motion of the piston into rotatory motion of the crankshaft. The main feature of the connecting rod is that it should be able to withstand the stresses from the combustion and the movement of the piston along with maintaining the uniform shape and light weight characteristics. Many research work have been carried out for material optimization, weight reduction and cost reduction. B.T. Ramesh et al [1] studied Analysis and Optimization of Connecting Rod with Different Materials. They explained that selection of connecting rod for good performance of engine is very difficult. Based on which the High Strength Carbon Fibre connecting rod was compared with connecting rod made up of Stainless Steel and Aluminium Alloy. The analysis was carried out for weight reduction and for design modification of the connecting rod in ANSYS software. PatilGajendra et al [2]studied Harmonic Analysis of Connecting Rod Using ANSYS. The material SS-304 is taken to design a connecting rod and then the harmonic analysis is carried out in ANSYS 14.0 considering loading only at single frequency during analysis. The harmonic analysis was used in this problem because of cyclic load acting on the small end of connecting rod. Mr. C.Shubham [3]studied Thermal and Structural Analysis of Connecting Rod of an I.C. Engine. Connecting rod of two wheeler was designed by analytical method and the physical design was created in CATIA V5. Thermal analysis and structural system at



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STEGNOGRAPHY TECHNIQUE USING DCT QUANTIZATION AND MODIFIED FIBONACCI SERIES DECODER

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Abstract: Steganography is the art and science of hiding information within information. This thesis introduces steganography and focus on the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) technique for hiding messages in an image. The proposed method modifies the quantization table first. Next, the secret message is hidden in the cover-image with its middle-frequency of the quantized DCT coefficients modified, using Modified Fibonacci Series Decoder (MFSD). Further it enhances the security by using public key RSA encryption algorithm on message prior to hiding. Results of this work are compared with existing steganography methods; the percent improvement is 68.87634 higher using proposed method than LSB in case study followed for Polar Bear Image.

Keywords:

I. INTRODUCTION TO STEGNOGRAPHY

Digital communication is essential part in everyone life. Often it is desired that communication should be secret Two techniques are available to accomplish this goal the Cryptography [1] and the Steganography[2,3,4].

In Cryptography the sender encrypts the message with a key and the encrypted message is sent to receiver over an insecure communication channel. On the other side, the receiver decrypts the received encrypted message with a key and extracts the original message. The key for sender and receiver can be same or different.

Second method is steganography, where the secret message is hidden in another message, image, audio or video.. The word steganography is derived from the Greek words "stegos" meaning "cover" and "grafia" meaning "writing" [5] defining it as "covered writing".

II. THE PROPOSED HIDING SYSTEM

This stage includes two parts; cryptography and steganography. The cryptography part includes encryption of the secret message by using public key RSA encryption algorithm. The steganography part includes hiding the encrypted secret message in JPEG image. This work uses middle coefficient to hide message using Modified Fibonacci Series Decoder (MFSD).

III. MODIFIED FIBONACCI SERIES DECODING (MFSD) METHOD

This section describes the Modified Fibonacci series decoding Method, in this approach 3 bits are embedded by altering only single bit in a pixel using Encoder/Decoder. First the image pixel is decomposed using Modified Fibonacci

number representation. The Modified Fibonacci number is generated using the following formula

$$L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2} \quad L_1 = 2 \text{ and } L_2 = 1 \quad (1.1)$$

To represent a number in the range [0,255] twelve Modified Fibonacci number are required.

L12	L11	L10	L9	L8	L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1
199	123	76	47	29	18	11	7	4	3	1	2

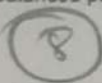
The image pixel value will be represented as sum of non consecutive Modified Fibonacci number. For example Binary and Modified Fibonacci number presentation of pixel value 26 is given below

Binary representation 00011010

Modified Fibonacci number representation 000001010010

The motivation behind using Modified Fibonacci number is that Modified Fibonacci bit is less significant than that of traditional binary bit. For example if the 5th bit of pixel value 26 is altered to 0 then it becomes 10 in binary representation while 19 in Modified Fibonacci number representation which is more close to the original value. A 7 bit encoder/decoder is proposed for generating stego image. It takes 7 bits (b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1) LSB of cover image by using modified Fibonacci representation as inputs and produces 3 bits of outputs f3, f2, and f1. Figure 1.1 shows the encoder / decoder generator.

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Self-balanced particle swarm optimization

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International Journal of System Assurance Engineering and Management volume 9, pages 774–783 (2018) [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

In the field of swarm intelligence inspired algorithms, particle swarm optimization (PSO) is a renowned meta-heuristic due to its simplicity, performance, and implementation. However, the PSO also have some downsides like stagnation and slow convergence due to improper balance between the diversification and convergence abilities of the population. Therefore, in this paper, solution search process of PSO algorithm is modified to balance the organization of the individuals in the search space. In the proposed approach, artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm inspired fitness-based solution search process is incorporated with the PSO algorithm. The proposed approach is tested over 20 unbiased benchmark functions, and the reported results are compared with PSO 2011, ABC, differential evolution, self-adaptive acceleration factor in PSO, and Mean PSO algorithms through proper statistical analyses.

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Unstructured Text: A Multi-Dimensional Analysis and Data Cube Formation

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Abstract

Today, unstructured data like texts, documents, or social network service (SNS) messages has been increasingly used in many applications, rather than structured data that consist of simple numbers or characters. Thus it becomes more important to analyze unstructured text data to extract important and useful information for user's decision making. As OLAP (On-Line Analytical Processing) analysis is used over structured data, Multi-dimensional analysis is more commonly used for unstructured data. In this paper, for analysis on unstructured data, a text cube model on multi dimensional text database has been proposed. The existing text cube model has been extended to incorporate TF-IDF and Cosine Similarity as measurements. The proposed text cube model utilizes these new measurements which are popular in information retrieval systems to effectively analyze the unstructured text data. Through experiments, it has been observed that the proposed text cube model can be efficiently utilized for multidimensional analysis of unstructured text data and is very useful for user's decision making.

Index Terms—OLAP; Multi-dimensional analysis; Text cube; Data cube; Text databases; Information Retrieval (IR); TF-IDF, cosine similarity, document ranking.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data cube has been widely used to analyze conventional structured data in various ways to get useful information for decision making [1]. This data cube is an essential structure for multi-dimensional analysis in OLAP (On-Line Analytical Processing). In



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Mutual Information Gain based Test Suite Reduction

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ABSTRACT

The test suite optimization during test case generation can save time and cost. The paper presents an information theory based metric to filter the redundant test cases and reduce the test suite size while, maintaining the coverage of the requirements and with minimum loss to mutant coverage. The paper propose two versions, RR and RR2. RR filters test cases for each requirement, where as, RR2 filters till the target coverage is achieved. The paper suggests the time and phase for the implementation of the algorithms, based on results. The results show that the proposed algorithms are effective at optimizing the testing process by saving time and resource.

General Terms

Software Testing, Test suite generation

Keywords

Information Theory, Optimization, Mutual Information Gain, Test suite size reduction, test data generation

1. INTRODUCTION

Software systems go through a number of changes in during their evolution phase (deletion, addition, debugging, modifications or change in requirements) [1], [2]. The initial versions of the software are tested with test suite (TS) and stored along with the respective version for the future. As the software evolves, new versions are released and test cases are generated to execute these modifications [1]. Testing is an expensive process consuming a lot of time, space and resource. As the new test cases are added, the test suite size increases, putting addition burden on costs (time, human efforts, resource allocation, data storage). The cost of testing is directly proportional to the size of a TS [3]. To save time and cost, one option is to optimize the test suite by identifying and eliminating redundant or irrelevant (like losing coverage, fault detecting capability) test cases. Optimization of TS is a continuous process. *The TS optimization is the process of removal of test cases to reduce test suite size, without losing the coverage of requirements or reduction in fault detecting capability.*

The requirements of coverage are a set of rules, known as *adequacy criteria* or *testing criteria*, to be covered by test cases [3] [4]. Test suites are quantified based on their code coverage. The requirements can be based on the coverage of structural elements of the program (e.g. statement coverage, branch coverage, decision coverage) or the flow of information or fault detection capability(e.g.

killing mutants in mutation testing) or a combined technique two or more criteria. The proposed heuristic is independent of the adequacy criteria and syntactically independent.

The objective of the proposed algorithms and techniques is to identify and remove redundant test cases to save time during the maintenance of software [5]. The number of test cases may be huge when generated automatically as compared to manual [3]. In that case, the TS optimization becomes a critical part of maintenance. This paper frames the test suite size and execution minimization as an optimization problem.

Generally the optimization of test suite is associated with regression testing. Test suite generation along with proposed algorithms, can bring efficiency to testing and bringing down the maintenance cost. In our paper we propose to move the optimization to the initial stage of testing, when the test cases are generated, saving time and space from the very beginning. The test suite is divided into two sub suites, the reduced and the redundant. Whenever the new test cases are generated, they are checked for redundancy in both the sub set, and if they exist in any of the sets, they are ignores, else they are added. Testing has many stages, however, traditionally a testing phase consists of a) test case generation b) execution c) selection d) maintenance. With the implementation of the proposed algorithm, first phase (test data generation) will have following stages a) test data search b) test data execution c) analysis of output d) analysis of execution profile e) optimization.

A number of test suite reduction algorithms and techniques have been proposed [2],[3], [6], [7]. This paper presents a TS size reduction technique that efficiently generates a reduced TS with full coverage. The heuristic designed is based on Information theory metrics [8], [9] to identify and eliminate the redundant test data.

Summary of steps. a) Generate a random pool of test data b) record the execution profile c) calculate the redundancy for each test case by implementing the proposed algorithms d) add the selected to the reduced TS e) analyze the coverage.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II covers the basics of unit testing, evolution of test cases with version and generation of diagnostic matrix from execution profile, a brief introduction to the basic concepts of information theory, measurements, and finally assumptions. Section III shows the proposed algorithms along with description. Section IV covers the related work. Section V is the details of the experimental set up. Section VI shows the results of the experiments and their discussion. Section VII concludes the paper.



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Particle Swarm Optimization with Mutation for Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem

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Abstract: The flexible job shop scheduling is an extension of a job shop scheduling problem. FJSP implies that any task is performed on a machine from a given set of machines. Primarily it's employed in versatile producing system (FMS). Because the range of jobs increase, it becomes harder to get the optimum schedule in a very given amount of time. This paper considers the flexible flow shops scheduling problem. The target is to attenuate the make span. In this paper, AN improved particle swarm optimization rule for optimization of the flexible job-shop scheduling problem with mutation operator is given, that is employed to introduce diversity within the search procedure. Once the amendment of the total archive tends to decrease, the mutation method can begin.

Keywords: Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem, Scheduling, Mutation Operator.

I. INTRODUCTION

The FJSP is taken into account as associate extension of the normal job shop scheduling problem with further constraint of associate operation of employment is processed in additional than one facility. The versatile job shop problem is to [1,2] organize the execution of n jobs on m machines. during this problem, there are unit a collection of machines, $k=1,2,\dots,m$, and a collection of jobs, $i=1,2,\dots,n$ so every job consists of a preset sequence of operations.

The objective of the matter is to assign every operation to associate applicable machine and sequence the operations on the machines so as to reduce the makespan that is that the time needed finishing all the roles. To [3] Minimize the makespan follow these strategy-

1. Minimize the machine's unproductive time
2. End every job within given time
3. Minimize the in method inventory prices

Particle swarm optimisation usually [4] converges comparatively speedily at the start of the search and so stagnates because of loss of diversity within the population. To beat this disadvantage, mutation, a wide used operator in genetic algorithmic rule, is employed to introduce diversity within the search procedure. Once the modification of the full archive tends to decrease, the mutation method [5] can begin. If variety the amount the quantity of iteration is a smaller amount than the merchandise of most number of iteration and chance of mutation then solely the mutation is performed on the position of the particle.

II. PROBLEM REPRESENTATION

i) Problem representation of FJSP-

In this work, [6] a true variety encoding system is projected. The whole number part is employed to assign the operations of every job to the machine and fractional half is employed to sequence of the operations on each machine. The position of the every particle is delineating by a true variety. The worth [7] of whole number half portion as a priority level for every operation that is employed to pick out the machine for the operation. 1st sequencing of obtainable machines for AN operation consistent with the increasing order of time interval is dole out. If tie happens, the machine having lower variety is given the



Enhancing the Efficiency and Scalability of Big Data Using HK-Hybrid Clustering Algorithm

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Abstract- Clustering is a technique which is very important and popular technique used for Big Data minning. Clustering is basically a part of unsupervised leaning. We can also say that clustering is a process of organising objects into groups whose members are similar in some way. It does not only organize, but also identifies structure in the given set of unlabeled data. It is a technique to group number of systems in such a way to work together like a single system. K-means is simple and an efficient method used in data clustering technique. Hierarchical technique is also important and useful in data clustering. In this paper we present an efficient HK-hybrid data clustering algorithm whereby we combine the properties of both k-means and hierarchical clustering together.

Keywords- Big Data, K-means clustering, Hierarchical clustering.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data clustering techniques are an important and useful aspect which is used in various fields such as data mining [1], pattern recognition and pattern classification [2], data compression [3], machine learning [4], image analysis [5], and bioinformatics [6]. Clustering is basically a part of unsupervised leaning. It deals with finding structure in a collection of unlabeled data [7]. We can also say that clustering is a process of organising objects into groups whose members are similar in some way. It is a technique to group number of systems in such a way to work together like a single system.

Clustering problems basically have four types of components [8]:

- Data set physical representation;
- Similarity between data points;
- The criterion function to optimize clustering solutions;
- The procedure of optimization.

II. CLUSTERING- TYPES OF DATA

A. Text or Document Data:

Text data are mostly words used in documents that are used to form phrases, sentences, paragraphs headings, names, and other forms of communication. Text data [9] can contain letters, numbers, and special characters such as !, &, etc. Some of the software/tools available for text clustering are Lingo3G, Vivisimo and Lemur. For using the text data, the following steps are essential.

- Organising a Document:

The documents [9] are hierarchically organized into coherent categories because this can be very useful for systematic browsing of the document collection.

- Classifying a Document:

In the [9] application of supervised learning, to improve the accuracy of the classification of a document, methods of co-training and word clusters are used. This is also very useful to improve the quality of results.

B. Numerical Data:

A Numerical Data is the type of data which involves digits only, either in integer or real format. Numerical data is used in statistics and quantitative research methodology. The result of numerical data is generally represented in terms of equations and sometimes it is also represented in graphs, tables and charts.

Areas that make extensive use of numerical data are in the field of sensing and monitoring - such as in mineral exploration, environmental sensing over large areas or multiple sensors, financial data- such as financial service institutions that integrate many financial sources, or in electronic commerce and web 2.0 applications where the focus is on user data, etc. [10].

C. Image Data:

We can say that image clustering is a high-level description of image content. The basic goal of image clustering is to find out a mapping of the archive images into clusters. We classify the images as they provide same information about the image. This classification provides a concise summarization and visualization of the image content. Image clustering is also useful for image database management system and for the creation of a user-friendly interface to the database. Images of the CT scan of brain, is an-example of image clustering. For image clustering, the following issues need to be properly addressed:

1. Identification of ways to represent the different features of the given image.
2. Methodology to organize the identified features
3. Classification of the image, i.e. assigning the image to a particular cluster.

D. Categorical Data:

Categorical data is the type of data which includes examples like sex, educational level, age group, race etc. In this example the term educational level and age group is involving the highest grade completed and the exact values for age. This can easily describe the type of categorical Data.



The Analytical Comparison of ID3 and C4.5 using WEKA

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ABSTRACT

Data mining means to find out some useful information from a big warehouse of data and the process is aimed at unfolding old records and identifying novel patterns from the data. Data mining is used for classification and prediction. Many techniques and algorithms are available for mining the data. Out of many techniques, the decision tree is the simplest. This paper focuses on comparing the performance accuracy of ID3 and C4.5 techniques of the decision tree for predicting customer churn using WEKA. The data used for this research work has been collected by designing a survey form and getting it filled by around 150 mobile phone users belonging to a different gender, age groups and having different types of connection providers. For the data analysis in WEKA, the cross-validation method is used where a number of folds n (10 as standard as per the software) is used. From the results, it is observed that C4.5 algorithm exhibits better performance than ID3.

Keywords

Data mining, Decision tree, ID3, C4.5

1. INTRODUCTION

In the telecom sector, churning is a process that happens when a customer leaves the current network provider and goes to some other one because of their type of connection or some other reasons. For the purpose of analysis, data has been collected in the form of a survey being done on the users of different age groups and having different types of connections. So, the need is to analyze the collected data, to find some kind of a pattern, which can be used for future predictions. The major challenge for the companies is to identify the customers who are about to churn and to retain them by offering few schemes in which they may be interested. For this prediction, decision tree technique can be applied, due to its advantages.

1.1 Decision Trees

Decision trees are popularly used for prediction and classification. It is a simple and powerful way of knowledge representation [2]. The Decision tree is a flowchart-like tree structure, where each internal node (non-leaf node) denotes a test on an attribute, each branch represents an outcome of the test, and each leaf node (or terminal node) holds a class label. The topmost node in a tree is the root node [3]. Decision tree technique results in a set of If-then rules that are easy to understand and clear. They yield fast results.

Advantages of Decision Tree

- It is easy to understand and cheap to implement.
- Most decision tree algorithms can be applied

both serially and parallelly. Parallel implementation of decision tree algorithms leads to the fast generation of results, especially for large datasets [4]. However, a serial implementation of decision tree algorithm is easy to implement and desirable when small or medium data sets are involved.

There are four more popularly used algorithms of decision tree i.e. ID3, CART, CHAID, C4.5. Out of these, this paper focuses on ID3 and C4.5.

1.1.1 ID3

The ID3 algorithm is a simple decision tree generating algorithm introduced by Quinlan Ross in the year 1986. It is the forerunner to the C4.5 algorithm. It applies top to down approach based on divide and conquers strategy. This does tree construction in two phases, i.e. tree building and pruning. An information gain measure is used to choose the splitting attribute amongst all attributes. It accepts categorical attributes only for designing a tree. It does not give accurate results when there is noise [5].

1.1.2 C4.5

This algorithm is a descendant of ID3 designed by Ross in 1993. It is also referred to as the J48 algorithm. Like ID3, it is also implemented serially [6], but it has more advantages over ID3. Some of them are:-

- It can handle both categorical as well as discrete data.
- The decision tree algorithm C 4.5 was one of the first algorithms, which can handle missing values. Quinlan (author of the algorithm) [7], has explained, how C 4.5 handles missing values. Missing attribute values are simply not used in gain and entropy calculations [8].
- C4.5 does tree pruning, by going back through the tree after its creation. It attempts for removing branches which are not of help by replacing internal nodes with leaf nodes [8][6].

2. RELATED WORK

[5] explored three algorithms of the decision tree, namely, ID3, C4.5, CART and compared their performance in the field of education data mining and have shown in their analysis that C4.5 is better than ID3, but CART is better than C4.5.

[6] have done a data mining for predicting typhoid fever after collecting data from a well-known Nigerian hospital and their work shows that out of the three techniques i.e. ID3, C4.5, and MLP, MLP gives the best results but C4.5 also gives better results as compared to ID3.



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Transformation of Images Using Wavelet Transform For Image Watermarking of Text in Binary Images

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Abstract—DWT and DCT compress the image and generates a decomposed image use of those decomposed band has been demonstrated in this paper of watermarking. Image watermarking is important for transmission of secret data over communication channel.DWT ensures the security, however text hiding is slightly different and uses the transformation the other way round and hence enhances the complexity and also the dissolving capacity of the cover image as now the text data range gets equivalent to the image data range hence it gets settle down easily, on the other hand the secrete image still uses the dwt technique to get its range altered and hence the images gets settled down easily without revealing any information.

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital watermarking is tectics which provides security to multimedia content like Image, Text, Video and Audio. In this technique information embedded in digital content and use some algorithm for watermark procedure.In this we use two phase of watermark embedding and extraction,extraction is the revease process of embedding algorithm.[1] So in this paper to achieve high robustness we are using combine image and text within an image using transform based techniques.we use transform based techniques because it gives good result than spatial domain.[2]

II. WATERMARKING TECHNIQUES

Watermarking technique based on two domains Spatial domain and Transformation domain.Spatial domain algorithms are LSB,SSM and modulation based.Transformation techniques are better than spatial domain they are more robust than spatial.In this paper we are discussing about frequency domain transformation. In the Frequency domain the watermark is embedded into frequency coefficients of host image. Frequency domain watermarking is more robust than spatial domain watermarking because embedding of watermark into the altered frequency coefficients of the transformed image

[4].Frequency domain watermarking techniques are Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT), and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).

Discrete wavelet transform:

Discrete Wavelet transform (DWT) is transformation tool which decomposes an image.Wavelet transformation provide both frequency and spatial description.This paper defines suitability of DWT for image watermarking. This transform decomposes the image into three directions horizontal, vertical and diagonal.

TEXT ALGORITHM USING DWT

A robust text watermarking algorithm using combined image and text watermark to protect the text documents fully . The previous work of text watermarking used combined image and text as watermark . But in [1], text document is not encrypted. In the proposed work, we encrypted the text document to increase security. In the proposed algorithm, the watermark is logically embedded in the text and then the text is encrypted. Later the text is decrypted and the watermark is extracted. In the proposed algorithm the occurrences of double letters existing in text are utilized to embed the watermark as in [1]. The watermark embedding is done by the original copyright

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Particle Swarm Optimization: A Detailed Study in reference to Job Shop Scheduling and Flexible Job Shop Scheduling

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ABSTRACT-Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a speculative technique for optimization. PSO originates from swarming or droving of birds and fish schooling and many more groups. PSO became a choice for researchers since the past twenty years. PSO was first of all used by James Kennedy and Russell Eberhart. PSO has been used for an optimal solution in production industry for scheduling. These scheduling are Job Shop Scheduling (JSP) and Flexible Job Shop Scheduling (FJSP). The PSO variants mutation operator may apply to enhance optimized solution for FJSP. Mutation operator mutates global best particle (gbest) and local best particle (pbest). It used to overcome local minima trap problem. As compared to other swarm optimization techniques, this technique is favored more as it works with fewer constraints, Before swarm intelligence optimization techniques, these problems were solved by mathematical methods. These traditional techniques are comparatively more complex. It delineates about various phases of PSO referred to in the past two decades and it explicates about the optimal solution for JSP, FJSP and Multi-objective FJSP (MFJSP).

KEYWORDS:-Particle Swarm Optimization, PSO variants, Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem, Optimization Algorithm.

1. INTRODUCTION

Particle Swarm Optimization-PSO is a [1] prosperous hypothetical technique for optimization. PSO is occupying on the basis of intelligence of swarms and action taken by swarms. There is a particle that creates a swarm, it moves in search space to search the most appropriate solution. In an N-dimensional space, each particle treated as a point. Each [2] particle preserves its coordinates in the solution space. The best solution (fitness) is targeted by these coordinate values. The value of fitness is called personal best. Cited as *pbest*. Another global best value is the best value among all personal best values. This value is called *gbest*. In figure1 PSO initialize the particle variable like velocity and position vector. Evaluate fitness for personal best (*pbest*) and global best (*gbest*), and then update particle velocity and position.

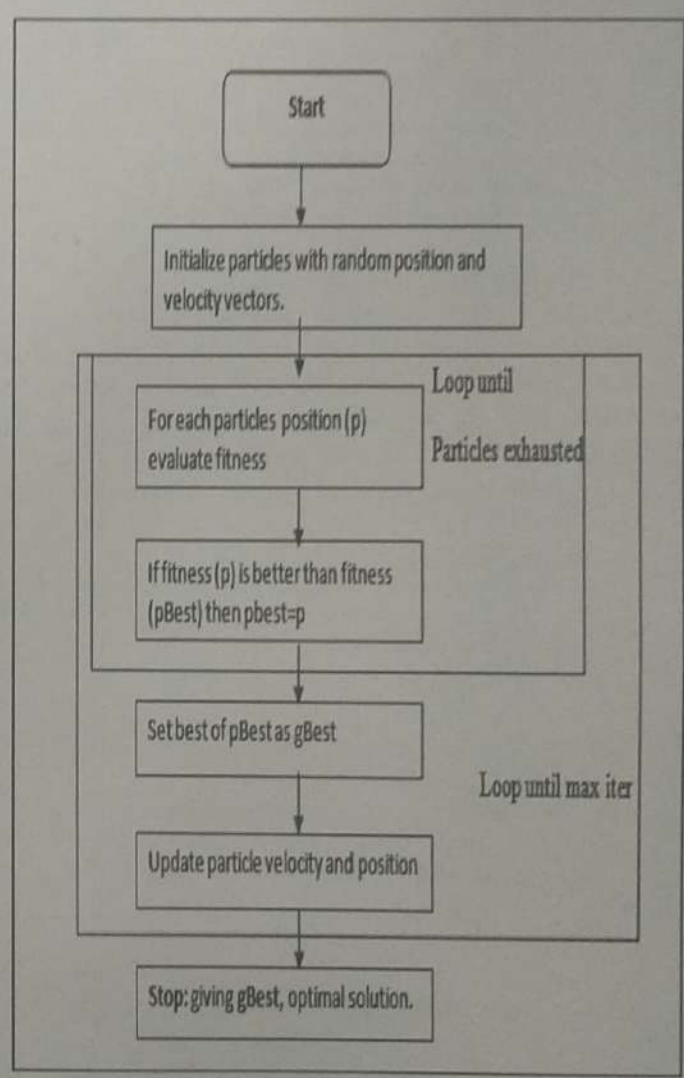


Fig.1 Concept of general PSO Algorithm



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Automatic PCB Defect Detection with Image Enhancement

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Abstract - In the most recent years PCB industry has been put resources into manufacturing mechanization change. This is known, particularly in estimation and inspection field. We can take note of that the resistances on PCB get together turn out to be more exact. With PC equipment and cameras progresses, new Computer Vision algorithms ought to be developed, and connected in industry with minimal effort. Plus, new visual inspection frameworks utilizing PCs ought to be actualized to comprehend littler resilience necessities. A PCB comprises in a circuit and electronic parts amassed in a surface. There are three principle process required in its manufacture, where the inspection is necessary. The primary process comprises in the printing itself. Another vital procedure is the parts arrangement over the PCB surface. Furthermore, the third is the segments soldering. In the proposed Computer Vision PCB Inspection System we consider the principal manufacturing stage, i.e., the board printing. We first contrast a PCB standard picture and a PCB picture, utilizing a straightforward subtraction algorithm that can highlight the fundamental issue areas. At that point we utilized connection investigation to discover deadly and potential errors, similar to breaks and circuit shorts. In other to develop this methodology in genuine PCB, we propose to amplify the issue districts and begin to discover the errors in an arrangement of PCB segments, which are littler than the principle PCB picture. This approach is by all accounts exceptionally successful if connected in a continuous inspection framework. Subsequently, we propose another algorithm to take care of PCB inspection issue, considering its efficiency in decreasing the computational time

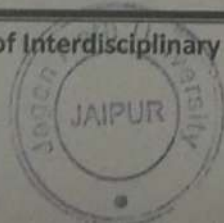
Keywords— PCB Fault Detection. Image Enhancement, Visual Inspection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Visual investigation shapes robotization has been able to be pivotal to upgrade quality in printed circuit board (PCB) make. Industry requires robotized investigation since, in the gathering shapes, there are insecurities, resistances, flaws, relative position and

presentation botches, which can be inspected by vision distinguishing and PC computations. Subsequently, Computer Vision estimation techniques present typicality, accuracy and repeatability in noncontact estimations and investigations. Those systems differentiation to the subjectivity, exhaustion, continuousness and high cost identified with human examination (Leta et al., 2005). In the midst of the latest years, in PCB industry there were various variables that empowered motorization. The most basic one involves the inventive advances in PCB's layout and manufacture. This happens because of the snappy board value progressions. New electronic advances require new PCB arranges, with tinier estimations, new fragments and new functionalities. This affinity is deliver new challenges and essentially it is conveying on a couple troubles to human visual investigation. The need of reduce the contributed vitality to convey a PCB is another indispensable reason that powers the automation [2].

Nowadays the machines used as a part of the amassing procedure have high effectiveness; consequently it is unrealistic to contribute much vitality using agents to recognize barricade misses the mark. In this association, here we won't evaluate the PCB diagram and its utilities. We are charming in working up a PC vision examination estimation associated with uncovered printed circuit sheets, i.e. sheets without portions. In the written work we can find a sweeping number of PCB appraisal frameworks associated with revealed PCB. All things considered, there are three essential systems: referential, non-referential and hybrid. The referential frameworks play out a PCB examination with a standard picture, set away in a photo database. Any applicable differentiation between the model and the surveyed board is represented. The non-referential techniques check the board in light of the design assurance data. For this circumstance, each printed board is poor down, as showed by the available show-stopper data. In conclusion, the mutt structures use



“Performance of Recycled Aggregates using GGBS”

An Experimental Study

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Abstract – In producing concrete aggregate is one of the main ingredients. It covers 75% of the total for any concrete mix. The strength of the concrete is dependent on used aggregates properties. So need of coarse aggregate arises with respect to time, for this solution an alternative source of coarse aggregate required. Main scope for this project was to determine the durability and strength characteristics of structural concrete by using recycled coarse aggregates with replace of natural coarse aggregates, which will give a better understanding on the properties of concrete with recycled aggregates. The purpose of this project was to investigate the possibility of using low cost recycled coarse aggregates as a substitute material to coarse aggregate in high strength structural concrete. The experimental investigation are carried out using detailed strength and durability related tests such as flexural strength test of beams, compressive strength test of cubes. The supplementary cementitious material used in this study was GGBS without replacing cement. The tests were conducted by replacing the coarse aggregates in high strength concrete mixes by 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30% of recycled coarse aggregates and 5% of GGBS also used with the recycled aggregates mix.

In this study used Recycled Aggregates as an aggregate in the production of new concrete was investigated. The performance of compressive strength produced by Recycled Aggregate Concrete and results were compared with the Natural Coarse Aggregate Concrete. The studies were conducted with an M25 mix with the selected w/c ratio: 0.46 and the development of compressive strength of the recycled aggregates concrete and natural aggregates concrete at the age of 7 & 28 days were studied.

Keywords: Recycled Coarse Aggregates (RCA), Ground Granulated Blast Furnance Slag (GGBS), Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

1. Introduction

Reuse and Recycling of construction & demolition wastes seems workable solution in rehabilitation and new constructions after the demolition of old construction. This becomes very important especially for those countries where national and local policies are strict for disposal of construction and demolition wastes with guidance, penalties

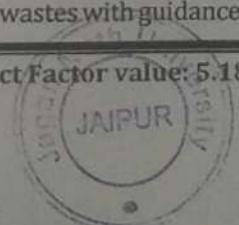
etc. Central Pollution Control Board has estimated 52 million tons per annum solid waste generation in India out of which, waste from construction industry is more than 30%. The total amount of waste from construction industry is estimated to be 160 to 175 million tons per annum out of which 70-80 million tons are concrete and brick waste. The supplementary cementitious material used in this study was GGBS without replacing cement. The tests were conducted by replacing the coarse aggregates in high strength concrete mixes by 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30% of recycled coarse aggregates and 5% of GGBS also used with the recycled aggregates mix.

2. Literature Survey

Jayalakshmi Nair & Basil Johny (2016) [1], have study about the effects of using recycled materials in different quantity with concrete & GGBS on control design of M40. From these test results concrete with 40% and 50% replacement of cement with GGBS together with 50% replacement of recycled aggregates shows adequate strength compared to control mix. The maximum compressive strength of 28 days cubes is 49.33 N/mm² for 50% recycled aggregates used.

M. Manjunath & K. Prakash (2016) [2], also study on effect if supplementary cementitious materials on strength of recycled aggregates concrete. The study was based on reference concrete mix of grade M20 using natural aggregates and partially replacement of coarse aggregates by recycled aggregates. In this study supplementary materials evaluated are silica fume (SF), metakaolin (MK) and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) at 10% partial replacement to cement. The maximum compressive strength of 28 days cubes is 28.37 N/mm² for 0% recycled aggregates used and 10% GGBS replacement of cement.

S.K. Singh (2013) [3], As per research work compare some of the mechanical properties of recycled aggregate concrete (RAC) with the natural aggregate concrete (NAC). The two different mix proportions of characteristic strength of 20 N/mm² (M 20) and 25 N/mm² (M 25) commonly used. The proportions of the ingredients constituting the concrete mixes are 1:1.5:2.9 and 1:1.2:2.4 with water cement ratio 0.50 & 0.45 respectively for M-20 & M-25 grade concrete.



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Article Details

An Analysis upon Growth and Trends of Indian Electronic Industries: Present Scenario | Original Article

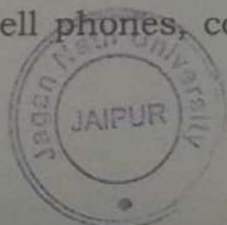
— Kolla Pushpa Nandini*, Shilpa Baradwaj, Bharat Nagar, in *Journal of Advances in Science and Technology | Science & Technology*

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ABSTRACT:

Electronics, a USD 1.75 trillion industry, is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. Indian Electronics Industry can become one of the top performing industries based on its huge potential and big aims towards delivering higher performances. Presently, the size of Indian Electronics Industry is about USD 84 bn (Rs. 5,04,000 Cr) and is likely to reach USD 94.2 bn (Rs. 5,65,000 Cr) in 2015 with expected growth rate of 9.9% which is more than twice the growth rate of global electronics market. Currently, Indian Electronics Industry fulfills its 65% of demand from imports and only 35% demand is catered by local market. The demand for electronics hardware and goods is expected to reach up to approx. USD 400 bn (approx. Rs. 24,00,000 Cr) by the year 2020. But, electronics hardware production in the country is projected to reach to USD 104 bn by the year 2020, creating a massive gap of USD 296 bn (approx. Rs. 17,76,000 Cr) between supply and demand. To cope up with the potential electronics crisis, government of India is constantly modernizing and upgrading certain policies which include various policies like National Policy on Electronics (NPE), Electronics Development Fund, 'Digital India', 'Make in India' 'Made in India, Made for World', etc. massive employment initiatives for 2.8 Cr workforce to boost Indian electronics industry, under NPE over the period of next 8 years, etc. This research paper takes an overview of Indian electronics industry and the outcome of this research should be useful for business organizations, industry and government institutions operating in Indian electronics industry. Consumer electronics have become an integral part of daily life and revolutionized the way we communicate, retrieve information, and entertain ourselves. Between cell phones, computers, televisions, iPads, and e-Readers, it is





PERFORMANCE AND MANUFACTURING OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE

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Abstract-Pervious concrete which is also called permeable concrete, no fines concrete, and porous concrete is an unique type of concrete with a high porosity and it is used for concrete flatwork applications that allows water from rainfall and other sources to pass directly through and thereby reducing runoff from a site and allowing groundwater recharge. Pervious concrete is made using large coarse aggregates with little to no fine aggregates. The concrete paste then Coates the aggregates and allow the water to pass though the concrete slab.

Keywords- PC, RHA, PCP, EPA

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete permeable sometimes referred to as non - fines, permeable concrete or improved porosity. Permeability of concrete is a coarse aggregate combined mixed, Pozzolona Portland cement and water. Permeable concrete differs from normal concrete containing coarse aggregate concrete.

The aggregate generally consists of a similar size and are connected together at the points of contact consisting of a mixture of cement and water. The result is a concrete with high content of voids that, when the good operation, so that the rapid percolation of water from the concrete. Concrete permeable characteristics are different from conventional concrete has a weight per unit of less than about 65% of the conventional concrete.

Pervious concrete presence in the concrete sector is growing day by the day. Factors such as the Green Building movement, the Clean (pure) Water Act and the price increase and changes in the field of asphalt will help push its growth, says Erickson. In fact, he believes that in the end will be the flooring of choice.

Pervious concrete is the fastest growing technology in the Green Building movement, according to Huffman, and sees a possibility for the future. Pervious concrete can help to realize a project

LEED credits, and Huffman believes that the commercial sector, as well as the federal government will affect the projects funded by the government.

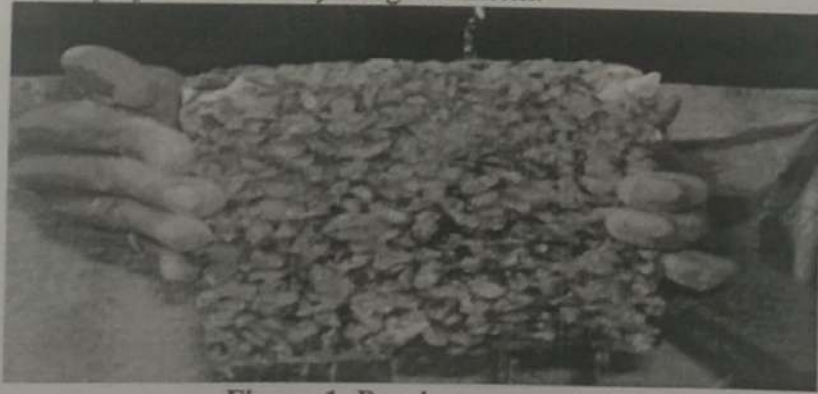


Figure 1. Pervious concrete



Prof. Bharat Nagar
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PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CONCRETE BY PLASTIC SPHERICAL BALLS AND REDUCING STRUCTURAL DEAD WEIGHT BY LINKING AIR AND STEEL DIRECTLY (BUBBLE DECK TECHNOLOGY)

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Abstract— Bubble deck slab is a method of virtually eliminating all concrete from the middle of a floor slab, which is not performing any structural function, thereby reducing structural dead weight. High density polyethylene hollow spheres replace the in-effective concrete in center of the slab, thus decreasing the dead weight and increasing the efficiency of the floor. By introducing the gaps, it leads to 30 to 50% lighter slab which reduces the loads on the columns, walls and foundations, and of course of the entire building.

The aim of this project is to explore and explain the various properties of bubble deck slab based on experimental research methods. The paper provides a brief idea about the different Bubble deck slabs, their production and advantages over traditional concrete slabs.

Index Terms: Bubble Deck Technology, Plastic spherical Balls etc.

1 Introduction

Concrete is one of the crucial material for infrastructure development due to its versatile application, globally used as a main component of construction. Due to the increased amount of concrete make the structure not reliable for everyone from constructing point of view. For this objective, the researcher are trying to use different components in concrete technology. In this research we are studying the effect of Plastic Spherical Balls with the partial replacement of concrete to make the structure economical as well as environmental friendly as compare to normal solid concrete structure.

1.1 MATERIALS USED AND METHODOLOGY

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS IN LABROTARY: The design of bubble deck slab in the laboratory consist different steps. The bubble deck slab is the combination of reinforced concrete and Plastic spherical balls. The mixer of cement sand and aggregate on the basis of INDIAN STANDARAD (concrete mix proportioning) 10262:2009

1.2. CALCULATION OF MATERIALS FOR THE SOLID DECK SLAB-1 :

Dimensions of solid deck slab :

Length = 1000mm

width = 1000mm

Thickness = 100 mm

Volume of Solid Deck slab = 1000mm x 1000mm x 100mm
= 1×10^8 mm³

Required quantity of Coarse aggregate for solid deck slab :

$$= \frac{\text{quantity of Coarse aggregate for } 1 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Space available of SD}}{\text{volume of } 1 \text{ mm}^3}$$

$$= \frac{1016 \times 10^8}{10^9}$$

$$= 101.6 \text{ kg}$$

Required quantity of fine aggregate for solid deck slab :

$$= \frac{\text{quantity of fine aggregate for } 1 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Space available of SD}}{\text{volume of } 1 \text{ mm}^3}$$

$$= \frac{739 \times 10^8}{10^9}$$

$$= 73.9 \text{ kg}$$

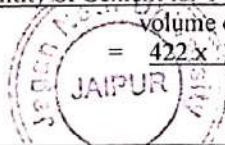
Required quantity of Cement for solid deck slab :

$$= \frac{\text{quantity of Cement for } 1 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Space available of SD}}{\text{volume of } 1 \text{ mm}^3}$$

$$= \frac{422 \times 10^8}{10^9}$$

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Compressive Strength of Conventional Concrete using E waste

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ABSTRACT

The Waste materials Utilization of construction industry by-products is a sustainable solution to ecological and environmental problems. Use of such waste materials makes their re utilization in cement-concrete, other construction materials, and also the cost of cement and concrete manufacturing is reduces. Other indirect benefits of e-waste include reduction in landfill cost, saving energy and reduction in solid waste. E-waste consists of discarded refrigerators, TVs radios, Mobile phones, Air conditioners, computers and several other electronic gadgets that have reached end of life their or become a obsolete. . The major aim of the study is to examine the alter in mechanical properties of concrete with the addition of Electronic waste in concrete. It is found that the use of Electronic waste aggregates results in the formation of concrete. In this addition Coarse aggregate is replaced by E- waste from 0% to 15% then in these mix 5%, 10% and 15%. It is that utilization of this Electronic waste in concrete will reduce the requirement for conventional coarse aggregates there by resulting in used by natural resources.

Keywords: *EW, NA, Concrete, Slump, Compressive Strength*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the new waste materials used in the concrete industry is recycled e-waste. For solving the disposal of large amount of recycled e-waste material, reuse of e-waste in concrete industry is considered as the most feasible application. In this present experiment work

the coarse aggregates are partially replaced by e-waste in the proportion of 5%, 10%, & 15%, respectively. Electronics waste, commonly known as e-scrap and e-waste, is the trash we generate from surplus, broken and obsolete electronic devices and was collected from the local market.

1.1 EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

- To compare the compressive strength of Recycled E-waste used as Coarse Aggregate for Constructional Concrete with the Conventional concrete.
- To know its applications in construction industry
- To reduce the pressure on naturally available materials by replacing it with recycled e- waste aggregate.
- To compare the physical characteristics of natural aggregate with E-waste recycled aggregate.
- To study the behavior of fresh and hardened concrete reinforced with e- waste coarse aggregate.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. MATERIALS

The ordinary Portland cement of 43 grade was taken for the present investigation work. All possible contact with moisture was avoided while storing cement. Concrete mixes were prepared using locally available sand. Ordinary crushed stone with size 20mm was used as coarse aggregate in concrete mixes. They generally possess all the essential

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USE OF MARBLE DUST AS FILLERS IN ASPHALT PAVEMENT

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Abstract-The purpose of this study is to evaluate the use of Marble dust as filler in Dense Bituminous Macadam (DBM) layers of asphalt pavement . Marble dust is produced as wastes during the shaping and polishing of marble blocks and also during its extraction from mines. During extraction, shaping and polishing process nearly 25-30% raw marble is converted into dust/slurry which is a waste. In this study the use of marble dust /crushed marble, collected during the cutting/polishing process of marble blocks, is used as fillers in DBM layers of Asphalt Pavement has been studied by experimental study. Four mixes were prepared using aggregates of sizes in 20mm,10mm,6mm, stone dust and marble dust as fillers with incremental increase in the bitumen content of +0.5% starting from 4.5% bitumen content. The optimum binder contents were determined by Marshall Stability test procedure, and following graphs were drawn (a) Marshall Stability vs Bitumen content (b) Flow value vs Bitumen Content(c) Bulk Density vs Bitumen Content (c) Voids filled with bitumen(VFB) vs Bitumen (d) Voids in Mineral Aggregates(VMA) vs Bitumen Content (e)Air Void % vs Bitumen Content. The test results of study indicates the effective utilisation of Marble Dust as Fillers in DBM layers of Asphalt Pavement.

Keywords: DBM , Marble Dust as fillers, Marshall Stability , Bulk Density, Air Void %, VMA, VFB, Flow Value and Bitumen Content.

I. INTRODUCTION

Leaving the Marble waste material to the environment directly can cause environmental pollution which may be irreversible and hazardous in nature. Therefore research has been going on in many countries on how to reuse the Marble waste material so that they give fewer hazards to the environment and finds a safe passage for its disposal. A few investigations have been made to study the effect of marble as a filler and aggregate in hot mix asphalt concrete and Pavement Quality Concrete. This experimental study is done to determine the effects of using marble dust as filler in DBM layers of Asphalt Pavement and to determine the optimum bitumen content of mix at 4% filler content.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Huseyin Akbulut et al have studied the use of marble waste aggregate in asphalt pavement. In their study they compared the physical properties of all four types of aggregate(A= Recycled Marble Aggregate, B= Andesite Aggregate,C and D are conventional aggregate used in Asphalt pavement in the city of Afyonkarahisar city) i.e their Los Angeles abrasion, aggregate impact value, freezing and thawing, flakiness index and Marshall stability flow tests were carried out on the aggregate specimens. From the results of aggregate and hot mix tests they concluded that waste marble aggregates can be used in light to medium trafficked asphalt pavement binder courses.

Renowned Professor Dr. P S Kandhalin a conference "Mineral Fillers in Bituminous Mixes in India" have told about importance of using mineral fillers in Bituminous mixes . Following conclusion can be drawn from his conference they are as follows:

- a)According to him Marble dust can be used as mineral filler provided that it is used with Anti-Stripping Agent (0.8% by weight of bitumen as per MoRTH Specification) because marble dust has the potential to cause stripping.(b) The mineral filler has a dual role in HMA: (i) it fills the

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A Statistical Data Analysis of Road Traffic Accidents in Jaipur City

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Abstract - The statistical analysis of accident is conceded out periodically at grave locations or road stretch which will help to arrive at suitable measures to effectively decrease accident rates. It is the measure (or estimates) of the number and severity of accident. These statistics reports are to be maintained zone-wise. Accident prone stretches of various roads may be assessed by finding the accident density per meter of the road. The places of accidents are marked on the map and the points of their clustering (BLACK SPOT) are determined. With the help of statistical study of accident occurrence at a particular road or location or zone of study for a long period of time it is realizable to predict with logical accuracy the probability of accident occurrence per day or relative safety of different classes of road user in that location. The interpretation of the statistical data is very important to provide insight to the problem.

The dilemma of accident is a very acute in highway transportation due to compound flow model of vehicular traffic, presence of miscellaneous traffic along with pedestrians. Traffic accident leads to loss of life and property. Thus the traffic engineers have to undertake a big responsibility of providing safe traffic schedule to the road users and ensure their security. Road accidents cannot be totally prevented but by suitable traffic engineering and management the accident rate can be reduced to a certain amount. For this cause organized study of traffic accidents are required to be carried out. Globalization has impacted many developing countries across the world. India is one such country, which benefited the most. Increased, economic activity raised the utilization levels of the people across the country. This created scope for increase in travel and transportation accidents in Jaipur city. India is undergoing major economic and demographic evolution together with increasing urbanization and motorization. Among the top ten causes of death in the country, Road Traffic Accident was the tenth cause two decades back, but with the increasing urban expanse and lifestyle changes. Jaipur has 3.32 million populations and over this population 1.9 million vehicles registered which is include 609 total vehicles per 1000. As the report released by the ministry of road transport and highways revealed that Jaipur had a share of 4.1% in total accidents in the country, in which 10,510 people lost their lives.

This study is related to road accident study of Jaipur city, behaviour of accident, accident statics and finding the flaws in road construction and safety aspects.

Index Terms—Black Spot, Globalization, Prone stretches, Severity.

I. INTRODUCTION

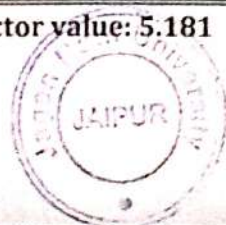
The process of rapid and unplanned urbanization has resulted in an unprecedented revolution in the growth of motor vehicles world-wide. The alarming increase in morbidity and mortality owing to road traffic incidents (RTI) over the past few decades is a matter of great concern globally. At present motor vehicle accidents rank ninth in order of disease burden and are projected to be ranked third in the year 2020. India accounts for more than 200,000 deaths because of road accidents, according to the Global Road Safety Report, 2015 released on Monday by the World Health Organization (WHO). This is 46% more than the national statistics released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in July. Jaipur, a 290 year old city is the state capital of Rajasthan. It lies on the arravali hills, 431 meters (1414ft) above sea level, over an area of 484.64 sq.km. Jaipur is now a Metropolitan area, is the tenth major city in India, with a population of above 3 million. Unlike other Indian metros it continues to attract considerable migrant population due to its strategic geographical location, multilingual and cosmopolitan culture, tremendous growth potential and investment.

The existing road network in the city is inadequate. Functionally the road do not have any hierarchy as every individual road changes its characteristics after a short distance. At present 5.84% of the total developed area is belong to roads which is much below the desired level. Moreover, the vehicular population growth is quite high with just registered motor vehicles in 4.2million to 12.4 million vehicles on 31 ,march 2015 , an increase of around 3 fold in span of 10 years.

Most of roads in jaipur city are heavily encroached by parked vehicle, hawker and by the person of road side business. This thing result not only increase in the traffic volume but also in the traffic accident and make our life at risk. This paper was an attempt to analyze the road accidents in jaipur using annual data from 2005 to 2015.

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PERFORMANCE OF CONCRETE BY USING STEEL FIBRE An Experimental Study

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Abstract - The purpose of this research is based on the investigation of the use of steel fibres in structural concrete to enhance the mechanical properties of concrete. The objective of the study was to determine and compare the differences in properties of concrete containing without fibres and concrete with fibres. This investigation was carried out using several tests, compressive test and flexural test. A total of eleven mix batches of concrete containing 0% to 5% with an interval of 1% by wt. of cement. 'Hooked' steel fibres were tested to determine the enhancement of mechanical properties of concrete. The workability of concrete significantly reduced as the fibre dosage rate increases.

Key Words: Steel Fibre , Compressive test, Hooked Steel Fibre, Flexural test, Splitting tensile strength.

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is mostly wide construction material in the world due to its ability it can be mould and shape. However concrete has some deficiencies as listed below, Low tensile strength, Low post cracking capacity, Brittleness and low ductility, Limited fatigue life, not capable of accommodating large deformations, Low impact strength. These properties can be improved by the use of steel fiber reinforced concrete. The fibers are dispersed and distributed randomly in the concrete during mixing, and thus improve concrete properties in all directions. The fiber helps to arresting the internal widening cracks and fly ash helps as an admixture for improving the properties of concrete. The introduction of the paper should explain the nature of the problem, previous work, purpose, and the contribution of the paper. The contents of each section may be provided to understand easily about the paper.

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2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Ganeshan N et al, (2007)[1] „steel fibre reinforced high performance concrete for seismic resistant structure“ Civil Engineering and construction.

They had investigate a series of compression tests were conducted on 150mm x 150mm x 150mm cubes, 150mm x 300mm cylinders to find compressive strength, static and dynamic modulus of elasticity with and without steel fibers of volume fractions 0%, 0.5%, 1%, 1.5% of 0.5mm dia of aspect ratio 60 on PPC concrete. The weight density of concrete increasing with increasing of steel fibre content. Compressive strength and modulus of elasticity increased with addition of steel fibers. The compressive strength increased with the increase in silica fume with normal concrete. As a result the incorporation of steel fibers, silica fume and cement as produced a strong composite with superior crack resistance, improved ductility and strength behaviour prior to loading.

Bhikshma V, Ravande Kishor and Nitturkar (2005) [2], „Mechanical properties of fibre reinforced high strength concrete „Recent advances in concrete and construction tech.

They had studied the effect of fibers on workability, compressive strength, split tensile strength, modulus of rupture of concrete and also studied the effect of fibers on impact and toughness of concrete. They investigated an experimental study were steel fibers added at the volume of 0.5%, 1%, 1.5%, 2%. They draw the following conclusions: Due to high content of fibre, large surface area of fibers, fibers are sure to absorb more cement paste and increase of viscosity of mixture makes slump loss. The compressive strength increased from 6% to 17% with the increase of volume fraction of fibers. The split tensile strength increased from 18% to 47% with the increase of volume fraction of fibers. Flexural strength increased from 22% to 63% with the increase of volume fraction of fibers. Modulus of elasticity increased from 8% to 25% with the increase of volume fraction of fibers. Toughness increased by 19.27% with the increase of volume fraction of fibers when compared to plain concrete.

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MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAY BY SURFACE RECYCLING

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Abstract- Pavement recycling is becoming an important alternative worldwide for maintenance of highways, once sustainability and environmental issues have continued to receive more attention. The existing road surface asphalt mix has been 100% reused and recycled with new admix added as designed. By comparing all methods, hot in place recycling method is the best method for the maintenance of highway (flexible pavement) by surface recycling. India is faced with a challenge of the urgent need to rehabilitate the existing roads as well as to construct new roads under growing concerns with energy prices, aggregate shortages and the global warming. The reference point is that of considering the use of road materials in a closed cycle, in which a natural material, previously used in road construction, should not be rejected in the following life-cycle. The objective of this paper is that of analyzing flexible pavement recycling alternatives techniques, including reclaimed material from flexible pavements recycled with emulsion, cement and reused in a hot-mix. With the results obtained from the pavement design, the cost savings of using recycled materials in the different pavement structures were quantified and compared to a standard option, where new natural aggregates and binders would be used. In this analysis, the consideration of the reduction in the disposal of reclaimed pavement materials was also addressed. The results of this research will support the production of specifications, thus facilitating a more accurate reuse of natural resources, assisting in the protection of the environment, as well as in a more effective use of financial resources available for the activity of pavement maintenance and rehabilitation.

Keywords- HMA ,RAP, HIR, CIR ,FDR

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Surface Recycling is a very simple but powerful concept. Pavement recycling is a logical and practical way to conserve our decreasing supply of construction materials and also help to reduce the cost of preserving our existing pavement network. When properly designed and constructed, recycled pavements have been found to perform as well as pavements built with all new materials. The asphalt pavement industry recycles approximately 73 million tons of material annually, which is more than twice the combined total for recycled paper, glass, plastic, and aluminium. Several recycling techniques, such as hot mix recycling, hot in-place recycling, cold mix recycling, cold in-place recycling, and full depth reclamation, have evolved over the past 35 years. In-place recycling not only reduces the use of new materials but also reduces emissions, traffic, and energy associated with the transport and production of these materials. As with new pavement construction, well thought-out materials evaluation, mix design, structural design, and quality control and quality assurance procedures and specifications are all important elements of successful recycling projects. Technical assistance from industry organizations or experienced highway agencies is available to local agencies seeking guidance on the selection of appropriate recycling strategies. The specific benefits of recycling can be summarized as follows:

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Performance of Concrete by using Silica Fume - An Experimental Study

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Abstract— Portland cement is the most important ingredient of concrete and is a versatile and relatively high cost material. Large scale production of cement is causing environmental problems on one hand and depletion of natural resources on other hand. This threat to ecology has led to researchers to use industrial by products as supplementary cementations material in making concrete. The main parameter investigated in this study is M35 grade concrete with partial replacement of cement by silica fume by 0, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, and by 40%. This paper presents a detailed experimental study on Compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength at age of 7 and 28 day. Test results indicate that use of Silica fume in concrete has improved the performance of concrete in strength.

Key words: Silica Fume Durability, Compressive Strength, Split Tensile Strength, Flexural Strength

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is a widely used construction material for various types of structures due to its structural stability and strength. The usage, behaviour as well as the durability of concrete structures, built during the last first half of the century with Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) and plain round bars of mild steel, the ease of procuring the constituent materials (whatever may be their qualities) of concrete and the knowledge that almost any combination of the constituents leads to a mass of concrete have bred contempt. Strength was stressed without a thought on the durability of structures.

The Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the main ingredients used for the production of concrete and has no alternative in the civil construction industry. Unfortunately, production of cement involves emission of large amounts of carbon-dioxide gas into the atmosphere, a major contributor for greenhouse effect and the global warming, hence it is inevitable either to search for another material or partly replace it by some other material(2). The search for any such material, which can be used as an alternative or as a supplementary for cement should lead to global sustainable development and lowest possible environmental impact. Addition of silica fume to concrete has many advantages like high strength, durability and reduction in cement production. The optimum silica fume replacement percentage for obtaining maximum 28 days strength of concrete ranged from 25 to 30 %.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sasikumar & Tamilvanam (2016) [1] performed an experiment investigation on properties of silica fume as a partial replacement of cement main parameter investigated in this study is M30 grade concrete with partial replacement of cement by silica fume 0%,5%,10%,20%,25%.the optimum 7 and 28 days compressive strength has been obtained in the 25% silica fume replacement level.

Alok (2016) [2] write a research paper on partial replacement of cement in M30 concrete from silica fume were 0%,2.5%,and 7%,water cement ratio was kept 0.43 in all the cases 43.1 n/mm²was the maximum compressive strength

Kumar & Dhaka (2016) [3] write a review paper on partial replacement of cement with silica fume and its effect on concrete properties the main parameter investigated in this study M35 concrete with partial replacement of silica fume with varying 0,5,10,15,20,25% by weight of cement. the paper presents a detailed study on compressive strength ,flexural strength and split tensile strength for 7 days and 28 days respectively.

Jain & pawade (2015) [4] studied the characteristics of silica fume concrete. The physical properties of high strength silica fume concrete and their sensitivity of curing procedures were reference Portland cement concrete having their the same concrete content as the silica fume concrete

Sharma & Seema (2012) [5] examined the effect of partial replacement of cement with silica fume on compressive strength of concrete with w/c ratio as 0.5 and percentage replacement was 0%,10%,15%,20%,25%,. The optimum compressive strength is obtained at 20% cement replacement by a silica fume at all levels.



Fig. 1: Measurement of admixture

III. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

A. Materials

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) of 43 grade J.K. Cement was used throughout the course of investigation. Specific gravity of this cement is 3.15.

Sl. No	Property	Result
1.	Normal Consistency	32%
2.	Initial Setting time	30 mins
3.	Specific Gravity	3.15
4.	Fineness of cement	95%

Table 2: Properties of Cement

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Case Study to Analysis GSM Network by Using 3G KPI Report

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Abstract - In this Dissertation, The overall system consists of Base Station Subsystem (BSS), Network and Switching Subsystem (NSS), and Operation Support System (OSS). The BSS consists of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) and the Base Station Controllers (BSCs). The NSS consists of Mobile-services Switching Center (MSC), and several databases (e.g., HLR, VLR, EIR, and AUC). Radio network planning is perhaps the most important part of GSM system design process owing to its proximity to mobile users. This Dissertation present, a basic Approach to radio network planning that provides effective solution in terms of coverage and quality. The objective of this study, which is coverage driven is to find the minimum number of sites required providing sufficient coverage. large no. of BTS present in the network which we check their individual & mutual performance on the basis of different parameters. In this 3G KPI parameter for GSM are used on the basis of telecom software .There are few example of parameters like total Attempted Calls, Total Dropped Calls, Total Blocked Calls etc.by improving these parameters, we improve the quality of network.

PATHLOSS: proper linking purpose

1. INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS OF GSM NETWORK

The aim of Analysis is to maximize the quality of Services (QoS) of the GSM Network. In order to do this we need to measure the quality of quality of services (QoS), compare the measured value with the desired value, and then take steps to correct the causes of any deviations from the desired value. The goal is to reach or exceed the customers required level of performance.

Optimization is used to examine the following criteria when tuning a cell: Frequency planning (Interference related issues); topology (Neighbours list); cell dynamics (Handover timers and margins); database parameter and antenna tilts. Optimization is traditionally undertaken after the commissioning stage, or after a new frequency plan is introduced in a deployed network. Extensive drive testing around each site making a number of calls, concentrating on testing the handovers between each cell. Each cell is investigated and any identified or potential problems resolved classical fault- reasoning / resolution methods. This methodology, termed "drive testing", is used by most network operators as a tried and tested way of identifying areas of their network for improvement through optimization. This method of network performance measurement is very important for comparing the performance of network under test with competitor's network. Drive test statics represent a small sample of the total calls on the network and can provide a useful indication of the network quality. In order to provide a precise imitation of the user traffic, the statistics obtained from the whole network through the OMCR (Operations and Maintenance Centre) are a more accurate assessment of the quality of network. Quality and Level information of up-link and down-link for an individual call to determine the performance of the network and provides to improve the quality of services of the network. There will be a interactive process between the optimization process and the advanced OMC optimization tool for understanding a problem in greater details based on the information and statistics fed to the system.



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उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की व्यावसायिक परिपक्वता पर
उनके आत्म सम्प्रत्यय के पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन

मंजु गुप्ता

मानव में अनुभव द्वारा सीखने का एक उच्च स्तरीय अद्भुत कौशल है। शिक्षा मानव की पथ प्रदर्शक है और जीवन की अपूर्णता को दूर करती है। परिवार एवं समाज का मुख्य कार्य अपने सदस्यों को उत्तम जीवन निर्माण करना है। सुखी जीवन के लिये समायोजित व्यक्तित्व, अच्छी आदत, सन्तुलित व्यवहार और नैतिक मूल्यों का होना आवश्यक है। सुखी और सम्पन्न जीवन ही सफल जीवन है। मनुष्य प्रगतिशील होता है। इसका सबसे श्रेष्ठ कार्य अपने सम्बन्धियों, मित्रों एवं स्वयं को प्रगति पर पहुँचाना है। अतएव प्रत्येक मनुष्य विभिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है। विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्यमों से अपने जीवन को सुखी और समृद्ध बनाने का प्रयास करता है। सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा और आर्थिक समृद्धि जीवन को सफल एवं सुखी बनाने के प्रमुख आधार हैं। इसलिये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अर्थोपार्जन के लिये नौकरी या व्यवसाय करता है।

मैक्समेककोन का मत है कि जीविकोपार्जन के लिये किसी उपयुक्त कार्य या व्यवसाय का चुनाव सरल कार्य नहीं है। फ्रैंक पारसन का अभिमत है कि व्यवसाय का चुनाव यदि अनुकूल हो तो व्यावसायिक सफलता मिलने के साथ-साथ व्यक्ति में व्यावसायिक परिपक्वता भी आती है।

व्यावसायिक परिपक्वता वह मानसिक तत्परता है जो व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व विकास, मूल्य उन्मुखीकरण, उपलब्धि स्तर में वृद्धि, सन्तोष प्राप्ति आदि में सहायक होती है। अनुकूल व्यवसाय के चुनाव से व्यक्ति उस व्यवसाय में सफलता के साथ-साथ परिपक्वता प्राप्त करता है। आधुनिक काल में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के व्यवसाय उपलब्ध हैं। अब पारिवारिक या परम्परावादी व्यवसायों का अपना आवश्यक नहीं है। मनुष्य अभिरूचि के अनुसार व्यवसाय का चुनाव कर सकता है। सुपर का मत है कि रूचि अनुसार चुने व्यवसाय में समायोजन अच्छा होता है।

प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि अनेक विद्यार्थी विद्यालयों अथवा महाविद्यालयों में प्रवेश लेते समय अपने भावी कैरियर अथवा जीविकोपार्जन के साधन को ध्यान में रखकर पाठ्यक्रम का चुनाव नहीं करते। यही कारण है कि उनकी शिक्षा दिशाहीन होती है और किसी कैरियर अथवा व्यवसाय के लिए उन्हें तैयार नहीं करती।

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Indian Politics & One Party Domination: Effects on Regional Politics

Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Rajpurohit* and Amandeep Kaur**

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ABSTRACT

Compared to other democratic countries, India has a large number of political parties. The political parties in India are generally woven around their leaders, the leaders actively playing a dominant role. The two main parties in India are the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress, after independence Indian National Congress has dominated Indian Politics for many years. But India has a history of alliances and breakdown of alliances too. India has a multi-party system, where there are a number of national as well as regional parties. Regional parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Smaj Party, Shiromani Akali Dal, Indian National Lokdal, Haryana Janhit Congress and many more had played an important role in state politics as well as in national politics, but with the emergence of Bhartiya Janta Party in 2014, other national and major regional parties have to face political loss and the system of one party domination came back in Indian politics.

KEY WORDS: Indian politics, Regional parties, Single Party Domination, Campaign, Elections, National parties, State elections, Personality cult, Populist Politics, Slogans.

INTRODUCTION

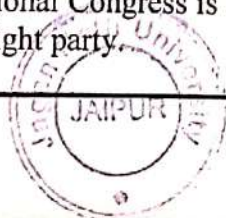
The chief characteristic of politics is that its nature keeps on changing with the passage of time and situations. Lots of changes have taken place in its nature till present. India is a pluralistic society and the various groups, castes, religions, minorities and the people speaking various languages have influenced the Indian politics, as a result of which so many new trends have emerged in it. Although before 67 years ago one party domination system was coming to an end, but the general election of 2014 saw the return of one-party majority at the Centre, which India didn't see for three decades and moreover, it saw a politician, who didn't have a political surname and had also sold tea once, becoming the prime minister of the biggest democracy in the world. This one party domination has affected the regional politics also as many regional parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Smaj Party, Shiromani Akali Dal, Indian National Lokdal, Haryana Janhit Congress and many more come to its decline stage with the emergence of national party in state elections.

INDIAN POLITICS: BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Politics in India takes place within the framework of its constitution, and India is a democratic country, hence the government is formed through elections which are held in every five years, by the parties that claim a majority of members in their respective lower houses, Lok Sabha in the Central Government and Vidhan Sabha in the States. India had its first general election in 1951, which was won by the Indian National Congress, a political party that went on to dominate the Indian elections until 1977. The first non-Congress government was then formed for the first time in independent India in the year 1977. The Indian politics in 1990s saw the end of a single party domination and rise of a coalition government. The elections for the 16th Lok Sabha, which was held in the year 2014, once again brought back the system of a single-party rule in the country, with the Bharatiya Janata Party, which was strong enough to claim its majority in the Lok Sabha.

Some features of the political parties in India are that the parties are generally woven around their leaders, the leaders actively playing a dominant role, and that the role of leadership can be transferred, thus tending to take a dynastic route. The two main parties in India are the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress, Indian National Congress dominates Indian politics. On the left-right political spectrum, the Indian National Congress is a welfare-heavy, centre-left party, whereas the BJP is a fiscally conservative, center-right party.

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An Appraisal of Khap Panchayat: Issues and Concerns

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Abstract: Unconstitutional and independent social-political group, Khap usually made headlines because of its non-legal decisions in cases like marriage and honor killing, but this highly influential independent body, in Haryana had an influence in state elections. Politicians approach them, with hope to get the votes of the entire community. Politicians do not want to ignore them as they know that can cost them previous votes. And the Khap also managed to get political and administrative support for its all acts if required. The power of Khap Panchayat exists parallel to the political power of the state. This paper is based upon the role of Khap Panchayat in politics and an effort to evaluate the stand of Khap Panchayat, which they are taking to make their presence in Indian politics.

Keywords: Khap, Elections, Political support, Power, Women Khap, Khap vote bank, Political affiliation, Khap decisions, Khap relevance, Opinion leaders, Domination, Emergence.

1. Introduction

Khap is a community organization representing a clan or a group of related clans has a great effect on the functions of the particular society. The sense of community feeling, cooperation, a traditional value system and the feeling of togetherness provide the main strength to the Khap Panchayat. [1] Earlier and now the main role of the Khap is maintaining peace and harmony between their community and the whole community give respect to their top leaders, and all believe in them. It means the top leader's decision matters to all of the society members. The sheer indifference of politicians and vote-bank politics allow the Khap panchayat's writ to run amok. And because of that No political force can ignore the influence of Khap, as often at the time of elections an unofficial message goes down from the top leadership for supporting or not supporting a particular party or leader [2]. Although most of the Khap do not officially come out in support or against any political party, but they send messages to their people for voting in favour or against someone. Lately they have emerged as quasi-judicial bodies that pronounce harsh punishments based on age-old customs and traditions, often bordering on regressive measures to modern problems. Khap is a cluster of villages united by caste and geography. It is as old as 14th century started by upper caste Jats to consolidate their power and position. The main rule is that all boys and girls within a Khap are considered siblings.

Khap panchayat governs the Khap formed by same gotra (clan) families from several neighbouring villages. Khap panchayat are prevalent in Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Parts of Rajasthan. Love marriages are considered taboo in areas governed by Khap panchayat. Those living in a Khap are not allowed to marry in the same gotra or even in any gotra from the same village. Many young couples have been killed in the past defying Khap rules. Khap Panchayat imposes its writ through social boycotts and fines and in most cases end up either killing or forcing the victims to commit suicide. All this is done in the name of brotherhood and its honour. It is due to the inherent weakness of

democratically elected Panchayati Raj institutions, Khap panchayat have been powerful. Even the government has not done much to control their power.

2. Historical Background

The exact origin of Khap Panchayat is till date not known but is believed to start back in 600 AD. In ancient times, during the time when man was living a migratory life, and man was heading towards civilization and better standards of living. Even after this rapid modernization and civilization, a lot many villages and tribes continue to exist in all parts of India, which have their own customs and traditions and different activities to deliver justice to their people. Sometimes, there is a council of five people of the elder class of the village for the matters of justice, which is called "Panchayat". Sabha or Samiti, i.e., gathering or assembly are the forms of governing society in the village. The "Sabhpati" was elected, who is the president of the Sabha. And the Khap Panchayat is the union of a few villages, which has covered areas and organizations in the north western Indian states such as Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh since ancient times. This political and social unit has been believed to be a group of 84 villages. And the "Sarv Khap Panchayat" is a term used for all Khap. Every individual Khap elect their leaders who choose delegates to be sent to the Sarv Khap level to be represented as Khap there. Since it is a socio-political organization, it consists of the clans or sub-castes, castes and communities at the regional level. Across Rajasthan, UP, Haryana and Delhi there are over 600 Khap, and of those, around 106 are in Haryana alone. Khap are nothing but a cluster of villages and though they involve people of all castes, sometimes they are based on castes. For example, several of the 106 Khap in Haryana are only of Jats [3]. The 10-15 men who constitute a Khap settle disputes and control the lives of young people. Many village people also defend these caste panchayat as they deliver the verdict in one sitting whereas court cases drag for years. According to them, in many cases innocent people get harassed in the court and by police. Here as



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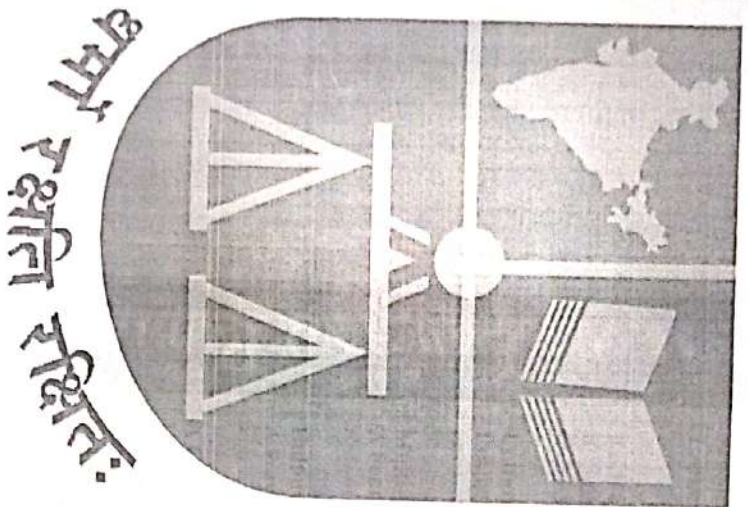
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NEED AND CHALLENGES TO UNIFORM CIVIL CODE IN INDIA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUSLIM ETHOS

*Dr. G.S. Rajpurohit & Dr. Nitesh Saraswat**

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In early Hindu history, the laws the people followed could be called law of nature being based on custom, ascertained by experience as being the best for the community in the longrun. At that point religion was the governing force and consequently the priest class or the Brahmins enjoyed supremacy and expounded the religion and law. This is how the code of Manu came into being. Muslim period marks the beginning of a new era in the legal history of India. The old Hindu Kingdom began to disintegrate gradually. An atmosphere of great mutual distrust was created amongst the contending States, which prevented their political unity against the common enemy¹. With the establishment of Muslim rule in India, Muslim law also became the law enforceable through the machinery of State.² However, Hindu law was also allowed to be reserved for the Hindu and the Mohammedan rulers did not interfere with the system in any appreciable way so far as its civil aspects were concerned. Thus, the Muslims followed their Muslim law and the Hindus were allowed to stick to their own system of law with respect to civil law only.

* Authors are Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, Jagannath University, Jaipur and Associate Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Jaipur

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Inter- Caste Relationship and Politics in Northern India

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ABSTRACT

Establishment of casteless society is an established and pronounced goal of every major political party in India. But at the same time, castes and caste system is very much well rooted in the socio-economic and political structure of our society. The castism has gotten into the Indian Politics so deeply and also in manifestos for the elections. The various caste groups, like the Brahmin and non Brahmin, the Jat and the Rajput found likewise in all states of north India and determine the political scenario in these states at the time of elections. This paper is an effort to understand the influence of caste system in the politics of India.

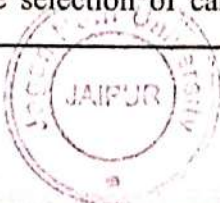
KEYWORDS: Indian Politics, Caste, Vote Bank, Elections, Political Parties, Leaders, Voters, Society,

INTRODUCTION

A social group where membership is largely decided by birth called caste has significant influence over people's access to power in India. The privileged upper caste groups are benefitted by gaining more economic and political power, while the lower caste groups have limited access to such powers. The caste system conveys different economic strengths to different caste groups. The upper caste groups manipulate the economic and political system to transfer economic strength into political power. Loyal groups of voters usually back a certain candidate or party during elections with the expectation of receiving benefits on the win of their candidate. This practice, called "vote bank" and many political parties in India openly indulged in caste-based vote bank politics. The ruling party uses vote bank to maintain power; the competing parties constructs vote banks to challenge the dominance of such party.ⁱ The political parties constantly engage themselves in creating vote-banks on the basis of the castes. This is reflected in a manner in which the candidates are chosen to contest elections from various constituencies, and in the way political leaders try to win the favors of the majority group.

CASTE INFLUENCES ON POLITICAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

Caste factor is a constituent of the Indian party system. Some political parties have a direct caste basis while others indirectly bank upon a particular caste group. All political parties in India use caste as a means for securing votes in elections.ⁱⁱ In particular, the regional political parties stand predominantly influenced by the caste factor. The BJP largely banks upon its popularity among the high caste Hindus and the trading communities. Farmers and lower class communities, mostly believe in the Congress Party. And in Punjab, Akali Dal stands influenced by the issue of Jats vs. non-Jats. The Bahujan Samaj Party in UP banks upon the support of the Scheduled Castes. Bihar occupies the top position where caste basis predominates over its politics. Here the Rajputs, Brahmins, Kayasthas and Adivasis constitute the four caste segments of Bihar Politics. The Rajputs and Brahmins, by virtue of their superior economic position and social status, have been, till date, dominating the political scenario in Bihar. The Kayasthas view the struggle for power as a struggle against the Brahmins. The recent politics in Bihar are articulated in terms of the backward vs. the forward. Haryana no doubt has also been influenced by caste factor in elections. The Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins constitute the three active caste groups of Haryana. 'A Jat votes for a Jat' and an 'Ahir votes for an Ahir' is an accepted principle and it guides the selection of candidates for various constituencies, the election campaign and the



REMEDIES AGAINST ARBITRAL AWARD: A CRITIQUE OF
SECTION 34 OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996

Prof. (Dr.) Mahendra Tiwari*

"Do I believe in arbitration? I do. But not in arbitration between the lion and the lamb, in which the lamb is in the morning found inside the lion."

Samuel Gompers¹

I Introductory Reflections

CHAPTER VII of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 encompasses Section 34, which covers Recourse against Arbitral Award. Section 34 provides that parties can move an application to court for setting aside an award. The present Act consists of three sections, namely Section 34, 37(2) and 14(2) which essentially empowers the court to intrude in the matter.² The courts in general cannot replace their own interpretation in place of the interpretation done by arbitrator. However, when an arbitrator puts an unacceptable interpretation on an arbitral clause, then the courts can intrude and interpret.³ Section 5 of the present Act also makes it clear that no judicial authority can interfere except as provided in Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

II Elucidation of section 34

Section 34(1)⁴ at the outset provides that recourse to a Court against an arbitral award may be made only by an application for setting aside such award in accordance with Section 34(2) and Section 34(3).⁵ The limitation period of three months extendable up to further thirty days period prescribed under Section 34 to challenge the award is absolute. This period is unextendable, even though the delay is sufficiently explained⁶ by the court under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963.⁷ The words "but not

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1 Samuel Gompers (1850-1924) was an English-born American cigar maker who became a Georgist labor union leader and a key figure in American labor history. Gompers founded the American Federation of Labor (AFL), and served as the organization's president from 1886 to 1894 and from 1895 until his death in 1924.

2 *United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Kumar Texturister*, AIR 1999 Bom. 118

3 *Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. v. Daelim Industrial Co. Ltd.*, (2007) 8 SCC 466.

4 Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996; Section 34 (1) : "Recourse to a Court against an arbitral award may be made only by an application for setting aside such award in accordance with sub-section (2) and sub-section (3)."

5 Section 34 is analogous to Article 34 of the Model Law.

6 *State of H.P. v. Himachal Techno Engineers and Another*, AIR 2009 H.P. 58

7 *Union of India v. M/s Mukherjee and Mukherjee Pvt. Ltd.*, AIR 2007 (NOC) 894 (Cal.)



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Foreign Direct Investment in Retail in India: A Boon or a Bain for Indian Economy

***Dr. Abhishek Baplawat**

One of the most striking developments during the last two decades is the spectacular growth of FDI in the global economic landscape. This unprecedented growth of global FDI in 1990 around the world make FDI an important and vital component of development strategy in both developed and developing nations and policies are designed in order to stimulate inward flows. Infact, FDI provides a win – win situation to the host and the home countries. Both countries are directly interested in inviting FDI, because they benefit a lot from such type of investment. The 'home' countries want to take the advantage of the vast markets opened by industrial growth. On the other hand the 'host' countries want to acquire technological and managerial skills and supplement domestic savings and foreign exchange. Moreover, the paucity of all types of resources viz. financial, capital, entrepreneurship, technological know-how, skills and practices, access to markets- abroad- in their economic development, developing nations accepted FDI as a sole visible panacea for all their scarcities. Further, the integration of global financial markets paves ways to this explosive growth of FDI around the globe.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. It usually involves participation in management, joint-venture, transfer of technology and expertise. There are two types of FDI: inward foreign direct investment and outward foreign direct investment, resulting in a *net FDI inflow*, of foreign capital and funds, investment in addition to an increase in the transfer of skills, technology and job opportunities and stock of foreign direct investment.

Historical Background

The historical background of FDI in India can be traced back with the establishment of East India Company of Britain. British capital came to India during the colonial era of Britain in India. However, researchers could not portray the complete history of FDI pouring in India due to lack of abundant and authentic data. Before independence major amount of FDI came from the British companies. British companies setup their units in mining sector and in those sectors that suits their own economic and business interest.

After Second World War, Japanese companies entered Indian market and enhanced their trade with India, yet U.K. remained the most dominant investor in India.

Further, after Independence issues relating to foreign capital, operations of MNCs, gained



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An Insight Into Criminalisation Of Politics In India

Dr. Abhishek Baplawat

ABSTRACT

"It is a fact in present politics that the bigger a 'Goonda' is, the greater is considered to be his usefulness and value during the course of elections"

At present we very often come across the reality of criminalization of politics. The meaning of the term is not new to educated people and newspaper readers. For academic purposes a definition is to be given here. When politics or political power is used by self interest, seeking persons for pecuniary gains or various other advantages such as to get special position in administration or to rise to the higher stage of administration which is normally not feasible.

According to Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), 162 of 543 MPs elected in the 2009 elections had criminal charges against them. This means that 30% of our MPs had cases pending against them in courts of law. In March 2014, the Supreme Court passed a landmark judgement asking for speedy trials of charge sheeted politicians in government. Although the Constitution had provisions for disqualification of convicted politicians, cases would lie pending for long years with politicians still in power. This protected especially those charged with serious crimes such as murder and rape. Here is a timeline of how the judgment came about

A preliminary analysis of the candidate data compiled by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) for the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections gives an idea of the degree to which criminalisation has seeped into Indian politics. This article examines the self-sworn affidavits submitted to the Election Commission of India by over 10,700 candidates who contested the Lok Sabha 2004 and 2009 elections and also takes a preliminary look at the number of criminal candidates that are contesting for the current Lok Sabha election. The analysis done by ADR from these affidavits has been further used and analysed to understand the patterns of criminalisation in our political system. With the 16th Lok Sabha election in progress, it becomes pertinent to reflect on these figures and their implications for the democratic processes in the country.

From ADR's compilation of data on 5,380 candidates contested the Lok Sabha election 2014, 17 per cent have declared criminal charges in the affidavits submitted to the Election Commission; 10 per cent have declared serious criminal charges such as murder and rape charges. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) candidate S.P. Udayakumar, Kanyakumari constituency, Tamil Nadu, faces the highest number of criminal cases - 382 including 19 charges related to Attempt to Murder (IPC section 307) and 16 charges related to sedition (IPC section 124A). He is closely followed by M. Pushparayan, also an AAP candidate, Thoothukudi constituency, Tamil Nadu, with 380 criminal

An Insight Into Criminalisation Of Politics In India

Dr. Abhishek Baplawat



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A Study on Enacting of Goods and Services Tax in India: Future Outcomes

*Shyamalendu Das

Introduction

Optimization of equity and efficiency in the system of taxation is a pre-requisite of social and financial growth. Models of taxation should aim, on one hand, at preventing adverse effects of taxes and on the other hand, enhancing the rate of growth of tax revenue by promoting natural compliance and making taxation system broad based.

Tax policies of a country play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and at the same time, also generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. The framework of value added tax (VAT), recognized as GST as well in several countries, has been one of the major development in taxation structures worldwide. More than 135 countries adopted the GST/VAT framework effectively.

Indian economy is getting more and more globalised. Introduction of an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST) to replace the existing multiple tax structures of Centre and State taxes is not only desirable but imperative in the emerging economic environment. The implementation of GST would ensure that India provides a tax regime that is almost similar to the rest of the world. It will also improve the international cost competitiveness of native goods and services. According to a report by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, GST is expected to increase economic growth by 0.9 percent to 1.7 percent and Exports are expected to increase by 3.2 percent to 6.3 percent.

II Objectives of the study

The study has been geared towards achieving the following objectives:

- 1) To understand the concept of Goods and Services Tax;
- 2) To know the benefit of Goods and Services Tax to economy, business and industry and consumer;
- 3) Political aspects in the enactment of the bill.

III Research Methodology

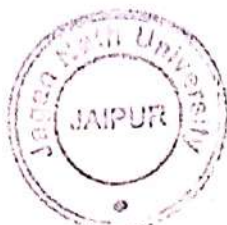
The research paper is an attempt of exploratory research, based on the secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, articles and media reports.

The objectives of the study the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type. Keeping in view of the set objectives, this research design was adopted to have greater accuracy and in depth analysis of the research study.

A Study on Enacting of Goods and Services Tax in India: Future Outcomes

Shyamalendu Das

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Human Rights and Development

***Dr. Mahindra Tiwari**

****Sonia**

Abstract

Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions and omissions that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity. Human rights law obliges Governments and other duty-bearers to do certain things and prevents them from doing others. Human rights are inherent to each and every one of us. They are set out in international human rights law, and states are legally bound to promote, protect and fulfil them. They span all areas of life: civil activity, political freedom, social needs, economic well-being, cultural pursuits and environmental quality.

Introduction

What is the Relationship between human rights and human development?

"Human rights and human development and are closed enough in motivational and concern to be compatible and congruous, and they are different enough in strategy and design to supplement each other fruitfully" according to human development report 2000¹. Human rights and development both aim to promote well being- and freedom, based on inherent dignity and equality of all people. The concern of human development is the realization by all of basics freedom, such as those given by schooling, equality guarantees and a functioning basics system.

Human rights and human development share a preoccupation with necessary outcomes for improving people's lives, but also with better process. , Being people –centered, they reflect a fundamental concern with institutions, policies and process. For instance human rights and human development framework, the development of new technologies for effective malaria preventions a legitimate and even desirable outcome. But in rolling out of these technologies development actors should clearly assess and explain the possible negative effects of the testing , as well as that the technologies are accessible and affordable and that vulnerable groups are not excluded. Human rights contribute to human development by guaranteeing o protected space where the elite cannot monopolize development processes, policies and programmes. The human right framework also introduces the important idea that certain actors have duties to facilitate and foster development. For people to be enabled to assert a legally binding claim that specific duty –bearers provide free and compulsory primary education is more empowering than it is to rely on "needs" alone or to observe the high economic returns on investments in education. For example.

When human rights go unfulfilled, the responsibilities of different actor must be analyzed. This focused on locating accountability for failures within a social system significantly broadens the scope of claims usually associated with human development analysis. In other direction, human development analysis helps to inform the policy choices necessary for the realization of human rights in particular situations.

What is the Relationship between human rights and human poverty reduction?

It is now generally understood that poverty is a result of disempowerment and exclusion. Poverty is not only a lack of material goods and opportunities, such as employment, ownership of productive assets and



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Remember The Victim of Juvenile Offenders

*Dr. Mahendra Tiwari

**Tripti

Abstract

Now days there are lots of cases in which teens demonstrate heinousness and culpability and carry out truly horrific crimes, such as planned murder, rape, robbery etc. And for those culprits only a couple years of detention and rehabilitation programs are not enough. Now, the times come when the juvenile justice system should be framed according to the mental age of the offender not according to the physical age.

These offenders need to be tried as adults. They need to grow older before release. They need long term monitoring to make sure if they will ever be able to rejoin the society. Right now our legal system is focused on securing juvenile offenders rights. Let's also remember that the victim of violent juvenile crime also needs justice without compromise. There is a great need to balance the victim's right with the protections provided to the young offenders for giving them a chance to

Learn from their mistakes.

Keywords: Criminal responsibility, Juvenile offenders, victims of juvenile offenders, Juvenile proceedings, mental age

Introduction

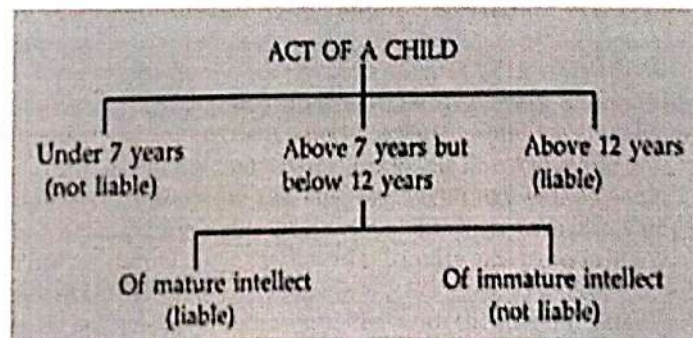
Juvenile delinquency rates increased almost in every country. Every day in the news we keep hearing about youngsters involvement in crimes be it a petty or serious offence. Juvenile is anyone who is under the age of 18 years and a delinquent is who fails to abide by the law. A juvenile delinquent is a person under the age of 18 years and fails to abide by the law. Every country makes separate law for the juvenile delinquent and these law focuses on rehabilitation of juvenile instead of punishing them. A very minimum punishment is given to these offenders even if they found guilty of serious crimes.

Analysis of Juvenile law in India

In almost every country there are separate laws to deal with the juvenile offenders. In India also there is special act named Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which deals with the rights of the juveniles who are in conflict with law. And along with Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, section 82 and 83 of the Indian penal code also deals with the juvenile offenders.

Indian penal code

In Indian criminal procedure, Section 82 and 83 of the Indian penal code deals with the offence committed by juvenile. The provision provided by the Indian penal code under section 82 and 83 can be divided into three parts.



Remember The Victim of Juvenile Offenders

Dr. Mahendra Tiwari and Tripti

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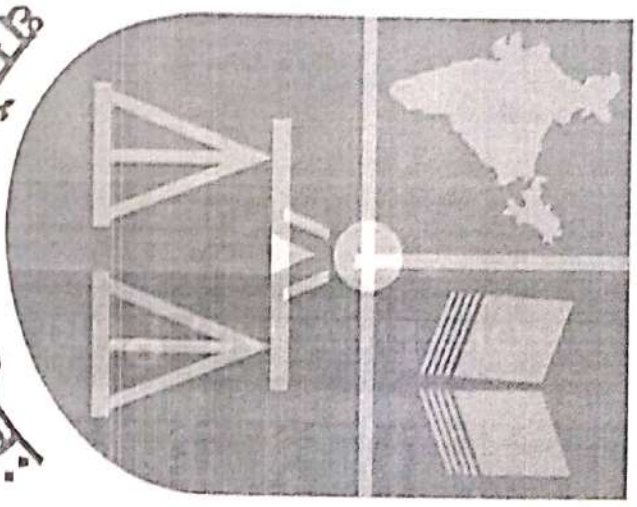
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धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः



NEED AND CHALLENGES TO UNIFORM CIVIL CODE IN INDIA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUSLIM ETHOS

*Dr. G.S. Rajpurohit & Dr. Nitesh Saraswat**

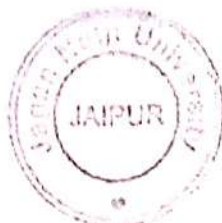
INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In early Hindu history, the laws the people followed could be called law of nature being based on custom, ascertained by experience as being the best for the community in the long run. At that point religion was the governing force and consequently the priest class or the Brahmins enjoyed supremacy and expounded the religion and law. This is how the code of Manu came into being. Muslim period marks the beginning of a new era in the legal history of India. The old Hindu Kingdom began to disintegrate gradually. An atmosphere of great mutual distrust was created amongst the contending States, which prevented their political unity against the common enemy¹. With the establishment of Muslim rule in India, Muslim law also became the law enforceable through the machinery of State.² However, Hindu law was also allowed to be reserved for the Hindu and the Mohammedan rulers did not interfere with the system in any appreciable way so far as its civil aspects were concerned. Thus, the Muslims followed their Muslim law and the Hindus were allowed to stick to their own system of law with respect to civil law only.

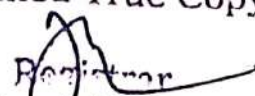
* Authors are Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, Jagannath University, Jaipur and Associate Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University, Jaipur

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Skill India: Education to Employability

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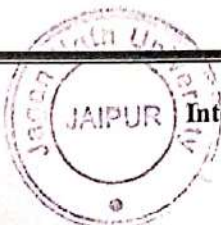
Jagannath University, Chaksu Campus, Jaipur

Abstract

India has its majority of the population working in the young demographic age segment and with these adding up to more than half of the population in the age category below 25 years, people in India need to be 'skilled' so that they can contribute to the growth of the economy. This is increasingly felt by the employers who find a huge gap between the type of skills taught by institutions and the ones needed by the industry. Education, can meet the need of the skill training for increasing the productive capacity of manpower. Skilled manpower as we call them as capital formation for any country can bridge this gap of education and employability through imbibing the soft skills required for the same. As we have been unable to do this in the past to bridge the gap between education and employability, a movement towards the same by the Government of India with its inclusive growth strategy under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is already working towards having its various initiatives to enhancing skills of the graduates to become skilled and identify the employability skills and make them industry ready.

This paper examines the rise in the education and training in the skill development policy in India. It will also examine an evaluation of new introductions in the most recent skill development policy. It will discuss the initiatives taken by the government towards skill development. It will also study the significance of soft skills, soft skills essential for employability and the growing importance of including this as a part of the curriculum by educational institutions to increase employability.

Keywords: Soft Skills, Employability, National Skills Development Policy, Skill Development.



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Indian Healthcare and Social Media Marketing: A Gap Analysis

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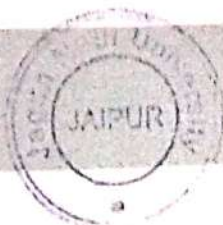
Abstract

With the advent of chat sessions, instant messengers, special interest communities, blogs and wikis, the consumer seeks web intervention in any decision making process. The same has been observed for the Indian Healthcare Industry. Here the participants share their knowledge and experiences to solve problems and also feel responsible towards each other. In the high involvement healthcare sector, patients are increasingly seeking online advice and information to satisfy themselves before indulging into any sort of treatment. The purpose of this paper is to study the existing literature on Indian healthcare industry which would enable better understanding of the role of Social Media Marketing in Healthcare industry. This paper adopts the literature review method and gathers data from more than 100 research papers, online reports, and articles. The secondary data collected is analysed and the most relevant findings are assimilated to analyse the prevailing gaps and scope of further research. The data analysis highlighted several gaps in the healthcare industry namely, 'Absence of Patient Profile', 'Behavioural Aspects', 'Need for tailor made healthcare interventions', 'Digital Channel Development', 'Use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in Healthcare'. The data presented inadequacy of work on the relationship between Service Quality and Patient Orientation. In addition Demographic, Psychographic and Behavioural studies of healthcare social media users are limited.

Keywords: Healthcare, Social Media Marketing, Hospital Marketing, Gaps in healthcare

Introduction

IBEF reports that the healthcare industry primarily functions through five different segments – hospitals, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, medical equipment and supplies, medical insurance, and telemedicine. Healthcare has become one of India's largest sectors both in terms of income and employment. The industry is growing at an incredible pace owing to its strengthening coverage, services and growing expenditure by public as well private players. By 2020, the market is expected to record a CAGR of 17%. The total industry size is expected to touch USD 160 billion by 2017 and USD 280 billion by 2020 (IBEF, 2016). Marshall et al. (2000) opine that the healthcare consumers are expected to actively make informed choices for healthcare providers (such as hospitals), treatment options or health plans. The fundamental assumption is that by selecting high-quality providers against



EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A PROGRESSIVE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Though frameworks for understanding engagement vary, the concept is commonly understood to capture levels of commitment and discretionary effort exhibited by employees.

In a world that is changing both in terms of the global nature of work and the diversity of the workforce, engaged employees may be a key to competitive advantage. To improve employee engagement and to give full play to the employee potential ability is a magic weapon to obtain success.

Employee engagement is a relatively new but extremely popular concept in the field of Human Resource Development. It has been discussed by many of HRD practitioners lately because it is believed to have positive impacts toward performance, work attitude and work behavior.

It has become a topic of immense interest in the organizational literature in recent years and has also been acknowledged as a vital factor contributing to organizational success and could have positive implications in all aspects of any business. It combines elements of belonging, commitment, motivation, readiness and productivity. We theorize that engagement, conceptualized as the investment of an individual's complete self into a role, provides a more comprehensive explanation of relationships with performance than do well-known concepts that reflect narrower aspects of the individual's self.

Employee engagement is a strategic approach for driving improvement and encouraging organizational change. Organizations have the potential to gain considerable benefits from incorporating engagement into their culture. Engaged employees contribute to the foundation line of any business and their engagement is echoed in their services to clients and customers.

This paper makes an attempt to study the different theoretical dimensions of employee engagement with the help of review of literature. This can be used to provide an overview and references on some of the conceptual and practical work undertaken in the area of the employee engagement. Through this paper, we also aim to provide a comprehensive account of how employee engagement needs to be



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Impact of Demographic Factors on Online Shopping Behavior of Consumers in The Major Cities of Rajasthan

*Dr. Bhumija Chouhan

**Dr.Kapil Khatter

***Hans Kumar Sharma

Online shopping is the new technology for marketing in India and Rajasthan. Companies are using this electronic technology to get market share and consumers are using it for online shopping purposes. Nowadays the various ways of online shopping are the important parts of their commercial activities. This analyses the demographic factors that influence the online shopping of products and services in Rajasthan. A sample of 455 respondents is selected for the study from Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Ajmer. The questionnaire method is used to collect the primary data and data are also collected by personally contacting consumers in all the five major cities of Rajasthan. The data analysis technique used in this research is ANOVA technique. The results of the study shows that online shopping in India and Rajasthan is significantly affected by the demographic factors like gender, age group, education and income. The findings of the study can be used for further studies in the online shopping area.

Key words: Demographic factors, Gender, Age, Education Income, online shopping.

Introduction: Internet revolution and economic growth has brought a paradigm change in the field of online shopping. Internet has become a new trend and new interface for the business nowadays. Survival of the firms depends on the efficient use of internet for the commercial transactions. Consumers preferences, education and their income has risen during previous decades. Consumers are interested to buy goods over the internet. Online shopping has emerged as one of the important way of lifestyle for consumers in India. Business houses have been able to reach to the maximum customers at less cost and get more market share. Modern customer wants to spend more on family and lives a new way of life. Online shopping has become important part of his life. There are many advantages of e-marketing over traditional marketing. Reach: Customers can reach to the global markets with help of Internet. Customers can buy from any market. There is no physical or geographical limit for consumers in e-marketing. They can reach to any firm through a click on a link. Scope: Scope of e marketing is wide. Marketers can provide the goods and services to different consumers in different places or markets. Internet is a new communication technology, so scope of e marketing is growing rapidly. Interactive nature: Interactivity is the most important characteristics of e marketing. It allows communication between firms and consumers. Consumers can compare the goods and services and then can send their demands to companies for purchasing. There is interactivity from both sides that is from consumers and from firms. E-marketing is a two way interaction channel. Marketers can provide information, graphics, videos, pictures and other details of products to consumers. Immediacy: Consumers can use Internet 24 hours, 7 days and 365 days continuously. Consumers can order for goods instantly or can buy goods immediately as and when they see the advertisements of their desired goods over internet or other channels. There is no gap between information search and buying process of goods and services. Consumers do not have to wait the opening of the online shops and they can place order from their homes in nights also. Consumers purchasing cycle moves speedily towards completion in e-marketing. If companies working time is over we can continue to search through e marketing for products. We can access the information and

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"Dress to Impress": The Impact of Power Dressing

Parul Raj*, Kapil Khattar** and Rajat Nagpal***

Managers, executives and professionals spend immeasurable hours on their learning, networking, meetings, delivering presentations, writing articles/papers, getting qualifications, and attending lectures, workshops and classes for training and developing themselves just to stay competitive in this fast growing world. But a significant number of them overlook their own professional image; they need to pay attention to this aspect of professionalism, as it adds to their demeanor and success. The way we dress at workplace has an incredible influence on the way others perceive us. Thus, careful consideration should be paid to the dress code and style as it enhances the business performance strategy. The matter of fact is that significant contributions towards business contentment can be visually seen through dress code. Hence, the paper focuses on examining the impact of dressing on the performance of an employee and also the level of awareness of dress code amongst people, further highlighting the right dress code using a broader range of styles.

Introduction

Dressing up for a workplace is still a struggle for several people. How people dress up for work demonstrates how seriously people take their work and that is how others will distinguish and perceive them. In the era of cutthroat competition, seniors are continuously judging their subordinates on the basis of not just their work but also their individual presentation skills. Never take the power of your own image lightly. An individual's personal and professional relations and image are built on the way he/she looks. Appearance matters a lot and especially in the corporate field. People's attire is most often seen as a reflection of their personality and subsequently of their style of work. It is a testimony to how a person feels about oneself and what others can expect from a professional. Moreover, a person's dress code makes others around aware that there is a sense of professionalism which many do not possess or are unaware of. Imagine, would any employer hire someone who is shabbily dressed or looks casual and

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE WORKING CAPITAL BETWEEN TWO CEMENT COMPANIES

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Dr. Nidhi Malhotra Kalra

Financial Consultant, Jaipur

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Abstract: In every business an optimum level of Working Capital is to be maintained for the purpose of day to day remittances. Any Business cannot grow in absence of satisfactory working capital level. In case of shortage of working capital the business may suffer scarcity of resources. But it should also be kept in mind that even working capital in excessive quantity, possibly will result into superfluous cost. Therefore, the management of business firm should goal an optimal level of working capital. Working capital should be ample enough to carry out the current liabilities but should not be much more than the genuine requirement. Taking into consideration this perspective, the study has been undertaken to compare two cement companies, one having negative working capital and the other having sound working capital structure.

Keywords: Cement Company, India Cement, Ambuja Cement, Working Capital.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most crucial tasks in the day to day management of the business firm is the management of working capital. Working capital refers to the funds invested in the current assets i.e. investment in stock, sundry debtors, cash and bank balance. Various current assets and current liabilities components make up the working capital composition. Each component plays important part in any business firm.

If any component of working capital is not adequate, it may bring down efficiency and profitability of the company. The basic objective of Working Capital Management is to avoid over investment or under investment in Current Assets, as both the extremes involve adverse consequences.

Over investment in Current Assets may lead to the reduced profitability due to cost of funds. Working capital management is considered to be one of the most important functions of finance, as a very large amount of funds are blocked in current assets in practical circumstances. Unless working capital is managed properly, it may lead to the failure of business.

Working capital may be regarded as backbone of a business. Its effective provision can much ensure the success of the business, while its inefficient management can lead not only to loss of the profits but also the ultimate downfall of what otherwise might be considered as promising concern.



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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE WORKING CAPITAL BETWEEN TWO CEMENT COMPANIES

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Dr. Nidhi Malhotra Kalra

Financial Consultant, Jaipur

Abstract: *In every business an optimum level of Working Capital is to be maintained for the purpose of day to day remittances. Any Business cannot grow in absence of satisfactory working capital level. In case of shortage of working capital the business may suffer scarcity of resources. But it should also be kept in mind that even working capital in excessive quantity, possibly will result into superfluous cost. Therefore, the management of business firm should goal an optimal level of working capital. Working capital should be ample enough to carry out the current liabilities but should not be much more than the genuine requirement. Taking into consideration this perspective, the study has been undertaken to compare two cement companies, one having negative working capital and the other having sound working capital structure.*

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most crucial tasks in the day to day management of the business firm is the management of working capital. Working capital refers to the funds invested in the current assets i.e. investment in stock, sundry debtors, cash and bank balance. Various current assets and current liabilities components make up the working capital composition. Each component plays important part in any business firm.

If any component of working capital is not adequate, it may bring down efficiency and profitability of the company. The basic objective of Working Capital Management is to avoid over investment or under investment in Current Assets, as both the extremes involve adverse consequences.

Over investment in Current Assets may lead to the reduced profitability due to cost of funds. Working capital management is considered to be one of the most important functions of finance, as a very large amount of funds are blocked in current assets in practical circumstances. Unless working capital is managed properly, it may lead to the failure of business.

Working capital may be regarded as backbone of a business. Its effective provision can much ensure the success of the business, while its inefficient management can lead not only to loss of the profits but also the ultimate downfall of what otherwise might be considered as promising concern.



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Consumption connection with gender and stream of education

*Nishikant Bohra

**Smita Kaushik

ABSTRACT

People consume caffeine for emotional, rational and social reasons. Innocence by association is what a caffeinated drink is doing when they say that 'Darr ke aagee Jeet hai.' This simple association with the fear of insecurities associated with peer pressure to look cool and masculine is helped by consuming these caffeinated drinks. We observed that engineering students carry more often a single type of green bottle in their hands during the lunch break. So, we tried to evaluate this observation further by knowing the difference in this consumption pattern of engineering and management students. We wanted to evaluate correlations between the streams of education they are pursuing with their most preferred beverage. The objective of this study was not only to determine the relation between the preferences according to the stream of education but also to determine the reasons for this preference in the students of Jaipur.

METHODS:

Respondents were 256 students all in the age group of 18-25, comprising of 154 engineering and 102 management students. They were surveyed about their most preferred beverage during the lunch break and reason for this preference through a questionnaire. This is hypothesized that energy drink consumption is associated with the normative and performative functions. It is normative as part of growing up in the group. It may be performative as it may reflect the gender and social identity. The statistics was compiled and evaluated using a SPSS data set analysis with a null and alternate hypothesis stating:

H_0 = There is no difference in the cold drink consumption and education.

H_1 = There is a difference in the cold drink consumption and education.

RESULTS:

There is a statistically significant difference in the consumption pattern of engineering and management students. Null hypothesis was rejected, as there was statistically significant difference observed in the beverage consumption and education. Most preferred beverage of engineering students was found to be a caffeinated energy drink with masculinity association. This difference between engineering students and management students was confirmed in 'F' test, significant at < 0.001 by regression ANOVA.

INTRODUCTION

Demand around the world for energy-boosting soft drinks is huge and it revolves around the

Consumption Connection With Gender and Stream of Education
Dr. Nishikant Bohra and Smita Kaushik

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Recruitment And Selection For Temp Staffing At Reality Events And Motion Pictures

Swati Chaturvedi

ABSTRACT

The nature of employment is evolving at a very fast pace. The change is provided Impetus by the social and economic globalization process. New flexible employment strategies are changing the experiences of work for many. This report uses a qualitative approach to understand the phenomenon of temporary staffing using semi structured interviews to gain an insight into not only the lived experience of temporary agency workers, but the Client Company and temporary agencies with which they interact through.

KEYWORDS

Recruitment, Event Management, Selection, Temporary Staffing

INTRODUCTION

Temporary staffing, one of the leading HR trends today, is expected to increase its penetration significantly, given the current uncertain economic conditions. Companies and captive units are likely to increasingly depend on staffing agencies to lease them with the required manpower in time. Temporary recruitment takes place when a temporary work agency finds and retains staff, while other companies in need of short-term workers enter a contract with the agency to send temporary staff on assignment.

The event industry is one of the world's largest employers and contributes major positive economic impact (Theocharis, 2008). The event is all about people-people coming together to create, operate, and participate in an experience (Silvers, 2004). It is an activity that gathers the target group in time and room, a meeting where a message is communicated and happening is created (Eckerstein, 2002). The term event is used for describing different activities designed for different purposes. These activities can be art, sports, tourism and social activities, and can also be activities organized by giant organizers more professional and more formal (Argan, 2007). According to Getz and Goldblatt, events are 'a unique moment in time' and 'aside from everyday occurrences' (Berridge, 2007). Public or private, commercial or charitable, celebratory or commemorative-events bring people together to share an experience and produce a measurable outcome (Silvers, 2004). Civic events, conventions, expositions, fairs and festivals, hallmark events, hospitality, incentive travel, meetings and conferences, retail events, reunions, social life-cycle events, sport events, and tourism are the examples of subfields of events (Goldblatt, 2005). Every event has an organization behind it; managing activities, organizing funding, administering staff and voluntary personnel, undertaking marketing and public relations,

Recruitment And Selection For Temp Staffing At Reality Events And Motion Pictures
Swati Chaturvedi

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Research Article

Isolation and characterization of natural phytoconstituents from stem bark of *Crataeva nurvala*

Tek Chand Sharma¹, Anil Kumar Sharma*^{1,2}, Pratibha Payal¹, Mahaveer Prasad Dobhal¹ and Mahesh Chandra Sharma¹

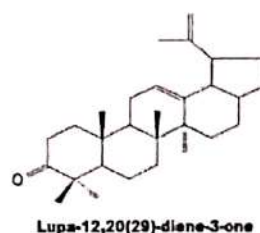
¹Natural Products Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan), India

²Department of Chemistry, Jagan Nath University, Jaipur (Rajasthan) India

Abstract

Petroleum ether extract of stem bark of *Crataeva nurvala* afforded these natural compounds: Lupeol acetate (1), Lupa-12,20(29)-diene-3-one (2), Lupeol (3), Stigmasterol (4) and β -sitosterol (5). Characterization of these natural compounds was done on the basis of spectral studies.

Keywords: *Crataeva nurvala*, *Crataeva* genus, Biological activity, Natural compounds, Phytochemicals

Phytochemical study of *Crataeva nurvala*

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Introduction

Crataeva nurvala (Genus: *Crataeva*, Family: Cappariaceae) is commonly known as barna and varuna in Hindi and Bengali [1]. It is distributed throughout India and tropical regions of the world cultivated [2, 3]. It is found along streams and also in dry, deep boulder formations in sub Himalayan tract [4]. It is a deciduous and much branched tree with trifoliate, glabrous and ovate leaflets [5]. Phytochemical studies showed that stem bark of the plant contains saponins, flavonoids, sterols, glucosilicates, cerylalcohol, friedelin, cadabicediacetate, lupeol, betulinic acid and diosgenin [6]. Fruits contain glucocapparin, β -sitosterol, triacontane, triacontanol, cetyl and ceryl alcohol [7]. Leaves are reported to contain *L*-stachydrine, dodecanoic anhydride, methyl pentacosanoate, kaemferol-*O*- α -D-glucoside and quercetin-3-*O*- α -D-glucoside [8]. Root bark contains rutin, quercetin, lupeol, varunol and β -sitosterol [9]. It is useful as laxative, demulcent, stomachic and urinary troubles [10]. It is also useful as anti-inflammatory drug and act as a good contraceptive for women. This plant is known to possess immense pharmacological activity nephrotoxicity [11], arthritis [12], lipid peroxidation in adjuvant induced arthritis [13], urolithiasis [14], urinary disorders [15] and antilithic properties. Leaves are externally rubefacient and used in rheumatism, febrifuge and tonic [16]. The major component isolated from this plant is lupeol, which is used to treat hypercrystalluria, hyperoxaluria and hypercalciuria [17, 18]. This compound also decreases elevated concentration of oxalate, phosphorus and magnesium in renal tissue [19].

Experimental

Material and Methods

General Experimental Procedure

Melting points were determined in soft glass capillaries in an electrothermal melting point apparatus. Qualitative TLC was conducted on aluminium sheet Kieselgel 60 F254 (E. Merck). Silica gel (E. Merck, 60-120 mesh, 550 gm) used for column (1.5m \times 4.0cm) chromatography. The IR spectra were recorded on FTIR SHIMADZU 8400S spectrometer with KBr pellets. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ at 300 MHz and 75 MHz on a





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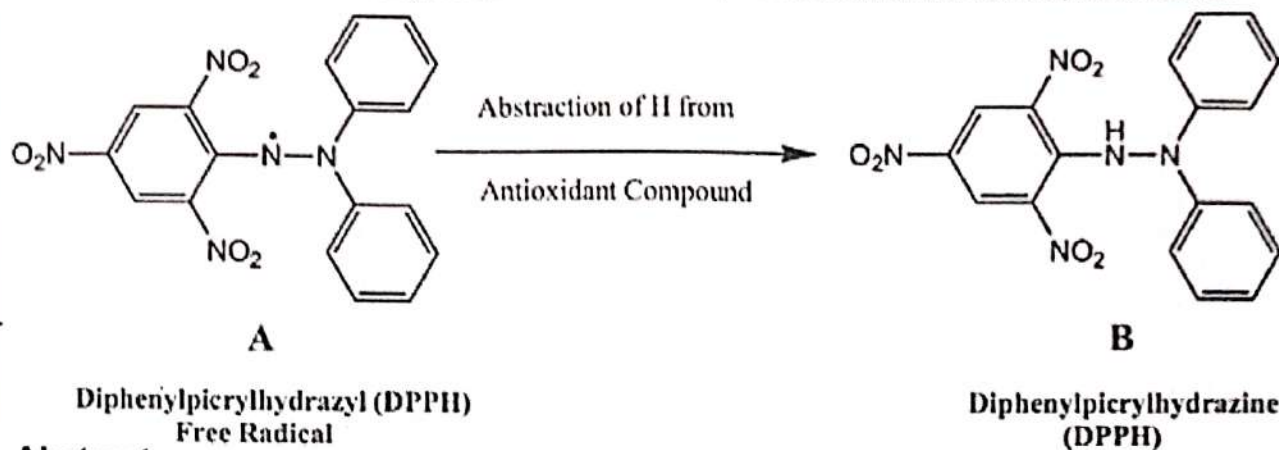
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**Abstract:**

Background: Free-radical can cause disruption of cell metabolism. A single free radical can damage so many molecules in our body, preventing our body from functioning properly. This molecular destruction is continually occurring in our body. Therefore, it is essential to maintain the balance, either by reducing the unnecessary oxidative stress, or by increasing the antioxidant in our body, or both. Normally, sufficient amounts of antioxidants are present in our foods, but under adverse conditions (poor quality diet, limited food supply, environmental pollution etc.) the balance can be disturbed.

Objective: Certain foods contain significant quantities of potentially therapeutic antioxidants to help sustain human health and well-being. Antioxidant activity of chloroform, acetone and methanolic extracts of six medicinal plants, such as *Murraya koenigii* (leaves), *Parkinsonia aculeata* (stems), *Parmelia perlata* (whole lichen), *Solanum surattense* (aerial parts), *Strychnos potatorum* (seeds) and *Thevetia peruviana* (stem bark) was carried out.

Method: DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) method was used to identify the antioxidant activity.

Conclusion: After the DPPH inhibition, it was evaluated that the methanolic extract of *Parkinsonia aculeata* (stems), *Parmelia perlata* (whole part of lichen) and *Solanum surattense* (aerial parts) indicated better antioxidant activity rather than their acetone and chloroform extracts. This might be due to the presence of more active antioxidant compounds in methanolic extract.

Keywords: Antioxidant, chronic disease, DPPH, extracts, in vitro, phytochemicals, solvents.

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Mathematical modeling for depreciating stock in singlewarehouse syst with reference to the demand dependent on inventory

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**Research Scholar Jagannath University, Jaipur

Online published on 27 April, 2018.

Abstract

In traditional Economic Order Quantity modeling technique, as per the storage in a warehouse, the rate of demand is considered to whereas in real world practice rate of demand may be dependent on time, price and stock. For example, in a multi warehouse syste super departmental store, the rate of demand is mostly subjective on the basis of stock demand. In industry, the maintenance of larg of goods in ware houses has a higher probability of consumers as compared to an industry with small quantity of stock. Such proceer implied in single warehouses systems may be logical for level of stock that is dependent on demand. Hence, a good and large stock mostly results in a higher profits and larger sales.

Keywords

Stock, EOQ model, Depreciation, Warehouse, Inventory.

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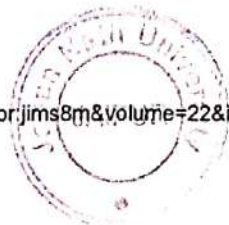
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Cost and Profit Optimization and Mathematical Modeling Solutions to Stochastic Processes in Inventory System

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Abstract - For an industry, management of the inventory of finished goods or goods to be sold is very crucial. One of the important aspects of financial analysis is the inventory turnovers for ecommerce companies. This forms a major base for decisions of the firm's management. By traditional theory of inventory, it is believed that high turn over results in stock outs and low turn over leaves high unused and outdated stock to be maintained. Thus, an effective inventory management should focus on maintaining a balance between different levels of inventory. This paper looks into the development of an analytical model for optimization of turnover ratio under well managed inventory keeping in mind the upcoming production industry. The model in this paper aims at optimizing average annual total cost and the optimum quantity of inventory, to attain maximum turnover ratio depending on various cost of involved in inventory maintenance like holding cost, procurement cost, operating cost etc. Secondly, this paper discusses about formulation of average annual total cost function under Inventory Management Policy which can be used for effective supply chain. The results of the models are justified using comparison of initial and final values in a hypothetical problem.

Key words:- inventory, optimization of turnover ratio, analytical model, average annual total cost

I. INTRODUCTION & LITERATURE REVIEW

Inventory is a foremost part of the balance sheet, its management and optimization can make huge financial differences for any business. A major mast of success for a manufacturing unit is the optimization of the inventory. A major objective of inventory management is to keep the adequate levels of inventory to serve the customer needs with minimum cost. (Brigham & Ehrhard, 2005)

(Waters 2008), has defined inventory as various items that are in stock of the organization for future use. Manufacturing units face a challenge to lower the cost of supply chain and reduce the time of throughput. As Inventory is a major cost in the production process therefore it under the constant pressure. Reducing inventory levels is a direct reduction of cost. To increase product choice, give more reliable dates and improved customer service and quality are also major objectives. (Umbel et.al 2008). If Inventory is reduced without proper planning it will affect adversely on the overall performance of the business. Inventory management is a complex subject and is certainly more than just forecasting and replacement of stock. Inventory management is all about optimization of services to customer and maximization of profits. Inventory management involves modeling which is done with an



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Inhibition of Indian citrus ringspot virus from Kinnow by phytoproteins treatment in budding.

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Author Affiliation: Department of Agriculture, Faculty of Sciences, Jagannath University, Jaipur - 303 901, Rajasthan, India.

Author Email: drvikasbishnoi@gmail.com (<mailto:drvikasbishnoi@gmail.com>)

Journal article: [Journal of Applied Horticulture \(Lucknow\) \(/cabdirect/search/?q=do%3a%22Journal+of+Applied+Horticulture+\(Lucknow\)%22\)](#) 2017 Vol.19 No.3 pp.249-252 ref.24

Abstract: This paper reports the elimination of ICRSV (*Indian citrus ringspot virus*) from Kinnow when aqueous extract of different antiviral phytoproteins were used during budding. Present study also reports the effect of these phytoproteins on the bud survival rate, growth and proliferation of newly budded Kinnow plants. The phytoproteins were obtained from air dried roots of *Boerhaavia diffusa* and leaves of *Clerodendrum aculeatum*. Budsticks from ICRSV infected mother plants (Indexed with RT-PCR) were soaked with phytoproteins for different time periods (1, 2 and 3 h) before taking buds and 'T' budded on one year healthy rough lemon (*Citrus jambhiri*) plants. Both the phytoproteins were found effective in all the parameters as compared to control. Phytoproteins from *C. aculeatum* (43.33%) were found more prominent in respect of elimination of virus than *B. diffusa* (28.57%), however *B. diffusa* was more effective in promotion of growth and proliferation of buds than the *C. aculeatum*. Plants were considered virus-free when they showed absence of ICRSV in both DAC-ELISA and RT-PCR tests. The study promised towards production of ICRSV free Kinnow plant material through regular cost effective budding method of Kinnow with little modification.

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Elimination of Indian Citrus Ringspot Virus in Kinnow by Using Phytoproteins with Shoot-tip GraftingVikas Bishnoi*, Anshul Goyal and HN Verma¹

Department of Agriculture, Faculty of Sciences, Jagannath University, Jaipur-302033, Rajasthan, India

Key words: Kinnow, Ringspot virus, Elimination, Shoot-tip grafting

Abstract

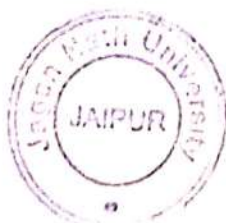
The combined beneficial effect of shoot-tip grafting with phytotherapy of different phytoproteins obtained from roots of *Boerhaavia diffusa* and leaves of *Clerodendrum aculeatum* to eliminate Indian citrus ringspot virus (ICRSV) from Kinnow is reported. The study also reports the effect of these phytoproteins on the growth and proliferation of Kinnow explants when nodal segments from infected mother plants (confirmed by RT-PCR) cultured in MS containing different concentrations of aqueous extracts of these individual phytoproteins. Shoot-tips from these nodal sprouts were grafted on *Citrus jambhiri* under *in vitro* condition. Phytoproteins from *C. aculeatum* were found utmost effective in respect of elimination of 50% virus followed by *B. diffusa* (40%). In respect of promotion of growth and proliferation of nodal explants, *B. diffusa* was found most effective followed by *C. aculeatum*. The plants were considered virus-free when they showed absence of ICRSV in both DAC-ELISA and RT-PCR tests.

Introduction

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ARTICLE

A Framework for Collaborative and Convenient Learning on Cloud Computing Platforms



Authors: [Vikas Kumar](#), [Deepika Sharma](#) [Authors Info & Claims](#)

International Journal of Web-Based Learning and Teaching Technologies, Volume 12, Issue 2 • April 2017 • pp 1–20 • <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJWLTT.2017040101>

Online: 01 April 2017 [Publication History](#)

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Abstract

The depth of learning resides in collaborative work with more engagement and fun. Technology can enhance collaboration with a higher level of convenience and cloud computing can facilitate this in a cost effective and scalable manner. However, to deploy a successful online learning environment, elementary components of learning pedagogy must be embedded in the technology framework. A cloud computing technology based learning platform built on the

Feedback

<https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.4018/IJWLTT.2017040101>



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ARTICLE

Cloud Computing as a Catalyst in STEM Education



Authors: [Vikas Kumar](#), [Deepika Sharma](#) [Authors Info & Claims](#)

International Journal of Information and Communication Technology Education, Volume 13, Issue 2 • April 2017 • pp 38–51 • <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJICTE.2017040104>

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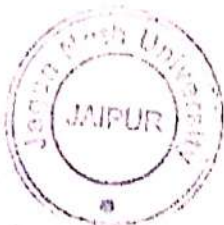
Abstract



...requirements of STEM occupations. This requires new strategies to make curriculum interesting to enhance student's engagement in learning. Technology integration in curriculum makes more interesting and engaging, where students can learn with flexibility in time and place. This methodology creates and deepens interest in students towards learning with creativity and innovation. STEM students can work on authentic and real solutions within a technology-

However, affordance as an adoption factor of technology in academics can be addressed by cloud

Feedback



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Proposed Framework with Comparative Analysis of Access Control & Authentication based Security Models Employed over Cloud

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Vinod Kumar Gupta²

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Abstract

Cloud computing is a booming technology defined as abstraction of different computing resources as like hardware or software provided over a network in the form of a specific service. It's a rapidly emerging technology in the market from quite some time now and considerable research work related to its security perspective are going on it. Security of data present over a cloud and accessible to CSP has been considered as a major issue in recent times. These types of services could end up with attacks or threats like malicious insider attack, Man in middle attack and dictionary attacks to name a few. Apart from this providing security to data revolving around the cloud environment is governed with access control security provisions or models implemented over a cloud. In the past, several authors have presented various access control and user authentication models or schemes which are being used over cloud based environments and were either providing secure access control or authentication based security. Some proposed frameworks also provide combination of both access control and authentication based security models which were not that efficient or secure. Here in this paper, initially major access control models and authentication schemes proposed earlier for a cloud environment are analyzed and compared over selected characteristics. Secondly, a Multi-Security Level Based Authentication and Access Control Model (i.e. MLBAAC) is proposed here followed by its hypothetical analysis on above selected characteristics.

Keywords: Cloud Computing(CC), Access Control, Authentication, Security

INTRODUCTION

As per the NIST definition of cloud computing it's a phenomenon of on demand network access providing access to a shared pool of resources which can be easily configured and provisioned with minimal effort. The vast area and domain of Cloud computing is being rapidly growing over the years which has revolutionized the use of information technology in today's environment. Millions of its customers are benefitted by adopting it across their infrastructure. As the field is vast growing and rapidly evolving so it encounters a lot of

challenges related to security of its critical as well as non-critical data. Main issue is that, data is being stored over third-party premises, requiring access to it through an authorized and secure platform.

In today's challenging environment of technology, day by day a lot of emerging security challenges or issues have been faced by Cloud Computing, where leakage or loss of critical data, its privacy, account/service based attacks like insider attacks or hacks and other vulnerabilities are major ones to make out. Various security issues affect every prospect of this technology, prospects like Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) are among them. All MNC's like Google, Microsoft and IBM are providing cloud based solutions to the people through these service delivery models. As all these service delivery models are facing challenges of security threats so it's important to provide a secure access of cloud services to its users through these delivery models. And not only security of data and services is important looking at customer's perspective but also authenticating right user to be able to access right set of services is also a major area of concern for Cloud service providers.

The paper has been organized or arranged as follows: initially the problem or issues related to data access control and authentication are discussed followed by an overview of some techniques for data access control and authentication mechanisms. Next section discusses about recent literature consisting of models and techniques presented in some of the earlier published work related to access control and authentication based security over a cloud. Then next section focusses upon identifying and defining certain required and important features or properties which could be used for modelling and analyzing a secure cloud based system. Properties identified are further used for making a theoretical analysis and weighted analysis of various models and techniques discussed, for providing data access control and authentication related security over a cloud. In next section, proposed multi-security model (i.e. MLBAAC) of access control and authentication based protection for securing cloud processes and critical data is being presented. Later in end, the proposed model is analyzed based on properties discussed above and a conclusion is made based on the analysis drawn.





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Comparative Study of Cantilever RF MEMS Switch

Ankur Saxena ^a , Vimal Kumar Agrawal ^b

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Abstract

In a MEMS based RF switch Cantilever beam is an element that is fixed at one end and free from another side. The electrostatic actuation process occurs on the beam and it will deflect from an original position. As the Electrostatic force increases, the z-component displacement produced in the beam is also increases. The beam is placed at the 2 μ m height from the ground substrate. The cantilever works as a switch which operates as ON or OFF. When the switch is ON its capacitance increases and when it is OFF its capacitance decreases. When applied actuation voltage reaches to Pull-in-voltage the cantilever connects with the ground electrode. This paper explores the concept of increase in flexibility, switching speed, low power consumption, low actuation voltage and reduction in squeeze film damping. The various types of cantilever switch provide discrete displacement corresponding to actuation voltage. In this paper we simulated the cantilever switch with various shapes. The simulation is done using COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS software.

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THERMAL ANALYSIS OF MWCNT/DISTILLED WATER NANOFLUID ON THE EFFICIENCY OF FLAT PLATE SOLAR COLLECTOR

Nitesh Singh Rajput, Dipesh Dilip Bhai Shukla, Shiv Kumar Sharma
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Amity University Rajasthan-Jaipur, India

Deep Rajput
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Jagannath University Jaipur, India

ABSTRACT

The shortage of conventional sources of energy motivates the researchers to work on renewable energy sources such as solar energy. Since a significant amount of solar energy is available in India throughout the year. This makes it viable to use solar energy as a feasible alternative in the energy sector. Solar water heaters are used to heat water by absorbing the solar radiations and transferring the heat to the water. We can use various nanofluids to enhance their heating efficiencies of the existing solar water heaters. Nanofluids are found to have excellent thermo physical properties. This is the reason for the ongoing research on the applications of nanofluid with solar water heaters. In the present study, the effect of Multiwalled Carbon Nano Tube (MWCNT)/distilled water nanofluid on the efficiency of flat plate solar water heater was investigated experimentally. The experiments were conducted at Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur, India (27.1721° N, 75.9542° E) with an annual average solar irradiance 5.56 kWh/m²/day. The concentration of MWCNTs was taken from 0.1 to 0.3vol%. Triton X-100 was used as a surfactant. The tests were performed at different mass flow rates 1-3 LPM. Results show that by increasing the volume fraction of MWCNT from 0.1% to 0.3%, there is a maximum 30.58% growth in collector efficiency.

Keywords: Nanofluids, Solar Energy, Flat Plate Solar Collector, Collector efficiency.

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Elimination of Indian Citrus Ringspot Virus in Kinnow by Using Phytoproteins with Shoot-tip Grafting

Vikas Bishnoi*, Anshul Goyal and HN Verma¹

Department of Agriculture, Faculty of Sciences, Jagannath University, Jaipur-302033, Rajasthan, India

Key words: Kinnow, Ringspot virus, Elimination, Shoot-tip grafting

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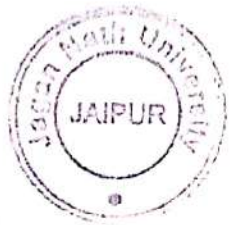
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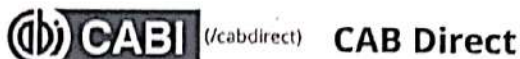
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Inhibition of Indian citrus ringspot virus from Kinnow by phytoproteins treatment in budding.

Author(s) : Vikas Bishnoi (/cabdirect/search/?q=au%3a%22Vikas+Bishnoi%22); Anshul Goyal (/cabdirect/search/?q=au%3a%22Anshul+Goyal%22); Verma, H. N. (/cabdirect/search/?q=au%3a%22Verma%2c+H.+N.%22)

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FDI: AN EFFECTIVE TOOL TO FILL THE GAPS IN ORGANISED RETAIL SECTOR IN INDIA

Mugdha Sehgal and Batra J.K

Jagannath International Management School Affiliated to GGSIPU

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ABSTRACT

Many researches have been done upon the paybacks of FDI but very few have focused upon the need to assess that how FDI would be able to remove all complexities and shortcomings of Indian retail sector. The present paper focuses on the gaps left out in the organised retail sector in India and how FDI will prove to be an effective tool to cover up these deficiencies.

The boom in Indian market has fascinated a lot of foreign retailers and domestic corporates to invest in our retail market. An increased income and purchasing power, growing consumer awareness and rising brand promotions has led to a big transformation in our retail sector and thus resulting in an improved and modernized business platform. FDI in the retail can expand markets by reducing transaction and transformation costs of business through adoption of advanced supply chain and can also be profitable for consumers and suppliers (farmers). But on the other hand, the organised retail industry has to fight with upcoming resistance and barriers from traders, politicians of India for FDI and the government has to devise a separate policy for the industry. The objective of my paper is to provide answers to the following questions: How the FDI policy will succeed to bring an improvement in supply chain in Indian retail sector? What benefits FDI would offer to farmers for increasing their efficiency? Whether the foreign players entered into the Indian Retail market through FDI will be able to increase the Customer Satisfaction of Indian Consumers? Will it be possible for FDI to Boost Healthy Competition and check inflation in Indian Retail sector?

The study is conducted with a sample size of 100 respondents categorized as commerce and management students, economics and international business professors and few consumers of Delhi and NCR region using random sampling method. Likert's scale and percentage method will be used for data analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

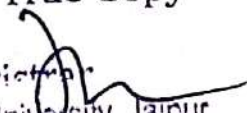
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in the commercial interests in another country. It is made in the form of either establishing one's own business units or acquiring business assets in the other country. Foreign direct investments are unlike portfolio investments in which an investor simply purchases equities of overseas enterprises. FDI has a key role to play in India's economic development. Over the years, numerous sectors have seen the growth of foreign investment. The Government is also impending new reforms to stimulate more and more of this investment.

Indian Retail industry is segmented into organized and unorganized sectors. Organized sectors include hypermarkets and retail chains whereas unorganized sector include local *kiryana* shops (mom and pop stores). The latter is more predominant in India.

Due to immense developments taking place in the retail industry, organized sector is accumulating its foothold in the country. Since advance technology and structured management practices are used with foreign investments, the price of the goods in the organized retail industry falls as well as productivity of the firm increases. Today modern retail outlets serve on the platter everything from basic amenities to luxury goods. They also provide consumer with a wide assortment of goods and services. They have become the one-stop shop for customers. This trend is rescinding the trades of those in unorganized retail sector. Therefore, on one hand, FDI in organized retailing support in reducing the prices of the manufactured goods but on the other, it is rendering our unorganized retail sector paralyzed. Hence, the government has lately made it mandatory for foreign investors in multi-brand retail to do their bulk sourcing from small farmers. With this move government is averting the risk of wipe-out of shopkeepers and small retailers from Indian Retail industry.

The present-day FDI policy authorize overseas companies to embrace only 51 per cent stake in an Indian retail

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Evaluating how proficient does the methodologies of organised retail are in sculpting the future of Indian retail sector

¹ Mugdha Sehgal, ² Dr. JK Batra

¹ Assistant Professor, Jagannath International Management School, Affiliated to GGSIPU, Delhi, India
² Director, Jagannath International Management School, Affiliated to GGSIPU, Delhi, India

Abstract

There have been numerous research works done on the nature of organized retailing, its advantages and disadvantages, also emphasizing the reasons as to why there has been an eventual transition in consumer buying behavior from unorganized to organized retailers. However, very few of these researches focus on the depth of efficacy of organized retailing in Indian retail market. This paper accentuates on measuring how far organized retailing can be a way for planning the future of retailing in India. This piece of research will explore the fortes and prospects that the organized retail market holds so that it can take our current retail market way ahead from today. Also it will elaborate on the various inadequacies or hazards that may pose a deterrent in the course of progress. The subject would aim to address the pertinent issues like profundity in the efficacy of organized retailing in India? How will these organized retail chains create a new interpretation of consumer satisfaction? Which new platforms will be introduced in the consumer market with the advancement of organized retailing? What strategies would be implemented by organized retailers to cope with the challenges faced in this volatile environment of Indian market? How would this sub – sector of retail industry overpass its own reservations? The study is conducted with 100 consumers residing in Delhi and NCR segmented under various consumer groups, based on their demographic profiles and educational qualifications. Random sampling method is used to construct a sample from the target population. Percentages, averages and Likert’s scale will be used for data analysis.

Keywords: retailing, consumer, research, market, India, retailers

Introduction

Retailing refers to the distribution network where an organization buys products from the various producers or manufacturers to sell the goods and services to end consumers. The retailers does not manufacture the goods themselves rather they are the resellers of final output. Retailing is done through retail stores, online websites, catalogs, etc. It relieves the manufacturers from the huge efforts put on attracting customers for sale of goods as they can easily focus upon producing quality products for the market. Retailers needs to display the merchandise in an appropriate manner, describing the features and benefits of products, stocking products, processing payments, providing after sales services, building retailer –customer relationship and perform every possible step that enables them to make a final and successful sales. Indian Retail industry is categorized into organized retailing and unorganized retailing. The former refers to the trading activities undertaken by organizations who register themselves to pay taxes to the government. These include hypermarkets, retail chains, departmental stores, specialty stores, convenience stores, malls, etc. whereas the latter refers to traditional formats of low cost retailing and unregistered firms consisting of the local kiryana shops, general stores, chemists, local footwear and apparel shops, street vendors, etc. In India, the organized retail industry is comprised of food and grocery, apparel, mobile and telecom, jewelry, consumer electronics,

etc. The Indian retail market have seen a lot of change in attitudes and expectations of consumers which has also resulted in acceptance towards modern retail formats from traditional retailing because it is a proven fact that the organized retail system enhances efficiency in the value chain. The Government of India also back the change as it also gains substantially as this sub sector pays all the taxes and duties and there are no leakages. Therefore, all the stakeholders stand to gain. The Indian retail industry has developed over the years at a very vibrant pace and also contributes over 10 per cent of the country’s GDP. India hold the fifth position in the global retail space. The rate of domestic consumption in India is growing at a good rate with retail having the majority share. The shopping splurge of the consumers, higher income patterns, rise in young people ready to join the workforce, etc., has introduced many new prospects for retail growth. Even the Tier-II cities are also receiving interest of big retailers. This piece of research will explore the fortes and prospects that the organized retail market holds so that it can take our current retail market way ahead from today. Also it will elaborate on the various inadequacies or hazards that may pose a deterrent in the course of progress. The paper is categorized into six sections: Section I gives the nature, scope and objectives of study, Section II gives the research methodology and study area, Section III includes Literature Review, Section IV constitutes the role of organized



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Impact of Earnings per Share on Market Price of Share with Special Reference to Selected Companies Listed on NSE

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled "Impact of Earnings per Share on Market price of share with special reference to selected companies listed on NSE" was undertaken to find whether the Earnings per Share and market price of the share are related or not, whether EPS has any effect on the market price of the share. The most important factors that influence price of equity share are demand and supply. If investors start buying shares then prices move up and if investors start selling shares prices go down. There are various factors that may affect the market price of share such as Government policies, firm's and industry's performance. In this study the impact of Earnings per Share on share price of selected companies have been analysed, the strength of association of variables have also been measured. The study was conducted by collecting data from various websites. The selected companies were those companies which are listed and actively traded with high volumes in NSE (NIFTY 50). The data were collected from 5 companies from different sectors for the period of 2008-2017 for the study. The collected data was exploratory in nature which was measured through simple Correlation analysis and regression analysis. The analysis shows that share price of most of the companies is affected by the independent variable i.e. EPS.

Keywords— EPS, Market Price of the share, NSE, NIFTY 50

I. INTRODUCTION

Stocks of a company are normally separated into two parts: debt and equity or stock. Equity comes from the word *equal*. The equity shares are also known as ownership capital as a share can be defined as the dimension element of one's ownership in a company. Consequently the equity shareholders obtain part rights of the company and participate in their decision-making procedure.

Equity can be calculated as deducting the value of liabilities of something owed from the value of assets. It can be represented with the help of an accounting equation:

$$\text{Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$$

In equities, the rule of Farming applies first you sow a seed, water it to grow, have patience and with passage of time, you will get fruits (returns) of your hard work and patience. There are various forms of equity like private equity, margin trading, shareholders' or stockholder's equity and ownership equity.

Stockholders' equity is also known as net worth or net assets. It is the amount that would be resituated to shareholders if all the company's assets were realized and all its debts indemnified. To conclude about the financial health of the organization, it is used as the most common financial instrument by the analysts. For example, Infosys's total stockholders' equity has increased in the past five years, from INR 3.89 billion in 2008 to INR 10.64 billion in 2017.

Equity market is also called the stock market or share market. It is a base for trading in shares of listed companies. Listed companies are those entities that have offered some part of their equity to public investors. Equity may either be traded in the primary market, when a company makes an Initial Public Offering (IPO) or in the secondary market when shares have already been issued. In the Indian stock market, equities are available for trading at the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). In this research the companies listed on NSE have been selected.

National Stock Exchange (NSE) is the leading stock exchange in India and the fourth largest in the world by equity trading volume in 2015, according to World Federation of Exchanges (WFE). It began affairs in 1994 and since 1995 it is ranked as the largest stock exchange in India in terms of total and average daily turnover for equity shares every year. NSE offers trading in segments like equities (Equities, Indices, Mutual Funds, Exchange Traded Funds, Initial Public Offerings, Security Lending and Borrowing Scheme); derivatives (Equity Derivatives, Currency Derivatives and Interest Rate Futures) and debt. It launched internet trading in 2000 which was the first of its kind in India. This stock exchange comprises exchange listings, trading services, clearing and settlement services, indices, market data feeds, technology solutions and financial education offerings. NSE also oversees compliance by trading and

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Research Article

ROLE OF MICRO FINANCE IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON RURAL AREAS OF DELHI)

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Microfinance, women's empowerment, micro credit, Non Governmental Organization, Self Help groups.

ABSTRACT

Micro finance being an anti poverty vaccine provides micro loans to the poor to facilitate them in generating income for their household. The credit so provided helps the poor to tap opportunities for livelihood and work their way out of poverty. The idea is to make easy loans available to the underprivileged strata of the society. They do not have a positive attitude towards bank loans because of the lengthy formalities involved. Though microfinance is helpful in reducing poverty yet the economic condition of a nation is not improved merely by uplifting the poor, the bad condition of women also needs to be given the required weight. We may live in the 21st century, but it's still a man's world out here. Women's contribution is still considered as an extension of household domain. A nation's economy cannot progress until every segment of the society is brought to the forefront and enjoys equal rights. Micro finance is necessary to overcome exploitation, create confidence for economic self reliance particularly among rural women. Microfinance Institutions with the help of SHGs have the potential to contribute to women's ability to earn income. The programmes initiated by MFIs can influence the economic empowerment. They are potentially very significant contributors to gender equality and women's empowerment. The paper is an attempt to throw some light on the miseries faced by rural women and the ways to overcome them after interacting with some respondents it was observed that they expect the NGOs to come up with training sessions in order that the skills of women are enhanced which in turn leads to psychological and social empowerment. The study is categorized into five sections: Section I gives the introduction of study, Section II gives the Literature Review, Section III provides research methodology, Section IV provides data analysis and findings, Section V gives the conclusion and suggestions.

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SECTION I- INTRODUCTION

Microfinance has gained huge importance worldwide in the realm of economic development. The vision of micro financial systems worldwide is to serve the impoverished segment, help in uplifting them out of poverty, and make them full participants in their country's social and economic development.

Women make up a large proportion of microfinance beneficiaries. Customarily, they have been unable to be an active participant in economic activity. Their rights are denied, opportunities restrained and voices silenced. Empowerment of women means to let women survive and let them live a life with dignity, humanity, respect, self-esteem and self-reliance.

Microfinance makes available to women with the funds they need to commence a business enterprise and actively

participate in the economy. It gives them self-confidence, develops their status and makes them more dynamic in decision-making, thus encouraging gender equality.

Role of Microfinance in Women Empowerment

Microfinance is a dominant tool to empower the poor women at international level and especially in developing countries. Microfinance activities give them resources to climb out of poverty. The evolution of microfinance is from Bangladesh since late 1970s and a very successful project named Grameen bank started by Mohd Yunus resulted into widening of microfinance activities. Microfinance services lead to empowerment of women by positively influencing their decision making ability at household level and their overall socioeconomic condition. By the end of the year 2000, microfinance services had reached over 79 million of the poorest of the world. Microfinance has the prospective to make a noteworthy contribution to gender equality and support sustainable livelihood and better working conditions for women. It has been well documented that an increase in

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An analysis of awareness level of people about microfinance services: A study in Delhi

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Abstract

Microfinance service is promoted as a poverty relieving tool with a noble cause for many developing countries and economies in the last decade. It has directed the path of growth and development to many backward economies.

It was started in the year 1974 as an experiment to help poor families of small village named Jobra in Bangladesh by professor – Dr. Muhammad Yunus. Endless efforts of Muhammad Yunus to help the under privileged financially led to the establishment of a Grameen Bank in 1979. By 1991 the Grameen Bank had around a million members in Bangladesh, and by the year 2002 the number had augmented to 2.4 million.

Micro-finance programs and institutions have played an important part in reducing poverty and empowering poor women beneficiaries. On one hand, it has been found that micro-finance services have brought about positive socio-economic impacts and resulted in empowerment of poor women (Mosley P. 2001; Hashemi *et al.* 1996; Sharma P. 2007) while on the other hand, some researches have shown negative impacts on borrowers (Aslanbeigui N, Oakes G and Uddin N. 2010; Narayanan P. 2003). Evaluating such observations, the assessment of microfinance services becomes a noteworthy issue for researchers and academicians.

Micro-finance programs have recently become one of the most promising ways to make judicious use of scarce development funds to achieve the alleviation in poverty. The basic idea of micro-finance is simple: if poor people are provided access to financial services, including credit, it can make them capable of starting or expanding a micro-enterprise that will allow them to rise. But to make it a successful tool proper access of the policies to poor and the awareness of the poor regarding the various microfinance programmes is essential.

Though there have been a large number of studies on microfinance regulations and policies, awareness of microfinance in Delhi has not received much attention so far. Therefore, the present study assumes great importance in micro-finance industry.

For the purpose of study, primary data can be collected from officials of different micro-finance institutions operating in Delhi and poor people living in the backward areas of Delhi. The statement of problem, therefore, is “An Analysis on awareness levels of people about the microfinance services: A study in Delhi”.

Keywords: microfinance, microcredit, SHGs, empowerment, awareness, procedures, policies

Introduction

Microfinance has been worldwide established as a major development tool to battle poverty and more specifically aimed at economically empowering the poor and tapping their entrepreneurial skills. It was not prominent before the 1970s but after the advent of microfinance in Bangladesh, it expanded rapidly at the global front.

Nevertheless, with the extent of increasing commercialization of the microfinance sector the debate now rotates around profitability, sustainability and risk minimization. It is being argued that commercialization allows greater opportunities for MFIs to fulfil their social objectives which increases access to a wide range of demand driven microfinance products and services to the poor. But this has led to further making microfinance facilities inaccessible to the poor which defeats the very purpose of setting up MFIs.

Commercial lending institutions necessitate that borrowers have a stable source of income for paying the principal and interest according to the agreed terms. Though, the income of many self-employed households is not steady, irrespective of

their size. Several small loans in large numbers are required to suffice the needy, but lenders are more in favor of dealing with large loans in small numbers because this minimizes the administration costs. The collaterals required by the MFIs should have a clear-title which many low-income families do not have. Further, bankers are likely to consider low income households as risky as they involve excessively high monitoring costs on operation.

India puts stress on providing financial services to the poor and underprivileged since independence. After the nationalisation of commercial banks in 1969, 40% of their loans were to be lent to the priority sector at a concessional rate. The priority sector included agriculture and other rural activities and the weaker section of society in general. This was done to provide resources and employment opportunities to the underprivileged and support them to be self-sufficient. Also some schemes were launched in 1980 but these programs could not do much due to corruption and leakages in the system. Further, the formal as well as the informal financial credit flow had been less. The main reason for the same was



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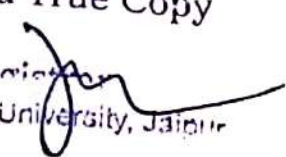
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A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF RATIONAL INVESTORS TOWARDS INVESTMENT IN PUNE REGION

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ABSTRACT:

Individual saving and investment has always been a stimulus for the economic growth of the country. For economic development, it is necessary to invest all the savings in a meaningful way. How much money is invested by people out of total savings, frequency of their investments, financial instruments in which they invest and risk aversion shows their investment behavior? With the savings invested in various options available to the people, the money acts as the driver for growth of the country. This paper focuses on analyzing the attitude and investment patterns of the investors (middle class) of pune region. The study of 50 respondents shows that there is

KEYWORDS: Attitude Avenues, Investment, Investors,

INTRODUCTION:

Investing decisions are supposed to be rationally decided. Although, an investor decides various element bases, but generally thinking, rational decision making is the best way of deciding. Therefore, it is recommended for the investors to decide rationally without the emotions and personal feelings interferences, to decide rationally and on real bases. Behavioral finance has become an integral part of decision-making process because it heavily influences the investor's performance. The average investors make decisions based on emotion, not logic. Thus, behavioral finance is becoming an integral part of decision-making process because it heavily influences the investor's performance. Understanding behavioral finance will help the investor to select a better investment instrument and they can avoid repeating the expensive error in future. They can improve their performance by recognizing their biases and errors of judgment to which we are all prone. There are a large number of investment instruments available today. To make

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our lives easier we would classify or group them. In India, numbers of investment avenues are available for the investors. Some of them are marketable and liquid while others are non-



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Big Data Security and Privacy: A Review on Issues, Challenges and Privacy Preserving Methods

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the rapid growth of Internet, IOT and Cloud Computing has led to voluminous data in almost every organization, academics and business area. Big data has rapidly developed into a hot topic that attracts extensive attention from such area around the world. Maintaining the privacy and security of Big Data is a very critical issue. The 5V characteristics of big data (Volume, Variety, Velocity, Value and Veracity) alleviate the standard of security required for it. In this research paper, we have emphasized several Big Data security and privacy issues and challenges released by CSA (Cloud Security Alliance) that need to be addressed to make data processing and computing infrastructure more secure as well as possible solutions to address such challenges. This paper also gives insights on overview of big data privacy preserving K-Anonymity technique which aims to protect against leakage of individual's identity and sensitive information before releasing the dataset during analysis. Finally, this paper overviews big data security solution application and their features provided by the top companies

analyse correct result especially when the lost data is the most sensitive and useful.

Table 1: Security aspects in Big Data Life Cycle

Big data 5V characteristics	Security Aspects				
	Confidentiality	Efficiency	Authenticity	Availability	Integrity
Volume		✓		✓	
Velocity		✓		✓	
Variety		✓		✓	
Value	✓		✓	✓	✓
Veracity	✓		✓		✓

Today for analysis purpose, big data is mainly used by different sectors such as Healthcare, Government agencies, businesses, research and other organization. Such analysis frequently requires their data for publishing, investigation and for other purposes. Big data also contains individual's specific information, so directly releasing this data for analysis can pose serious threats to user's privacy. Hence, privacy preserving big data mining techniques are needed which aims to protect against identity disclosure and sensitive information disclosure of the dataset.

Keywords

Big data 5V Characteristics, Security, Privacy, CSA, K-Anonymity

1. INTRODUCTION

With the development of Internet applications, social networks and Internet of Things (IOT), a continuous growth in data generation has been observed, which we called today is big data [1]. As Big data is generated from multiple sources with multiple formats and with very high speed, is also characterized by its 5V's properties, such as Volume, Velocity, Variety, Value and Veracity. Due to its 5V characteristics, Big data is coming with new challenges during its all phases of life cycle [2], which involve privacy and 5 major security aspects such as confidentiality, efficiency, authenticity, availability & integrity. The figure 1 showing all the security aspects corresponding to Big data 5V characteristics.

As confidentiality is the basis of big data security and privacy, we need to protect data from leakage. Once data is leaked, its value will be lost. The value of the big data could be disappeared if hackers attack the data by changing the data or obtaining secret information. Efficiency is especially crucial in big data security and privacy as it require high network bandwidth. Authenticity is necessary to ensure reliable data sources, data processors and authorized data requesters. Authenticity can avoid wrong analysis result and assist achieving high potential value from big data. Big data should be available anytime when we need it. Otherwise, it could lose its value. Integrity is also essential to get valuable and accurate data. With inaccurate or incomplete data, we cannot

2. SECURITY VERSUS PRIVACY

Security and Privacy in big data is an important issue. In order to properly utilize big data, one must address the security and privacy issues. Security focuses on protecting data from pernicious attacks and stealing data for profit [3]. Data privacy focuses on the use and governance of individual's personal data like making policies to ensure that consumers' personal information is being collected, shared and utilized in right ways.

3. BIG DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

Everyday Big Data faces high level of challenges while dealing with the privacy and security of gigantic and heterogeneous data. Data are shared on a large scale by different people such as researchers, scientists, doctors, business officials, government agencies etc. Although the tools and technologies that have been developed till date to handle these huge volumes of data are not efficient enough to provide adequate security and privacy to data. Also, the present technologies have weak security and privacy maintenance capability so they are continuously being breached both accidentally and intentionally. Recently, CSA (Cloud Security Alliance) released the top ten big data security & privacy challenges [4]. The objective of



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The Revised Mutation Testing Approach after applying Mutant Reduction Technique

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Abstract

Software testing can account for more than half of the cost of the software under development. As the main purpose is to reduce such an excessive cost, the testing activity should incorporate effective and efficient methods experiencing the highest possible level of automation.

Mutation has been empirically found to be more effective than other structural testing criteria and it provides significant assistance in various debugging activities. Thus, it is evident that developers can benefit from applying mutation testing. Although powerful, mutation lacks practical use.

Today Mutation testing has become a challenge. One of the major sources of computational cost in Mutation Testing is the inherent running cost in executing the large number of mutants against the test set. Normally very large number of mutants that are generated has hindered the software industry at large from applying it at testing phase of software development life cycle, thereby forfeiting the advantages that can be derived when mutation testing is employed. [1]. This paper will focus on, the various techniques available for reducing the number of generated mutants and give step by step process of revised mutation testing.

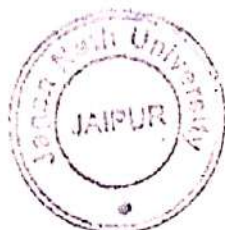
KEYWORDS: Mutation testing, mutants, equivalent mutant

1. Introduction

Mutation testing tests the tests! Mutation testing is a method of software testing which involves modifying the program's source code by intentionally injecting bugs and obtaining the mutated code and then rejecting those test suites which fail in detecting and rejecting that mutated code. Mutation testing is often viewed as the strongest test criterion in terms of characterizing high-quality test suites [2] [3]

This is a technique which definitely rates the long term quality of test suites but it is one of the expensive testing techniques. Major sources of computational cost in mutation testing are the inborn running cost in executing the large number of mutants against the test set. There are different factors, which when worked on can help in reducing the cost like we can reduce the

number of mutants generated by applying some technique of selection among them maybe by sampling, by clustering, by applying constraint where few specified types of mutants are examined, and the others are ignored or by using high order mutation. We can categorize mutation on its type like strong, weak or firm. We can check the execution cost by running it on various machines SIMD, MIMD or parallel machines whichever is efficient. We can compare the execution type by running it on interpreter and compiler or by running mutant schema or byte code transition. This paper investigates and compares various ways available for reducing the number of generated mutants without significant loss of test effectiveness, which will ultimately help in reducing the cost of mutation testing. The paper is organized as follows: section 2 contains overview with preliminary concepts of mutation testing; section 3 describes the available



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PROSPECTS OF INTERNET OF THINGS: THE "NETWORKED" MANKIND

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ABSTRACT

"I never think of the future. It comes soon enough." This quote, credited to Albert Einstein, aptly summarizes the daunting speed at which the technology is changing and on its way to change is disrupting the existing business models .Technology as well as the Industry is experiencing a tectonic shift in terms of switching to IOT, which in turn makes it increasingly competitive and complex. The concept of the Internet of Everything (IOE) in general may be defined as the convergence of people, process, data and things that is bringing about unprecedented disruption. The Internet of Things (IOT) forms an essential subset of Internet of Everything (IOE) which contains embedded technologies that interact with internal states or the external environment, through which objects can sense and communicate. Hence IOT is an all-encompassing term for a network backbone that will host billions of devices and sensors that communicate intelligently. The 'things' that make up the IoT range from smart phones, RFID chips, sensors built into vehicles, medical devices, buildings (basically anything that needs to be monitored) - all with a unique identity on the network and with the ability to 'machine talk'. IOT has already enabled connecting billions of devices till date. This is the reason for the emergence of IOT as an exciting technological revolution. . IOT is giving the same level of connectivity to the devices that we use in either a personal or professional capacity, as a result of this IOT Penetration in our daily life brings about immense benefits; however the challenges are also manifold. The proliferation of things - systems, machines, equipment and devices - connected to the internet, will need greater data management. A July Google-BCG report expects around 90% of all devices to be Internet-enabled by 2017 and the number of Internet users to touch 650 million by 2020 from 300 million in 2015. Therefore there needs to be a continuous vigil with respect to the challenges that the IOT brings in terms of Cyber security, Privacy of personal data, data management data theft and many other vulnerabilities that IOT is susceptible to. In this paper, therefore there is an attempt to focus on the impact of IOT generally and in Indian Perspective particularly in transforming the existing business models, governance issues, and also look at the challenges and drawbacks that this technology brings with it .The paper and gives insight towards the risks and their remedies with respect to the threats posed by IOT in various spheres of our lives.

Keywords: Data theft IOT, Internet, Privacy, Security,

I.INTRODUCTION

The greatest agent of change in the modern world, after the dominance of Internet for many decades is the evolving of Internet of Things (IOT) .Like In the early days of the evolution of Internet, it could hardly be



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Study to analyze the variables that affect the CRM implementation in the Hospitals

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Abstract

Today in the competitive environment every industry is struggling hard to handle the issues related to business competition and frequent changes in the technology, similarly the health industry cannot be left behind. From past few years the health care industry is working on effective handling of the issues like firstly The use of IT and technology to do improvements in Health care Industry and secondly work on customer satisfaction which is one of the significant path for the improvement in the industry and patients are major and one of the customers of health industry who have direct affect. To handle the above mentioned issues the adoption of CRM software can be the one solution. The CRM is the management philosophy that changes the complete orientation of the company towards its existing and potential customers. So ,my paper takes the track towards the analysis of various variables and factors that affect the usage and the implementation of CRM through its software focusing on health industry and majorly the hospitals in Delhi.

Keywords: Customer Relationship Management, CRM Software, Health Industry.

INTRODUCTION:

Today the health care industry working hard to handle the issues of technology implication and better customer satisfaction. The health care provider had already stared implementing the various technological application in there industry. And they are also working on developing the better customer relationship between the provider and its customers (patients) which will ultimately lead to customer satisfaction.

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The need of Digitalization in Health Care Industry and its impact

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Abstract: The paper takes the track towards analysis of the impact of digitalization on Health Industry. The traditional health care industry which focuses on sick rather than prevention and also have limited facilities explores the area of need for digitalization in the industry to provide the better facilities to the patients. My paper is the literature review on the impact of digitalization on Health sector and the challenges face during the implementation. The paper illustrates the hypothetical situation faced and how the digitalization can be used to provide the solution. The digitalization is analysed under its three major impacts which are impact on customer experience, on operational efficiency of the hospitals as the hospitals are considered to be the most important stakeholders of the industry. The impact digitalization on the transformation of the business models is also one of the aspects to be considered. My paper explores all the technological implications for the health care sector.

Key Words: Customer Relationship Management, Patient Satisfaction, Patient Experience.

Imagine the following situation;

Amit , 45 years old financial analyst enjoying a cup of tea in his office, when one of his colleague comes and said " Hey !! Welcome back to the office."

" I am good now", the Amit replied

The Amit is one who is suffering from the chronic ailment from past 5 years, just an year ago he cannot think of living the normal life as from past 5 years he has to go day and night for the rigorous visit to the hospitals and is on the verge of losing his job also.

When he is about to give a sudden ray hope comes where he joined the health care ecosystem comprising collection of patients, doctors and other stakeholders of health care industry. Now he is look after by coordinated health care team that personalized according to his specific needs. Majority of service in this Ecosystem is digitized. Every doctor he meets has all his information in advance, so every visit to the doctor is also efficient.

With this life is more stable and Amit is able to be join back the office.

The above situation is the hypothetical patient experience with the digitalized health care ecosystem that increases the patient's satisfaction and the operational efficiency of the industry as whole.

So with this situation my paper explores all the technological implementation for the industry that can help to make the situation more realistic in future

1. INTRODUCTION:

The healthcare is one of India's largest sectors both in terms of generating the revenue and employment. This sector comprise of majorly the hospitals and other segments including pharmaceutical companies, medical devices and equipments, outsourcing and the health Insurance sector.

The delivery in the health care segment is done through two major modes which is private mode and public mode.

The public mode in the health care segment constitute of either state owned health care facilities or the facilities which are controlled by the Government of India. Since the India does not have the existence of Universal Health Care System for all its citizens which allow the entry of private sector as major player in health care industry in our country.

According to Press Information Bureau (PIB), Union Budget 2017-2018 "The worth of Indian Health care Industry is around US \$ 100 billion and is expected to grow to US \$ 280 billion by 2020, which will approximately have the compound annual growth of 22%. Not only this Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu has also predicted the increased digital adoption in the Indian health care market.

The health care industry is undergoing the rapid transformation due to the implementation of various digitalization techniques, tools and software's. These tools and software's are rapidly developing a new health care ecosystem that provides the sharp difference from the traditional health care services to the new health care industry. This transformation of the health care industry will definitely take time but the shift has already begun in the industry.

2. TRADITIONAL HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY:

The major focus of the traditional health care system is to focus on sick care rather on the wellness and the prevention. The limited facilities for the patients with ever increasing higher cost are another challenge for the Industry. The Industry also has the lack of transparency in access to the services, quality and privacy of the health care data.

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Implementation of E-Governance projects: Development, Threats & Targets

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Abstract

eGovernance is, in essence, the application of Information and Communications Technology to government functioning with the goal of ushering transparency and accountability for its services, improved efficiency within various institutional bodies and improvement in interface with business and industry. This would generally involve the efficient usage of ICTs by various government agencies for exchanging information with citizens, businesses or other government departments, quick and orderly delivery of public services, refining internal efficiency, reducing costs/increasing revenue and re-structuring of administrative processes and enhancing quality of services.

This paper discusses the eGovernance project development and implementation issues along with threats they are exposed to. There are various threat actors/agents that can lead to the loss or breach of confidential data and e-resources of government departments and other business organizations. The various types of intentional and unintentional threats have been further discussed along with their major targets that can disrupt the services and transaction of these projects.

Keywords

eGovernance, Cyber Security, Threats, Cyber Attacks.

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Employee Retention: A Much Needed Strategy in Global Work Environment

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ABSTRACT

Retention of productive employees is one of the major areas of concern for the HR professionals throughout the world. Employee retention is significantly important because of the high costs and time lapse involved in hiring new employees. Moreover, it is in the interest of the employers to retain the valuable employees who contribute their best to the organization. In a global work environment, there are more chances wherein employees may leave a job for various reasons like better career prospects, lucrative salary packages, flexible working hours, better workplace environment etc. Therefore, it is the responsibility of employers to conduct surveys and get a regular feedback from the employees regarding their level of satisfaction with respect to the various aspects of the workplace. Thus this paper discusses about various factors that can have impact on employee retention. Further, it suggests various strategies which can be adopted for retaining the employees as retaining an honest and trustworthy employee is much better than recruiting someone else from outside.

Keywords— Employee Retention, Work-life balance, Engaged employee, Empowerment

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized world employee retention has become one of the most critical issues facing the corporate leaders and managers. Retaining talented employees has become the topmost priority of organizations because of the shortage of skilled labor, economic growth, increased competition and employee turnover.

Having a retained and a committed workforce has become an important strategic aspect for almost all the organizations. In order to survive in the present scenario recruiting the most talented employees is not sufficient these days. Organizations need to be more careful about how to retain these employees. It is ultimately the employees who are supposed to be one of the greatest

assets for any organization. Therefore, businesses can't afford to lose their top talent. An organization tends to gain competitive advantage because of the stable and committed workforce.

In today's competitive world talented employees have lots of opportunities in their hands. If they are not happy with their present job or employer, they would definitely switch to some other job. If a talented employee leaves an organization the competitors are going to take the advantage. So a manager's job is not only to attract and recruit the best employees but also to retain them. Managers should know the ways to retain their talented staff otherwise they would not be left with good employees.

In order to retain the employees, organizations are required to maintain a right balance between the human aspirations and the strategic and financial needs of the business. This in turn requires commitment of efforts, energy as well as resources. But all these efforts are really worth it because a company's long term health and success depends upon employee retention. The cost of losing talented employees is in turn very high for any organization. It may include various costs like: cost of advertising, interviewing, screening, training, orientation, lost productivity, potential customer dissatisfaction, lost business, lost expertise, and administrative expenses.

Therefore, organizations need to focus on various techniques and strategies that can considerably help in reducing the rate of employee turnover. In order to achieve this, managers should be able to provide a good work culture and environment, reward good performers, provide opportunities for growth and advancement, respect employees, empower employees and other such aspects.

II. CONCEPTUALIZATION

Employee retention is a process where employees are influenced to be a part of the organization for the maximum period of time. Even Maertz & Campion (1998)



MOVING FROM EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION TO EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT.

- **Source:** CLEAR International Journal of Research in Commerce & Management . Jun2017, Vol. 8 Issue 6, p46-50. 5p.
- **Author(s):** MADAN, SILKY
- **Abstract:** In today's shifting paradigm of people management, it's a real challenge for companies to manage the employee relations and engagement aspect. HR experts are of the view that if an employee is not driven by motivation, he will not be able to give his best to the organization. If satisfied employees are instilled with strong sense of motivation towards excellence in performance and an equally strong commitment towards welfare of the employers, he rises to level of an 'engaged employee', who is emotionally involved in the business processes and develop 'strong zeal' to achieve business goals. This paper aims at developing an understanding of the concept of employee engagement; differentiating it from employee satisfaction and determining the various workplace attributes that affect employee engagement in the increasing order of their significance. Further a model has been developed to engage employees in the organization by linking Maslow's need hierarchy model of motivation with the Mercer's employee engagement model.
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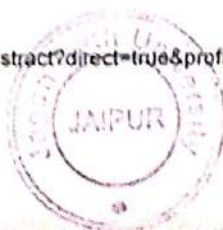
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A study of job satisfaction among management faculties: A study on private colleges in Delhi-NCR

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Online published on 16 March, 2019.

Abstract

It is imperative for any employer to understand employees and know how an employee can perform best. Hence it is essential for an employer to satisfy their personnel to enhance their productivity and quality of work. As personnel are the most valuable assets for any organization, it is important to satisfy them to retain them. There are several factors affecting job satisfaction of an employee. To study this we need to identify those factors and their influence on job satisfaction of an individual. Researchers have done a lot of work in this area to find out the real cause of job satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Many authors and researchers have given their theory and models after study on job satisfaction and factors influencing job satisfaction of an employee in the organization. This research work in this research paper is measuring the validity of various factors influencing job satisfaction. Job satisfaction is one of the most widely discussed issues in organizational behavior, personnel and human resource management and organizational management. As teaching does require a great deal of thoroughness and commitment, so in teaching it is more important to have mental commitment and loyalty than physical presence. In this study the researchers investigated the present level of job satisfaction among the management faculty members of private colleges in Delhi-NCR. Based on a survey, it attempts to gain insights into the satisfaction levels from the perspective of the private university teachers.

Keywords

Assets, Quality of work, Job Satisfaction, mental commitment, organizational management.

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Attacks Finding and Prevention Techniques in MANET: A Survey

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Abstract

A Mobile Ad hoc Network (MANET) is a group of mobile nodes and is autonomous having statement through the insecure wireless links. The nodes in the network add and join the network energetically. Due to this kind of nature nodes are weak to various kinds of attacks. There are many threats in wireless Mobile Ad hoc Networks. MANETs suffers from interruption in which a hateful node may or may not participate in route discovery mechanism with an intension to corrupt the overall network performance. Intrusion has serious impact on routing and delivery ratio of packets. Many researchers have conducted different techniques to propose different types of detection and prevention schemes. Here various attacks types and a survey of the existing solutions is presented.

Keywords: Mobile Ad hoc Network, MANET, Security, Black hole attack, Gray hole attack, Worm hole attack, Byzantine attack, Jellyfish attack,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mobile Ad-hoc Networks (MANET) are the networks of mobile computing devices joined wirelessly without any support of fixed interactions. There are some characteristics of MANET, which are as follows:



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AERODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF NACA0012 AIRFOIL USING CFD

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Abstract- Analysis of the two dimensional airfoil was done with the help of CFD Software. The target of the work is to come across the most suitable turbulent model in calculation of Governing Equations. The Governing Equations were solved using CFD software. Since two dimensional and three dimensional airfoil shows the equivalent result that is why the two dimensional airfoil was used. NACA0012 airfoil is a non cambered airfoil and it is used in various aeronautical applications. Flow on this airfoil was analysed for different angle of attack and compared practical data with simulated data for different turbulent models. Calculations were done at low Reynolds number keeping a constant velocity for altered angle of attack. During calculation grid independence test was done to show the accuracy of result by changing in grid size or nodes. As the number of nodes increases, the lift coefficient is also increased. But as soon as we reached 102180 nodes, the lift coefficient becomes stagnate.

Keywords- Airfoil, Turbulent, Reynolds No, CFD, Coefficient of Lift

I. INTRODUCTION

Computational Fluid Dynamics is the technique for analysing and simulation where fluid flow involved. This technique has multiple uses in Industrial and Non industrial application areas. This technique reduces the cost of working and gives good agreement with practical results. The CFD contains three main elements which are Pre processor, Solver and Post Processor. (Versteeg & Malalasekera, 2012) (Cengel & Cimbala, 2008) During flow, viscous effect dominates the entire fluid flow field. The fluid exerts pressure force perpendicular to the surface and there is another force which is parallel to the surface of the body and along the outer surface of the body is known as shear force. Resultant of pressure force and shear force is the area of interest. Normal component of the resultant is known as lift force and component which acts in flow direction is called drag force. (Cengel & Cimbala, 2008) The drag force can be subdivided into two parts skin drag and pressure drag. Frictions drag force having relation with the position of the body and the amount of the wall shear stress. Friction drag also varies with the viscosity of the fluid. As we know that Reynolds number is inversely proportional to the total viscosity. Frictions Drag also depends on the surface area. In case of laminar flow friction drag is independent of the roughness of the surface but in turbulent flow it plays a chief role.

Literature Review

(Logsdon, 2006) 2D & 3D models of airfoil with farfield was created in GAMBIT and analysed using FLUENT. 3D model consumes much amount of time and requires high memory computer while 2D model gives the identical results. Author tested NACA0012 airfoil at different Reynolds Number on 2D and 3D models of airfoil. Accuracy of FLUENT was not up to the mark for values of above 10o angle of attack. Simulation was done with Invisid and Spalart-Allmaras turbulent models.

(KULUNK & YILMAZ, 2009) Blade Element Momentum Theory (BEM) can be used to explore the Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine Blades. Here S-809 Blade was used.

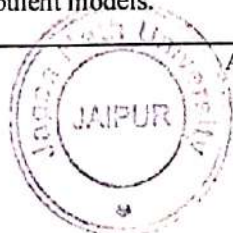
(Potter, Barnet, Fisher, & Costas, 1986) Breakaway at a point on the surface is known as separation point & such phenomenon is called separation. In this report author found that detachment location is significantly independent on turbulent intensity & vibration but it is dependent on pressure distribution.

(Agrawal & Saxena, 2013) There are many turbulent Models available but these three Models were used. (Realizable and RNG k-Reynolds and Reynolds Stress Model (RSM)) Here aerodynamic behaviour of the airfoil with different turbulent models has been studied.

(Juanmian, Feng, & Can, 2013) A symmetrical airfoil was used to study the trailing edge separation on trailing edge. Here the low Reynolds numbers were used. RANS equations were solved with finite volume method on airfoil SD8020. K- ω SST turbulent model were used to simulate the problem. It was noticed at small angles of attack laminar separation happens on both sides of airfoil while at high angles of attack, the separation reattach to the trailing edge.

II. TURBULENT MODEL

The turbulent kinetic energy and rate of dissipation of KE is solved by k- ϵ turbulent model. This model has good convergence rate compared to other models and requires low memory computers. Though this model is suitable for bluff and streamlined body, different analysis needs to be done for different geometric models. The specific rate of dissipation of kinetic energy is solved by k- ω turbulent models. This model requires higher memory computers for the computation. It is quite sensitive and has difficulty in



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Effect of Dimple on Aerodynamic Behaviour of Airfoil

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Abstract—In order to boost the efficiency of an airfoil, surface of the airfoil is altered. A two dimensional airfoil was analysed with and without dimples on the upper surface using CFD software. NACA0012 non cambered airfoil with and without dimples were used for analysis with k-ε turbulent model. Both were compared keeping in mind the coefficients of lift and drag. Dimples were located at four different positions and compared mutually with smooth airfoil. The velocity of flow was keeping constant for different angles of attack. In CFD analysis results were fluctuated with size of grid so as to get rid of the fluctuating, a grid independency test was done before final analysis. During grid independence test numbers of nodes were increased until constant results come.

Keywords: Airfoil, Dimple, Smooth, Lift and Drag

I. INTRODUCTION

It is in the nature of human that he always tries to move toward the best performance with less input. He also has various dreams, among those one dream was to take off in the sky freely. Not only flying but flying with speed at a high altitude but there were many difficulties in flying in the sky. To fly at high altitude there is a requirement of lift force. To complete his dream he has been researched for long and succeeded. They did researches in many areas like engine design, aerodynamic shape, quality of fuel, shape of airfoil etc., still there are scopes to improve the performance of airfoil. This study tries to prove the improvement in performance of the airfoil.

In this work surface of the airfoil was modified and compared with smooth airfoil. It was noticed that a golf ball engraved with dimples performs better than without dimples. Pressure drag does not play a central role in aerodynamic bodies than bluff bodies but at a high angle of attack it works. Flow separation starts at high angle of attack and forms wake. In previous studies vortex generators were used to improve the efficiency. Vortex generator's work is to create vortices and hence turbulence in flow. This turbulence is helpful in increasing the time of flow separation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Rao & Sampath, 2014) Surface modification was done to improve performance of airfoil. Here NACA4412 airfoil was modified with dimple and cylinders. Dimples of two sizes at different location were simulated. Dimples near trailing edge gave good result. Five different experiments were performed with various sizes of dimples and cylinders. But it was noticed that dimples on airfoil showed better result in terms of efficiency of the airfoil.

(A.Dhiliban, et al., 2013) Turbulent in rear side leads to pressure drag. In this smooth airfoil was compared with rough airfoil. Roughness was created on both upper and lower surface towards the trailing edge. For the simulation, velocity of the air was kept constant (100m/s) with k-ε std turbulent model. Overall performance of the airfoil was increased on modification towards the trailing edge of the airfoil. Both upper and lower surface modification increases the efficiency, also increased the stall angle.

(Faruqui, Albari, Md.Emrn, & Ferdous, 2013) Efficiency of the airfoil can be increased by many ways i.e. flow control method or adaptive technology. Here the author used flow control method. Naca 4315 airfoil was used on CFD tools. Two different models were tested, one was smooth airfoil and other was with bumpy surface on upper side of the airfoil. The bump was generated at 80% of chord length toward trailing edge. The flow separation starts near 9 degree angle of attack in smooth airfoil. From this it was noticed that there was a drastic change in results of bumpy surfaced airfoil.

(Srivastav, 2012) This study was done on the basis of dimples on the golf ball. This says that drag on golf ball can be reduced by dimples so on this basis author thought that drag could also be reduced if this theory is applied on airfoils. Models were prepared in CATIA V5 R18 and simulated in COMSOL 3.4 and COMSOL 4.29.



Enhancing the Efficiency and Scalability of Big Data Using HK-Hybrid Clustering Algorithm

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Abstract- Clustering is a technique which is very important and popular technique used for Big Data mining. Clustering is basically a part of unsupervised learning. We can also say that clustering is a process of organising objects into groups whose members are similar in some way. It does not only organize, but also identifies structure in the given set of unlabeled data. It is a technique to group number of systems in such a way to work together like a single system. K-means is simple and an efficient method used in data clustering technique. Hierarchical technique is also important and useful in data clustering. In this paper we present an efficient HK-hybrid data clustering algorithm whereby we combine the properties of both k-means and hierarchical clustering together.

Keywords- Big Data, K-means clustering, Hierarchical clustering.

I. INTRODUCTION

Data clustering techniques are an important and useful aspect which is used in various fields such as data mining [1], pattern recognition and pattern classification [2], data compression [3], machine learning [4], image analysis [5], and bioinformatics [6]. Clustering is basically a part of unsupervised learning. It deals with finding structure in a collection of unlabeled data [7]. We can also say that clustering is a process of organising objects into groups whose members are similar in some way. It is a technique to group number of systems in such a way to work together like a single system.

Clustering problems basically have four types of components [8]:

- Data set physical representation;
- Similarity between data points;
- The criterion function to optimize clustering solutions;
- The procedure of optimization.

II. CLUSTERING- TYPES OF DATA

A. Text or Document Data:

Text data are mostly words used in documents that are used to form phrases, sentences, paragraphs headings, names, and other forms of communication. Text data [9] can contain letters, numbers, and special characters such as *!, &, etc.* Some of the software/tools available for text clustering are Lingo3G, Vivisimo and Lemur. For using the text data, the following steps are essential.

- Organising a Document:

The documents [9] are hierarchically organized into coherent categories because this can be very useful for systematic browsing of the document collection.

- Classifying a Document:

In the [9] application of supervised learning, to improve the accuracy of the classification of a document, methods of co-training and word clusters are used. This is also very useful to improve the quality of results.

B. Numerical Data:

A Numerical Data is the type of data which involves digits only, either in integer or real format. Numerical data is used in statistics and quantitative research methodology. The result of numerical data is generally represented in terms of equations and sometimes it is also represented in graphs, tables and charts.

Areas that make extensive use of numerical data are in the field of sensing and monitoring - such as in mineral exploration, environmental sensing over large areas or multiple sensors, financial data- such as financial service institutions that integrate many financial sources, or in electronic commerce and web 2.0 applications where the focus is on user data, etc. [10].

C. Image Data:

We can say that image clustering is a high-level description of image content. The basic goal of image clustering is to find out a mapping of the archive images into clusters. We classify the images as they provide same information about the image. This classification provides a concise summarization and visualization of the image content. Image clustering is also useful for image database management system and for the creation of a user-friendly interface to the database. Images of the CT scan of brain, is an-example of image clustering. For image clustering, the following issues need to be properly addressed:

1. Identification of ways to represent the different features of the given image.
2. Methodology to organize the identified features
3. Classification of the image, i.e. assigning the image to a particular cluster.

D. Categorical Data:

Categorical data is the type of data which includes examples like sex, educational level, age group, race etc. In this example the term educational level and age group is involving the highest grade completed and the exact values for age. This can easily describe the type of categorical Data.

DESIGN OF A RECONFIGURABLE MICROSTRIP ANTENNA FOR FUTURE MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Preeti Vyas, Ashok Kumar Kajla, Rahul Raj Choudhary

Abstract

The 802.11 working group currently documents use in five distinct frequency ranges: 2.4 GHz, 3.6 GHz, 4.9 GHz, 5 GHz, and 5.9 GHz bands. Each range is divided into a multitude of channels. This paper introduces the antenna that works on spectrum bands above 6 GHz that might be suitable for future mobile communication services, often referred to as 5G (the 5th generation of mobile services). The antenna is composed of a circular patch with circular ground plane is used. One half circle is inserted in ground & then intersection is subtracted from full ground plane. After the circular ground, two identical slots are used on the ground to make the proposed design suitable for high frequency applications which is shown in figure. Two pin diodes are mounted across the slot in the ground for development of reconfigurability. When both diodes PD1 and PD2 are OFF then it radiates on only one frequency that is 6GHz and return loss is -30db. When PD1 is ON and PD2 is OFF it radiates on two frequencies. First is 2.1 GHz and second frequency is 8.9GHz and return loss are -27 and -52 dB respectively. When PD1 is OFF and PD2 is ON it almost radiates on same frequencies with low return loss. The substrate used for this antenna is FR-4 having the relative permittivity of 4.4, loss tangent of 0.02. The simulation and measurement results confirm a good performance of the antenna.

Keywords— Reconfigurable antennas; PIN diode; broadband impedance matching; 5G mobile services;

I INTRODUCTION

The exact nature of 5G is not yet defined, but to lay the foundations for its future introduction we need to understand how it might use spectrum. 5G is likely to provide much faster mobile broadband speeds than the current generation of mobile technology (4G), and the use of large blocks of spectrum is likely to be important to achieve the fastest speeds. Engineers have already identified possible bands below 6 GHz for future mobile services, including 5G, as part of our Mobile Data Strategy, but large blocks of spectrum are difficult to find at lower frequencies. Therefore higher frequency bands, e.g. above 6 GHz, are also likely to be important. However, those bands are already used by a wide range of services that benefit citizens and consumers.

Now we have come to the main topic that for utilization of 5G technology we require antenna that work on frequency above 5.9 GHz. In this article we design an antenna that work above 5.9 GHz frequency with addition of reconfigurability.

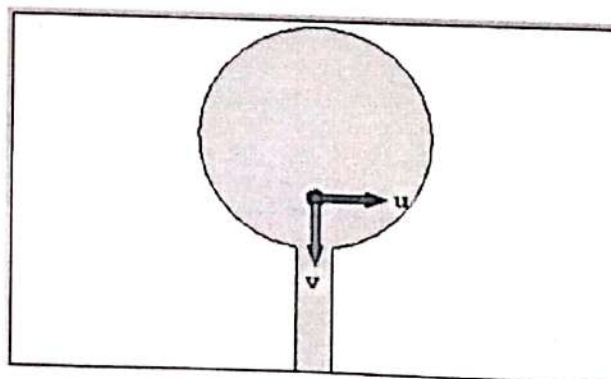
In this article, a wide band antenna with multiple no of frequencies is presented. The proposed design operates at frequency 6 & 7.5 GHz with a sharp output. The overall dimension of this antenna is $(50 \times 30 \times 1.6)$ mm³. This antenna is compact and is based on two diodes and two patches. The 50mm \times 30mm wide band PCB antenna discussed below features a parabolic-shaped ground plane to generate directional patterns. On the other hand, an L-shaped ground plane was adopted in design a directional planar antenna. All the parameters of this proposed design are simulated and optimized by a software tool CST Microwave Studio 2011.

II DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN

The designing of the proposed structure is divided into two steps. In the first step the circular micro strip patch antenna with circular ground plane is used. One half circle is inserted in ground & then intersection is subtracted from full ground plane. After the circular ground, two identical slots are used on the ground to make the proposed design suitable for high frequency applications which is shown in figure. In second step two pin diodes are mounted across the slot for the desired band selection. Now let us discuss these steps one by one.

(A) Step I- Circular Patch with Partial Ground Plane

In the beginning a simple microstrip patch antenna was designed and optimized with circular ground plane. The substrate used in this design is FR-4 with dielectric constant of 4.3 and loss tangent of 0.02. The length of ground plane 'Lg' is taken as 30 mm. On substrate at the bottom face a thin layer of copper is present. A half circle of radius 20mm is inserted at that face & then insertion is subtracted from full ground plane. The microstrip feed is used in this design. The width of the microstrip line used is 3 mm. Now two slots are cut at the ground with 1.4mm width. The structure is shown figure 1.



(a)

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Reconfigurable Antenna for Mobile Communication

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Abstract

A low profile and compact reconfigurable antenna for mobile communication is presented in this article. The antenna is capable of covering GSM 1800(1710- 1880 MHz), GSM 1900(1850-1990 MHz), UMTS (1920-2170 MHz), and LTE frequency bands in the range of 1.7-2.4 GHz when considered to a return loss of 10dB. The antenna is composed of a patch with microstrip feeding meandered monopole antenna with an extended metallic branch for re-configurability. The extended metallic branch is connected and disconnected by using the p-i-n diode switch which changes the path for current flow thereby achieving re-configurability. When the p-i-n diode is 'ON', the metallic branch is activated and the current start flowing through it and pattern is shifted to the left side and return loss is less. When the p-i-n diode is in 'OFF' state, the metallic branch is disconnected and the pattern is shifted to the right side and return loss is slightly more than ON state. The substrate used for this antenna is FR-4 having the relative permittivity of 4.4, loss tangent of 0.02 and a volume of 60 x 100 x 1.6 mm³. The antenna inhabits an area of 22 x 13.5 mm². The simulation and measurement results confirm a good performance of the antenna.

Keywords: Reconfigurable Antenna, reliable data transfer, mobile communication

1. Introduction:

A mobile phone is one of the most important necessities of human life which makes the communication simpler as well as human life. A need for high speed data transmission resulted in evolution of communication standards such as Long Term Evolution (LTE) that presently used for 4G technologies. A person having 4G mobile handset that can see LTE on the top of his mobile screen. In India Reliance Jio that work on LTE band is taken digital revolution. Also wireless LAN and Worldwide interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) which in turn induced the need of having such wireless communication devices that can support a high data rate transmission and reception. The most basic and important part of any wireless communication device is its antenna system. To support a highly reliable data transfer, the antenna must be capable of providing a organized communication link. Reconfigurable antennas have the capability of providing organized and uninterrupted multimedia voice, audio and video data communication services without the need of having extra channel bandwidth. That's why it is necessary to develop a reconfigurable antenna for small wireless terminals which can provide re-configurability of the radiation pattern. Several designs of reconfigurable antennas have been presented in literature of which only few are for mobile handsets. Some of the reconfigurable antenna designs for mobile handsets have been presented in reference papers. In this paper, a pattern reconfigurable printed antenna for mobile handsets is presented. The antenna is composed of a patch with microstrip feeding meandered monopole antenna with an extended metallic branch for re-configurability. The extended metallic branch is connected and disconnected by using the p-i-n diode switch which changes the path for current flow thereby achieving re-configurability. When the p-i-n diode is 'ON', the metallic branch is activated and the current start flowing through it and pattern is shifted to the left side and return loss is less. When the p-i-n diode is in 'OFF' state, the metallic branch is disconnected and the pattern is shifted to the right side and return loss is slightly more than ON state. The following section will present the design of the reconfigurable antenna followed by simulation results.

2. Antenna Design

The geometrical structure of the antenna and the radiating element including dimensions, is shown in Fig. 1. The antenna is based on a 100mm x 60mm FR4-epoxy substrate with a dielectric constant of 4.4, loss tangent 0.02 and a

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Reconfigurable Antenna for Mobile Communication

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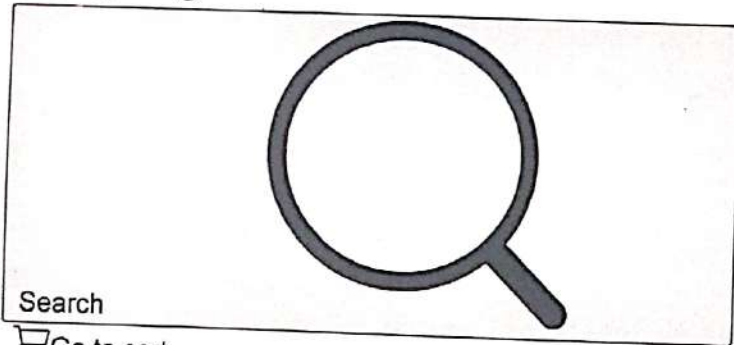
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Self balanced particle swarm optimization

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- [Kavita Sharma³](#)

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Abstract

In the field of swarm intelligence inspired algorithms, particle swarm optimization (PSO) is a renowned meta-heuristic due to its simplicity, performance, and implementation. However, the PSO also have some downsides like stagnation and slow convergence due to improper balance between the diversification and convergence abilities of the population. Therefore, in this paper, solution search process of PSO algorithm is modified to balance the organization of the individuals in the search space. In the proposed approach, artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm inspired fitness-based solution search process is incorporated with the PSO algorithm. The proposed approach is tested over 20 unbiased benchmark functions, and the reported results are compared with

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A Framework for Collaborative and Convenient Learning on Cloud Computing Platforms

Deepika Sharma (Jagannath University, Jaipur, India) and Vikas Kumar (School of Business Studies, Sharda University, Greater Noida, India)

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Abstract

The depth of learning resides in collaborative work with more engagement and fun. Technology can enhance collaboration with a higher level of convenience and cloud computing can facilitate this in a cost effective and scalable manner. However, to deploy a successful online learning environment, elementary components of learning pedagogy must be embedded in the technology framework. A cloud computing technology based learning platform built on the proven learning pedagogies will be most successful attempt to facilitate collaborative and convenient learning. Such platform will support the learners to connect and coordinate the online resources in a more efficient, effective and practical way. This paper proposes a new theoretical framework for collaborative and convenient learning on cloud computing technology by reviewing various learning theories and integrating them with the technology framework. Architectural details of the framework have been presented with suitable examples for a better understanding. The work has a lot of significance for deploying cloud computing based collaborative learning solutions in the educational institutions.

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To measure the levels of Financial literacy among individuals of Delhi

Sangeeta Gupta · Published 30 January 2017 · Geography · Paripex Indian Journal Of Research

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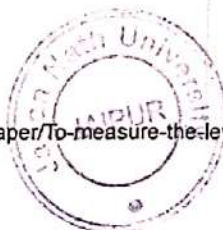
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Individual and Contextual Characteristics Impacting Creativity: A Literature Review

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Abstract

This study investigated the influence of contextual characteristics (organizational learning culture, perceived job complexity and leader-member exchange (LMX) quality, and personal characteristics (proactive personality) on employee creativity assessed by their supervisors.

Purpose of the STUDY

The problem that serves as the basis for this study is that practitioners and researchers need more empirical evidence in terms of an integrative model for employee creativity that directs at investigating the interaction of the personal and contextual characteristics and their effects on employee creativity.

Objectives of the Study

1) To study and identify contextual and personal components of creativity. 2) To study the relationship between selected personal factors and selected contextual factors. 3) To study the relationships between contextual and personal characteristics and employee creativity. To compare creativity levels at middle level management and lower level management 5) To investigate effects of Demographic variables on employee creativity.

Procedure

The sample data to test the hypotheses was collected by administering a newly developed structured questionnaire to a sample of 300 individuals (lower and middle level managers) working in 9 different companies.

Keywords

Employee Creativity, Organisation Learning culture, Perceived Job complexity, Proactive Personality, Leader-Member exchange.

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Optimal Metrics Selection for Software Defect Prediction

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Abstract

Software metrics are a very important component in software development area. The most important challenge of any software developer is that 'the software should be 100% accurate or with minimal defect' when it reaches to the end-user. The earlier the defect is detected, the earlier the development cost also gets reduced. This is a fact that more complex the data or software, there is a more probability of the defect. So it is always desirable to use only the relevant and important data for the software development which will definitely reduce time and cost of the developer. The main objective of this paper is to find the important and relevant metrics in the software modules which will reduce the attribute in a data set. More the number of variables, more complex will be the system and more the defects; so it is always preferable to select the small feature set using feature selection and focus only on the important variable. The data set for the software bug prediction Chidamber and Kemerer metrics and Object Oriented metrics were taken from the Promise repository which is publicly available. The experiment from the 10 software modules (Jureczko M. Software Engineering: An International Journal 2011;1(1):95), ant, ivy, tomcat, berek, camel, jedit, lucene, poi, synapse and velocity, using feature selection techniques, Boruta, regsubset and FSelector, has shown that response for a class, lines of code and weighted methods for class are the most optimal metrics, whereas number of children and Depth of Inheritance Tree are least significant.

Keywords

Software metrics, Feature selection, Boruta, regsubsets FSelector, Random Forest, Linear correlation, Rank Correlation, Information gain.

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Mutual Information Gain based Test Suite Reduction

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ABSTRACT

The test suite optimization during test case generation can save time and cost. The paper presents an information theory based metric to filter the redundant test cases and reduce the test suite size while maintaining the coverage of the requirements and with minimum loss to mutant coverage. The paper propose two versions, RR and RR2. RR filters test cases for each requirement, where as, RR2 filters till the target coverage is achieved. The paper suggests the time and phase for the implementation of the algorithms, based on results. The results show that the proposed algorithms are effective at optimizing the testing process by saving time and resource.

General Terms

Software Testing, Test suite generation

Keywords

Information Theory, Optimization, Mutual Information Gain, Test suite size reduction, test data generation

1. INTRODUCTION

Software systems go through a number of changes in during their evolution phase (deletion, addition, debugging, modifications or change in requirements) [1], [2]. The initial versions of the software are tested with test suite (TS) and stored along with the respective version for the future. As the software evolves, new versions are released and test cases are generated to execute these modifications [1]. Testing is an expensive process consuming a lot of time, space and resource. As the new test cases are added, the test suite size increases, putting addition burden on costs (time, human efforts, resource allocation, data storage). The cost of testing is directly proportional to the size of a TS [3]. To save time and cost, one option is to optimize the test suite by identifying and eliminating redundant or irrelevant (like losing coverage, fault detecting capability) test cases. Optimization of TS is a continuous process. *The TS optimization is the process of removal of test cases to reduce test suite size, without losing the coverage of requirements or reduction in fault detecting capability.*

The requirements of coverage are a set of rules, known as *adequacy criteria or testing criteria*, to be covered by test cases [3] [4]. Test suites are quantified based on their code coverage. The requirements can be based on the coverage of structural elements of the program (e.g. statement coverage, branch coverage, decision coverage) or the flow of information or fault detection capability (e.g.

killing mutants in mutation testing) or a combined technique two or more criteria. The proposed heuristic is independent of the adequacy criteria and syntactically independent.

The objective of the proposed algorithms and techniques is to identify and remove redundant test cases to save time during the maintenance of software [5]. The number of test cases may be huge when generated automatically as compared to manual [3]. In that case, the TS optimization becomes a critical part of maintenance. This paper frames the test suite size and execution minimization as an optimization problem.

Generally the optimization of test suite is associated with regression testing. Test suite generation along with proposed algorithms, can bring efficiency to testing and bringing down the maintenance cost. In our paper we propose to move the optimization to the initial stage of testing, when the test cases are generated, saving time and space from the very beginning. The test suite is divided into two sub suites, the reduced and the redundant. Whenever the new test cases are generated, they are checked for redundancy in both the sub set, and if they exist in any of the sets, they are ignores, else they are added. Testing has many stages, however, traditionally a testing phase consists of a) test case generation b) execution c) selection d) maintenance. With the implementation of the proposed algorithm, first phase (test data generation) will have following stages a) test data search b) test data execution c) analysis of output d) analysis of execution profile e) optimization.

A number of test suite reduction algorithms and techniques have been proposed [2],[3], [6], [7]. This paper presents a TS size reduction technique that efficiently generates a reduced TS with full coverage. The heuristic designed is based on Information theory metrics [8], [9] to identify and eliminate the redundant test data.

Summary of steps. a) Generate a random pool of test data b) record the execution profile c) calculate the redundancy for each test case by implementing the proposed algorithms d) add the selected to the reduced TS e) analyze the coverage.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II covers the basics of unit testing, evolution of test cases with version and generation of diagnostic matrix from execution profile, a brief introduction to the basic concepts of information theory, measurements, and finally assumptions. Section III shows the proposed algorithms along with description. Section IV covers the related work. Section V is the details of the experimental set up. Section VI shows the results of the experiments and their discussion. Section VII concludes the paper.



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Evenness and Test Coverage Requirements

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Abstract

The paper is an empirical study of the diversity of requirements coverage by a given test suite. The aim of a test adequacy criteria is the full coverage of the requirements. The diversity is the study of the probability of occurrence of a particular requirement. The paper is a study of the diversity metrics and their relation to code coverage, and comparative analysis for a test suite generation. The main diversity indexes studied are Evenness and Entropy Index. The correlation analysis shows the close relation between the two matrices and code coverage.

1. INTRODUCTION

Software Testing is an important process of defects detection and prevention [1]. Testing, a multilevel process, starts with white box testing and black box testing are performed at unit level, precedes with integration, followed by system and finally acceptance testing. A general testing cycle consisting of test case generation, execution, and output analysis is performed at each level. Test data generation (TDGN) is an important phase of testing [2]. The manual generation of test data is very laborious and time consuming, which becomes more complicated with increase in size of source code. The automatic generation can be seen as an alternate to the problem. TDGN and its execution can be automated, however, the generation of oracle requires human intervention. A quantifying measure or measures known as **criteria** or a completion milestone, helps to assess the testing process and mark it as complete or adequate [1].

Unit testing is performed at the basic single independent identity of software. The coverage is the part of the program that has been executed by a test suite which can be a heuristic to generate or enhance a test suit. The run time behavior of the software is collected in the form of *traces*. The coverage criteria are the base for strategic placement



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given in their respective images. Skin color is a distinguishing feature of human faces. Skin detection has also been used to locate body limbs, such as hands, as a part of hand segmentation and tracking systems etc. Application where skin discovery was utilized to distinguish stays, correspondents in TV news recordings for video programmed clarification, chronicled, and recovery. In such an application, it is usual that the face and the hands of the anchor/reporter person are the largest skin-tone colored region in a given frame since, typically, diverse new sorts of projects are shot in roofed situations with man-made foundation materials that barely contain skin-hued objects. To achieve the above task it is very important to be able to detect the face of the person which has its own various real-life applications such as video surveillance and face image database management etc.

This paper mainly displays the color code of the skin tone of the detected face. It utilizes the Open CV library functions and HARR file which contains frontal feature information, which forms the base for face detection and ultimately for skin tone detection. It works on producing nearby accurate results i.e., nearly correct color code of the skin tone of the given image.

Q Keywords: Skin tone colored ,Open CV library video programmed HARR file skin hues objects

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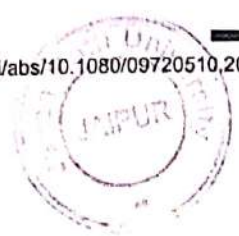
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Feasibility of Complex Operations on Real Time Data Stream at On-Surface Body Sensor for Ubiquitous HealthCare

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ABSTRACT

Rapid growth in the field of wireless technology, body area network, personal area network and miniaturization in device has led to continuous health monitoring of moving patient which further can result into emergence of technology driven enhancement in contemporary healthcare practices. Can we have an Intelligent Applications in HealthCare (with knowledge base and inference engine) which can work on real time data stream initiating at sensor. For that we need to think of an application which can analyze sensed data stream, based on the past experience or rules specified as its knowledgebase to take decisions with in definite latency or delay. Can we think of an application which could record patient's physiological condition and can automate the dosage induction based on the oddity arising in it? Memory size and energy at sensor provided by different vendors are two major obstacles in the design of such an application. Sensor depletes maximum energy in data transmission which could be reduced in terms of data size and number of communications. In this paper finds three gaps in initiation of such an application namely (i) projections for at sensor UDBMS architecture to upkeep ubiquitous computing, (ii) construction of the SQL code to analyse sensor data stream (based on joint conditional probability) (iii) simulation of above code to compare (CPU time, elapsed time, communication time, communication energy) its execution at sensor with one device at some hop distance. Simulation results have obtained under various length real time sensor data stream are consistent and lead to the deduction that complex operation can be and should be advanced AP or at UI based sensor through SQL queries.

General Terms

WSN, WBAN, intelligent application, healthcare, PDA, access point

Keywords

UDBMS architecture, intelligent application, oddity in sensor real time data stream, indexing in UDBMS, MAX Heap with Binary Search

1. INTRODUCTION

Our era has immense pressure on quality and quantity of healthcare due to the rise in aging population. To implement healthcare in preventive way and to motivate early detection of diseases ubiquitous computing could be explored. This trend can be captured through the BAN which is mature technology supported by wireless standard IEEE 802.15 launched in November 2007. [1] Wireless body network consists of wearable / on-surface or implantable / in-body (pacemaker) sensors which are distributed on human body to

monitor vital physiological parameters i.e. pulse rate, in-tissue glucose level, body temperature, blood pressure, and even more. This bi-directional body area network is ground for ubiquitous computing in HealthCare domain for in- hospital or at home patient monitoring. Data generated through the these sensors is accumulated into access point or the gateway, which in turn work as repeater to transmit data to doctor's PDA / desktop or the main server through the base station in timely manner before the information conveyed in data becomes obsolete. Raw data generated by these sensors is considerable. Doctors can make decision on the real time stream data communicated to their PDA. WBAN can monitor the impact of one or more than one vital signal on patient body thus can be an effective and efficient solution for early disease detection through long term patient monitoring. With the advancement in the electronics data can be stored or analysed at many locations i.e. PDA, AP, laptop, mobile which are moved even closure to the body sensor. Continuous model of data gathering is suitable to constantly monitor patient's vitals. [2]

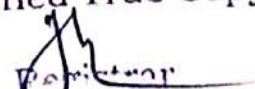
Challenges imposed by the ubiquitous healthcare are multidisciplinary. Firstly the wearable sensor to collect patient's physiological data, patient's behaviour. Second the wireless standards to support short range communication with WBAN. Third is intra-body communication between wearable or implantable sensor. Fourth is the way to implement complex operations (through middleware, web-services) to analyze real time data stream from sensors. Fifth is the energy efficient algorithm for complex operations (popularly oddity detection) implementation. Sixth is to move sensor real time data stream Data stream analysis close to the sensor to reduce sensor energy dissipation to transmit data and delay between oddity incidence and decision to work on the criticality indicated by oddity. Seventh is to find the possibility of DBMS to store database at the constraint devices particularly at sensor.

Rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 comprises Literature Survey. Section 3 describes the complex operations. Section 4 describes the Query processing. Section 5 describes the proposed architecture and the algorithm for optimizing communication cost. Finally Section 6 gives Simulation settings, conclusions and future scope of this work. Section 7 gives references.

2. RELATED WORK

Work has been done to provide real time feedback to the patient and the doctor. Proposed WBAN architecture is to monitor heart activity through ECG sensor and body motion through several motion sensors. Medical server has many

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Performance comparison of map/reduce and apriori and improvement in its implementation

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Abstract

HDFS is the storage layer of the big data and in the map reduce layer, there are various algorithms that help in the processing of data. In the layer of map reduce, the mapping and reduction of the data takes place. There have been many approaches that help in mapping and reduction of the data of the databases. In this paper, we are representing the review on the Apriori algorithm that has been used to collect the item sets frequently occurring in the database as per the data mining concepts This paper presents a review on the Map/Reduce algorithm and its comparison with the Apriori algorithm that has been used since a long time for data mining purposes. The libraries of the Map Reduce have been written in different programming languages with various levels available of the optimization. Map Reduce was initially developed and deployed by Google. This group of candidates is tested against the datasets. The candidate generation step terminates, when no further successful extensions are found. This proceeds identifies the frequent individual items in the database and extends them with larger and larger key and value pairs. The Apriori algorithm helps in application domains such as market basket analysis.

Keywords

Map/Reduce, Apriori Algorithm, Data Mining, Hadoop, HDFS.

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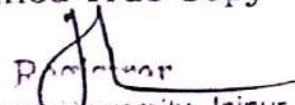
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Overview of Indexes Used in NOSQL Databases of MongoDB Architecture

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Ms. Arpana Chaturvedi, *Email Id:pcord.bca@jagannath.org*

Abstract: The present day transactions result into petabytes of data collected and the credit almost goes to the booming ICT industry. The data received is able to detect the hidden patterns for the enterprises and research industry and help them to improve their traditional methods. However the data is unstructured and requires new innovative technologies to be implemented in the architecture handling big data. In the present paper, we have tried to explore the NOSQL database handling techniques and specifically the indexes that help to reduce the time complexity to handle the unstructured data. This paper is divided into four sections where the first section compares the DBMS and DSMS followed by the literature review on this technique and introduction to the MongoDB architecture and overview of NOSQL databases. The fourth section handles the types of the databases, it's index types. Fifth section describes the performance comparison of the various MongoDB with RDBMS.

Keywords: DBMS, DSMS, NOSQL, MongoDB, Indexes

I. Introduction

DBMS is one of the most popular research area that has been able to handle the traditional transactions. Transactional data in today's ICT era amounts to petabytes. This data cannot be recognized as big data as it consists of only structured data. However DBMS does not deal with streaming data also known as DSMS. DSMS is data streaming media system and it is able to handle the streaming data. Only a summary of data is stored on the DSMS. Various slices on the storage are maintained in order to keep a track of the streaming data in a particular sequence.

In the present scenario the streaming data flow is huge and it is also at a point considered to be unbounded. This permits the research in the area of temporal data models. In the present article, we provide an overview of the basic operations of MongoDB that is able to handle the complex queries

II. Literature Review:

Abhijeet Raipurkar, G.R. Bamnote (2013) focus is given on Query processing in a distributed system requires the transmission of data between computers in a network. Two cost measures, response time and total time are used to judge the quality of a distribution strategy. They presented various

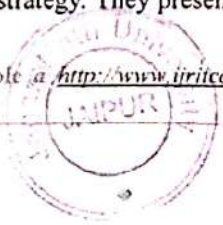
algorithms are used that derive distribution strategies which have minimal response time and minimal total time, for a special class of queries.

Xiao feng Li, Dong Li, et al (2010) is based on study of some common optimization algorithm based on multi relation semi join is put forward to apply to this situation that takes buffer zone of distributed database system as the final assembly station of intermediate result query. The experiment proves that query that query optimization algorithm based on multi relation semi join reduces the data volume of intermediate result and effectively decreases the overall cost of network communications.

III. Overview of NOSQL and Mongo DB

NOSQL has a bridge connecting between the traditional application modes and latest data models. The traditional framework of RDBMS permits only predefined structure to store the data. This feature causes an error as it requires to handle unstructured data which is also streaming. RDBMS is also unable to handle large data in video formats.

NOSQL requires the databases on the same platform and applications are able to send data, post queries etc. NOSQL permits to store data in the form of graphs and edges





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Challenges and Security Issues in Implementation of Hadoop Technology in Current Digital Era

D. Kumar, Ms. Arpana Chaturvedi • Published 2017

With the advent of technologies, managing tremendous amount of over flown and exponentially growing data is a major area of concern today. This is particularly in terms of storing and organizing data with security. The exponentially growing data due to Internet of Things (IoT) has led to many challenges for the governmental and non governmental organizations (NGOs). Security threats forced to the private and public organizations to develop their own Hadoop based cloud storage architecture .In Apache Hadoop architecture it creates various clusters of machines and efficiently coordinates the work among them. Hadoop Distributed File System-HDFS and Map Reduce are two important components of Hadoop. HDFS is the primary storage system used by different applications of Hadoop.It enables reliable and extremely rapid computations. HDFS provides rich and high availability of data to different user applications running at the client end. Map Reduce is a software framework for analyzing and transforming a very large data set into desired output. This paper focuses on the review of HDFS 0, HDFS 2.0 and HDFS 2.8 architecture, and its various functionalities including analytical and security features. Collapse

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Security Algorithms for Privacy Protection and Security in Aadhaar

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Arpana Chaturvedi¹, Dr. Meenu Dave², Dr. Vinay Kumar³¹Assistant Professor, Jagannath International Management School, JIMS, GGSIPU, New Delhi, India²Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India³Professor, Vivekananda School of IT, VIPS, GGSIPU, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

Government is enforcing the citizens to link Aadhaar details with various government services to provide services to right beneficiaries. At the same time resident of India are worried about their privacy and security. In recent months, many cases of fraudulent increased the worry of all citizens. The Aadhaar project is the largest biometric identity project, a great initiative taken by the Planning Commission of India in 2009. The project has taken care of all aspects of privacy protection and security issues. Then after the fraudulent and theft of identity related issues keep on taking place. In this paper, various security measures are discussed which can be implemented to be safe from insider's attacks. Authentication, Authorization, Data Encryption, Security against various attacks are the key levels of data and information security in the Hadoop environment. In recent years, various efforts made to manage more effectively each and every level of security. Kerberos is one such effort in order to attain Authentication and Authorization and it succeeded in doing so, but with the attackers having new technologies and hacking tools attackers can easily bypass the security provided by Hadoop's Kerberos Authentication system and then the data at storage level is unencrypted can easily be stolen or damaged which is a big concern. A new encryption technique to secure data in HDFS environment is the combination of AES and Map Reduce. It performs encryption in parallel using AES-MR (an Advanced Encryption standard based encryption using Map Reduce) technique in Map Reduce paradigm. To provide network security Quantum Cryptography and Biometric based Security solution using BB84 protocol is suggested protocol. This paper also explained the various suggested algorithms and security measure to implement on the Network level security Layer, Database level Security Layer and Application Level security Layer.

Keywords: UIDAI, CIDR, QKD, BB84, AES-MR, HDFS, Cryptography, Kerberos.

I. INTRODUCTION

The central government under the leadership of Mr. Nandan Nilekani, Minister of State, created the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI). It is an agency responsible for implementing the Multipurpose National Identity Card or Unique Identification card (UID Card) project in India. UIDAI will be responsible for issuing the numbers to the citizen of India. Individual government ministries and agencies will be responsible for integrating the numbers with their respective databases. The implementation of a biometric based Unique Identification project faces many social, ethical, cultural, technical, and legal challenges. One of the major challenges is issuing each and every resident of the country a Unique

Identification Number (UID). The idea behind this India's largest biometric project is to ensure that residents could have a singular universal identification card. It is also a portable form of identification. It can eliminate duplicate and fake identities. It will save identity verification costs for businesses. The systems having facility of online verification of authentication of identity is very cost and time effective. To enable this fast verification at global level through any device is only possible through central database. To enable the fast and cost effective verification it is required that UIDAI system stores all the details of every Indian resident including demographic and biometric information in the centralized Database. At the same time such a centralized system invites the worry about single point of failure and potential abuse from

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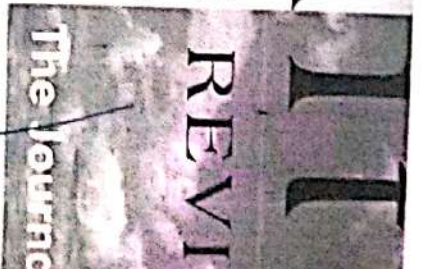
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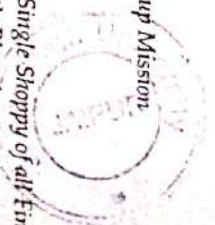
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ASSESSMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT ON FEMALE PSYCHOGRAPHICS

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ABSTRACT

The mall culture that got established since 2011 onwards was something urban India had never witnessed earlier. Retail-real estate synergy had started addressing an uptrend in the metros from 2012 onwards. Even, the consumer perception towards a mall has changed drastically over the past decade; from just considering a mall as an entertainment option to a complete shopping zone. Also, realizing the psychologically involved nature of women in shopping in comparison to their male counterparts, the current study aims at examining the relationship between the demographic variables and psychographic purchase behaviour of females shopping women apparels and accessories in the stores in Delhi malls. This study is based on empirical research conducted through a mall intercept survey in 6 malls in Delhi chosen purposely. It followed multi-stage sampling with a sample size of 100x6=600 female shoppers. The findings of this study are consistent and have been supported by previous studies. It revealed that demographical factors have an impact on the buying pattern of the respondents. The conclusion advocates that there exists a significant relationship between the demographical factors and the psychographic purchase behavior of the female shoppers. However, the relationship between age and psychographic purchase did not reach the level of statistical significance yet, the purchase behaviour varied with age.

Keywords: demographics, psychographic purchase, mall intercept, accessories.

INTRODUCTION

FEMALE BUYING BEHAVIOUR

Modern marketing has actually relied on gender to understand and then explain consumer behaviour (Caterall & MacLaran, 2002). And, talking about the

fairer sex, women are considered to be more psychologically involved in shopping and would attain more joy and would spend more time doing shopping (Arnold & Fischer, 1994). Some marketers support the sale to be done to both genders, yet, some prefer to target their



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A Demographic Evaluation of Female Psychographics in Urban India

Tanvi Gupta*
Dr. J.K. Batra**

ABSTRACT

The current paper aims at examining the relationship between demographics and psychographic purchase pattern of females shopping women apparels and accessories (female handbags and fashion jewellery) in the stores in Delhi malls. This has been done by assessing the impact of several demographical factors on female psychographics governing their purchase behavior. This study is based on empirical research conducted via mall intercept survey in the Delhi malls chosen purposely. It follows multi-stage sampling covering a sample size of 400 female shoppers. An adapted questionnaire with some modifications w.r.t. Indian context was used over which reliability test was conducted. Cronbach's alpha obtained was 0.981 which is significant. It consisted of 4 demographic variables; age, marital status, education and income along with 78 psychographic statements on Likert's -5 point scale. Firstly, scoring of the 78 statements was done. It was based on the assumption that higher the score, higher the psychographic purchases. Further, one-way ANOVA along with post-hoc test, LSD was applied on each of the demographical factors to examine their relationship with the psychographic purchases. Mean plots were further used to detect the change in means over different groups in the data. All the statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS 20. The findings of this study are consistent and have been supported by previous studies. It was found that the various demographical factors have an impact on the buying pattern of female shoppers. The study concluded that there exists significant relationship between the demographical factors; marital status, education, income and the psychographic purchase behavior of the female respondents contacted. Though purchase behavior varied with age yet, the relationship between the variable age and the psychographic purchase score was not statistically significant.

Keywords: Demographics, Psychographics, Mall Intercept, Female Shoppers, Buying Pattern.

INTRODUCTION

The study of female buying behaviour has emerged as a subject of great interest and significance with the advent of gender marketing. Delhi being a prospective market with people having high income levels is a relevant location for study. Confederation of Indian Industry reports, CII (2006) claimed that after Dubai, Singapore and Hongkong, the next retail giant was Delhi. Also it rated Delhi as the second most prosperous city in India with around 25% of the country's richest families residing here. On average, 40% of a family's spending included expenditure on food, clothing and entertainment which implies a good market potential for the organized retail sector through malls. Also, the report by Knight-Frank

Research about "Think India. Think Retail 2016", documented that NCR (including the capital city, Delhi) has got the largest customer base for retail across all the major urban centres in the country which makes it an ideal target for retail.

The changing role of Indian women in the society due to changes in education levels and earning

patterns has brought about a major impact on their purchase behaviour. Women apparels and accessories have been the products of utmost relevance and relative usage to a woman (Dauriz

L. et al, 2013). Country Report (2016) about apparels accessories in India stated that in the year 2015, apparel

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Cash Conversion Cycle and Its Impact on Profitability: A Study of Cement Companies of India

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between cash conversion cycle and profitability. The study covers top 10 cement firms of India listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) over a period of past 10 years from 2005–2014. Return on assets and Return on investment are taken as measures of profitability to represent dependent variables. Cash Conversion Cycle is studied as an independent variable. Correlation and regression analysis were used in the study and findings suggest that there is no impact of cash management (cash conversion cycle) on the returns of cement companies in India.

Keywords

Cash conversion cycle, profitability, cement companies.

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Identifying Major Determinants of Profitability of Chambhal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited

Prabhat Chakraborty, Nareesh Gupta and Kapil Khattar

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 2 Ramji's College, Delhi University, Delhi
 3 Jaganmohi University, Jaipur

INTRODUCTION

Current financial market is very complex and volatile and sometime unexpected exponential growth as well as sharp decline has been observed. Investors do all primary and secondary research in-depth before making a rational investment decision. Present study will provide helpful information to investor for making investment decisions in Chambhal Fertilizers and Chemical Limited. Such type of research is not conducted to analyze relationship with profitability with reference to Chemical and Fertilizer Industry which can influence and predict long term financial performance of the firm.

Therefore it is necessary to analyze financial statement, use measurement techniques of profitability and analyze ratio test which is an important tools that highlights a financial health of the firm.

Good Number of Research work has been conducted to "Major Determinants of Profitability of Chemical and Fertilizer Industry" and most of the research works are based on "impact of liquidity management on profitability". It has been emerged through various studies that liquidity strategies are not only reason for financial crisis. "Quantitative Research" strategy was used to get outcome of the result and data were

financial performance of and profitability. Liquidity of a firm to meet its short term. The liquidity ratio is high for safety for short-term profitability ratio is concern efficiency of utilization of Due to Globalization and via, business of the company will be possible only when a it profit in a competitive computing financial ratio will helps to gain awareness of the company. The outcome of Fertilizer to formulate performance is concerned so and satisfy the shareholders' finance analysis models is financing factors Return on managerial tools using multiple

parts, regression analysis, ment
 Dr. Pratik Nath
 Nath University, Jaipur

collected through from financial statements of Annual Report 2006-2007 to 2015-16 and website moneycontrol.com and computation being done using various financial ratios. A Statistical analysis model was designed through regression analysis of the charged environment and profitability.

ACCOUNTING TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED - RATIO ANALYSIS

The general profitability ratios are as follows:

- a) Operating Profit (OP) Ratio.
- b) Operating Expenses (OE) Ratio.
- c) Operating Ratio.
- d) Gross Profit (GP) Ratio
- e) Net Profit (NP) Ratio

Profitability ratios are used to give an idea it is company turn to a profit as well as how profit relates to other important information about the company. In general higher a company's profit margin the company is in better in terms of sale, net profit and assets utilization so that special focus to be made on profitability analysis. It mean Company sale more, it will generate more revenue. Profit analysis is carries out with the help of above mentioned profitability ratio tests.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A study has conducted on financial performance of Chambhal Fertilizer Limited as well as financial control and its impact on shareholders' return in Fertilizer Industry which evaluates, the profitability of a firm is positively by effective financial control. Financial control will increase shareholders' return and decrease the firm's risk. Usman Dawood (2014) in his research paper on Factors Influencing Profitability of Commercial Banks has mentioned

that there is no relationship between company profitability with the performance of the company but he has observed that adequate capital will help that Bank to make profit. Hetalgagani & Smita Rao (2015) studied a study on the liquidity, profitability and financial health of Sun pharmaceutical Industry Ltd. It has been observed that there is positive correlation between liquidity, risk and profitability and also financial health of the company.

The considerable numbers of studies that approach the performance issue at microeconomic level prove the special importance of financial management aspects, on the improvement of which depend the obtained results and the companies' competitiveness.

One way to study company performance is regression analysis, which allows the modelling the functional form of dependence between various economic and financial indicators. Modelling economic performance aims to increase efficiency by improving interventions in an adaptive learning cycle (Campbell et al., 2001). The third edition of the Oxford Dictionary of Accounting defines financial statement analysis as "an analysis of the financial statement of a business, to assess its performance and financial position". Babatunde (2007) stated that financial statement analysis is "the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing the relationship between the items of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account". Thus, financial statement analysis involves the assessment of the financial ability and stability of a business of financial ratios in measuring the key areas of a business. Pandey (2010) sees financial analysis as a process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing relationships between the firm by properly establishing relationships between the items of the balance sheet

PROFITABILITY PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF STEEL AUTHORITY INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)

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²Associate Professor, Ramjas College, Delhi University, Delhi

Abstract- The main objective of a business undertaking is to earn profits. Profit earning is considered major for the survival of the business. Profitability analysis measures how will a firm is performing in terms of its ability to generate profits. Profitability of the firm is highly influenced by internal and external variables, i.e., size of organizations, liquidity management, growth of organizations, component of costs and inflation rate. In this paper an attempt has made to measure the profitability performance using linear regression model for fulfillment of the objectives the data collected from the annual report from 2005-06 to 2014-15; the collected data is analyzed and computed to fit for drawing inferences. In this investigation correlation and multiple regression analysis were used to find out the impact of selected parameter i.e. production of Semi-finished steel, finished steel and saleable steel & Gross Sales, Total Loans, Current Liabilities and capital employed. The result reveals that profitability of the SAIL have significant impact on production by main integrated steel plant.

Key Words- Gross Profit, Operating Profit, Net Profit, Earning per Share and Return on Total Assets

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2015-16, India produced 89.776 MT (provisional) of crude steel and attained the position of third largest steel producer in the world, after China and Japan.

However, the Per Capita steel consumption in India is low at around 60 kg as against the world average of around 216 kg. This justifies the need for a rapid increase in capacity and production of steel in the years to come.

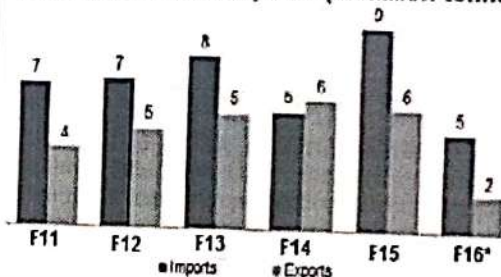
Growth in steel consumption

2014 (in million tonne)	2015*	2016*
China	710.8	▼ 0.5
US	106.9	▼ 0.4
India	75.3	▲ 6.2
Japan	67.5	▼ 2.4
S Korea	55.4	▲ 2.7
Russia	43.1	▼ 6.7

*Projected growth rate
Source: World Steel Association

Table 1.1

Steel exports and imports (in million tonnes)



Source: Ministry of Steel, JSPL Presentation, TechSci Research
Notes: FY - Indian Financial Year (April - March), FY16*-April-August 2015; MT PA - Million tonnes per annum

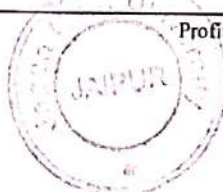
As per the present projections, it is expected that India will emerge as the 2nd largest steel producer soon. India has accordingly, fixed a target of 300 million tonne production capacity by 2025.

II. GOVERNMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK ON R&D

As per the Department of Public Enterprises guidelines, Maharatna & Navaratna category of Central Public Sector Enterprises are required to invest in R&D @ 1% of PAT and @ 0.5% of PAT in case of Miniratna companies. This guideline is being adhered to by the CPSEs steel companies' viz. SAIL & RINL. However, these guidelines are the minimum guidelines and also provide that CPSEs should make an attempt to benchmark R&D spending with internationally prevalent best practices in the sector.

In the 12th plan major challenge to given the strong fundamentals the economy is to achieve a growth rate of 9% over the next five years. The domestic growth prospects for the industry therefore remain positive. The sector already has certain inherent advantage like easy access to key raw materials, low cost of labour, requisite technical manpower, a high potential for technology absorption and most important a growing domestic market. As demand for steel is essentially a derived demand, any growth in the major consuming sectors may be expected to provide the requisite performance stimulus. In this context the proposed huge investment for infrastructure development and implementation of the new National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) during the 12th plan period are relevant.

Presently India is the fourth largest producer of crude steel and the largest producer of sponge iron in the





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Organisational Culture and its Impact on Corporate Social Responsibility: A Statistical Validation

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Abstract

"Organizational culture is a set of shared assumptions that guide what happens in organizations by defining appropriate behaviour for various situations" (Ravasi and Schultz 2006) CSR means the accountability of an organisation towards its all stakeholders comprises customers, employees, shareholders, creditors, suppliers and all person who are directly or indirectly associated with a business entity. This study aims to evaluate the impact of organisational culture on corporate social responsibility with the help of dimensions of these variables. For organisational culture eight dimensions have selected and for CSR nine dimensions have selected after pilot study and experts suggestions. To examine this, a sample of 335 employees working in telecom companies situated in Delhi and NCR region was collected through structured questionnaire. Data was collected from small and large level companies and level has been decided on the basis of company's employee strength. Data collected in the period from September 2015 to June 2016. To analyse data different statistical tools like average, coefficient of correlation, Regression analysis, chi square test were employed.

Keywords

Organisational Culture, Corporate Social Responsibility, Telecom companies, Coefficient of correlation, Regression Analysis, Chi-Square Test.

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS ETHICS ON THE COMPANY'S CSR PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Ethics word comes from the Greek word "ethos", which means explaining an individual and community both. In general, it's not just mean that it involves only legal framework, such standards made by company, adhering concerning their promises and following general rules of not say lie, be honest, loyal and respect for everyone. CSR means the accountability of an organisation towards its all stakeholders consists of customers, employees, shareholders, creditors, suppliers and all person who are directly or indirectly associated with a business entity. The present study's intention is to assess the effect of Business Ethics on corporate social responsibility practices with the help of some identified factors of these variables. Business Ethics has two factors and Corporate Social Responsibility practices has nine factors, which have been selected after pilot study, experts suggestions and exhaustive literature review. To evaluate this, a sample of 335 employees who are working in telecom companies situated in Delhi and NCR region was collected through structured questionnaire. Data was collected from small and large level companies and level has been decided on the basis of company's employee strength. Data collected in the period from September 2015 to June 2016. To analyse data different statistical tools like average, Spearman's Rank Correlation, Regression analysis.

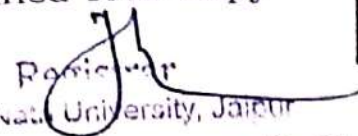
KEYWORDS: Business Ethics, Corporate Social Responsibility, Telecom Companies, Spearman's Rank Correlation, Regression Analysis & Chi-Square Test

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INTRODUCTION

India is a country of diversity with different cultures and organisations should consider this diversity which comprises code of ethics for companies. Ethics and business are corrected terms which cannot work in isolation. Ethics needs a community or business and vice versa. Ethics tell what is right or wrong. In today's era ethics are the necessity of every business concern and it also enlightens phenomenon of CSR practices. The inevitability arises for the proper formulation of strategies which makes ethical values more significant in business practices, implementation of strategies and good practices in business activities. Robin, Donald and Reindenbach (1987)¹ positive relationship, have been found in organisational commitment and corporate ethical values (Hunt, Shelby, Wood, Van and Chonko (1989)². To imitate ethics in corporation and for the development of organisation, White Louis and Rhodeback³ suggested cross-cultural education in school's fusion of ethics codes for professions and proper training, for students and practitioners about ethical values.

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Shivani Raheja

Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility is a strategic weapon that is often used by the corporates as per the whims and fantasies of board and managers to project the image of being a 'Good Corporate citizen'. It can be used as a marketing tool, wherein the Corporates use CSR as the basis of Segmenting, Targeting and Positioning (STP) in order to decide their social initiatives. They Segment the CSR domain broadly in three Segments Planet, People, Profit and specifically in ten areas as per the basis of various areas/themes listed in schedule VII of the Company's Act 2013. Managers then carefully identify and target the areas, to show the concern towards Planet, People and Profit by way of meeting Triple Bottom Line (TBL). But, are the customers supportive of these CSR initiatives taken up the Corporates, while making purchases? Numerous researches have proved that focussed CSR initiatives improve the financial health of the companies but a very less number of significant studies have been done in Indian Context to check the end consumers' understanding and perception about CSR. The biggest challenge for the managers lies in the core of identifying a mechanism to explain "where to spend" and "how to communicate"?

This paper is a partial submission of the research work done under Ph.D. requirement in the specified topic. This research paper is a contributory part of the major study done under the Ph. D submission requirements of the author. In this paper, the author has tried to explain the CSR from the consumer's perception, what FMCG companies in India do in the name of such CSR practises, an attempt has been made to check whether the consumers are supportive of such CSR practises and finally to identify the gaps between what companies does and what the consumers expect.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Strategic Weapon, Corporate Citizen, Corporate Conscience, Social Performance, Sustainability Strategy, CSR Practices, Segmenting, Targeting and Positioning, Company's Act 2013, Triple Bottom Line, Profitability, Consumer's Perception, FMCG, India.

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An Appraisal of Khap Panchayat: Issues and Concerns

Dr G. S. Rajpurohit, Amandeep Kaur

Abstract: Unconstitutional and independent social-political group, Khap usually made headlines because of non-legal decisions in race, love marriage and honor killing, but this highly influential independent group in Haryana had an influence in state elections. Politicians approach them, with hope to get the votes of the community. Politicians do not want to ignore them as they know that can cost them precious vote bank. Khap also managed to get political and administrative support for its all acts if required. The power of Khap Panchayat exists parallel to the political power of the state. This paper is based upon the role of Khap in Indian politics and an effort to evaluate the stand of Khap Panchayat, which they are taking to make their mark in Indian politics.

Keywords: Khap, Elections, Political support, Power, Women Khap, Khap vote bank, Political affiliations, Khap decisions, Khap relevance, Opinion leaders, Domination, Emergence

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Indian Politics & One Party Domination: Effects on Regional Politics

Prof. (Dr.) G. S. Rajpurohit* and Amandeep Kaur**

* Professor & Head, Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies, Jagannath University, Jaipur

**Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur

ABSTRACT

Compared to other democratic countries, India has a large number of political parties. The political parties in India are generally woven around their leaders, the leaders actively playing a dominant role. The two main parties in India are the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress, after independence Indian National Congress has dominated Indian Politics for many years. But India has a history of alliances and breakdown of alliances too. India has a multi-party system, where there are a number of national as well as regional parties. Regional parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Smaj Party, Shiromani Akali Dal, Indian National Lokdal, Haryana Janhit Congress and many more had played an important role in state politics as well as in national politics, but with the emergence of Bhartiya Janta Party in 2014, other national and major regional parties have to face political loss and the system of one party domination came back in Indian politics.

KEY WORDS: Indian politics, Regional parties, Single Party Domination, Campaign, Elections, National parties, State elections, Personality cult, Populist Politics, Slogans.

INTRODUCTION

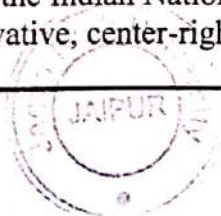
The chief characteristic of politics is that its nature keeps on changing with the passage of time and situations. Lots of changes have taken place in its nature till present. India is a pluralistic society and the various groups, castes, religions, minorities and the people speaking various languages have influenced the Indian politics, as a result of which so many new trends have emerged in it. Although before 67 years ago one party domination system was coming to an end, but the general election of 2014 saw the return of one-party majority at the Centre, which India didn't see for three decades and moreover, it saw a politician, who didn't have a political surname and had also sold tea once, becoming the prime minister of the biggest democracy in the world. This one party domination has affected the regional politics also as many regional parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Smaj Party, Shiromani Akali Dal, Indian National Lokdal, Haryana Janhit Congress and many more come to its decline stage with the emergence of national party in state elections.

INDIAN POLITICS: BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Politics in India takes place within the framework of its constitution, and India is a democratic country, hence the government is formed through elections which are held in every five years, by the parties that claim a majority of members in their respective lower houses, Lok Sabha in the Central Government and Vidhan Sabha in the States. India had its first general election in 1951, which was won by the Indian National Congress, a political party that went on to dominate the Indian elections until 1977. The first non-Congress government was then formed for the first time in independent India in the year 1977. The Indian politics in 1990s saw the end of a single party domination and rise of a coalition government. The elections for the 16th Lok Sabha, which was held in the year 2014, once again brought back the system of a single-party rule in the country, with the Bharatiya Janata Party, which was strong enough to claim its majority in the Lok Sabha.

Some features of the political parties in India are that the parties are generally woven around their leaders, the leaders actively playing a dominant role, and that the role of leadership can be transferred, thus tending to take a dynastic route. The two main parties in India are the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress, Indian National Congress dominates Indian politics. On the left-right political spectrum, the Indian National Congress is a welfare-heavy, centre-left party, whereas the BJP is a fiscally conservative, center-right party.

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Employing Desktop-as-a-Service (DaaS) for accessing data from Cloud with the help of Para-virtualization Technique

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Abstract

Desktop-as-a-Service (DaaS) in cloud computing means that user can access its own desktop services as well as services of other desktops located on remote servers. It is obvious that for accessing virtual desktops services, resources should be managed and utilized in judicious way. It requires concentration on factors like number of users actively working on one server, their priorities for accessing services, their interconnection among other users and many more.

Our aim is to achieve maximum resource utilization and throughput, maintain confidentiality and authentication without prohibiting Service Level Agreements (SLA's). The paper revolves around the feasibility of data access in cloud environment by considering various techniques, thus providing efficient access and customer satisfaction. It includes use of para-virtualization technique that is based on modification of operating system to provide services across multiple machines on remote servers. Various resource management strategies have already been practiced by previous researchers in field of cloud computing. Few of them are presented in this paper.

In this paper, a comparative study is made between features of traditional desktop-as-a-service model and para-virtualized desktop model which provides solution in favor of virtualization cloud environment.

Keywords:

Cloud computing, Desktop-as-a-Service (DaaS), resource management, virtualization and para-virtualization.

1. INTRODUCTION

The definition of cloud computing as per Gartner is "A style of computing where massively scalable IT facilitates capabilities is delivered as a service to external customers using information and communication technologies" [4].

Cloud computing is massive information technology that helps in performing large computational tasks in easier way. It provides services in seamless manner which means that users can use services according to their needs and pay for only those services that they use. Cloud computing deals with relocatable services, provides data for cost and centralized database of servers. Relocatable services mean that services can be provided to remote desktops on remote locations if data is available in cloud. So, it is very important that data must be present in cloud before accessing it.

The effect of cloud computing providers like Amazon, Google Docs is seen in mobile technology also. Using these applications in mobile phones require less computational complexity as compared to using them on computers. We use emails, galleries, Google apps, Microsoft live etc; all these are cloud platforms. For effective accessing of data, it is mandatory to bring transformation in traditional desktop services into virtual desktop clouds (VDC). The traditional desktop interface uses hardware and software installed tools. Without installing this software, we cannot access the required services. But concept of VDC removes this ambiguity of installation at various servers.

The following paper is categorized into following sections. Section 2 makes readers aware through concepts of virtualization and its importance in

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Introduction to ANEKA Cloud Application Platform by MANJRASOFT – An Overview

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Abstract

With advancement in technology trends, facilities are increasing day by day and services are available at our doorstep. Cloud computing is one of emerging areas that is prevailing in industries at grandiose rate. The paper deals with aspects of cloud computing and models to deploy them. It is common information which is known by most of researchers. The main problem is management of resources that leads to multiple clouds. So, there must be some platform or framework for building clouds and managing them in an effective way.

The paper makes readers aware of finest software that is used for building clouds among distributed networks and creates multiple clouds. It is given name as ANEKA by one of company MANJRASOFT Pvt. Ltd. Several programming models and process of deployment of resources in ANEKA have been shown in following paper. It is known that multiple clouds are used to reduce risk of fault tolerance but these clouds are built by ANEKA. Without ANEKA, it is very difficult to build multiple clouds and manage them in heterogeneous environment. ANEKA is proven to be one of scalable and reliable technologies in cloud terminology.

Keywords

Cloud computing, Network models, ANEKA, and Programming models.

Related Work

There is continuous research going in field of cloud computing because every organization, company wants to implement cloud in their systems. It is mainly due to many reasons like for increasing utilization, increasing company share and profit, reduce cost, achieve scalability and reduce workload management. The main strategy behind introducing of multiple clouds is enhancing process of virtualization. It is known that for using multiple

virtual machines to access data also requires management of data and its collection. Few techniques that were used by various scientists and programmers are as follows:

- Automatic workload balancing [1]: - It is technique of predicting expected workload on respective servers in form of number of requests that estimates performance of model on basis of various problems.
- Reusability mechanism[2]:- Reusability decreases amount of data by using live virtual machines (VM) and it is dynamic process with shorter time.
- Linear Scheduling Tasks and Resources (LSTR) [3]: - It deals with scheduling criteria of operating system. It involves quality of service on basis of their priority like cost, demand etc.

Above techniques have been proven useful to a certain limit but in case of large and distributive servers where data access limit is large, none of them has done right job. They lack in management of resources and scheduling services of various data centers at one time. These data centers can be called as clusters or containers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Before going to ANEKA overview, the paper has discussed the concept of cloud computing to basic readers. In 1990's, there used to be single server systems that takes huge time in computation of resources. They may even take years to process one request. With advent of time, things and technology keeps on growing. More complex environments have come that requires use of distributed information resources among several levels of abstraction. The only way to distribute resources

Attacks Finding and Prevention Techniques in MANET: A Survey

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Abstract

A Mobile Ad hoc Network (MANET) is a group of mobile nodes and is autonomous having statement through the insecure wireless links. The nodes in the network add and join the network energetically. Due to this kind of nature nodes are weak to various kinds of attacks. There are many threats in wireless Mobile Ad hoc Networks. MANETs suffers from interruption in which a hateful node may or may not participate in route discovery mechanism with an intension to corrupt the overall network performance. Intrusion has serious impact on routing and delivery ratio of packets. Many researchers have conducted different techniques to propose different types of detection and prevention schemes. Here various attacks types and a survey of the existing solutions is presented.

Keywords: Mobile Ad hoc Network, MANET, Security, Black hole attack, Gray hole attack, Worm hole attack, Byzantine attack, Jellyfish attack,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mobile Ad-hoc Networks (MANET) are the networks of mobile computing devices joined wirelessly without any support of fixed interactions. There are some characteristics of MANET, which are as follows:



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Particle Swarm Optimization: A Detailed Study in reference to Job Shop Scheduling and Flexible Job Shop Scheduling

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ABSTRACT-Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a speculative technique for optimization. PSO originates from swarming or droving of birds and fish schooling and many more groups. PSO became a choice for researchers since the past twenty years. PSO was first of all used by James Kennedy and Russell Eberhart. PSO has been used for an optimal solution in production industry for scheduling. These scheduling are Job Shop Scheduling (JSP) and Flexible Job Shop Scheduling (FJSP). The PSO variants mutation operator may apply to enhance optimized solution for FJSP. Mutation operator mutates global best particle (gbest) and local best particle (pbest). It used to overcome local minima trap problem. As compared to other swarm optimization techniques, this technique is favored more as it works with fewer constraints. Before swarm intelligence optimization techniques, these problems were solved by mathematical methods. These traditional techniques are comparatively more complex. It delineates about various phases of PSO referred to in the past two decades and it explicates about the optimal solution for JSP, FJSP and Multi-objective FJSP (MFJSP).

KEYWORDS:-Particle Swarm Optimization, PSO variants, Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem, Optimization Algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

Particle Swarm Optimization-PSO is a [1] prosperous hypothetical technique for optimization. PSO is occupying on the basis of intelligence of swarms and action taken by swarms. There is a particle that creates a swarm, it moves in search space to search the most appropriate solution. In an N-dimensional space, each particle treated as a point.

Each [2] particle preserves its coordinates in the solution space. The best solution (fitness) is targeted by these coordinate values. The value of fitness is called personal best. Cited as *pbest*. Another global best value is the best value among all personal best values. This value is called *gbest*. In figure1 PSO initialize the particle variable like velocity and position vector. Evaluate fitness for personal best (*pbest*) and global best (*gbest*), and then update particle velocity and position.

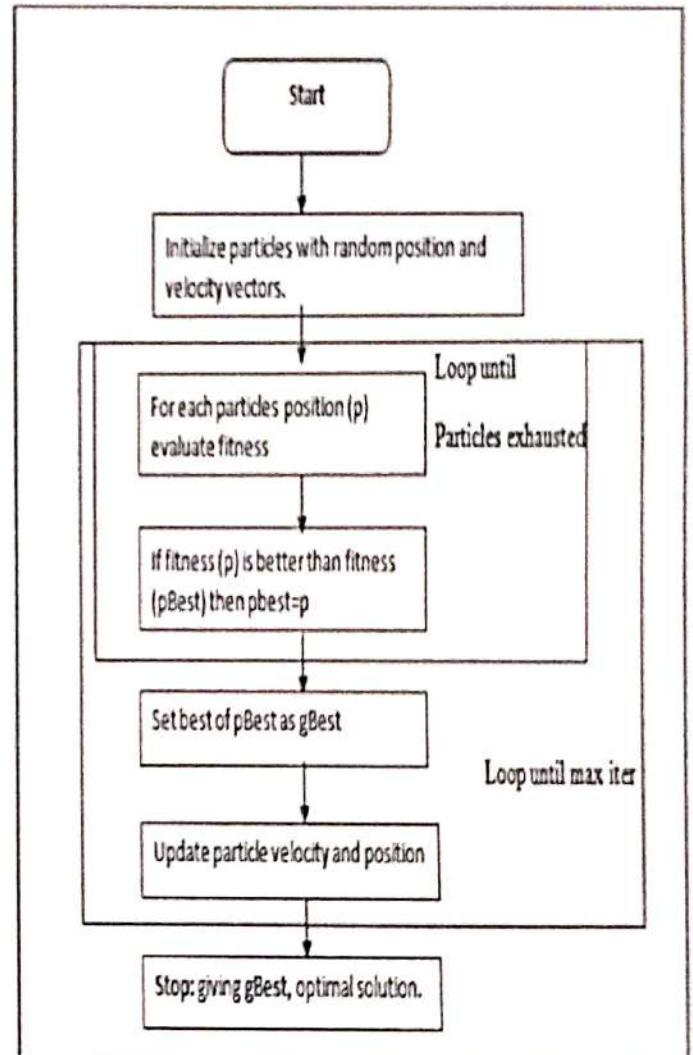


Fig.1 Concept of general PSO Algorithm



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Particle Swarm Optimization with Mutation for Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem

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Abstract: The flexible job shop scheduling is an extension of a job shop scheduling problem. FJSP implies that any task is performed on a machine from a given set of machines. Primarily it's employed in versatile producing system (FMS). Because the range of jobs increase, it becomes harder to get the optimum schedule in a very given amount of time. This paper considers the flexible flow shops scheduling problem. The target is to attenuate the make span. In this paper, AN improved particle swarm optimization rule for optimization of the flexible job-shop scheduling problem with mutation operator is given, that is employed to introduce diversity within the search procedure. Once the amendment of the total archive tends to decrease, the mutation method can begin.

Keywords: Flexible Job Shop Scheduling Problem, Scheduling, Mutation Operator.

I. INTRODUCTION

The FJSP is taken into account as associate extension of the normal job shop scheduling problem with further constraint of associate operation of employment is processed in additional than one facility. The versatile job shop problem is to [1,2] organize the execution of n jobs on m machines. during this problem, there are unit a collection of machines, $k=1,2,\dots,m$, and a collection of jobs, $i=1,2,\dots,n$ so every job consists of a preset sequence of operations.

The objective of the matter is to assign every operation to associate applicable machine and sequence the operations on the machines so as to reduce the makespan that is that the time needed finishing all the roles. To [3] Minimize the makespan follow these strategy-

1. Minimize the machine's unproductive time
2. End every job within given time
3. Minimize the in method inventory prices

Particle swarm optimisation usually [4] converges comparatively speedily at the start of the search and so stagnates because of loss of diversity within the population. To beat this disadvantage, mutation, a wide used operator in genetic algorithmic rule, is employed to introduce diversity within the search procedure. Once the modification of the full archive tends to decrease, the mutation method [5] can begin. If variety the amount the quantity of iteration is a smaller amount than the merchandise of most number of iteration and chance of mutation then solely the mutation is performed on the position of the particle.

II. PROBLEM REPRESENTATION

i) Problem representation of FJSP-

In this work, [6] a true variety encoding system is projected. The whole number part is employed to assign the operations of every job to the machine and fractional half is employed to sequence of the operations on each machine. The position of the every particle is delineating by a true variety. The worth [7] of whole number half portion as a priority level for every operation that is employed to pick out the machine for the operation. 1st sequencing of obtainable machines for AN operation consistent with the increasing order of time interval is dole out. If tie happens, the machine having lower variety is given the



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Remember The Victim of Juvenile Offenders

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****Tripti**

Abstract

Now days there are lots of cases in which teens demonstrate heinousness and culpability and carry out truly horrific crimes, such as planned murder, rape, robbery etc. And for those culprits only a couple years of detention and rehabilitation programs are not enough. Now, the times come when the juvenile justice system should be framed according to the mental age of the offender not according to the physical age.

These offenders need to be tried as adults. They need to grow older before release. They need long term monitoring to make sure if they will ever be able to rejoin the society. Right now our legal system is focused on securing juvenile offenders rights. Let's also remember that the victim of violent juvenile crime also needs justice without compromise. There is a great need to balance the victim's right with the protections provided to the young offenders for giving them a chance to

Learn from their mistakes.

Keywords: Criminal responsibility, Juvenile offenders, victims of juvenile offenders, Juvenile proceedings, mental age

Introduction

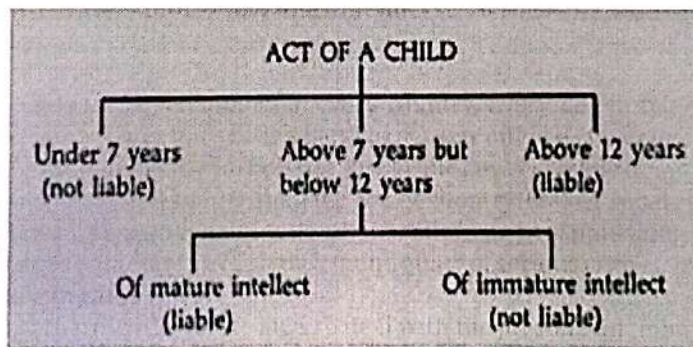
Juvenile delinquency rates increased almost in every country. Every day in the news we keep hearing about youngsters involvement in crimes be it a petty or serious offence. Juvenile is anyone who is under the age of 18 years and a delinquent is who fails to abide by the law. A juvenile delinquent is a person under the age of 18 years and fails to abide by the law. Every country makes separate law for the juvenile delinquent and these law focuses on rehabilitation of juvenile instead of punishing them. A very minimum punishment is given to these offenders even if they found guilty of serious crimes.

Analysis of Juvenile law in India

In almost every country there are separate laws to deal with the juvenile offenders. In India also there is special act named Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which deals with the rights of the juveniles who are in conflict with law. And along with Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, section 82 and 83 of the Indian penal code also deals with the juvenile offenders.

Indian penal code

In Indian criminal procedure, Section 82 and 83 of the Indian penal code deals with the offence committed by juvenile. The provision provided by the Indian penal code under section 82 and 83 can be divided into three parts.



Remember The Victim of Juvenile Offenders

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Impact of Demographic Factors on Online Shopping Behavior of Consumers in The Major Cities Of Rajasthan

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***Hans Kumar Sharma

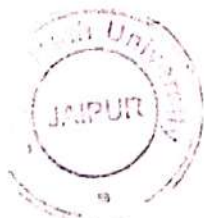
Online shopping is the new technology for marketing in India and Rajasthan. Companies are using this electronic technology to get market share and consumers are using it for online shopping purposes. Nowadays the various ways of online shopping are the important parts of their commercial activities. This analyses the demographic factors that influence the online shopping of products and services in Rajasthan. A sample of 455 respondents is selected for the study from Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Ajmer. The questionnaire method is used to collect the primary data and data are also collected by personally contacting consumers in all the five major cities of Rajasthan. The data analysis technique used in this research is ANOVA technique. The results of the study shows that online shopping in India and Rajasthan is significantly affected by the demographic factors like gender, age group, education and income. The findings of the study can be used for further studies in the online shopping area.

Key words: Demographic factors, Gender, Age, Education Income, online shopping.

Introduction : Internet revolution and economic growth has brought a paradigm change in the field of online shopping. Internet has become a new trend and new interface for the business nowadays. Survival of the firms depends on the efficient use of internet for the commercial transactions. Consumers preferences, education and their income has risen during previous decades. Consumers are interested to buy goods over the internet. Online shopping has emerged as one of the important way of lifestyle for consumers in India. Business houses have been able to reach to the maximum customers at less cost and get more market share. Modern customer wants to spend more on family and lives a new way of life. Online shopping has become important part of his life. There are many advantages of e-marketing over traditional marketing. Reach :Customers can reach to the global markets with help of Internet. Customers can buy from any market. There is no physical or geographical limit for consumers in e-marketing. They can reach to any firm through a click on a link.Scope : Scope of e marketing is wide. Marketers can provide the goods and services to different consumers in different places or markets.Internet is a new communication technology, so scope of e marketing is growing rapidly.Interactive nature: Interactivity is the most important characteristics of e marketing. It allows communication between firms and consumers. Consumers can compare the goods and services and then can send their demands to companies for purchasing. There is interactivity from both sides that is from consumers and from firms. E-marketing is a two way interaction channel. Marketers can provide information,graphics, videos, pictures and other details of products to consumers. Immediacy: Consumers can use Internet 24 hours, 7 days and 365 days continuously.Consumers can order for goods instantly or can buy goods immediately as and when they see the advertisements of their desired goods over internet or other channels. There is no gap between information search and buying process of goods and services. Consumers do not have to wait the opening of the online shops and they can place order from their homes in nights also. Consumers purchasing cycle moves speedily towards completion in e-marketing.If companies working time is over we can continue to search through e marketing for products.We can access the information and

Impact of Demographic Factors on Online Shopping Behavior of Consumers in The Major Cities Of Rajasthan

Dr. Bhumija Chouhan, Dr.Kapil Khatter & Hans Kumar Sharma



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A Literature Review on Impact of E-Marketing on Consumer Buying Behaviour in Rajasthan

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****Dr. Kapil Khatter**

*****Hans Kumar Sharma**

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to review the literature of impact of e-marketing on consumer buying behavior in Rajasthan. Consumer behavior is analysed in relation to the e-marketing activities. This literature review tries to explain the fundamental psychology of consumers what drives them to buy online. The review shows that consumer behavior about online shopping is influenced by endogenous and exogenous factors. Conclusion of the analysis suggests that the study of consumer behavior helps in the understanding of their behavior in respect of online shopping. Online shopping is the part of e-marketing where consumers purchase products and services directly from the sellers through internet. It is observed from the various studies that the young generation from age group 20-35 years is very much interested to shop online.

Keywords: E-marketing, Consumer behavior, Internet, Shopping, etc.

Introduction

Internet makes life simple and innovative. People are doing business online and trade has become more easy and fast due to e-marketing. Internet provides new ways to promote business. Website becomes the essence of online business as to show their services and products and Internet gathers all competitors and consumers in one place. It brings new ways to promote, advertise products and services in market.

E-marketing (Electronic Marketing) is also known as Internet Marketing, Web Marketing, Digital Marketing, or Online Marketing. E-marketing is the process of marketing of goods and service using the Internet. It not only includes marketing on the Internet, but also includes marketing done via e-mail and wireless media. It uses a range of technologies to help connect businesses to their customers. E-marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the internet. The terms e-marketing, internet marketing, online marketing are being interchanged frequently and can be considered synonymous.

Internet shopping or online shopping is the important part of e-marketing. Consumers find internet a great market place for shopping. Here products are available at lower prices than brick and mortar stores. Convenience, time saving, product variety, low prices and satisfaction are the key factors for consumers in the online shopping. These factors drives consumers to purchase the goods through internet. According to the Business News report there are 97.30 crores mobile consumers in India up to December, 2015. And 32.73 crores internet users and 34% consumers uses internet on mobiles. There are 5,39,41,944 mobile phones in Rajasthan on January, 2015.

Consumer buying behavior is the sum total of a consumer's attitudes, preferences, intentions, and decisions regarding the consumer's behavior in the marketplace when purchasing a product or service. Study of consumer behavior is very important because intentionally or unintentionally we are consumer. Marketers should understand consumer behavior very well. In this study we have tried to

A Literature Review on Impact of E-Marketing on Consumer Buying Behaviour in Rajasthan

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A STUDY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SELECTED INSURANCE PLANS IN RAJASTHAN

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Sudhir Sharma**

Abstract

The insurance organisations are supposed to study their behavioral profile so that they succeed in fulfilling their expectations. The aim of the study is to describe the overall methodology of the research. Specifically, this study discusses the research process and the main methodological steps necessary to achieve the objectives of the study. This study also views the aims, objectives, techniques, scope methodology, of the study. The section devoted to the research process describes the various steps involved in the research design, ranging from the formulation of the research topic to the framework of analysis. Finally, the limitation and issues of validity and reliability faced in this research, including the selection of the independent variables and the analysis of non-response, are examined. The present study basically is depending on the questionnaire survey method. The primary data are collected from life insurance customers, which are an essential ingredient for this kind of endeavor. The study of consumer helps the life insurance companies to improve essential ingredient by understanding issues such as the psychology of consumers think, feel, reason and select among different alternatives like brand and products.

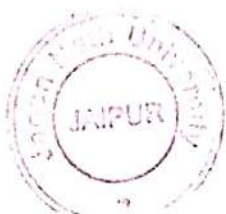
Keywords: Behavioural, Validity and Reliability, Essential Ingredient, Psychology of Consumers.

Introduction

The life insurance industry in India has undergone major structural changes since its liberalization in the year 2000. The entry of the foreign & private Indian players, subsequent to the recommendations of the Malhotra committee, has manifold increased the expectations of the customers in all areas relating to the customer service. The aim of the study is to describe the overall methodology of the research. Specifically, this study discusses the research process and the main methodological steps necessary to achieve the objectives of the study. This study also views the aims, objectives, techniques, scope methodology, of the study. The section devoted to the research process describes the various steps involved in the research design, ranging from the formulation of the research topic to the framework of analysis. Finally, the limitation and issues of validity and reliability faced in this research, including the selection of the independent variables and the analysis of non-response, are examined.

This study aims to present the consumer behaviour of life insurance services in Rajasthan. Life Insurance need for a coherent picture by examining the competing theories of human behaviour and exploring their relevance for policy. The first major task will be to carry out an in-depth analysis of the relevant literature. Drawing on contemporary and historical writing from as far a field as social anthropology, neoclassical economics, cultural theory and evolutionary biology, the research will draw out the key assumptions underlying different conceptions of human motivation and consumer choice. This review will attempt to identify the key resonances and dissonances between the different viewpoints and highlight their relevance for our understanding of consumer behaviour.

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Impact of Financial Inclusion Initiatives on Poor Households in India

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ABSTRACT

Financial Inclusion is a topic of concern worldwide in both developed and developing countries. As per Global Findex-World Bank figures of 2014, 48% of the adult population in the world does not have an account in a bank or financial institution. 21% of the world's unbanked adults are in India.¹ According to Reserve Bank of India statistics done in 2011, over 41% households in the country are unbanked, i.e. without access to a formal banking unit. Of this unbanked population over 60% are in rural parts of the country.² This paper critically assesses the initiatives introduced by the Government of India during the past decade to expand the reach of banking services primarily to poor households of India.

KEYWORDS

Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, Banks, Business Correspondents

Introduction

Half of the poor population in India is excluded from formal banking system. 22% of India's population is below the poverty line earning less than \$1 per day³. It is important to cover the poor population under the financial ambit in order to have them access to bank account, savings, loans and investments. It is considered that financial inclusion can help in improvement of living standards of the poor and stimulate economic growth. The poor households normally work in informal economy. The biggest challenge in financial inclusion area has been to bring the financially excluded households under a formal financial system by promoting financial literacy and simplifying the process to access formal financing sector. In the past two decades there has been a huge expansion in the banking industry in India with the entry of the private banks and technology development has made banking more easily accessible with mobile banking, online money transfers, automated teller machines, debits and credit cards etc.

Importance and relevance of the study

Various researchers in and outside of India, RBI and Government of India have published studies on Financial Inclusion, with emphasis on one or other area of this subject. Financial Inclusion is a very relevant topic in today's scenario in India. On one side, we are experiencing urban population moving towards advancement of financial sector at a rapid speed and on the other hand a vast majority of population having no access to formal financial sector. Financial inclusion has been topic of key importance for various decades now. Across the globe countries have realized that an improved financial inclusion percentage leads to economic growth of the nations. This can be noted by observing the degree of financial inclusion in advance countries in comparison to emerging countries. A number of organizations like World Bank, Reserve Bank of India, Planning Commission, Department of Finance have been regularly analyzing the status of financial inclusion in India.

Review of Existing Literature

Financial Literacy around the world, 2014-The Standard and Poor's Rating Services-Leora Klapper, Annamaria Lusardi, Peter van Oudheusden

The report talks about financial literacy being a big factor in achieving the Financial Inclusion goal across the world. The report collects data across the globe covering various economies asking people questions to judge their financial knowledge. Financial knowledge means know-how of a person related to money and its lending and investing concepts. Money awareness should be imparted to children from childhood, so that they grow up as informed citizens and are capable of making financial decisions in their interest. Questions have been framed to check the respondent's knowledge of inflation, compound interest and risk diversification. Financial knowledge depends on many factors like

education level, gender, age and economic status. Lower percentage was recorded among women and poor. Lower financial literacy rates leads to higher risks of frauds and cheating by dubious schemes and plans by corrupt companies leading to scams and scandals.

Report of the Committee on Medium-term Path on Financial Inclusion, December 2015-Deepak Mohanty

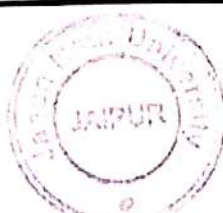
A committee lead by Deepak Mohanty was formed with the objective of laying down a five year medium term action plan to expand and measure financial inclusion in India. The report takes into account the initiatives taken on this subject by both India and other countries. It covers innovative steps taken by countries across the world to penetrate banking system to unbanked individuals with the help of technology. A lot of relevant data has been shared with figures showing gender, country/state, age, income and sector wise segregation. The report provides a comprehensive list of recommendations, an important one being increase in use of mobile banking, learnt from the experience of other countries. Steps should be taken to develop multi lingual mobile applications to maximize its reach. As per the report meaningful financial inclusion will not be possible without social cash transfers from government to person (G2P). Large fallouts have been observed in welfare and anti-poverty schemes, in many countries and hence they have moved from price support (subsidies) to income support. Using the JAM trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) and digitizing land records will play an important role in expansion of financial inclusion.

The Status of Financial Inclusion, Regulation, and Education in India, Abheek Barua, Rajat Kathuria and Neha Malik, ADBI paper, April 2016

The authors share in the working paper that financial inclusion has been a priority for India since nationalization of banks in 1969, although since last decade there has been a change in emphasize from loans to financial services including insurance. After witnessing a huge amount of work done and schemes launched in the past decade, we still notice a huge disparity between the urban and rural areas. In a survey done on financial literacy in the year 2013 with 7,756 people across 16 countries of Asia-Pacific, India was at the bottom of the list.

Impediments to expansion of financial inclusion

Low level of literacy: This is undoubtedly the biggest hindrance to financial inclusion in the country. The example of Kerala and Goa, with near cent percent literacy and 100% financial inclusion, speaks for themselves⁴. The problem is particularly severe in North East's tribal belts, due to cultural problems, and in large swathes of cow belt where literacy levels are abysmally poor. Financial prudence and financial transactions are two different areas. While





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SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract:

Purpose – The purpose of this article is to review of literature on Sustainable Manufacturing Concepts.

Method – Several frameworks are explored and discussed. Articles on the subject were searched and retrieved, and a content analysis was carried out. Their relationships include correlation, overlapping area, difference, integration and classification based on Sustainable Manufacturing Concepts dimensions. Total 78 research papers have been reviewed for the research contribution, methodologies, country of research, year of publication and different concepts of relevance.

Results – This paper identifies major research gaps for sustainable manufacturing concepts through various aspects, thus allowing researchers to identify research opportunities. This paper provides a quantitative descriptive analysis and qualitative thematic analysis to provide an analysis on Sustainable Manufacturing Concepts.

Conclusion – Many literature reviews that aim at discussions regarding sustainable manufacturing concepts but none of them focused exclusively on analysis of SM concepts through identification of various factors. Another unique feature of this paper is that total 78 key research papers have been reviewed. The time span taken for this review is about 24 years (1993-2016).

Keywords:

Literature Review, Sustainable Manufacturing Concepts, Correlation, Descriptive Analysis, Thematic Analysis.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable manufacturing is a term used to describe manufacturing practices that do not harm the environment during any part of the manufacturing process. It emphasizes the use of processes that do not pollute the environment or harm consumers, employees, or other members of the



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CAREER ATTITUDE AND CAREER MATURITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Mr. Manju Gupta

Research Scholar

University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Raj)

ABSTRACT

Career growth demands an attitude shift in order to see beyond the obvious choice of advancement. Major aim of this study is to find out the level of career maturity of secondary school students. Career maturity has been conceived and constructed to measure the maturity of career attitudes and career competencies, that are critical in realistic career decision making. Survey method was used for this study and the study was conducted on a representative sample of 300 higher secondary school students of Jaipur district in Rajasthan. For collecting valuable and adequate data, career attitude scale and Career Maturity test (Dr. Nirmala Gupta) was used. For analyzing the data Correlational analysis and test of significance of difference between mean (t test) are used. It is found that career maturity of the 10th X students is at average level. The career attitude of students showed positive relationship with career competence. And in sub sample wise analysis it was found that sex and locale have no influence on both career attitude and career Maturity of the student.

Keywords: Career Attitude, Career Maturity

I. INTRODUCTION

In an article "Counselling Services in Indian Institution: Need and Challenges", (Unnithan 1986) it is described that policy makers gradually give less importance to introduction of guidance and counselling in Indian institutions. In this it is described that majority of schools in Mumbai do not have counsellors on their staff. Child guidance and counselling services in schools are unstructured and happen on irregular basis.

Every young person needs the opportunity for transition successfully from school to further learning and work. Schools must provide high quality, school wide integrated culturally responsive career education to enable students to achieve their potential and be positive contributors to the community and the nation as a whole. As one of the main objectives of education is to prepare an individual for a better living, it is very important to have career awareness among secondary and higher secondary school students. In this crucial period of career transition an individual should have career awareness to choose a career for himself or herself.

The process of vocational development denoting psychological, sociological, cultural and economic ingredients across time results in outcomes which are effective in vocational behaviour. The review of literature reveals the influence of age, race, ethnicity, locus of control and socio-economic status, features of work and gender on career maturity. So the investigators intended to study the level of career attitude and career Maturity of secondary school students of Jaipur District on general and sub sample basis.

Need and Significance of the Study

Success of life depends on the way we live. Much of it depends on what guidance we could have for this purpose. It is our path and pace set for in life. It is required at every stage of human development, from birth to death. It may be defined as the assistance or help that we need to enable us to make appropriate choices, plans, and adjustment in life. So it is education. It is not a part of education.

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Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2017.612.103>

Constraints Faced by Farmers in Goat Rearing Practices in Jaipur District of Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Constraints, Goat farmers.

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The present study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan, to find out the constraints faced by farmers in goat rearing practices. For this, fifty farmers were selected and information was collected with the help of structured interview schedule and data was analyzed with the appropriate statistical tools as; mean, percent score and chi square were drawn from it. It was found that farmers were faced constraints related to feeding, breeding, health and management.

Introduction

The goat (*Capra hircus*) is recognized as "Movable Wealth" for nomads, small and marginal farmers and land less labours. It has tremendous potential and projected as the 'Animal of Future' for rural prosperity and its rearing is a good subsidiary occupation. India is ranked as the second-largest in goat population in the world having 135.17 million goats. The population of goat has declined by 3.82 per cent over the previous census (Anonymous, 2012). Goat farming is the best choice for the rural people in developing countries because of the low investment, wide adaptability, high fertility and fecundity, low feed and management needs, high feed conversion efficiency, quick pay-off and low risk factors. Goat is one of the major livestock

species contributing to the livelihood security of farmers in Rajasthan. They can thrive well in adverse climatic conditions using sparse vegetation.

Goats are mainly reared by socially and economically backward people of the society for whom they act as a store of wealth of high liquidity, a resource for meeting the household nutritional security and a source of regular income.

The farmers rear goat mainly in extensive management system using traditional management practices relying on community land for grazing and are yet ignorant of scientific management practices. The



EFFECT OF GROWTH REGULATOR CONCENTRATIONS ON CALLUS INDUCTION AND REGENERATION IN JAPONICA RICE VARIETIES THROUGH ANTHR CULTURE

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Abstract: Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the most important food crops of Southeast Asia, which feeds half of the world population. Anther culture is an efficient and convenient technique for rapid production of doubled haploids which are useful in crop breeding programs. The combination of different growth regulators facilitates callus induction on N6 medium and regeneration on MS medium. Highest callus induction frequency was recorded in growth regulator concentrations of 2, 4-D 2.0 mg/l + Kinetin 1.0 mg/l (34.54%) followed by in growth regulator concentrations 2, 4-D 1.0 mg/l + NAA 2.0 mg/l + Kinetin 0.5 mg/l (33.38%). Highest regeneration frequency was recorded in growth regulator concentrations of Kinetin 0.5 mg/l + BAP 2.0 mg/l + NAA 1.0 mg/l (69.44%) followed by in growth regulator concentrations of Kinetin 2.0 mg/l + BAP 1.0 mg/l + NAA 1.0 mg/l (40.00%). This is clearly indicated that type of growth regulator along with its concentration plays important role in callus induction and regeneration in japonica rice varieties.

Key words: *Oryza sativa* L., Anther culture, Growth regulators

INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L., $2n=24$) is one of the most important food crops of Asia and it feeds more than 90% of the Asian population. Human population is increasing and cereal crops demand will increase over next epoch [1]. The traditional rice breeding methods are not sufficient to fulfill the demands of growing population. The production of haploids via anther culture represents an alternative biotechnology tool for crop improvement programs. Anther culture is a technique that manipulates microspore cells in immature anthers, to induce haploid callus formation, which are subsequently converted to double haploid embryos. The main advantages of anther culture to shorten the breeding cycle for producing homozygous lines to one generation

rather than 8-10 generations [2]. Several critical factors like genotype, growth regulator along with its concentrations, microspore stages, cold pre-treatment and culture medium are influence anthers to promote callus induction and regeneration.

The combination of growth regulator with different concentrations is found diversification in callus induction and regeneration of rice. These growth regulator concentrations affect rice anthers that promote callus induction and regeneration. Inter specific F1 hybrids of indica × japonica produced callus with growth regulator concentrations of 2, 4-D 2.0 mg/l + Kinetin 0.5 mg/l and regeneration in kinetin 0.5 mg/l + BAP 2.5 mg/l + NAA 1.0 mg/l [3]. Multiple portions of spikelets of japonica variety Taipei 309 were used to produce callus with





Effect of growth regulators on callus morphology of Rice anther culture

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Anther culture, *Japonica* rice, Haploids, Callus morphology, Callus texture.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to know the effect of various combination of auxin and cytokinin on callus morphology in *Japonica* rice. As the callus induction is a prerequisite for anthers culture and finally development of haploids certain callus morphology criteria empirically identified. Among the colour of callus, this was either white or yellow. The white colour was preferred. In addition to callus growth determine empirically low, medium and high define as 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Callus texture was also identified as compact and friable but compact texture was accepted as more promising. Callus morphology is an empirical which can be use to predict the regeneration ability of calli.

1. INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the world most important food supplier cereal crop after wheat and maize. It provides half of total dietary carbohydrate, especially in Asian countries and it is suitable diet for more than three billion people, supplying 50-80 % of their daily calorie intake [1]. However, traditional rice breeding methods are not sufficient to fulfill the demands of growing population. The production of haploids via anther culture represents an alternative biotechnology tool for crop improvement programs. Several advantages of haploid culture technique have been reported in the breeding program [2; 3 and 4]. Anther culture is an important technique to develop homozygous line by shortening of the breeding cycle of new varieties and allows early expression of recessive genes. Beside the advantages of using the techniques, anther culture has disadvantages and constraints, i.e., low efficiencies of callus production, low frequency of plant regeneration, and high proportion of albino plants [5, 6]. Several factors are effecting the callus texture derived from *in vitro* anther culture of rice are types of growth regulator along with its concentrations, genotype and microspore developmental stages [7]. Texture and colours of the calli reflect their green plantlet redifferentiation competences. The embryogenic calli which were milky white in colour and compact in texture had excellent regeneration ability. However, friable calli had poor plant regeneration ability or did not

respond at all. These results are indicated that the callus induction medium has an influence on the morphogenic competence of the induced callus, determining its regeneration capability [8]. It was reported that there are conditions in which genotypes show high callus induction has displayed poor regeneration ability and vice versa [9]. Application of higher dose of auxin sources can significantly increase the callus induction efficiency, however such calli are less in embryogenic and poor in green plant regeneration. Anthers of three rice cultivars viz, BR-3, BR-10 and BRR1 Dhan 29 produced friable and compact callus texture with white in colour in Z₂ media containing 2 mg/L 2, 4-D + 2.5 mg/l NAA + 0.5 mg/l Kinetin [10]. Many an embryogenic and nonembryogenic callus with multiple colours (white, yellow and brown) reported in rice cultivar Swat II on MS media containing different concentration of auxin and kinetin with Tryptophan [11]. The rice cultivars chinigura, kalijira, Radhuni pagal, modhumala, kataribog and mohonbhog produce compact callus texture with white in colour in media containing different concentration of 2, 4-D and NAA [12]. Anthers of BC₂F₃ of *Oryza sativa* L. × *Oryza rufipogon* regenerate double haploid lines through compact callus texture with light green colour in N6 media containing 2 mg/l NAA + 0.5 mg/l Kinetin + 2 mg/l 2, 4-D [13]. Different type of callus texture with multiple callus colour reported in rice cultivar Swarna on N6 media containing 2, 4-D, 2, 4-D + Kinetin, 2, 4-D + BAP and 2, 4-D + NAA [14]. With this background the present study was aimed to know effect of growth regulators on morphological characters of callus (texture and colour) produced by *Japonica* rice varieties through anther culture.

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Original Research Article

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Physiological Variability in *Streptomyces* spp. A Causal Organism of Common Scab of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

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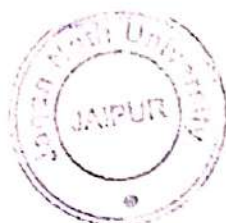
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Common scab is an important disease of potato caused by *Streptomyces* scabies and other closely related species. Twenty seven cultures from different regions of Varanasi district were isolated and tested for their pathogenicity, using the variety Kufri Chandramukhi. Only Thirteen isolates were able to cause disease on potato tubers. After purification these cultures were named as S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12 and S13, then examined for their morphological, cultural and physiological properties so as to identify them with the help of available literature.

Introduction

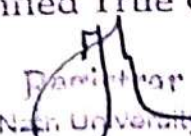
Potato suffers from a number of diseases of varied origins, which are responsible for decrease in yield and its quality. Among the bacterial disease of potato, Common scab of potatoes is caused by *Streptomyces* scabies, a very prevalent, soil-inhabiting bacterium. This serious disease can be found in all potato- growing areas throughout the world. The scab organism sometimes occurs in soils where potatoes have never been grown. In most potato soils, however, scab was probably introduced with infected seed tubers. The major loss from common scab is lower market quality because tubers are unsightly or disfigured and have poor customer appeal. Where scab is severe, yields also may be reduced. The disease causes an annual loss of

several million dollars in the United States. Common scab of potato, which was previously considered to be a minor disease, has created a serious threat to the potato cultivation due to increase scab incidence year after year. Due to its detrimental effect on appearance, grade and marketable yield, common scab of potato has been considered a disease of major economic importance (King *et al.*, 1992). Common scab is now becoming a major problem in almost all the agroclimatic zones of India (Nagaich, 1983). Decrease in yield due to severe infections has been reported, but usually the grade quality of the tubers is affected. In addition, typical earthy odour of *Streptomyces* produced by geosmin, can make the flesh inedible (Lechevalier, 1988).



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Effect of FYM and zinc application on soil properties, soil microbial biomass and yield of Barley under irrigation of different residual sodium carbonate waters

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Effect of FYM and zinc application on soil properties, soil microbial biomass and yield of Barley under irrigation of different residual sodium carbonate waters

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Abstract: Field experiment was conducted to workout the effect of different residual sodium carbonate (RSC) waters, FYM and zinc fertilization on soil properties, soil microbial biomass build up, loss and turnover, yield of barley in loamy sand soil during *rabi* seasons of 2013-14 and 2014-15. The treatments were: Three levels of RSC waters (control, 5 and 10 mmol L⁻¹), two levels of FYM (control and 15 t ha⁻¹) in main plot and four levels of zinc (control, 15, 30 and 45 kg ZnSO₄ ha⁻¹) in sub-plot. Result revealed that under irrigation with high RSC (10 mmol L⁻¹) of irrigation water the E_{Ce} (electrical conductivity of saturated-paste extract) was decreased to the extent of 32.04 and 17.48 % and OC (organic carbon) was decreased significantly to the extent of 23.08 and 35.71% over 2.5 and 5 mmol L⁻¹, while pHs increased to the extent of 9.49 and 5.16 % and ESP (exchangeable sodium percentage) increased significantly to the extent of 22.67 and 14.46% over 2.5 and 5 mmol L⁻¹. The soil biological activity like build-up and losses of microbial biomass C, N and P were reduced significantly, while, turnover rate of microbial biomass increased with all the levels of RSC of irrigation water. The grain and straw yield of barley also decreased significantly with increasing levels of RSC in irrigation water. Application of 15 t FYM ha⁻¹ showed significant decrease in pHs to the extent of 7.82%, ESP to the extent of 2.47%, turnover rate of biomass C (14.56%), N (18.09%) and P (25.29%) of soil over control. The CEC (cation exchange capacity) increased by 2.25%, OC (organic carbon) increased by 4.69 % and Soil microbial biomass C, N and P buildup increased by 8.58, 9.88 and 25.18% and Soil microbial biomass C, N and P losses increased by 4.85, 6.38 and 6.06% under application of 15 t FYM ha⁻¹. Application of FYM significantly increased the grain (7.40%) and straw yield (5.13%) of barley. The increasing level of zinc significantly increased grain and straw yield of barley at harvest.

Key words: RSC water, Zinc, Barley, FYM, Microbial biomass, Yield, Yield attributes

Introduction

In many parts of arid and semi-arid regions, ground water which is often of poor quality is used as a major source of irrigation. The continuous use of such water for irrigation creates salinity or sodicity in the soil. The soil degradation due to salinity and sodicity problems has affected larger areas of fertile tracts, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions of country and caused significant losses to crop productivity (Yadav 2003). At present about 6.73 million hectare (Mha) salt affected soils exist in India. Out of which 2.96 Mha are saline and remaining 3.77 Mha are characterized as sodic soils (Anonymous, 2016). As regards to underground water quality in Rajasthan state, only 16% is good, 16% marginal and 68% is of poor quality, whereas, under poor quality water category, distribution of saline, sodic and saline sodic waters are about 16, 35 and 49%, respectively (Sen, 2003). The role of FYM in promoting reclamation of sodic soils through improvement of soil physical conditions, greater mobilization of native Ca, reduction in pH and enhancement of biological activities is well known. All this could be achieved through use of technology and inputs. The organic supplementations not only meet the nutrient

requirements of plant but also sustain microbial activity, catalyzing crop production. Organic manures also, catalyzing mitigate the adverse effect of alkalinity which develops due to use of high RSC irrigation water, by means of increasing aeration, permeability and infiltration rate of soil (Abbas and Fadul, 2013).

Since the microbial community plays a critical role in regulating processes such as decomposition of organic matter and nutrient cycling, in the soil at the ecosystem level, there is a keen interest in understanding the factors that regulate its size, activity and structure (Zeller *et al.*, 2001). The importance of the size of microbial biomass is emphasised by the fact that this is the eye of the needle through which all organic material that enters the soil must pass (Jenkinson, 1977). Besides the size of microbial biomass, its functional and structural diversity has relevance as well. Functional diversity (e.g., microbial activity) is significant, because 80-90% of the processes in soil are reactions mediated by micro-organisms (Nannipieri and Badalucco, 2003). Assessing the composition of soil microflora gives an insight into the response of soil ecosystems to environmental changes or human impacts: healthy ecosystems are characterised by high structural diversity, and vice versa,



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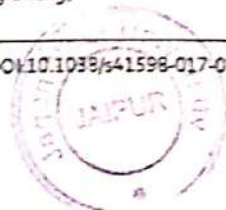
Genotyping-by-sequencing of three mapping populations for identification of candidate genomic regions for resistance to sterility mosaic disease in pigeonpea

Rachit K. Saxena¹, Sandip M. Kale¹, Vinay Kumar¹, Swathi Parupali¹, Shourabh Joshi², Vikas Singh¹, Vanika Garg¹, Roma R. Das¹, Mamta Sharma¹, K. N. Yamini², Anuradha Ghanta², Abhishek Rathore¹, C. V. Sameerkumar¹, K. B. Saxena¹ & Rajeev K. Varshney^{1,3}

Sterility mosaic disease (SMD) is one of the serious production constraints that may lead to complete yield loss in pigeonpea. Three mapping populations including two recombinant inbred lines and one F_2 , were used for phenotyping for SMD resistance at two locations in three different years. Genotyping-by-sequencing approach was used for simultaneous identification and genotyping of SNPs on above mentioned populations. In total, 212,464, 89,699 and 64,798 SNPs were identified in ICPL 20096 × ICPL 332 (PRIL_B), ICPL 20097 × ICP 8863 (PRIL_C) and ICP 8863 × ICPL 87119 (F_2) respectively. By using high-quality SNPs, genetic maps were developed for PRIL_B (1,101 SNPs; 921.21 cM), PRIL_C (484 SNPs; 798.25 cM) and F_2 (996 SNPs; 1,597.30 cM) populations. The average inter marker distance on these maps varied from 0.84 cM to 1.65 cM, which was lowest in all genetic mapping studies in pigeonpea. Composite interval mapping based QTL analysis identified a total of 10 QTLs including three major QTLs across the three populations. The phenotypic variance of the identified QTLs ranged from 3.6 to 34.3%. One candidate genomic region identified on CcLG11 seems to be promising QTL for molecular breeding in developing superior lines with enhanced resistance to SMD.

Pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millspaugh] is the sixth most important legume crop grown predominantly in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. It is a protein rich (20–23%), versatile crop and thus an important source of income for smallholder farmers. Along with that, it helps to increase soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen. India ranks first in both area under cultivation (5.06 Mha) and in production (3.29 Mt) (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/>, as of August 2016), however, over the last six decades, there is not much increase in the crop yield and its productivity has remained less than one ton/ha. This is predominantly because of susceptibility of majority of cultivated varieties to various biotic stresses such as sterility mosaic disease (SMD) and *Fusarium* wilt (FW). SMD is caused by pigeonpea sterility mosaic virus (PPSMV) that is transmitted by a mite (*Aceria cajani*) and FW is caused by a fungus *Fusarium udum*. Annual losses due to SMD and FW diseases have been reported to be US\$ 113 million¹. SMD is characterized by mosaic symptoms on leaves, excessive vegetative growth and cessation of reproductive organs resulting in the sterility of the plant². Since its emergence, SMD has huge negative effect on pigeonpea productivity³. Although, application of sprays in order to control mite populations can limit spread of the disease, identification and introgression of genomic segments attributing disease resistance through genomics-assisted breeding (GAB) programmes would be an important strategy for development of disease resistant pigeonpea varieties.

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Studies on Management of Root-Knot Nematode, Meloidogyne incognita on Cucumber in Polyhouse

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Time utilization for Callus induction and regeneration from japonica rice anthers with different growth regulator treatments

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ABSTRACT

The present experiment was conducted to evaluation of the time utilization of different growth regulator treatments on callus induction and regeneration from anthers of two japonica rice cultivars i.e. Azucena and Moroberekan. Panicles with a distance of 12-13 cm between flag leaf and subtending leaf for Azucena and 14-15 cm for Moroberekan were selected because at this stage of panicle development microspores were in the mid-uninucleate stage. Time utilization was observed in 16 growth regulator treatments of callus induction and 18 growth regulator treatments of regeneration. Data of callus induction and regeneration were analyzed with factorial completely randomized design (FCRD). The lowest time for callus induction was recorded in Moroberekan with callus induction treatment T₁₆ containing 2,4-D 2 mg/L + NAA 2 mg/L + Kinetin 1 mg/L (7weeks) and longest time for callus induction was recorded in Azucena with callus induction treatment T₁ containing 2,4-D 1 mg/L + Kinetin 0.5 mg/L (20weeks). However, earliest regeneration was observed in regeneration treatment T₁₀ (28 and 21 days respectively) for both Azucena and Moroberekan. The longest time for regeneration was recorded in Moroberekan in regeneration treatment T₅ containing Kinetin 2 mg/L + NAA 0.5 mg/L (77days). The above findings will be of immense value in the application of in vitro androgenesis for rice improvement. **Key words:** Anther, growth regulator treatments, japonica varieties, callus, regeneration

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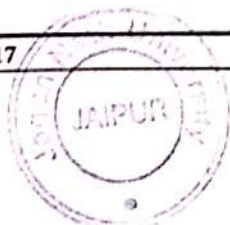
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INTRODUCTION

Time performs significant role in rice anther culture. It contributes in panicle collection, cold pretreatment, callus induction, regeneration and hardening, also involves in many growth regulator treatments that helps in reducing breeding cycle in development of homozygous haploid plants. Many authors are already explaining about the callus induction and regeneration of rice with growth regulator treatments. They are discussing about time taken by growth regulator treatments in callus induction and regeneration of rice such as, The anthers of F₁ hybrids of indica × japonica were observed callus induction after 4-8weeks with NAA + Kinetin and regeneration after 2-8weeks with Kinetin + IAA + NAA (1). Again, the growth regulator combination of 2,4-D + NAA + Kinetin took 6 weeks for callus induction and BAP + Kinetin + NAA growth combination took 4-6weeks in indica rice cultivar (2). Callus induction and regeneration were also observed after 6weeks from 2,4-D + Kinetin; Kinetin + NAA by F₁ hybrids of indica × japonica (3). Callus treatment NAA + Kinetin and regeneration treatment Kinetin + NAA respond after 30days in japonica rice genotypes (4). Anthers of F₁ and BC₁F₁ hybrids of wide compatibility trait × recurrent parent produced callus with 2,4-D + NAA + Kinetin at 4-5 weeks and regeneration with BAP +

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Original Research Article

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Trend and Growth in Agricultural Credit Portfolio of the Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken with a view to studying the (i) share of agricultural credit portfolio to the total credit portfolio of The Jaipur Central Co-operative Bank (ii) Growth in its agricultural credit portfolio over time, and (iii) the overdues of agricultural loan advances and factors affecting them. Renwal branch of Phulera tehsil and Bhojpura Kalan Gram Sewa Sahakari Samiti were selected randomly for studying the overdues. All the 77 defaulter farmers belonging to the selected Gram Sewa Sahakari Samiti were considered for studying the overdues. The farmers were categorized into four standard categories namely; marginal, small, semi-medium and medium. Both primary and secondary data were collected and used for the purpose. Primary data were collected for the agricultural year 2009-10 through survey method. The trend was significantly positive at 1 per cent level of significance for agricultural, non- agricultural and total credit. Time element accounted for 92.28 per cent variations in the agricultural credit as against 90.34 per cent in the non-agricultural credit advanced by the bank. Agricultural credit, non-agricultural credit and total credit recorded a significant compound growth of 10.32 per cent, 7.50 per cent and 8.40 per cent per annum respectively during the study period. All these growth rates were significant at 1 per cent level of significance. Short term agricultural credit recorded a significant compound growth of 10.46 per cent, as against 8.58 per cent per annum by medium term agricultural credit (both significant at 1 per cent level) during 1996-97 to 2009-10.

Keywords

Trend,
Growth,
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Introduction

In India both institutional and non-institutional agencies are engaged in financing to agriculture. Co-operative banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks are the main institutional agencies engaged in financing the agricultural sector. The ground level credit flow by the institutional agencies was of the order of Rs. 69560 crore in 2002-03 which increased to Rs. 180486 crore in 2005-06. It further increased to Rs. 292437

crore in 2008-09 indicating 4.2 times increase in agricultural credit portfolio over 2002-03. At all India level, in the total flow of institutional credit to agriculture and allied activities, the share of co-operative credit was Rs. 23716 crore in 2002-03, it increased to Rs. 39786 crore in 2005-06, reached at the highest level of Rs. 48258 crore in 2007-08 and then declined to Rs. 36762 crore in the year 2008-09. This signifies that the co-



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Abstract

A field experiment was conducted during *Kharif* 2016 at CPGS, CAU, Umiam, Meghalaya. The soil was sandy clay loam in texture, moderately acidic in reaction (pH 5.23), high in soil organic carbon (1.02 %) and medium in available N, P and K (315.04, 16.34 and 196.12 kg ha⁻¹, respectively). The experiment consist of eight treatments such as sole maize, sole soybean, 1:1replacement, 1:1additive, 2:1replacement, 2:1additive, 2:1paired and 2:2paired) replicated thrice in randomized block design. Sole maize recorded significantly higher yield attributes such as cob weight plant⁻¹, grains cob⁻¹ and grain weight plant⁻¹ which was at par with 1:1Replacement but significantly superior over the all other treatments. However, 1:1Replacement for soybean recorded significantly higher yield attributes such as no. pods plant⁻¹ and pod weight plant⁻¹ which was at par with sole soybean and 2:1Replacement, 2:2Paired and 2:1Paired but significantly superior over the 1:1Additive and 2:1Additive. Among the intercropping treatments, significantly higher grain yield of maize recorded from 2:1Additive over grain yield recorded from all other intercropping except 2:1Replacement. In soybean, 1:1Replacement recorded significantly higher grain yield over all other intercropping treatments except 2:2Paired. Among the intercropping treatments, significantly lower N, P and K uptake by 1:1Replacement of maize than 2:1Additive, 2:1Replacement and 2:1Paired intercropping treatments. However, 1:1Replacement of soybean recorded significantly higher N, P and K uptake over the 1:1Additive, 2:1Replacement, 2:1Additive, 2:1Paired and 2:2Paired intercropping treatments. From the results of this study concluded that 1:1Replacement intercropping of maize+soybean was more benefitted than any other intercropping treatments.

Keywords: Additive, intercropping, maize, nutrient uptake, replacement, soybean

1. Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is the second most important crop of North-East Hill region (NEH) after rice (Das et al., 2010). It accounts 2.65% and 1.52% of total area and production of country, respectively. However, productivity of maize much below than the national average productivity. Soybean is a ruling grain legume crop in NEH region accounts 17.59% and 13.92% of total area and production of the country, respectively (Anonymous, 2014). The yield of crop is governed by number of factors soil type, optimum plant population, balanced nutrition. The extent of competition-induced yield losses of component crops in intercropping is likely to depend on their spatial arrangement (Undies et al., 2012). The fertilizer application in NEH region is very meager in comparison to other parts of the country. In one side, being a legume, soybean crop offers good potential to fix free atmospheric N (80-350 kg ha⁻¹) in the soil and also helps in the improving P availability in the soil and other side it offers

good scope for crop intensification of wide spaced grown maize based production systems through appropriate planting pattern (Choudhary, 2015). Planting pattern is one of the important agronomic approaches in various intercropping systems. Cereal-legume based intercropping system can play vital role in subsistence food production in uplands of the region (Yogesh et al., 2014).

2. Materials and Methods

A field experiment was conducted during *Kharif* season of 2016 at Experimental Farm of College of Post-Graduate Studies, CAU, Umiam, Meghalaya. The soil was sandy clay loam in texture, moderately acidic in reaction, high in organic carbon 1.02%, medium in available N, P and K 315.04, 16.34 and 196.12 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. The experiment consists of 8 treatments (T₁-sole maize [60 cm x 20 cm], T₂-sole soybean [30 cm x10 cm], T₃-maize+soybean 1:1 replacement series, T₄-maize+soybean 1:1 additive series, T₅-maize+soybean 2:1 replacement series, T₆-maize+soybean 2:1 additive series,



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Crop Lodging on Cereals: Causes, Effect and Control

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Introduction:

High yield cereal crops must pass numerous tests as they go from seedling to harvested product. One of the weirdest is lodging. It may cause great losses in both grains and quality, also present extremes problem in harvesting operation. What is lodging? There are two forms: root lodging and stem lodging. Overall, lodging is the displacement of stems or roots from their vertical and proper placement as a result of wind acting on the shoot and rain or irrigation weakening the soil and reducing anchorage strength (Berry *et al.*, 2004). It can cause lower yields and diminish nutrient density. Lodging affects all cereal species and many other crops, such as oilseed rape and sunflowers, throughout the world. In wheat, lodging can increase susceptibility to pests and diseases (Berry *et al.*, 2004) induce negative effects on crop development (decreasing grain per m² and average grain weight). For reducing the lodging losses, breeding has decreased these losses by reducing the likelihood of the plant lodging through reduced height (mainly by the introgression of dwarfing genes), lodging continues to affect cereals yield (Acreche and Slafer, 2010). Strong-stemmed plants resulting from wide stem bases with thick walls may be produced by reducing seed rate or applying less nitrogen (Crook and Ennos, 1995).

Causes of lodging:

Lodging in cereal crops is influenced by morphological (structural) plant traits as well as environmental conditions. Lodging in cereals is often a result of the combined effects of inadequate standing power of the crop and adverse weather conditions, such as rain, wind, and/or hail. Lodging is also variety (cultivar) dependent. For example, a tall, weak-stemmed wheat cultivar has a greater tendency to lodge than a semi-dwarf cultivar with stiffer straw. Under conditions of high moisture and nitrogen fertility, semi-dwarf varieties are less prone

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Introduction

Mulch is any covering material including either organic or inorganic applied on the soil surface to reduce evaporation losses. This material may be grown and maintained in place, or any material grown and modified before placement or any material processed or manufactured and transported before placement. Mulching is one cultural practice which can be used to address this problem. Covering the ground with mulch saves water by preventing surface evaporation (Patil *et al.*, 2013). The layer can also greatly reduce or eliminate weed propagation, which will also result in higher water use efficiency. Wheat straw, grass clippings and leaf debris are fairly abundant byproducts. Many producers already generate these mulching materials and currently spend resources to dispose of them. Mulching using this waste is a cost effective practice which would conserve water, moderate soil temperature, reduce waste and improve the soil health.

Mulches are used as a soil covering, for a variety of reasons:

1. Soil moisture retention
2. Heat trapping
3. Reduce runoff losses
4. Increases germination percentage
5. It improve soil structure
6. Weed prevention and control
7. Protecting roots from fluctuating and extreme temperatures
8. To help control soil erosion

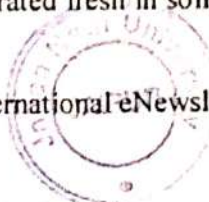
Types of Mulches

1. **Organic mulches**
2. **Inorganic mulches**

Organic mulches:

Organic mulch material includes grass, straw, dry leaves, bark, saw dust and compost. These has capacity to easy degradable due to attract of insects, slugs and cutworms that eat them and it will help to degraded rapidly and it add some amount of organic matter and nutrient in soil. The example of organic mulches and their uses are given below:

Grass Clipping: This is one of the most abundantly and easily available mulch materials across the country. If incorporated fresh in soil, it added some amount of nitrogen to the soil.



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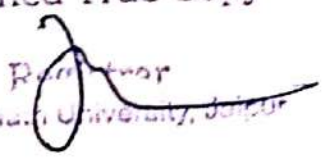
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
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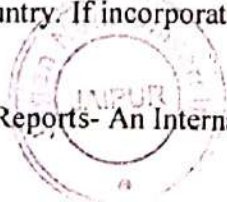
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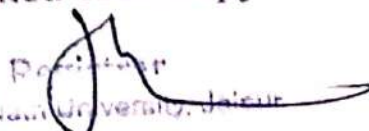
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Effect of Mulching on Soil Moisture Conservation

S.G. Telkar*, Kamal Kant and Shivendu Pratap Singh Solanki

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Introduction:

Improving soil moisture conservation is an ongoing goal in agricultural production, especially in India, where water resources are limited and regulated. One reason that there is a push to use less water in agriculture is because of increasing demand generated by the increasing population in India. The water demands of urban populations are essentially fixed and increase, so water availability for agricultural producers is constantly reduced. To address both of these issues, farmers are searching for new ways to improve soil moisture. Mulching is one cultural practice which can be used to address this problem. Covering the ground with mulch saves water by preventing surface evaporation. The layer can also greatly reduce or eliminate weed propagation, which will also result in higher water use efficiency. Using certain agricultural byproducts as mulch is a sustainable practice which can reduce water use and provide other benefits as well. Wheat straw, grass clippings, and leaf debris are fairly abundant byproducts. Many producers already generate these mulching materials, and currently spend resources to dispose of them (Ghosh *et al.*, 2006).

Mulching, the word mulch has probably been derived from the German word "molsch" meaning soft to decay, which apparently referred to the gardener's use of straw and leaves as a spread over the ground as mulch. It consists of covering the soil surface with organic material and inorganic materials, is an age old practice (Jacks *et al.*, 1955) and was used to control soil moisture, soil temperature, nutrient loss, salinity, erosion soil structure etc. However, with modern agriculture, this practice dwindled largely, but is now gaining importance once again in the context of sustainable agriculture. Various types of mulches have been demonstrated to reduce soil erosion by more than 90% compared to bare agricultural soil. The need for increasing food security, while at the same time improving the quality of the environment, has prompted the search for materials that can protect the soil and maintain soil health (Bandyopadhyay *et al.*, 2009).

Advantages of mulching



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
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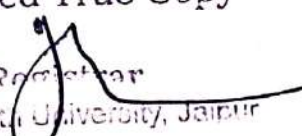
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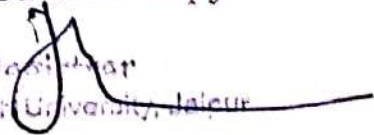
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Horticultural Tourism: A tool for sustainable tourism development

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Introduction

Horticultural tourism holds nearly all aspects of tourism. Apart from its importance to sustainable growth and environmental development, horticulture tourism is related to various aspects of gardening and its development for creating value from natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to collect all related aspect of gardening which is directly related to tourism development. For example, work area such as role of horticulture and gardening help us understand more about the development of the horticultural and natural gardening resources of a tourist destination. Besides, work area like marketing and business help us understand the promotion and marketing of horticultural product like development of crop cafeteria which is directly related to farmer's field. The study of geography based crop production and particular crop for the particular region provides information on the cultivation resources of a destination and opportunities to develop it as a complete horticultural destination.

India has a major opportunity to exploit the potential of horticultural tourism to promote development and increase its participation in the sustainable tourism development. In addition, horticultural tourism creates opportunities for the farmers in India and provides revenues for horticultural products and environmental preservation. Diversity in cultivation practices are a key prop in the development of horticultural tourism in India. The wide range of agro-climatic conditions and region based horticultural product in relation to its aesthetic and nutritional value offering defines the competitiveness and attractiveness of tourism destinations and the visitors' experience.



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Water Logging in small holdings and its solution through Underground Drainage System

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Introduction

The role of small farms in development and poverty reduction is well recognized. The research data on growth and poverty reduction shows that GDP growth originating in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as GDP growth originating outside agriculture. Small holdings agriculture is important for raising agriculture growth, food security and livelihoods. Small holdings play important role in raising agricultural development and poverty reduction. The conventional surface drainage system occupies 5 to 7% of cultivated land which is not appreciated by farmers and they are not reluctant to adopt drainage system. The loss in crop yields ranges from 20 to 80% and sometimes the land remains fallow due to continuous water logging. Agriculture is the home of small and marginal farmers (80%). Therefore, the future of sustainable agriculture growth and food security depends on the performance of small farmers.

Small holdings in Chhattisgarh face new challenges on water stagnation during high intensity rains particularly in medium and low land heavy textured soils coupled with flat topography. This hampers the prospects of crop diversification and crop intensification.

This challenge has been addressed by innovative technique of Low Cost Underground Drainage System. This technique was tested in farmer's field under different topographical situations and soil type, under various cropping systems. The farmers are not easily convinced to devote their valuable land for open surface drainage; therefore the low cost technique was developed for underground drainage. It saves their field area under crop. This technique consists of laying underground PVC pipe (2" diameter) horizontally about 0.6 m below ground surface, backfilled with coarse sand and gravels. This pipe is same as used in domestic electric fittings. To carry out drainage water 4 holes are drilled all along periphery of pipes, at a distance of 15 cm. These holes in pipes are covered by coconut coir that is

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Soil Biological Properties and Their Importance in Agricultural Production

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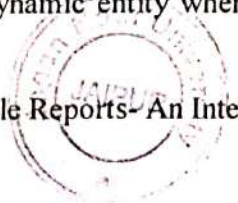
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Introduction:

The soil is the most important factors for plant growth and development because all the nutrients for plants taken from the soil. Soil not only provide food for soil fauna and flora but also provide a good habitat. Soil biological properties are play a greater role in nourishment of all living things. Soil biological properties includes all the plant and animals those belongs to macro and micro groups of organisms. Soil biological properties have immense role in agricultural crop production since ancient time and now it attracted attention to study the soil biological properties i.e., soil microbes. Now a days so many scientist (microbiologists) are investigating the relationships between the plants and microbes. How these biological properties of soils are changing with time and space, and what are the major roles of soil microbes in nutrient mineralization, immobilization process as well as their population variations. As noted in a recent commentary in the journal Science (*Sugden et al., 2004*), interest in soil ecology is booming, leading to significance advances in understanding of the causes and consequences of soil biological diversity, and of the mutual influences of below-ground and above-ground components of ecosystems.

Human activities have a substantial and ever growing influence on ecosystems to the extent that much of the Earth's land surface has been totally transformed by a suite of global change phenomena (*Vitousek et al., 1997*). The soil biological properties are changing due to human interference in agricultural lands. Human is the responsible for changing in population of soil microbes and their species. The changing in soil environment will have positive and negative impacts on soil biological properties. In some parts of the world soils are becoming non fertile or productivity of agricultural crops are decreasing even in good agronomic management also. In addition, every terrestrial ecosystem on Earth is now affected by a suite of other global change phenomena, namely the alteration of climate through atmospheric CO2 enrichment. Climate change is one and unique impacts on agricultural crop production due to humans greedy nature. As a result, most aspects of the structure and function of ecosystems, including the biological communities and functioning of soils, cannot be understood without considering the strong, often dominant and multiple influences of humans.

The basic description of soil properties and processes, stressing the concept that the soil is a dynamic entity where complex interactions among its all biological, chemical and



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Concept of Wind Erosion and Factors Affecting the Rate of Soil Loss through the Action of Wind

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Definition:

Erosion of soil by the action of wind is generally known as wind erosion. Wind erosion is the serious problems in the arid and semi-arid regions where forest cover is very less and mainly in lands devoid of vegetation. Soil erosion covers 162 m ha area in the country (Velayuhtam and Bhattacharyya, 2000)

Process of wind erosion:

- Initiation of movement
- Transportation of eroded soil particles
- Deposition of eroded particles

Mechanism of wind erosion:

- Lifting and abrasive action of wind i.e., detachment of soil particles from the clods
- Rapidly moving particles dislodge other soil particles
- These dislodge soil particles ready to move with wind action
- The movement of soil particles start when wind pressure on grains is more than the
- Gravitational force i.e., dominant wind

Types of wind erosion:

There are mainly three types – are given below

- a. Saltation
- b. Suspension
- c. Surface creep

1. Saltation:

It is the first stage of wind erosion. The movement of soil particles by a short series of bounces along the ground is known as saltation. Saltation process of wind erosion is due to

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Natural Resource Conservation Under Rice-Wheat Cropping Systems

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Introduction:

The natural resource conservation in modern cropping system is very important to get the higher crop production. Natural resource including both land and water are key factors of crop production. The modern crop production is basically dedicated to get higher crop production under the various cropping systems by full utilization of natural resource to fulfilment the food requirement of increasing population. Because of such kind of crop production systems are depleted natural resources day by day. Oneday will come that time our soils become totally unfertile or unable to supply plant nutrition requirement in proper form and amount of various nutrient elements to crop plants.

The resource conservation can be defined as the optimum utilisation of natural resource and reducing degradation occurs through various natural factors such as high rainfall, high speed winds blowing sand particles and silting up of reservoirs cause soil erosion in different forms, makes soils unproductive. In other hands, it is the combination of various tillage and inter-cultivation practices to secure the environmental degradation i.e. soil and water conservation. The rice based cropping system is the major cropping sequence in India specially rice- wheat cropping system which is predominant in Indo-gangetic plain of India. This cropping system is occupied an about 14 million hectare area (Gupta and Seth, 2007). Rice cultivation will leads to soil and water degradation due various rice cultural practices.

Threat to sustainable food production has resulted due to the adoption of exhaustive cropping systems continuously such as rice-wheat cropping sequence. Resources conservation become compulsory due to the increasing production cost, stable crop productivity, decaling resource quality and environmental problems alternate techniques are the most important drivers. The resource conservation technologies including the zero tillage, direct seeded rice, laser land levelling and furrow irrigated raised bed systems etc.

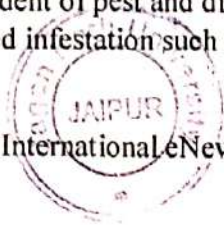
Emerging problems in rice-wheat cropping system:

1. Depleting soil available nutrients
2. Destruction of soil structure due to puddling
3. Reduction in nutrient response
4. Depleting ground water table
5. Increasing incident of pest and diseases
6. Increasing weed infestation such as *Phalaris minor*

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Modern Agriculture and Herbicide Spray Drift

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Introduction:

Herbicide drift can be defined as the movement of herbicides away from the site from them were applied. Drift can occur at the time of application if herbicides are applied in unfavourable wind conditions i.e., spray particle drift. During a temperature inversion or after an application of herbicides on the surface of vegetation or from the surface of soil. The herbicide drift mainly occurs due to the volatile nature of the applied herbicides and susceptible to photo-decomposition process. The most commonly used agro-chemicals in modern agriculture specially herbicides to control the weeds and other unwanted plants. The use of herbicide in the crop field may not cause the injury but the used of excess amount and the less care will be taken during the application of herbicides leads to drift hazard. The spray volume and application equipment's are also the reason of that, as well as the concentration of herbicide available in the commercial product i.e., active ingredient (a.i.). The modern agriculture will increase the spray drift problem more in certain situations. Because in this type of cultivation system use of herbicides increasing more to control the unwanted plants, due to more chemical weed management dependent, its efficiency of weed control is also very high. There are so many types of chemicals are using in modern agriculture now a days. The basic and fundamental factor responsible for spray drift is the wind speed.

What is herbicide drift:

Herbicide drift is movement of an herbicide away from the target area. There are three main forms of herbicide drift; droplet drift, vapour drift and particulate drift. Droplet drift is the most common cause of off-target damage, but the easiest to control because under good spraying conditions, droplets are carried down by air turbulence and gravity, to collect on plant surfaces. Particle drift occurs when herbicide carriers evaporate quickly from the droplet leaving tiny *particles* of concentrated herbicide and may damage susceptible crops up to 30 km from the source. Vapour drift is confined to volatile herbicides such as 2,4-D ester. It arises directly from spray or evaporation of herbicide from sprayed surfaces and may occur hours after the herbicide has been applied. It should be noted that the main goal in herbicide use is to maximize the amount reaching the target and minimize amount reaching off-target areas. Reaching the target would maximize the effectiveness of the herbicide, while reducing damage or contamination of crops and/or areas. Since all pesticides are capable of drifting, one who sprays these materials has the moral and legal responsibility to prevent drift and hence, avoid contamination or damaging of crops and sensitive areas. Herbicide drift is a

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Concept of Watershed Management and its Components

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1. Introduction:

Watershed management is the most important practice in agriculture, especially in dryland agriculture. It play a greater role in conserving the runoff water from various source. The rain water harvesting is the major source of water in watershed. That harvested water is used to irrigate the crops under water stress condition in the dry areas. It is also applied to the crops as a supplemental irrigation or as life-saving irrigation to different agricultural crops. Watershed management become most important and a necessary thing to save the crops from various stresses occurring during the crop period. Now a days the environment is degrading due to reduction in forest area, soil erosion has increased, soil ground water table is down, severity of the drought in increasing and degradation of dryland soils.

2. Concept of watershed management:

Watershed is the drainage area on the land surface from which runoff or excess water from rainfall reach at a special point known as common outlet. It is the common point from which the excess amounts of water collected and distribute through a outlet to the connecting sources. Or you can say that it is the common method to collect the runoff water. As we know that the agricultural system is totally depends upon the water sources, without proper source of irrigation water agriculture is not possible in any situation. Watershed is the boundary to collect the runoff water coming from various sources like point sources and non-point sources.

The planning and designing of soil and water conservation structures likewise water harvesting structure overflow structure, bunds, water ways etc. Thus it is essential to development of various programmes related to watershed basis in conjunction with fundamentals of soil and water conservation practices. The watershed development programme needs to be taken up from ridge line to outlet point. The main purpose of watershed management programme in dryland areas is to optimum and collective use of agricultural lands, water, vegetation in a particular area for providing facility to reduce the drought impacts, moderate floods, reduce soil erosion, increasing availability of water and increase food, fuel, fodder and fibre on sustainability basis.

3. Principles of watershed management



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Crop Simulation Models

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Introduction:

Prediction of productivity of any crop in a season has very important economic importance for a country. For yield improvements of crops, information about suitable management practices is rapidly increasing. The generation of new data through agronomic research methods is insufficient and time consuming to meet these needs. It is important for a country, where productivity of crops in any season may vary greatly depending on the prevailing weather conditions of that season (Jones *et al.*, 2003). In recent years, several dynamic crop growth simulation models have been developed to help in such predictive process. A model is a simplified representation of a system or a process. Modeling is based on the assumption that any given process can be expressed in a formal mathematical statement or set of statements. Simulation is the process of building models and analyzing the system. Crop models are simple representation of a crop. Crop models are tools of systems research which help in solving problems related to crop production (Bannayan *et al.*, 2003). Model accuracy in prediction and their sensitivity also help in mid course correction, so that farmer can adopt measure to avoid any drop in potential production of any crops. The main goal of a crop simulation model is to estimate crop production, resource use and environmental impact as a function of local weather and soil conditions and crop management (Hoogenboom, 2000).

Why we need simulation models?

1. To incorporate knowledge gain from field experimentation.
2. To provide a structure that promotes interdisciplinary cooperation.
3. To promote the use of systems investigation for solving troubles.
4. To offer dynamic, quantitative tools for analyzing the difficulty of cropping systems.

For using crop models, it requires certain input data which is used by the model to further generate the required output.



Crop Simulation Models

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4. To offer dynamic, quantitative tools for analyzing the difficulty of cropping systems.

For using crop models, it requires certain input data which is used by the model to further generate the required output.



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Crop Simulation Models

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Introduction:

Prediction of productivity of any crop in a season has very important economic importance for a country. For yield improvements of crops, information about suitable management practices is rapidly increasing. The generation of new data through agronomic research methods is insufficient and time consuming to meet these needs. It is important for a country, where productivity of crops in any season may vary greatly depending on the prevailing weather conditions of that season (Jones *et al.*, 2003). In recent years, several dynamic crop growth simulation models have been developed to help in such predictive process. A model is a simplified representation of a system or a process. Modeling is based on the assumption that any given process can be expressed in a formal mathematical statement or set of statements. Simulation is the process of building models and analyzing the system. Crop model are simple representation of a crop. Crop models are tools of systems research which help in solving problems related to crop production (Bannayan *et al.*, 2003). Model accuracy in prediction and their sensitivity also help in mid course correction, so that farmer can adopt measure to avoid any drop in potential production of any crops. The main goal of a crop simulation model is to estimate crop production, resource use and environmental impact as a function of local weather and soil conditions and crop management (Hoogenboom, 2000).

Why we need simulation models?

1. To incorporate knowledge gain from field experimentation.
2. To provide a structure that promotes interdisciplinary cooperation.
3. To promote the use of systems investigation for solving troubles.
4. To offer dynamic, quantitative tools for analyzing the difficulty of cropping systems.

For using crop models, it requires certain input data which is used by the model to further generate the required output.

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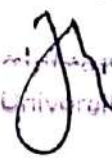
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Horticultural Therapy: A Magical Therapy for Healthy Life

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Introduction:

Horticultural therapy involves the use of those plants and related activities as tools to promote healing and rehabilitate people with special needs. The general purpose of horticultural therapy is to improve a person's physical and mental well-being. Horticultural therapy is magical therapy because it circumscribes a broad range of activities that can be used for recreational and therapeutic purposes. These activities can be tailored to almost all situations, whether indoors or outside, at home or in a rehabilitation center. Plants help people become more aware of their environment and the world they live in. Horticultural activities also serve as a source of relaxation, enjoyment, accomplishment and satisfaction.

A Brief History:

Horticultural therapy has been practiced for many years. In 1768, Benjamin Rush declared that digging in the soil had a curative effect on the mentally ill. In the 1950s, the first workshops in horticultural therapy were held at Michigan State University. In the early 1970s, academic programs in horticultural therapy began to be offered at universities. These programs provided background in education, psychology, therapy and horticulture. In 1972, the American Horticultural Therapy Association (formerly the National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation through Horticulture) was formed. The association promotes horticulture as a tool for therapy and rehabilitation.

Who Benefits from Horticultural Therapy?

As a preventive and active therapy, horticulture is beneficial to anyone who is interested in plants and nature. Horticultural therapy programs are used with various populations including persons with mental, emotional or physical impairments, and the incarcerated. Horticultural therapy is used in hospitals, schools, rehabilitation and care centers, geriatric facilities and correctional institutions.

Methodology of Horticulture therapy:

Methodology of horticulture therapy mainly depends upon different gardening pattern which are used in horticulture therapy (According to The American Horticultural Therapy Association).

Horticultural Therapy Gardens



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