Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry 2019, 8(6) 1986-1989

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2019; 8(6): 1986-1989
Received: 05-09-2019
Accepted: 09-10-2019

Sanjiv Kumar
1. Research Scholar, Post Graduate Institute of Agri-Business Management, Junagadh Agriculture University, Junagadh. India
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Agriculture, Jagannath University, Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

CR Bharodia
Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Institute of Agriculture Business Management, Junagadh Agriculture University, Junagadh, Gujarat, India

Sarita Meena
Assistant Professor, Department of Agriculture, Jagannath University, Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Bhupendr Singh Tyagi
Assistant Professor, Department of Agriculture, Jagannath University, Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:
Sanjiv Kumar
1. Research Scholar, Post Graduate Institute of Agri-Business Management, Junagadh Agriculture University, Junagadh. India
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Agriculture, Jagannath University, Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Constraints in Bt cotton cultivation as perceived by the farmers and dealers

Sanjiv Kumar, CR Bharodia, Sarita Meena and Bhupendr Singh Tyagi

Abstract
A study was conducted in Beawer area of Ajmer district, Rajasthan during 2015-16 to know the constraints in Bt cotton cultivation perceived by farmers and dealers than recorded that the problems faced by Bt cotton farmers like insect pest and disease attack and high price of input secured first and second place with a mean score of 58.86 and 55.40 respectively, followed by high charges for labour work with a mean score of 50.58, low price of produce, lack of knowledge and low production were the minor constrains with the mean score of 48.95, 44.21 and 40.48 respectively. Problems faced by dealers in marketing of Bt cotton seeds were competition among dealers and lower credit facility is occupied first and second place with a mean score of 77.20 and 76.60, respectively, followed by field staff provided by company with a mean score of 60.70, provision of promotional scheme by the company with a mean score of 55.70. Advertisements, lack of storage facility, high transportation cost, non-availability of seeds, poor quality of Bt cotton seeds and higher price of Bt cotton seeds were the minor problems in their order.

Keywords: Farmers, dealers, constraints, Bt cotton cultivation

Introduction

Cotton is one of the major fibre crops of global significance. It is cultivated in tropical and sub tropical regions of more than eighty countries of world occupying nearly 33 m ha with an annual production of 19 to 20 million tonnes of bales. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Australia, Brazil, Greece, Argentina and Egypt are major cotton producing countries. These countries contribute nearly 85.00 per cent of the global cotton production. In India, cotton is being cultivated in 9 m ha and stands first in acreage. Nearly 60 million people are engaged in cotton production, marketing and processing. The textile industry which utilizes the cotton provides employment to about 16.00 per cent of the total workforce.

In cotton, the first transgenic plant was developed in 1987 in USA by Monsanto, Delta and Pine companies. Later on, the research work on development of transgenic was intensified all over the globe and several transgenic plants were developed. The introduction of Bt cotton has provided growers with a new tool for managing bollworms in cotton. Numerous benefits of this technology accrue to the grower, the global cotton industry, and society on many levels-economic, environmental and social. These benefits include direct benefits, such as reduced pesticide use, improved crop management effectiveness, reduced production costs, improved yield and profitability, reduction in farming risk and improvement opportunity to grow cotton in areas of severe pest infestation. Indirect significant benefits of the technology include improved populations of beneficial insects and wildlife in cotton field, reduced pesticides runoff, air pollution and waste from the use insecticides, improved farm worker and neighbour safety, reduction in labour costs and time, reduction in fossil fuel use and improved soil quality. The most significant benefit of biotech cotton to date has been the reduction in insecticidal usage for the control of certain bollworms.

The major advantages of Bt cotton are summarized below

1. The Bt cotton has inbuilt genetic resistance to bollworms and is very effective in controlling the yield losses caused by bollworms to a considerable extent. The resistance is governed by a single dominant gene.
2. Use of Bt cotton reduces use of pesticides resulting in reducing the cost of cultivation.
3. It results in improvement of yield levels and also improves margin of profit to the farmers.
4. It provides opportunities to grow cotton in areas of severe bollworm incidence.
5. It promotes eco-friendly cultivation of cotton and allows multiplication of beneficial insects i.e., parasites and predators of bollworms.

Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2019) 8(11): 1593-1604

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 Volume 8 Number 11 (2019)
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article

https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.811.184

Study of the Socio-economic Characteristics of BT Cotton Farmers in Beawer Area in Ajmer District of Rajasthan, India

Sanjiv Kumar[1,2*], C.R. Bharodia[1], Sarita Meena[2] and Bhupendr Singh Tyagi[2]

[1]*Post Graduate Institute of Agri-Business Management, Junagadh Agriculture University, Junagadh-362001, India*
[2]*Jagannath Agriculture University, Chaksu, Jaipur, India*

**Corresponding author*

Keywords

BT cotton farmers, Socio- economic characteristics, Pricing policy

Article Info

Accepted:
12 October 2019
Available Online:
10 November 2019

ABSTRACT

A survey was conducting during 2015 to study of the socio- economic characteristics of BT cotton farmers in Beawer area in Ajmer district of Rajasthan. According to this study the highest number of farmers (43) belonged to age group of 40 to 50 years, followed by 37 farmers belonged to the age group of below 40 years and 20 farmers belonged to the age group of above 50 years. The majority of farmers i.e., 49 were medium farmers, followed by 29 farmers were large farmers, 22 farmers were small farmers. In the study area, 92 farmers were married and remaining 8 farmers were unmarried. The majority of farmers i.e., 61 had the education up to higher secondary level, followed by 15 farmers that were illiterate, 13 farmers were up to primary level and only 11 farmers were graduates. The 63 farmers were used to live in nuclear family and 37 farmers used to live in joint family. The highest number of farmers (62) had 2 to 5 members in their family, followed by 24 farmers had above 5 family members in the family and 14 per cent farmers had 2 members in the family. The majority of farmers i.e., 55 farmers belonged to the income range between to Rs. 60,000 to 100000, followed by 31 farmers belonged up to Rs. 60,000 and only 14 farmers belonged above Rs. 1,00,000. The majority of farmers i.e., 55 farmers were from Other Backward Class (OBC), followed by 28 farmers were belonged to other categories like Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST) and only 17 farmers were belonged to open category. This study helps companies to decide pricing policy for BT cotton.

Introduction

Indian Seed Industry has shown a significant growth in size and level since its inception. It is growing at the rate of 12.00 per cent compared to less than 5 per cent growth of global seed market. Both public and private sector companies/corporations are involved in seed production. The private seed sector includes some 20 or so large players (with sales turnover exceeding Rs. 200 million), several medium companies (sales turn over between Rs. 20 million and 200 million), and a large number of small, unorganized players

Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2019) Special Issue-8: 89-93

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 Special Issue-8 pp. 89-93
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article

Weather Factors Affecting Insect Pests Activities on Soybean in Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh, India

Nikki Bhardwaj[1] and S.B. Singh[2*]

[1] Jagannath University, Jaipur (Raj.), India
[2]College of Horticulture, Mandsur (M.P.), India
**Corresponding author*

A B S T R A C T

The field experiment was conducted during *kharif* crop season 2015-16 at college of agriculture, Indore (M.P.) on cultivar RVS 2001-4 to assess the effect of weather factors on the trend of girdle beetle and green semilooper activities. The crop was sown in second week of June, 2015-16 in an area of 200 (20x10m) square meters following the recommended agronomical practices with the spacing of 40 x10 cm rows and plants, respectively. The observations on the appearance of major insect pests were recorded from germination to harvest of the crop at weekly intervals at 10 different sites in 1 meter row length from each site once in a week and correlation was worked out. For girdle beetle per cent infestation and for semilooper, larval population was counted. Girdle beetle infestation started in 30th MSW with 9.7% damage. The infestation increased and reached its peak as 15.4 % in 36th SMW ending 7th September. After that the infestation decreased slowly in next two weeks and noted least as 6.2% in 38th SMW ending 21st September. The occurrence of Green semilooper started with 4.75 insects in 29th SMW ending 20th July. The population fluctuated and reached its peak as 12.5 insects in 35th SMW ending 31st August. Both the insects significant negative correlation with maximum temperature (girdle beetle, r=-0.5619 and green semilooper, r= -0.606) and significant positive correlation with morning humidity (girdle beetle, r=0.5909 and green semilooper, r= 0.502) was recorded. Rest of the abiotic factors exhibited non significant positive or negative correlation for both insects.

Keywords

Weather factors, Girdle beetle, Green semilooper and correlation and regression

Introduction

Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merril) is known as the "Golden Bean" of the twentieth century. It has emerged as an important commercial crop in many countries and international trade of soybean is spread globally. Though soybean is a legume crop, yet it is widely used as oilseed. It can be grown on a variety of soil and in a wide range of climate. Soybean is a *kharif* crop in India, sown in June-July and harvested in late September–October.

Nationally soybean occupies an area of 110.65 lakh ha and its production is 69.29lak MT. Madhya Pradesh ranks first in total area (57.12 lakh ha and 53.88%) and production (36.12 lakh MT and 59.06%) in the country and is known as "soya state" in India (Annonymous, 2015).

The luxuriant crop growth, soft and succulent foliage attracts many insects and provides unlimited source of food, space and shelter. More than 150 insect pests cause damage to soybean in various parts of Madhya Pradesh in different stages of crop,

International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management
Volume-2, Issue-4, April-2019
www.ijresm.com | ISSN (Online): 2581-5792

Comparative Study on the Properties of Concrete using Fresh and Recycled Aggregates

Salony Sharma[1], Nandeshwarlata[2], Bharatnagar[3], Mayank Varshney[4]
[1]M.Tech. Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
[3]Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
[4]Professor, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Jagannath Gupta Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jaipur, India

Abstract: Concrete is the most abundant used man-made construction material in the world. It is made by mixing cementing materials, water, aggregate and sometimes admixtures in required proportions. Mixing of such naturally occurring material result in a partial solid mass, which can be moulded into any shape? It hardens like a rock mass known as concrete. The hardening is because of chemical reaction between water and cement, which continues for a long period and concrete, becomes stronger with age. Earlier the strength was emphasized without a thought on the durability of structures. The durability of concrete and concrete structures is has become a major concern. These are particularly reliable concrete structures which were constructed since 1970 or thereabout by which time (a) the use of high strength rebar's with surface deformations (HSD) started becoming common, (b) significant changes in the constituents and properties of cement were initiated, and (c) engineers started using supplementary cementations materials and admixtures in concrete, often without adequate consideration. The strength, durability and other characteristic of concrete subservient on the properties of its ingredients, proportion of mix, method of compaction and other controls during placing and curing. According to IS-456-2000, three grades of concrete are reputed: Ordinary concrete (M15-M20), Standard concrete (M35-M65), High strength concrete (M60-M100).

For recycled aggregates to be used in structural concrete, it is essential to carry out an in-depth study of their material properties and analyze how these properties in turn affect the quality of the second-generation concrete.

1) In this research the characterization of the properties of recycled aggregates has been studied and the structural behaviour of concrete made with different percentages of recycled coarse aggregates has been analysed through various tests like compressive strength test, Flexural strength test, split tensile test.
2) To analyse the structural behaviour of concrete made with different percentages of recycled coarse aggregates.

The aim of this research is to acquire concrete which does not only concern on the strength of concrete but also to make the utilization of the (C&D) waste. From the experimental work undertaken in the present research it is observed that the construction and demolition waste when appropriately segregated and processed can be effectively used as recycled aggregates in making second generation concrete. A reduction in compressive strength of 4-10 percent at 28 days for M35 grade concrete has been noticed by using recycled aggregates in the proportion of 40 to 60 percent respectively. Recycled aggregates in size of 10 mm when incorporated along with coarse recycled aggregates of size 20 mm in concrete have found to further reduce the compressive strength up to 7.95% percent. The mechanical properties namely compressive strength, flexural and split tensile strength decrease with the increasing percentage of recycled aggregates. However, at 40 percent replacement of recycled aggregate not much significant difference is observed between normal and recycled aggregate concrete. Therefore, up to 40 percent recycled coarse aggregates may be used in the preparation of concrete.

Keywords: Construction Demolition(C&D), Recycled Aggregate (RA), Recycled Aggregate Concrete (RAC), Compressive Strength (CS), Waste Concrete Aggregate (WCA)

1. Introduction

Construction and demolition waste is obtained whenever any (C&D) activity takes place. It is figured that the construction industry in India generates about 10-12 million tons of waste annually. Projections for building material requirement of the housing sector indicate a shortfall of aggregates to the extent of about 55,000 million m3. An additional 750 million aggregates would be required for achieving the targets of the road sector. Recycling of aggregate substantial from construction and demolition waste may reduce the demand-supply gap in both these sectors. Concrete and masonry waste can be recycled by classifying, crushing and sieving into recycled aggregate. This recycled aggregate can be put up to make concrete for road construction and building material. Presently in India this waste is disposed off in the landfill or used as an infill material. The poor management of solid waste has led to pollution of groundwater and surface water through leach ate. Unscientific practices in processing and disposal in reclaimed areas or river banks compound the environmental hazards posed by solid waste. With landfill spaces decrease and environment being destroyed, this inert waste needs a better strategy to manage. Thus with huge demand seen in construction industry and strategies present to fulfil the demand, an integrated and holistic approach involving design and construction engineering is required which respects the construction and economic environment of the country. Recycled aggregates are obtained from the demolished waste crushed concrete. From a quality point of view, these aggregates are heterogeneous in composition being derived from different minerals and adhered

International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Volume: 3 | Issue: 3 | Mar-Apr 2019 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 - 6470

Analytical Research for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Jaipur City

N. K. Agawral[1], Dr. Bharat Nagar[2]

[1]Research Scholar, [2]Head of Department
[1,2]Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

How to cite this paper: N. K. Agawral | Dr. Bharat Nagar "Analytical Research for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Jaipur City" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-3 | Issue-3 , April 2019, pp.1022-1026, URL: https://www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd23198.pdf

IJTSRD23198

ABSTRACT

Jaipur municipal region had a population of 30.73 lace in 2011 which is projected to grow 81.10 lace 2031 Jaipur as Fastest moving city cleanness in all over India in Swachh Sarvekshan 2018. Ranking of Jaipur is declared in 2018 for cleanness in all over India is 39 and got 43 rank in 2019, therefore, need of the achievement well justified to achieve "Zero West City".

- Ensuring 100% coverage of Primary waste collection activity through Door to Door Collection system.
- Instill operational discipline monitoring/digital solutions.
- Enhance service standards.
- Involve citizens in the monitoring process and empower them to do so by digital solution.
- Improving Jaipur's image to achieve top ranking (Swach Survekshan) by making public spaces clean and hygienic and use new innovative technologies for processing the waste.

Many new projects and regulations such as a new scientific landfill, a composting service, and stricter penalties for littering and dirtying the city are currently underway, which should greatly improve Jaipur's cleanliness.

As part of the Central Government's initiative "Swatch Bharat Mission", ULBs are exploring options for maximum recovery of resources from wastes like compost, refuse derived fuel (RDF), recyclables like paper, plastics, metal, glass etc. by processing the waste.

Recovery of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) is being considered as a sustainable disposal route of MSW i.e. recovery of different fractions of the waste in segregated form.

KEYWORDS: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND OF STUDY/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPOTENTS

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June, 1972 having considered the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment. So Globally this was the scenario when at the Stockholm conference there was a need raised to protect the environment and from there on the environment legislations act were put on. The water prevention and pollution control act 1972. It was was enacted in 1974. Air Act was setup in 1981. After that the technologies and the indicators were started to set up in globally. Finally, the national environment protection act came into picture in 1986.

According to the constitution of India this is in the fundamental rights that is the right to life.Again, in article 51 A of the constitution it was made mandate that to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Joshi Rajkumar et. al., (2007) Status and Challenges of Municipal Solid Waste Management in India[1]

The experience from Chennai in waste management shows that cost effective waste management is provided by the private sector. CoC has implemented the seven important mandatory requirements of the MSWM Rule (MoEF, 2000) in most part of the city. It has also initiated the up gradation steps to convert the open dumpsites to sanitary landfills.

Tapan Narayana (2009) Municipal solid waste management in India: From waste disposal to recovery of resources?[2]

In a world limited by resources, recovery is fundamental to sustainable development. The world has become aware of that need. A recovery-centric approach to municipal solid waste management cannot be functional, Small experiments

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 01 | January 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Waste Water Treatment (Treatment and Re-use of Waste water)

Jugram Meena[1], Dr. Mayank Varshney[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3]

[1]*M. Tech. Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*
[2]*Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath Gupta Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*
[3]*Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath Gupta Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*

Abstract - *Waste water, is any water that has been adversely affected in quality by anthropogenic influence. The sewage from colonies as well effluent from industrial units has been identified as main cause for water pollution across our country. Sewage is a water-carried waste, in solution or suspension that is intended to be removed from a community. Also known as wastewater, it is more than 99% water & is characterized by volume or rate of flow, physical condition, chemical constituents and the bacteriological organisms that it contains. During recent years, there has been an increasing awareness and concern about water conservation all over the world. Hence, new approaches towards achieving sustainable development of water resources have been developed internationally. The BOD, COD, TS concentration of Sewage Mahesh Nager Ranges 30-30.0050mg/L from 250-280.15mg/L & 500-250-312mg/L respectively. Under this research paper, a cut to suit treatment technology has been developed to treat sewage. Treatment technologies adopted are activated sludge process, chlorination & filtration. The results were very encouraging. The treatment system achieved Sitapura, Jaipur 93% BOD, 78% COD and 50% TS Total coliform removal respectively. The treated sewage can be reused for various purpose like cooling water make up, gardening , landscape development, toilet flushing, road washing etc. thus leading towards water conservation.*

***Key Words*: Activated Sludge Process, BOD, Chlorination, COD, Dual Media Filtration, Reuse, Sewage, TS.**

Introduction

Wastewater treatment is a process used to convert wastewater into an effluent (out flowing of water to a receiving body of water) that can be returned to the water cycle with minimal impact on the environment or directly reused. The latter is called water reclamation because treated wastewater can then be used for other purposes. The treatment process takes place in a wastewater treatment plant often referred to as a Water Resource Recovery Facility or a sewage treatment plant. Pollutants in municipal wastewater (households and small industries) are removed or broken down.

The treatment of wastewater is part of the overarching field of sanitation. Sanitation also includes the management of human waste and solid waste as well as storm water (drainage) management.[1] By-products from wastewater treatment plants, such as screenings, grit and sewage sludge may also be treated in a wastewater treatment plant.

In a developing urban society, the wastewater generation usually averages 30- 70 cubic meters per person per year. In a city of one million people, the wastewater generated would be sufficient to irrigate approximately 1500-3500 hectare. This urban epidemic needs to be tackled ecologically because of so many pressing issues that are afflicting our waste management process:

- New immigrants to cities have low incomes and cannot afford municipal amenities like waste disposal and sanitary functions;
- In developing countries, approximately 300 million urban residents have no access to sanitation.
- Approximately two-thirds of the population in the developing world has no hygienic means of disposing excreta and an even greater number lack adequate means of disposing of total waste water;
- It is often an acceptable practice to discharge untreated sewage directly into the bodies of water.
- According to the World Bank, "The greatest challenge in the water and sanitation sector over the next two decades will be the implementation of low cost sewage treatment that will at the same time permit selective reuse of treated effluents for agricultural and industrial purposes" (Green Arth, 2012). It is crucial that sanitation systems have high levels of hygienic standards to prevent the spread of disease. Other treatment goals include: The recovery of nutrient and water resources for reuse in agricultural production; o Reducing the overall user-demand for water resources. Industrial development has always been afflicted with the issue of residue disposal, and it has become accepted by all bodies of knowledge that industrial effluents are one of the largest sources of water pollution and one with the m ost lethal composition of toxins. The most popular and widespread industrial pollutants include: *Asbestos*: It is carcinogenic and its fibres can be inhaled and cause illnesses such as Asbestosis, mesothelioma, lung cancer, intestinal cancer, and liver cancer.
- *Lead*: It is non-biodegradable and is hard to get rid of once it has permeated our environment. Lead is

Published by :
http://www.ijert.org

International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT)
ISSN: 2278-0181
Vol. 8 Issue 07, July-2019

Economic Analysis of use of Cement Treated Base & Sub-Base in Flexible Pavement

Happy Sharma
M.Tech. Scholar
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Jagan Nath University
Jaipur, India

Himanshu Bhardwaj
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Jagan Nath University
Jaipur, India

Dr.Bharat Nagar
Professor & H.O.D.
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Jagan Nath University
Jaipur, India

Abstract: As we know India is a developing Nation and Infrastructure is a key for the successful developed Nation. In India the massive infrastructure development activities are going in both rural & urban areas which have caused scarcity of construction material. Highway/Road sector itself contributes majorly to the Infrastructure. Pavement Industry looks for alternative materials that are readily available & economically viable for use of Roadway construction. Use of massive amount of aggregates in Roads is depleting mountains day by day. To overcome this problem, the objective of this study is to design the pavement using cement treated layers & economically analyzing its impact on the project. Cement Treated Base & Sub-Base is a mixture of Base/Sub-Base material (aggregate material) with some amount of Portland cement. Use of cement in layers of Pavement will not only economically beneficial but also help to increase the design life cycle of road. Use of cement in pavement layers will be much stronger & more rigid than unstabilized granular layer.

Keywords: Flexible Pavement; Cement Treated Base & Sub-Base, Economic Pavement.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, considering the rate of construction activities especially in highways sectors there is going to be scarcity of Highways materials. Looking to the future demand, cement treated granular layer in flexible pavement could be a better option. In this study tests are performed on Treated & Untreated Granular Materials of flexible pavement. It is found that the use of small amount of cement content in granular layers can surprisingly increase the strength of the granular layers & ultimately decrease the thickness of the pavement. CBR value of the granular material increase by 100% after adding small amount of cement content. Cement Treated granular layers act like a slab structure and load is uniformly divided making a strong layer in comparison to untreated layers. By the help of software IIT Pave, stresses at critical locations could be calculated & cement treated layers of the flexible pavement have given a very economical result. Resilient modulus of the cement treated granular layer is higher as compared to the untreated granular layer which gives stronger support.

Fig. 1 – Rolling of Cement Treated Granular Layer

Use of Cement in granular layer decreases the thickness of the pavement; also the thickness of bitumen layers is decreased. Cement treated granular layers are also comparative good and less affected under contact with water as it gains more strength as increase in water content. So ultimately less amount of usage of aggregates will not only decrease the overall project cost as well as it will help us to sustain our environment by saving the amount of aggregates needed for the project.

II. NEED OF STUDY

As we can see the massive use of aggregates in Highway sector, use of Cement Treated Base & Sub-Base could be very useful for the environment. It could reduce the overall cost of highways by decreasing the thickness of the layers. Also looking to the present scenario of service of roads that are less durable due to less elasticity modulus, the use of cement treated Base & Sub-Base in highways will be beneficial in long run. Cement treated pavement also withstand more traffic as compared to granular layers. Cement Treated layers may also handle leakage of water due to its property of good drainage. It could also resist cyclic freezing, rain & multi weather damage to the pavement of road.

Present roads are less durable due to its less elasticity modulus, so by use of cement treated base &sub Base it can be increased. Granular bases can carry less tonnage of loads but can withstand more tonnage of loads. As Design tonnage increases cost increases in Granular bases but not in the case of cement treated bases. When traffic is diverted from main

"A Study on Partial Replacement of Sand By Plastic Waste In Standard Concrete"

[1]Hargovind Shukla , [2]Dr. Bharat Nagar , [3]Nandeshwar Lata

[1]Assistant Prof. Of Civil Engineering Laxmi Devi Institute Of Engineering & Technology Alwar, Rajasthan 301028

[2]Head of civil Engineering Department , Jagannath University Jaipur, Rajasthan

[3]Assistant Prof. Of Civil Engineering Jagannath University Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract *— In present the construction cost as lack of sand is enhancing day by day in order to counteract this problem, sand is partially replace in form of plastic wastes material. Plastic waste is recycled in form of the production of new material which may be used as optional component in concrete & is one of the best ways for discarding of plastic waste. Also these techniques proved to be highly cost effective than ordinary method. The objective of this dissertation is to utilize plastic waste as an optional replacement (0%, 10%, 20%, 40% & 60 %) of innate river sand and test it for compressive strength, tensile strength, flexure strength and sustainability.*

Keywords— *Recycle, plastic, concrete, strength.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is a popularly used material in the world. More than 10 billion tonnes of concrete are consumed annually. Depend on widely usage it is settled at second position after water. Conventional concrete, a dynamic material is a blend of cement, sand, aggregate and water. Aggregate content is the factor, which are direct and far-reaching effects on the property of concrete. Unlike water and cement, which do not amalgam any particular characteristic except the quantity in which it is used, the aggregate component is infinitely variable in terms of shape and grading. Top quality aggregate, both coarse and fine for concrete, is of very extreme importance. Aggregates consume 60 to 80% of the total base volume of concrete and affect on the fresh and hardened particles of concrete. Out of the total composition of concrete, the fine aggregate consumes around 18 to 30% of the volume.

Drawbacks of Using Natural River Sand:

Natural Sand (NS) is deficient in many aspects when used directly for concrete production. Extraction of the sand from river bed in excess quantity is hazardous to the environment. It is a common sight that well foundations of the bridges are exposed considerably, due to excessive extraction of sand around the sub structure endangering the sub structure of the bridges. Excessive mining of the sand from river beds reduces the water head. This is due to the less percolation of rainwater in the ground. The absence of sand in river bed results in more water being evaporated due to

II. RECYCLE PLASTIC

Plastic is one of the materials showing immense potential in our daily lives as it possess low density, high strength, user friendly designs, fabrication capabilities, long life, light weight and low cost characteristics are the factors behind such extraordinary growth. Although, plastics have been used in very large and useful applications, it bestows to an ever increasing amount in the solid waste stream. Polyethylene forms the largest fraction, which is followed by Polyethylene Concrete is the most widely used construction material in the world due to its high compressive strength, long service life, and low cost. In field of concrete technology, India as well as other nation now is seeking for an alternative for conventional aggregate that may be recognized as use plastic waste, for it might be realized as PET phase capacities. As per the estimates, India produces 500,000 tons of pet waste every year. Plastics constitute12.3% of total waste produced most of which is from discarded water bottles. The PET bottles cannot be disposed of by dumping or burning, as they produce uncontrolled fire or contaminate the soil and vegetation. At present, the total recycling capacity in India is around 145,000 TPA its use in concrete mix will prove a better option for land fill that, being non-degradable, remain for long years and cause problem before us. Nowadays, unfortunately, the recycling rate of PET bottles is much less than the sales of virgin PET production for common uses, a possible application is to utilize waste PET pieces as replacement of fine aggregates in concrete. Plastics Packaging totals 42% of total consumption and every year little of this is recycled.

International Journal of Scientific Research & Engineering Trends
Volume 5, Issue 3, May-June-2019, ISSN (Online): 2395-566X

An Audit, Assessment and Cost Analysis of Road Accident for Road Safety at Selected Stretch of NH-52

M.Tech. Scholar Juber Khan Asst. Prof. Himanshu Bhardwaj Prof. Dr. Bharat Nagar
Dept. of Civil Engineering
Jagannath University
Chaksu, Jaipur, India
juberkhan55@yahoo.com

Abstract - **Road traffic accident in India is taken as an event, not a evil event, it has a huge loss to country's human, health and economical crises. Road traffic accident have great impact on individuals, communities and nation. This is leading cause for massive cost to frequent overburden healthcare system, productivity and prosperity with deep social and economic loss. The natural causes are due to the act of god and cannot be prevented but on the other hand road accidents are caused by the manmade environment and can be controlled WHO reports says that 1.24 million people suffered from road traffic accident i.e. 3400 person daily worldwide, and it is 1st leading cause for death in 15 -29 years age person. More than 90% of accident occurs in low-middle income countries, without any action it will leads to 1.9 million in 2030. In India, According to the MORTH report, road accidents on National Highways, State Highways and Other Roads are 30.4%, 25.0% and 44.6% respectively of the total road accidents. Reports also prevails that the number of accidents is more in rural area than urban develop area. This study comprises of finding cost of accident with respect to social and economical loss of nation so that I could give recommendations to minimize the risk and severity of accidents in study area, by analyzing the road safety features, and accident analysis using data and various research for achieving "BARSIALS ZERO ROAD ACCIDENT VISION 2020"**

Keywords- **Road accident, Audit of Road, Road safety programs, Accident cost analysis, Zero road accident vision.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In developing country like India, road safety and accident analysis is still at poor condition. Present condition the growth rate of population, vehicle and road traffic increasing tremendously shows that the problem is getting worse day by day. Accidents are increasing because there is tremendously increase in the growth of population which leads to increase in number of vehicles directly, which is directly proportional to the accident rate. This is now proved that many developing countries face a serious road traffic accident problem.

Road traffic accident rates in developing countries are high in comparison to those in the developed countries Worldwide, it is estimated that about 1.35 million deaths each year in road accident reported by a report of WHO "Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018" whereas approx 50 million people are injured in road accident each year. Almost 3 times higher death rate from these causalities happened in the low income and under developing countries than developed countries. If the current scenario continues the road accident will provide the top 3rd provider of global burden of dieses and injury by 2021. Today road accident injury is the one of the leading cause of death in India. Road traffic injuries constitute the 8th leading cause of death for people of all age in India in 2016 (IMHE; http://healthdata.org/india), and are the leading cause of health loss among young men of age 15-49 years. Though the number of death pre ten thousand vehicles i.e., fatalities in India has declining continuously from 107.60 in 1970 to 5.98 in 2018, at the same time vehicle density increase from 1.18 in 1970 to 44.05 in 2018, but at the same time severity of road accident increase marginally. The situation is still far from satisfactory as compared to other countries. In India metropolitan cities have more road traffic accidents prone points as compare to other area of India with.

II. NEED OF PRESENT STUDY

A statistical study by MORTH on road accident for Indian states shows that the state Tamil Nadu occupied 1st Rank in country sharing the 14.1 % of total road accident. Madhya Pradesh holds the 2nd rank in country by sharing 11.5% of total road accident and 3rd rank occupied by the Karnataka state. In this aspect of state ranked Rajasthan is at 9th place and share 22,112 accident out of total 420175 accident and has a share of total 4.8% according to last year MORTH data these 50 cities. National Highways being 2 % of the total road length of the India and account for 36 % death of total accident in 2018.The remaining

(10)

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Comparative Performance based Evalution of Irregular RC Building as per IS 1893-2016 & IS 1893-2002

Anurag Bansal[1], Jagriti Gupta[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3]

[1]Anurag Bansal, M.Tech Research Scholar, Departmet of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur
[2]Jagriti Gupta, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath Gupta Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jaipur
[3]Dr. Bharat Nagar, Professor & Head Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur

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Abstract - In this study the impact of IS 1893-2016 & IS13920-2016 on the performance of building under the action of seismic loads is studied. using pushover analysis with ETABS 2015.2.2 software. For this low, high rise buildings are studied. Firstly irregular building design by IS 18933-2002 &IS13920-1993. The parameters such as lateral displacement, drift ratio, pushover curve, progressive development of hinges and moment curvature relation of hinges are evaluated and compared with the same model building design by IS 1893-2016 & IS13920-2016. It is found that in comparative studied of two model design by IS1893-2002 & IS1893-2016.Lateral stability & strength of building is not fulfill the required criteria of codal provision of IS1893-2016, the building designed by IS1893-2002.

Key Words: (Pushover analysis, ETABS, Irregular building, IS 1893, IS 13920 performance point

1. INTRODUCTION

To analyze these structures is very complex and time taking task. In contrast to initial methods many new methods are now been followed to study the structure with greater insight. One of these techniques involves studying the non-linear behavior of structures. Nonlinearity can be of two types, geometric nonlinearity and material nonlinearity which will be talked about later. Quest to understand the behavior of structure more lively or in a more realistic way leads us to dynamic study of structures.

1.1 Different methods for seismic analysis

Thus at present we have various types of methods in hand to analyse a structure for its seismic performance. These methods are shown in table.

Analysis Type	Linear	Nonlinear
Static	Strength based	Pushover Analysis
Dynamic	Response Spectrum	Time History

1.2 Advantage of the study

The advantage of this study we compare the both code IS 1893-2002 & IS1893-2016 and know the effect of IS 1893-2016 on performance of building design by IS 1893-2002.

In this study we compare the lateral stability analysis result of building design by IS 1893-2016 & IS 1893-2002.

2. MODELING OF G+8 BUILDING AS PER IS 1893-2002 & IS 1893-2016

The grade concrete used is M25 for beams and slab. M 30 grade of concrete is used for columns.

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE AND CEMENT IN CONCRETE PAVEMENT BY PHOSPHOGYPSUM

Brijesh Kumar Gour[1], Mukesh Choudhary[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3]

[1]*M. Tech. Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*
[2]*Assistasnt Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*
[3]*Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*

Abstract - *Phosphogypsum is a solid by-product material resulting from the production of phosphoric acid, a major constituent of many fertilizers. Depending on the wellspring of shake around 4.5 -5.0 hugs amount of Phosphogypsum are created per ton phosphoric corrosive deliver. Phosphogypsum principally comprises of calcium sulphate, up to 93.9 %. The rest is a mix of polluting influence, for example – Phosphate, fluoride, sand, soluble salts and organic compounds. Crystal of calcium sulphate can exist in at least three (03) unique states viz. de - hydrate (CaSo4 .2H2O), hemi - hydrate (CaSo4 .1/2H2O), an - hydrate (CaSo4). The Phosphate industry creates most Phosphogypsum in de - hydrate structure in 84%. The investigation depends on appropriate use of the waste material of Phosphogypsum as a partial replacement of (a) fine aggregate in cement concrete pavement, (b) cement in cement concrete pavement, (c) both fine aggregate and cement in cement concrete pavement. Phosphogypsum is a gray color, damp, fine grain powder silt and silty sand material with a most extreme size range between 0.5mm (No.40 sieve) and 1.0mm (No.20 sieve) and finer than 0.075 mm (no.200 sieve). Because of this nature it effectively replace the fine aggregate in flexible layer. The investigation includes the material characterization of Phosphogypsum, sieve analysis, specific gravity, moisture content, workability, compressive strength, flexural strength, unit weight, normal consistency, initial and final setting time respectively.*

INTRODUCTION

A large position of industrial waste created as strong squanders by mechanical action which incorporates any material that is rendered incapable amid an assembling procedure, for example that of enterprises, plants, factories and mining activities. Distinctive sorts and wellsprings of strong squanders, for example mechanical waste (inorganic), agro-waste (organic), mineral/mining waste, non perilous and dangerous waste. Out of all these strong squanders, mechanical waste and metropolitan strong squanders are created in tremendous sums. All around the assessed amount of strong waste age was 12 billions tons in the year 2002. Among this sum, 11 billion tons were modern strong squanders and 1.6 billions tons were metropolitan strong squanders [1]. The strong squanders created as side-effects causes major natural issues and additionally involves huge territory of land for their capacity and transfer. Additionally, there is an incredible breadth for setting up these immense amounts of strong side-effects as minerals or assets in the generation of constructional materials. So as to use the strong squanders viably in creating elective development materials, the definite physic-convections, building mineralogical, warm and morphological properties of these squanders must be assessed with great exactness.

Compost ventures are one of the primary driver of age of colossal measure of strong waste amid the generation of manure as nitrogen and phosphorus manure. Phosphorus as phosphate (expressed as P_2O_5) is a supplement for plants and a building obstructs in sustenance generation agriculture zone utilizes enormous measures measure of compound composts to refill and upgrade the supplements that developing plants take up from the dirt. Late serious horticulture helps normal phosphate levels in the dirt through expansion of phosphate composts. Phosphoric corrosive is an essential crude material for the generation of fertilizers (88%), cleansers (6%), and other horticulture items. World assembling comprises of roughly 25 millions tons for each time of phosphoric corrosive. In India, there are 11 number of phosphoric corrosive industrializing unit situated in states to be specific Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and west Bengal. The aggregate generation of phosphoric corrosive is about 1.4 million tons amid year 2012-2013. In the year 2015-2016, it scopes to a furthest reaches of 6.5 millions tons for each annum. In Rajasthan the stone phosphate stores are accessible in religions viz. Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer and Jaipur [4]. The present market rate of Phosphogypsum and sand in Rajasthan are 430-600for every ton and 800-850 for every ton individually.

Shake phosphate is the normally happening hotspot for P2O5. The PG basically "calcium sulfate" is created as a loss from the phosphoric corrosive plant by the response of shake phosphate with sulphuric acid [2]. In the events that PG in arranged in open yards, it might make risk the environment, especially amid blustery season if proper measure are not taken. Other then ecological causes, taking care of and vest region required and also the potential for arrival of residue, fluoride and over heavy metal [1-4]. PG produced from phosphoric corrosive plants is by and by stacked and a couple of sums are utilized by different enterprises particularly in bond fabricating as a crude substitute of mineral gypsum and mortar board producing. It can likewise be utilized as channel in bitumen bland. So as to impact sly affect condition; there is requirement for advising the rules for safe dealing with, including transportation, storage room, dumping and legitimate uses of PG.

(12)

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

THE EFFECT OF NITRIC ACID ON CONCRETE MADE USING RICE HUSK ASH, STONE DUST AND STEEL FIBRE

Sandeep Sharma[1], Himanshu Bhardwaj[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3]

[1]*Sandeep Sharma, M.tech Research Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.*
[2]*Himanshu Bhardwaj, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan*
[3]*Dr. Bharat Nagar, Professor & Head Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan .*

Abstract: This experimental study report, analyze the effect of nitric acid on concrete made using rice husk, stone dust and steel fiber was investigated. M25 grade of concrete samples containing some rice husk in partial replacement of cement (OPC) is proposed. In second portion of this research sand is replaced in some part by stone dust after finding the compressive strength. In the above process of finding compressive strength we take steel fiber as 1% of the volume of cement.

All the sample taken by varying quantity discuss above were tested for the strength and durability under the acidic environment of 5% Nitric acid exposure for 56 days.

RC- referral M25 concrete with OPC, RHAC- this concrete contain the optimum Rice Husk Ash level of 15% as a part replacement of OPC and Optimum Stone dust 45% use id replaced of natural sand. SFRHASDC- this sample of concrete contain 1% of steel fiber and optimum rice husk ash with stone dust. The compressive strength test for above mentioned sample is determine after 7, 28, and56 days.

It was observed that the nitric acid resistance of RHAC, RHASDC, and SFRHASDC was higher than the RC.Visual assessments were also carried out and photographs were taken to get some idea about how nitric acid affects the appearance of concrete.

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is made up of lime, it is most consumed material on earth after water. The most consumed material on earth for construction material is cement. The cement is manufactured artificially, final products of cement is used for many construction work sites. Mixture of coarse and fine aggregate with water and cement as a binding material in definite proportion is known as concrete. Admixture and additive in powdered form are some time used with concrete to improve to improve its quality and characteristics of final herded concrete. The concrete become hardened because of chemical reaction in between water and cement, concrete get gardened with time by loss of heat of hydration. But at present the durability of concrete and concrete structures has become a major concern. Including the durability problem of concrete, there are some other problems associated with the materials used in concrete production which are discussed in this chapter.

1.1 Objectives

1. To study the effect of inclusion of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) on the compressive strength of concrete and to find its optimum dose.

2. To study the effect of inclusion of Stone Dust on compressive strength of Rice Husk Ash Concrete and to find its optimum dose.

3. To study the effect of inclusion of steel fiber on Rice Husk Ash and Stone dust (RHASD) concrete.

4. To find the effect of acidic environment (Nitric Acid) on the selected concretes in respect of compressive strength and visual change.

2. MATERIAL USED FOR EXPERIMENT

2.1 Cement

Ordinary Portland Cement of Grade 43 (brand Shree cements) obtained from only single batch and same plant used throughout this investigation. The various physical properties such as standard consistency, initial and final setting time, fineness and compressive strength of OPC are determined and the values conform to the requirements of IS 8112-1989, 2013.

Specific gravity of cement was 3.15 obtained.

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Comparative Analysis of RCC Structure and Tube-In-Tube Structure

Swetha Singh[1], Nandeshwar Lata[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3], Rajesh Kumar[4]

[1]Swetha Singh, M.Tech Research Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan
[2]Nandeshwar Lata, Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, JNIT, Jaipur, Rajasthan
[3]Dr.Bharat Nagar, Professor & Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan
[4]Rajesh Kumar, Freelancer Faculty for Civil Engineering in Engineers Academy

Abstract - *The study is based on the comparative analysis of rcc structure and tube-in-tube structure, and the primary objectives are to investigate effects of varying design parameters on the tube action and shear lag behavior of a typical reinforced concrete tube in tube building, and compare this tube-in-tube structure with traditional rcc buildings. A parametric study was conducted with necessary design variables on the performance of a 20 story building using softwares namely STAAD.Pro and ETABS. The design variables considered for the parametric study include the column depth, spandrel beam depth and shear wall thickness. The performance of each model was assessed in terms of overall and critical story drifts, and shear lag behavior using linear dynamic analysis. Overall, the effects of the column depth on the tube action and shear lag behaviour were more prominent than the other member dimensions. The reduction in the percentage of steel and also the concrete amount can be seen as compared to the regular rcc structure.*

Key Words: shear lag behaviour, STAAD.Pro, ETABS, spandrel beam depth, story drift, linear dynamic analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

The advancement in construction field is increased day by day. The numbers of buildings, height of building are increased. The effect of lateral load is increased with respect to the increase of height. Modern construction methods and structural systems are to be introduced to enhance the structural safety. There are different types of structural systems which are to be used to resist the effect of lateral loads on the buildings. Rigid frame structures, braced frame structures, shear wall frame structures, outrigger systems, tubular structures are the different types of structural systems used in the buildings to enhance structural safety by reduce the effect of lateral loads on the buildings. The tubular systems are widely used and considered as a better structural system for tall buildings. There are different types of tubular structural systems which are given as framed tube, braced tube, bundled tube, tube in tube, and tube mega frame structures.

1.1 Motivation and Objective

While constructing tall buildings we have to consider some extra safety measurements like structure should be designed for seismic and wind considerations, type of foundations adopted to structure, life of the structures. The tall buildings are more affected to lateral loads, to withstand the loads we have to consider the parameters for the building. This study consists the tubular concept which will give more spacing for accessible and which is more resistant to the lateral loads. By using this form of structures we can go for high rise structures. The objectives are:

1. Comparative analysis between tube in tube structure and RCC structure.

2. To study the behavior of the RCC structure and tubular structure in seismic conditions.

3. Results are compared between the models with respect to Base shear, Displacement and Drift.

1.2 Advantages of Tube-in-tube structure over RCC structures:

- Efficient structural system: The tube-in-tube structure with central tube provides stability against lateral loading as well as gravity loading. Also this system provides enough opening for stairways, elevators and ducts etc.
- It is suitable for high rise structure: This system holds good for 40-100 storied structure.
- The use of tube-in-tube structure allows speedy construction.
- It is suitable for RC, steel and composite constructions.

2. CLASSFICATION OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

There are many structural systems such as:

1. Rigid frame System (Moment Resisting Frame System)
2. Braced frame System
3. Shear-walled frame System
4. Coupled Wall System
5. Advanced Structural forms- Tubular Systems

The tubular system is to arrange the structural elements in such a way that the system can resist the imposed loads on the structure efficiently especially the lateral loads. This system comprises of various elements i.e. slabs, beams,

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

ANALYSIS OF P-DELTA EFFECT ON HIGH RISE BUILDING

Mohd. Arish Khan[1], Dr. Mayank Varshney[2], Dr. Bharat Nagar[3]

[1]*Mohd. Arish Khan, M.tech Research scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.*

[2]*Dr. Mayank Varshney, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan*

[3]*Dr. Bharat Nagar, Professor & Head Department of Civil Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan*

Abstract: P-delta effect is secondary or second order effect on structure. It is also known as _Geometric Nonlinearity effect'. As number of storey increases, P-delta effect becomes more important. If the change in bending moments, shear forces and displacements is more than 10%, P-delta effect should be considered in design. In this study the P-delta effect on high rise building is studied. Linear static analysis (without P-delta effect) and nonlinear static analysis (with P-delta effect) on high rise buildings having different number of storey is carried out. For the analysis G+19, G+24, G+29 (i.e. 20, 25, 30 storey) R.C.C. framed buildings are modeled. Earthquake load is applied on model of structure as per IS-1893(2002) for zone IV in ETABS-2015 software. Load combinations for analysis are set as per IS-456(2000). All analysis is carried out in software ETABS-2015. Bending moment, story displacement with and without P-delta effect is calculated and compared for all models. The results show that it is essential to consider the P-delta effect for 25 storey building. So buildings having height more than or equal to 75m, should be designed considering P-delta effect. Also we can say that up to 25 storey building, it is not necessary to consider P-delta effect in design and first order analysis is sufficient for design.

Keywords: P-delta effect, high-rise building, Static nonlinear analysis, displacements, bending moments, ETABS-2015, second order effect.

1. INTRODUCTION

At present, common practice of analyzing the building or any high rise built is linear elastic method. This procedure comes under first order structure analysis, wherein displacements and internal forces are calculated with respect to un-deformed structure. Sometimes the deflection of the structure is also considered for higher order analysis based on the real-time behavior of structure. This comes when nonlinearity of the structure is taken into account. Usually, iteration method is considered that is done with the help of computer programs and is considered under second order analysis. In such process, both deformations and internal forces are not in proportionality with the applicable load.

Second-order effects are generally considered, wherein the additional displacements, moments, and forces are produced by the motion of the structure. All these effects are called "second-order effects. Many a time, people make use of first order analysis for working out the second order results. These comprise the additional moments, forces, and displacements that are crucial for the designing purpose. In the following research study, an analysis of the high rise structure is carried out by making use of some software. Many iterations are carried out in order to test the final outcomes of the study.

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

Aim

To study the impact of P-Delta effect on the high rise buildings

Objectives

- To Study the effects of axial loadings on high rise buildings.
- To study the impact of axial loading on skyscrapers.
- To analyze G+14 story building made up of RCC without or with consideration of P-delta effects.
- To work out the percentage change in deflections, forces and moments while considering with or without considering P-Delta effect.

3. ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISE BUILDINGS INETABS-2015

- Plan of building:-

1) Commercial building, RCC framed structure.

World Journal of Research and Review (WJRR)
ISSN: 2455-3956, Volume-9, Issue-1, July 2019 Pages 01-04

Effect of Chopped Glass Fibers on The Strength of Concrete Tiles

Akshaya Kumar Shukla, Dr. Bharat Nagar

Abstract— The comparative study of fibre glass with test of compressive strength, split-tensile strength and flexural strength were performed on M-30 grade cube and tiles specimen concrete as per norms IS 10262. The size of aggregates used was 20mm maximum. To analyze the effect on compressive strength, flexural strength, split-tensile strength 6 cubes, 6 tiles were casted and tested.

A practical result of glass fiber reinforced concrete in the form of concrete tiles was taken into consideration without any special technique was used to produce these tiles. The tiles thickness was 20mm or size of aggregates used was 6mm is maximum. The proportion of mix used was 1:1.80:2.60 and The ratio of water cement kept consistent and the percentage of admixture was varied from .6 to 1.2 to maintain the slump in between 60mm to 120mm. The fibres size used were 5micron meter to 25 micron meter and the fibres were alkali resistant. The experimental study of the short fibres on, compressive strength wet transverse strength and water absorption was carried out. Six full sized tiles 15cm*15cm*2.5cm were tested and the results recorded.

Index Terms— fiber glass tiles, AR, mix proportion

I. INTRODUCTION

We know basic constituents of building material is concrete because it is comparatively cheap and its ingredients are easily available, and concrete available in wide range of civil construction and infrastructure works. Although concrete have some of demerits as weak in tension, brittleness and lower resistance to crack restoration. For there a behavior of Concrete brittleness and possess low tensile strength but as we add fibres, decrease its brittle behavior and the increases tensile strength. With the respect of time a many specimen are in experiments that have been done to increase the concrete properties in initial fresh state or also in hardened state. The desired properties like workability, Increase or decrease in setting time and higher compressive strength are depend also by super plasticizers, admixtures, micro fillers and basic constituents remain the same.

For structural concretes Fibres, that have classification according to their material as

Alkali resistant Glass fibres (AR), Steel fibres , Synthetic fibres, Carbon, pitch and

polyacrylonitrile (PAN) fibres. A cementitous complex product reinforced with distinct glass fibres of vairable length and size are known as Glass fibre reinforced concrete (GFRC) . This glass fiber mostly use for is alkaline resistant because alkali decreases the

Durability and resistance of GFRC Basically Glass is made up by silica (SiO_2) ,lime stone ($CaCO_3$) and sodium carbonate (Na_2NO_3).

Akshaya Kumar Shukla, M.Tech research scholar, department of civil engineering, jagannath university, Jaipur
Dr. Bharat Nagar, professor & Head civil engineering department, jagannath university, Jaipur

II. PRESENT INVESTIGATION

Exploration of the split-tensile strength compressive strength, and flexural strength properties of concrete reinforced with short discrete fibers is The main intention of this research. The study is work out on M-30 grade concrete and the size of glass fibers used is 30mm and the fiber content varied from 0.1% to 1.0% of the total concrete weight. Also in this study of the above three properties no admixture was used. We have studied whose fiber content was varied from 0% to 0.7% of the total weight of concrete and observation of the effect of glass fiber on cement and concrete tiles were utilized. On the terms with heavy duty Cement and concrete tiles are used at major places with practical use.

III. GLASS FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE

A cementitous complex product reinforced with distinct glass fibres of vairable length and size are known as Glass fibre reinforced concrete (GFRC) . This glass fiber mostly use for is alkaline resistant because alkali decreases the durability and resistance of GFRC. Basically Glass is made up by silica (SiO_2) ,lime stone ($CaCO_3$) and sodium carbonate (Na_2NO_3). Sometimes gypsum is additive and all burnt at 2300 degree centigrade to form a glass. Glass strands are utilized by the most part for veneer plates outside claddings, and different components where their reinforcing impacts are required during construction. Glass fiber is available in various size

shape length and width and there for form GFRC .a glass as a waste that waste use with concrete to form stiff in fresh state has lower slump and hence less workable, hence water reducing admixtures are used. Onwards the properties of GFRC also depends on various parameters like method of producing of product.

It also be done by different methods as casting ,fogging, extrusion etc. but here cement is effective with glass fiber and that's by we need to use fiber ,sand/filler with a cement ratio method and consider also duration of curing also according to the local climatic temperature.

IV. NATURAL FIBRES

Natural fibres were traditionally used in the past as reinforcing materials and their use so far has been traditional far more than technical. They have served useful purposes but the application of natural fibre as a reinforcing material for concrete is a new concept. Improved tensile and bending strength, , greater resistance to cracking and hence improved impact strength and toughness ,greater ductility are some of the properties of natural fibre reinforced concrete. Ramakrishna et al (2002) looked at the hypothetical and exploratory examinations on the compressive quality and elastic modulus of coir and sisal fibre strengthened cements for different volume divisions. It was watched that both the exploratory and analytical values of flexible modulus had indicated 15% error, which can be viewed as relatively little. Rheological properties of coir fiber strengthened cement mortar were done by Ramakrishna and Sundararajan (2002).Flow value, cohesion and angle of internal friction were resolved for three different mix ratios and four different aspect ratios and fibre contents.

Performance Comparison of Android Messengers

Rama Bhatia rmabhatia@gmail.com
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
JaganNath University
Jaipur, India
Lecturer, School of Engineering and Technology,
PSB Academy, Singapore.

Renu Bagoria renu.bagoria@jagannathuniversity.org
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
JaganNath University
Jaipur, India

Abstract

The increasing demand of Android applications compels the developers to think and develop applications with efficient use of memory usage, CPU utilisation and UI rendering speed. The literature survey reveals that very few works have been reported for measuring the performance of various android applications. In this paper the performance analysis of most of the popular mobile applications have been carried over using Eclipse with SDK Tools and Android Virtual device. CPU utilisation, Memory usage and User Interface (UI) rendering speed have been considered as the performance metric. The performance of most commonly used apps like WhatsApp, Viber, WeChat & Imo have been analysed. The experimental result shows that

(i) Utilisation of CPU in case of Wechat is more as compared with WhatsApp, Viber, & Imo.
(ii) In case of Memory Usage, java.lang.string class found as a major problem suspect for memory leak problem.
(iii) And for Rendering Speed in case of viber is taking lesser time as compared with WhatsApp,
Viber, & Imo .

Keywords: Android App, WhatsApp, WeChat, Viber , Imo, Performance Analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the increasing demand of Android devices and the various mobile applications, the performance assessment of various android apps is required. Mostly, Android apps are easily downloadable from GooglePlay [17] and the no of apps are increasing significantly. WhatsApp, WeChat, Imo and Viber are the most popular messaging apps in present days. According to data from statista (April 2016), there are around 1,000 million monthly active users in WhatsApp and is the most popular messaging app while Viber, Line, WeChat and Imo are the other popular messaging apps. The key to success of any messaging apps is depending on many performance factors[1]. From developers point of view, a good messaging-app is that which effectively utilises CPU, memory and consumes less energy. This motivate us to further asses the performance efficiency of the mobile chat messenger applications in terms of resource utilization.

2. RELATED WORK

Liu Pu[19](2009) discussed the Short Message Service Architecture and their services. **Anthony Gutierrez et al [20] (2011)** developed BBench to assess web-browser's rendering performance. **Dhinakaran Pandiyan et al.[21](2013)** developed a mobile platform benchmark suite, MobileBench and presented the performance and energy characterizations for Mobile Bench.

Secure Communication Using Image Flipping

[1]Charu verma, [2]Dr. Renu bagoria
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Associate. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur ,Rajasthan, India.

Abstract : In the proposed thought, we are prescribing the keen mystery key part, in which we will give the matrix of pictures containing the whizzes and the lattice is of the fixed or can be of the dynamic estimations. In this the customer need to tap on the photographs of the particular enormous name and the underlying two characters from the chief name and the last two characters from the surname are normally inspire picked to outline the mystery key model, by then the picture of the huge name get flipped and the date of birth will appear on that spot and the day of the date of the birth is taken and the yy part of the all out year of the birth is taken , and the character contrasting with the characteristics are gotten resulting to including the day and year of huge name and structure the mystery word and this methodology is reiterated for all squares in the framework which are clicked by the customer, the made OTP will also raise the element of security.

***IndexTerms* – Grid Security, Photo Password.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Once password (OTP) is a perplexing confirmation subject that offers exactitude, security and riddle. OTP Two-Factor Authentication is viewed as joined of the promising courses in any web-connected with structure. In any case, they vary from sensible properties, ways and materials used. each and every one of that has unprecedented way of thinking in managing hazards and ambushes [1].

Lattice confirmation issue is regarding sex chromosome sort out request structure. The all out cell inside the network passes on the correct mix of numbers and letters inside the cell. An occasion of lattice approval subject is that the table game card. it's a less secure choices as an outcomes of the 3 digits used at this point most preeminent OTP contrives and might be photocopied making it given to risks [2]. In any case, framework check is one in all the intriguing affirmation subject that may be investigated to flavor up the preeminent time of codes with numerical calculation and algorithmic point.

The growing normality and utilization of OTP stuffed in light of the way that the best inspiration of this examination recognize. Dismissing the evident reality that there's no best appreciation to adjust secure affirmation, this assessment can eviscerate and appearance at the changed approachs OTP for matrix approval to work out that of those plans gives higher execution, spares memory assets and offers quality key age. As needs be, the outcomes made by OTP are sensational pondering its multifaceted nature and randomicity

Systems that use passwords for confirmation should have some approach to manage supervise check any password entered to incite entrance. On the off likelihood that the liberal passwords are basically confirmed in the midst of a structure record or information, accomplice degree lowlife who will increase sufficient access to the structure can get all purchaser passwords, giving the offender access to all or any records on the leveled out structure, and potentially great systems any place purchasers utilize the proportionate or for all plans and limits indistinguishable passwords.

One approach to manage administer diminish this hazard is to store only a cryptographical hash of each password rather than the password itself. Run of the mill cryptographical hashes, for example, the Secure Hash formula (SHA) approach, square measure extraordinary to turn, thusly accomplice degree attacker WHO gets hold of the hash respect can't particularly recoup the motto. In any case, information of the hash respect lets the offender quickly explore reasons disengaged. Trademark half expands are wide open that may explore store passwords against a stolen cryptographical hash. [3]

Updates in choosing headway keep working up the speed at that surveyed passwords is attempted. for example, in 2010, the Georgia school examination Institute developed a structure for utilizing GPGPU to meddle with passwords abundant quicker.[3] Elcomsoft depicted out crafted by ordinary astute cards for snappier catchphrase recovering in August 2007 and a bit while later recorded a relating patent inside the US. starting at 2011, business things square measure accessible that case the ability to examination to 112,000 passwords for continually on a standard work a region PC utilizing a basic rate outlines processor. Such a gismo can territory a six letter single-case password in later on.

Note that the work is seized over exceptionally amazing PCs for an additional accelerating in association with the live of open PCs with close GPUs. incomprehensible key extending hashes are open that put aside an everything thought of long chance to work, lessening the speed at that assessing will occur. regardless in any case it's viewed as best apply to utilize key growing, exceptionally astonishing basic systems don't.

Another condition any place smart theorizing is conceivable is that the time once the watchword is used to outline a cryptographical key. In such cases, an attacker will quickly check paying little respect to whether a theorized motto sufficiently deciphers encoded information. for example, one business issue broadcasts to check 103,000 WPA PSK passwords for each second.[4]

18

Modified Priority Based Apriori Algorithm For Buyer Influence Cloth Buying

[1]Yogesh sharma,[2]Suraj yadav
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur ,Rajasthan, India.

Abstract : For the success of any industry, it is very necessary to get the clear idea about what the customer demands. If the producer gets the clear idea about the demand of consumer then the product success will be there and in turn will raise the sales. The cloth industry is one of the biggest industries of India, and India is one of the world largest consumer market. It is one of the most difficult tasks to get the factors which will affect the demand of the particular product. The research work form the basis of its analysis on the basis of the concept of Apriori Algorithm which has its concept for the factor combination frequency and calculate the frequency of occurrences of each factor, i.e. support. The research work implies to find the factors which results in the decline of the sales of the particular product and one which influence the customers in buying a particular product. In this work, the comparison of the data mining algorithms like arpriori ,fapriori is done with the Four checkpoint based factor association algorithm , which after determining the support also works on the priority of the factors and the results which are achieved are quite impressive and helps in the accurate factors combinations on which actual work is required to be done.

IndexTerms **– Product Demand Analysis, Factor Combination Predication, Opinion Mining, Apriori Algorithm.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Data mining is regularly exhausted differed steps. Notwithstanding, the data being mined is amassed from entirely unexpected sources that we will in general imply as data providers.

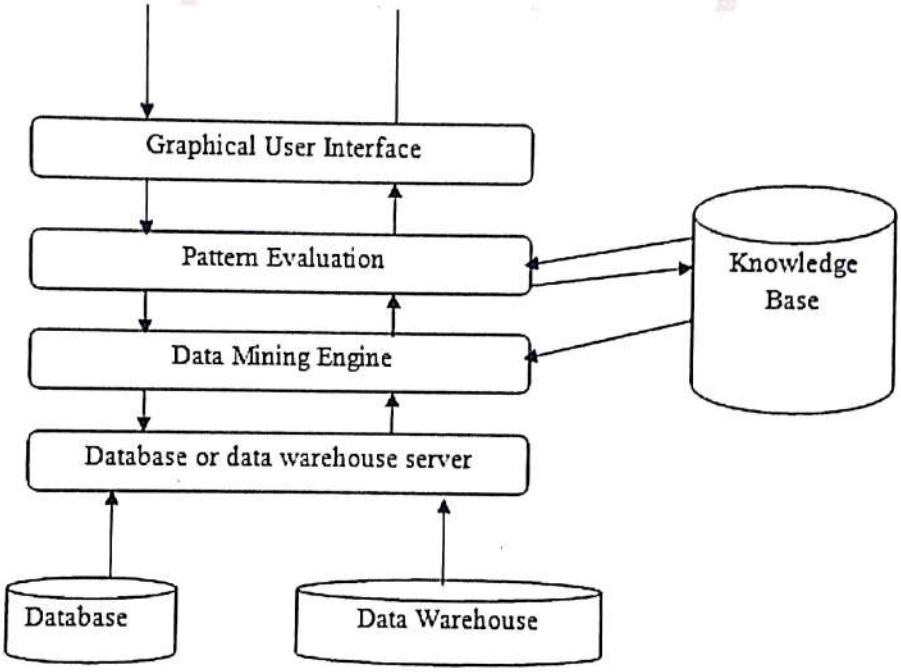

Fig 1 Baseline Architecture

In shifted structures, data providers are physically passed on, framing the base degree of the benchmark set up of data mining frameworks, as appeared inside the fig 1 data providers are the data owners, and are relied on to present their (private) data to the data allotment center server, that shapes the middle degree of the thinking of. for instance, in a web review structure, the assessment respondents are the data providers World Health Organization demonstrate their data to the characterize instrument, that holds the data stowage server.

The DM tallies are for the preeminent half utilized on the undertakings of solicitation, association the executives and pack.

I) Association Rule: Association assessment fuses the disclosure of associated pointers, displaying quality see and conditions that happen as regularly as possible during a surrendered game arrangement of data.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC & TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH VOLUME 8, ISSUE 08, AUGUST 2019 ISSN 2277-8616

Informative Feature Trained Classification System For Credit Card Fraud Detection

Akshita Gautam, Suraj Yadav

Abstract :Credit Card Fraud is a broad word used as a fraudulent source of funds in a transaction for theft and fraud committed using or with a payment card, for example a credit or debit card. Moreover the traditional systems lacks in various factors such as consuming complexity, process delay etc. in detecting the credit card fraud. In this paper, a novel approach for credit card detection is developed with the amalgamation of neural network and fuzzy inference system. Infinite Feature selection is used to reduce the complexity of the model and selection of informatics features from available dataset. Simulation is done in MATLAB software and analyzed in term of quality factors as accuracy, precision and recall. The simulation results shows that proposed approach provides effective results in terms of all performance factors when compared with existing approaches.

Index Terms : Credit card fraud, Data Mining, Fuzzy interface system, Feature selection, MATLAB simulation.

1. INTRODUCTION

WITHIN this framework of the card issuer industry, the actions carried out by unsought elements to collect undeserved rewards are referred to as a fraud that leads to financial loss to the economical services industry. Here, the author demonstrates the efforts or attempts made by fraudsters to use embezzled identity information and credit card to steal money, goods or services. It becomes easy and popular for people to transact and spend money by using technology as card issuers has a constant aim to increase their operations by launching aggressive campaigns so as to achieve larger parts of the market share. Although, the facility of spending by using technology is expanding, but unfortunately, it also offered a podium for the fraudulent activities which are also increasing rapidly. These activities have, therefore, piercingly augmented since the 1990's, and the growth in credit card fraud is almost costing literally billions of dollars to the card issuer industry per annum. Thus, the industry gets encouraged from this concern to use increasingly more effective mechanisms to triumph over the fraud in the credit card industry.In a simple way, fraud detection is an act of identifying falsified/fake behavior at the instant it occurs [2]. Fraud detection and fraud prevention are two different activities. In fraud prevention, the deployment of strategies is made in order to make it progressively more complicated for people to commit fraud in the first place. One might think that prevention is better than cure but this principle would also overcome here; but it is a fact that prevention is not always helpful enough in order to control the high fraud rate that creates nuisance in the credit card industry; therefore, it cues the use of fraud detection mechanisms.Fraud detection can be taken as a prevention strategy in the future if processing power is enhanced. Credit cards can be easily targeted for fraud due to the fact of using credit cards in abandoned environments. A huge amount of money can be embezzled in a moment and fraudster could not be even traced. The card issuer should get a chance to limit the damage by identifying fraud the moment possible after it occurs. After the transaction is flagged like a possible fraud, the confirmation can be taken from the card holder to know whether the transaction was legitimate or not and the card can be blocked if necessary. The processes of fraud investigation and the chargeback are expensive and resources get much stress in these processes. The detection of fraud occurring quickly is possible but if it involved huge amount such as sometimes thousands of transactions per second, makes it complicated to detect in real-time or even infeasible..

2 LITERATURE

Many interesting applications seek to solve business problems complexity. The establishment of technology has introduced Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) which is capable of simplifying the programming effort and algorithm design used in conventional processes. Systems built on Fuzzy Logic (FL) have the tendency to cope with uncertainty in the environment in which any business flourishes. ANN and FL have been successfully applied in many application fields whether individually or harmonizing strength of each other. From researchers working in different domains, great inclination has been observed in combined neuro-fuzzy approach. Arora, N. & Saini, J.R. (2014) suggested a comprehensive study of existing work in different areas using soft computing methodologies which particularly focus on neural networks and fuzzy logic. Arora & Saini (2013) proposed an ANFIS model that utilized time series in order o predict bankruptcy. The author suggested that the financial status of company affects all the stakeholders. Some idea of current financial stand of the company can be obtained from Scrutiny of financial ratios, but it is not capable of revealing its status in future. In order to calculate the corresponding Z scores, a set of historical data in the form of financial ratios was considered by the proposed model and the Z score is predicted for future time period. This can foresee whether the company would be bankrupted in coming years or not. This work was further polished in another model anticipated by Arora & Saini (2014) which considered financial distressed companies for prediction of status of bankruptcy in future. The anticipated model used Independent Component Analysis (ICA) so as to select input parameters which should not be dependent on each other. 10 financial ratios were comprised in the initial dataset while ICA returned 5 ratios. The selected ratios created a dataset which produced actual data to train Fuzzy Support Vector Machines

- *Akshita Gautam is currently pursuing masters degree in computer science engineering in Jagannath University, Jaipur, India. She is specialized in Data Mining and neural networks and highly interested in credit card fraud detection approaches. E-mail: gautam.akshita@gmail.com*
- *Suraj Yadav is an assistant professor in Computer Science deparment in Jagannath University, Jaipur, India. He is specialized in Data Mining and has high interest in Evolutionary Computation and Mimetic. E-mail: er.surajyadav@gmail.com*

ISSN NO: 0776-3808

VALUE STREAM MAPPING: MODERN INDUSTRY NEED

Ashvini Kumar Swami[1], Avinash Nath Tiwari[2] & Rakesh Kumar[3]

M.Tech Scholar[1], Assistant Professor[2], Assistant Professor[3]

[1,2,3]Department of Mechanical Engineering,

Jagannath University, Jaipur.

Abstract: *Value stream mapping is a Lean administration method that assists organizations with picturing forms with an end goal to characterize and enhance the means associated with getting an item, administration, or worth adding venture all the way. When performed adequately, esteem stream mapping sparkles a light on approaches to either lessen squander inside procedures or to build things that legitimately enhance clients.*

Keywords: **Production Flow, Value Stream Mapping, Lean Manufacturing**

1. INTRODUCTION

Value stream mapping (VSM) is characterized as a lean device that utilizes a flowchart reporting each progression all the while. Many lean specialists see VSM as a key apparatus to distinguish squander, lessen process durations, and execute process improvement.VSM is a working environment proficiency device intended to join material handling ventures with data stream, alongside other significant related information. VSM is a basic lean apparatus for an association needing to plan, actualize, and improve while on its lean excursion. VSM assists clients with making a strong usage plan that will boost their accessible assets and help guarantee that materials and time are utilized effectively. The Value stream mapping process permits you to make an itemized perception of all means in your work procedure. It is a portrayal of the progression of products from provider to client through your association.

For instance, the worth a product organization conveys to its clients are programming arrangements and all highlights inside. A worth stream map puts in plain view all the significant strides of your work procedure important to convey an incentive through and through. It permits you to imagine each undertaking that your group chips away at and gives single look status reports about the advancement of every task. It is imperative to explain that as per Lean, esteem is everything that the client would pay for. Be that as it may, with regards to mapping a worth stream, there are steps that may not carry direct an incentive to your client yet help to guarantee that you will have the option to convey the last item/administration.

2. PROCESS OF VALUE STEAM MAPPING

2.1 Information Flow

This segment shows the correspondence of procedure related data and the transmission of information. Right now, the discharge director takes in all client demands and submits just the endorsed demands into the improvement line (Supplier). Contingent upon the target or objective of the mapping exercise, data assortment and circulation focuses appeared here as SharePoint and Excel can incorporate numerous degrees of detail and numerous other coordinated frameworks.

Secure Authentication and Data Sharing approach using the Four player Chess Based Password

[1]Jitendra Kumar Katariya,[2]Gajendra Shrimal
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur ,Rajasthan ,India.

Abstract : Security is of most extreme significant in each part of the data transmission. In the time of Information innovation, it is happening to more significance. The most widely recognized utilization of securing the significant data is by utilizing password. Be that as it may, the typical content passwords are recognizable and can be effectively split utilizing the savage power assault. In our proposed work, we have picked a novel plan of password age, which have its principle premise chess. The game based password is produced by putting away the developments of the game parts.

Index Terms **– Game Based Password, Security, Authentication.**

I. INTRODUCTION

An approval part (or system) is a way for you to exhibit that you're allowed to get to something. Passwords have been the default strategy for approval for whatever time span that most of us have expected to exhibit to a PC that we're allowed to get to it. Regardless, passwords are not using any and all means the main affirmation segment.

Something you know: Examples of this are your incredible old mystery state, bank card PIN or a protected word when the alert association calls your home; these are for the most part occasions of using something you know to approve yourself.[1]

Something you have: Examples are a swipe card to get to a sheltered zone, a code sent to your cellphone as a segment of a login method (to exhibit you have your cellphone) or a SecureID token that gives a consistently changing code you need to enter to get entrance – all are something you have that can be used to check yourself.

Something you are: This is the spot biometric security comes in. To get to our information center we have to put our pointer on a unique finger impression scanner in the wake of swiping a card. But on the off chance that you take someone's pointer you won't presumably get to our information center, paying little respect to whether you've stolen a genuine swipe card. Other biometric structures consolidate retinal scopes (the veins at the back of the eye) and iris channels (the concealed bit of the eye).

Various characteristics used for check: a few distinct properties that you once in a while watch used for approval are:

- Some place you are. For instance at a physical area prepared to get snail mail.
- Something you can do. For instance decisively recreate an imprint.
- Something you appear. For instance a neurological quality that can be inspected by a MRI.
- Somebody you know. For instance that can be endorsed by a casual network chart or chain of trust.

Most of us believe them to be a weight – something you have to suffer to have the alternative to use an organization you need access to. In this article we will explain how PC systems have created in the way they process your mystery key, how present day online applications do approval and why it's basic to pick a strong mystery state. When you wrap up this you should have a working learning of hashing counts, how mystery expression part works and what "strong mystery state" genuinely infers.

In the start of PCs and unified PCs, passwords were secured in a database as plain substance. When you expected to sign-in, a gatekeeper application would approach you for your mystery word. It would take whatever you made in and beware of the remote possibility that it was proportionate to whatever it had secured in the database and accepting veritable, you were permitted get to.[2]

As the Internet created and created, malignant software engineers started expanding unapproved access to systems. When they were in, they would rapidly download the plain-content mystery state database and have minute access to all customers passwords. Architects and systems chiefs expected to come up with a response for this issue and the game plan they thought of was 'mystery word hashing'.

Consider a hashing count as a machine. In one end you input any substance or matched information. Out the far edge you get a number that is a certain length – lets state 32 digits long in our model. The information you feed in can be any size, from a few bytes to various terrabytes or greater. Despite what information you feed in, you get a 32 digit number (in this model) curiously addresses the information. What is surprising about a hashing count machine is that if you feed something unclear in you get the identical 32 digit number. In case you feed in War and Peace, you get a number. If you copy the book verbatim and feed in a similar substance, you get a comparable number. In case you change a lone character in the novel, you will get an absolutely special number. [2]

Hashing estimations differ in the way they work and the most conspicuous qualification is the length of the number each one discharges.

N-Queens Problem Solving using Parameter Filration Based Artificial Bee Colony Algorithm

[1]Pooja,[2]Gajendra Shrimal
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur ,Rajasthan, India.

Abstract : Nature Inspired algorithm are very standard in the execution for handling the authentic issues. This paper proposes a changed interpretation of fake honey bee state algorithm called Parameters Filtration reliant on ABC Algorithm. This paper takes a gander at between standard honey bee settlement algorithm and the proposed parameters filtration based ABC algorithm through N-Queens issue. N Queens Problems is a champion among the most generally perceived issues in the part section, so the paper considers it a preliminary case for the algorithms' execution partition. The parameters are taken for applying the channels on the Scout Local search Filteration ,Site abandonment , Neighborhood Shrinking Basis. Trials were executed to pass judgment on the proposed algorithm improvements utilizing various benchmarks information. As per these investigations, The proposed algorithm exhibits all the more progressively, versatile, and productive execution than ABC algorithm.

Index Terms – **Nature Inspired Algorithm , ABC Algorithm, N-Queens Problem.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Programming designing and science have shared an all-encompassing history along. for a long time, pc researchers have organized algorithms to procedure and analyze natural learning (for instance microarrays), and in like way, researcher have discovered various specialist decides that have excited new improvement ways (for instance neural frameworks). Starting late, these 2 headings are affiliation maintained the scrutinized that natural procedures locale unit inherently algorithms that nature has proposed to decide procedure issues. [1]

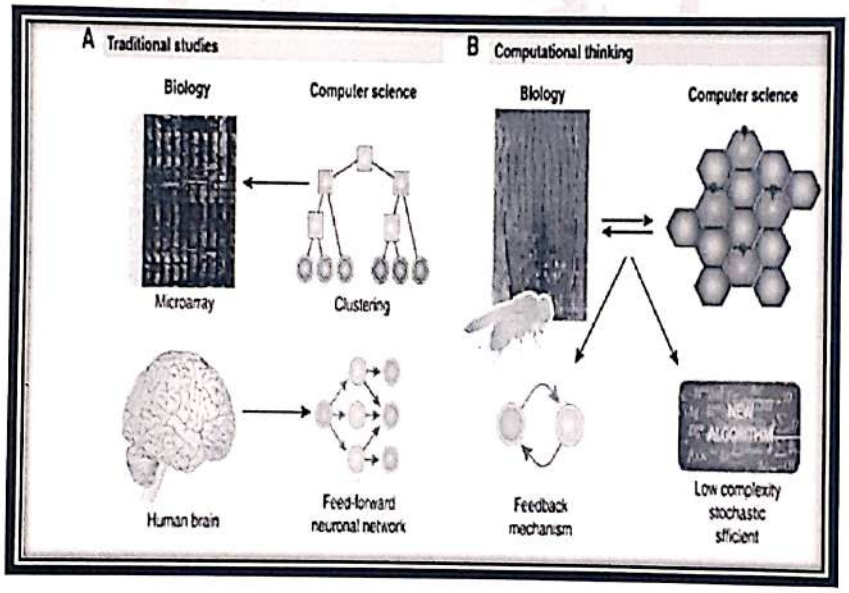

Fig 1 Nature Inspired Algorithms Concept

Natural computing, conjointly known as Natural estimation, could be a word familiar with handle 3 classes of systems:

- Those who take inspiration from nature for the event of novel basic reasoning techniques;
- Those who area unit maintained the use of PCs to mix natural wonders; and
- Those who use natural materials (e.g., particles) to figure.

The guideline fields of assessment that make these 3 branches domain unit fake neural frameworks, natural procedure algorithms, swarm understanding, counterfeit safe systems, geometry, counterfeit life, polymer computing, and quantum computing, among others.Computational perfect models considered by natural computing district unit disengaged from natural ponders as different as self-replication, the working of the cerebrum, Darwinian improvement, bunch direct, the structure, the embellishment properties of living things, cell layers, and ontogenesis. Other than old electronic hardware, these machine perfect models will be maintained on various physical media like bimolecular (DNA, RNA), or got molecule quantum computing devices.[1] Dually, one will examine procedures occurring in nature as information science. Such procedures typify self-party, natural procedure forms, cistron control frameworks, protein-protein association frameworks, natural vehicle (dynamic vehicle, inactive vehicle) frameworks, and citron assembling in living thing living things. Tries to acknowledge natural systems conjointly exemplify

Anaphora Resolution in Hindi Language: A Review

Anil Jatav[1], Gajendra Shrimal[2]
[1]M.Tech Scholar
[2]Assistant Professor, [1,2]Department of Computer Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur.

Abstract : Anaphora happens all around as often as possible in composed messages and spoken exchanges. Practically all NLP applications, for example, machine interpretation, data extraction, programmed synopsis, question noting framework, natural language age, and so on., require fruitful recognizable proof and resolution of anaphora. In spite of the fact that the noteworthy measure of work has been done in English and other European languages, the computational work, in reference to Hindi, is falling a long ways behind. In this paper, we present an audit of work done in the field of anaphora resolution in Hindi. We additionally spread various issues and difficulties in creating computational models for Hindi.

IndexTerms **– Anaphora Resolution , Natural Language Processing.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Natural language processing is give the stage where convey the people and PCs. Natural language has different anaphoric articulations and these articulations make it fascinating. Anaphora is an articulation which identifies with an articulation to another articulation which going before it in the talk. It speaks to sentences in an exceptionally appealing way without changing its unique circumstance. The component that alludes to anaphora is predecessor. Talk is the gathering of assembled sentences or correspondence between more members. [1]

Pronominal or anaphora resolution is characterized as the issue of deciding the thing expression (NP) that alludes to a pronoun in a record. The 'pointing back' word or expression is called anaphor. The substance to which an anaphor alludes or for which it stands is its predecessor. So in basic term anaphora resolution is the way toward deciding the forerunner of anaphora. An significant issue in characteristic language preparing is the resolution of pronouns to their planned referents. This is a troublesome assignment to be dealt with by an anaphora resolution framework. Thus, anaphora resolution displays a test, and is a functioning zone of research. The most well-known sort of anaphora is the pronominal anaphora and the significant groupings in pronominal are the main, second and third individual pronouns. [1]

A significant issue in normal language handling is the resolution of pronouns to their proposed referents. This is a troublesome errand to be taken care of by an anaphora resolution framework. Therefore, anaphora resolution exhibits a test, and is a functioning territory of research. The most widely recognized kind of anaphora is the pronominal anaphora and the real groupings in pronominal are the main, second and third individual pronouns.

Table 1. Anaphora Resolution

S. No.	Sentences	Antecedents	Anaphora
1.	सीमा बहुत अमीर है, पर वह सुखी नहीं है।	सीमा	वह
2.	संतोष पढ़नेमें बहुत अच्छा है। उसेगणित पढ़ना पसंद है।	संतोष	उसे

In Table 1, 'वह' and 'उसे' is used to refer the 'सीमा' and 'संतोष' respectively in the mentioned sentences.

II. ALGORITHMS FOR ANAPHORA RESOLUTION

1. Hobbs Algorithm

Hobbs Algorithm initially read record and travers the sentence and create parse tree and discover the anaphora.

2. Leppin and leass Algorithm

First it read sentence and gives the Weightage of sentence coordinate constarain and assess the outcome. [2]

Dynamic Grid Based Authentication with Segmented Images

[1]Amit Shringi,[2]Gajendra Shrimal
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur ,Rajasthan, India.

Abstract : To give the facilities to the client to get to the framework, it is essential to approve the personality of the client as a credible client. Thus, there is constantly a prerequisite of the best possible medium or technique for validating the client. In the proposed work, the idea of the client recognizable proof approval is proposed, in this the interesting idea of the picture division is taken, in which the two pictures are picked , which are divided into the parts and cluttered up in game plan , the client needs to organize the example in first picture parts are masterminded and after that decide for the second picture part to be game plan , every course of action will create the example of the content , based on the parts moved or swapped and along these lines two password are produced. Aside from the approval part, the proposed work likewise make utilize the idea of the encoded pictures utilizing the key, which can be utilized for sharing the information between the clients.

Index Terms – **Grid Password , Segmented Images.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Database structures progression has prompted an exceptional course of action amidst the past four decades from the heritage systems in lightweight of system and particular leveled models to social and learning data structures. Data structures will in like manner beginning at now be gotten to by recommend that of web and information the board affiliations are dead as web affiliations.

By prudence of the impact of electronic affiliations, unstructured information the officials and online social correspondence and versatile enrolling, the live of information to be overseen has reached out from terabytes to petabytes and zetabytes in just twenty years. Such enormous extents of perplexed information have come back to be inferred as huge information. Not exclusively will colossal information saw the open door as composed enough, such information to boot ought to be destitute down to dispose of pleasing projections to refresh affiliations and redesign society. This has come back to be hinted as huge information Analytics [1].

Purpose of constrainment, the board and assessment of gigantic extents of information nearly concise security and insurance infringement. Reliably information ought to be organization for different reasons and in like manner for body consistence. The {information} heading could have questionable information and will slight customer security. Moreover, overpowering such monster information, for example, joining sets of gathered accumulations of information may pass on security and assurance infringement.

For ex-no-restriction, while the foul information clears after a short time specifiable information, the picked information could contain non-open and fickle information. For instance, the upsetting information a couple of man might be united with the per-youngster's area which could be elegant see the person. Explicit social request are taking an undertaking at the goliath information challenge. for instance, the structures framework is making degrees of progress for gigantic breaking point of enormous information. The structure framework is making answers for administering fittingly dealt with information.

The data framework is making answers for sensibly man-making and analyzing all around strategies of information. Enormous information assessment and improvement is being done each inside the keen world, exchange and government assessment labs. Everything considered, next to no idea has been given to security and insurance assessments for expansive information. Security cuts over various zones and moreover systems, information and systems. We will by and large require the different frameworks to fulfill up to make answers for gigantic information security and assurance.[2]

1.3 Data Security

Data security might be a pile of measures and progressions that protect information from intentional or spontaneous obliteration, modification or disclosure.

Information security might be associated using an extent of systems and headways, just as regulative controls, physical security, savvy controls, definitive standards, and elective guarded techniques that limit access to unapproved or pernicious customers or methodology.

All associations nowadays slice cost in information to a precise degree. From the fiscal goliaths overseeing in tremendous volumes of individual and reserve information to the restrictive business golf stroke away the contact nuances of his customers on a PDA, information is at play in associations each Brobdingnagian and minor.

Secure communication technique using Lorenz cipher and SHA Algorithm

[1]Vishnu Dadu Panthi,[2]Gajendra Shrimal
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur , Rajasthan, India.

Abstract : Data security is a huge issue for affiliations and affiliations today. Guaranteeing that your data is secure is winding up progressively essential dependably and fundamental to business assignments. Encryption is the technique through which data is shielded from deplorable eyes. Encryption is the best sort of data security; at any rate disastrously, it is correspondingly a zone that not many individuals acknowledge how to approach. The proposition concentrated on influencing the utilization of the Lorenz To figure with SHA 256 for secures the data send to the target machine , utilizing the SHA 256..

With the Lorenz Cipher not simply extended the entropy of the figure message yet also leads in endorsing the authenticity of data as the changed over plaintext SHA-256 code is composed with the SHA-256 code gave from the sender end.

Index Terms – **Encryption , Decryption , Lorenz Cipher, SHA 256**

I. INTRODUCTION

Web Identity (IID), in like way on-line character or web persona could be a social character that a web client sets up in online frameworks and regions. It will in like way be considered as An effectively planned introduction of oneself. In any case, a couple of individuals utilize their veritable names on the on the web, some net purchasers wish to be dark, trademark themselves by ways for pen names, reliably changing extents of in the long run acknowledgeable information. a web character may even be constrained by a client's relationship to a particular exhibit they're a piece of on the on the web. Some will even be outrageous regarding their character.

In some on-line settings, similarly as net talks, on-line visits, and inconceivably multiplayer on-line dissimulation amusements (MMORPGs), purchasers will address themselves remotely by picking a logo, a logo evaluated sensible picture. Pictures square measure a system purchasers unmitigated their on-line character. Through participation with astonishing purchasers, a getting together on-line character gets a lowness, that empowers altogether unforeseen purchasers to choose whether the aura is worth of trust. on-line characters square measure related with purchasers through endorsement, that typically needs voyage through commitment and correspondence by means of signals in. a couple of goals in like way utilize the client's data dealing with pass on or following treats to perceive purchasers.

There square measure fundamentally 2 explanations behind limiting a client to a character:

- The client demeanor could be a parameter in get the chance to oversee conclusions
- The client demeanor is recorded once work security-huge occasions in an exceedingly overview way.

The essential job is required for the structure to connect with coarseness in find the opportunity to control. inside the event that we don't grasp World Health Organization the client is we won't appreciate the client's privileges, aside from single client structures. crafted by an attitude isn't significant for physical purchasers, structure outlines what's more need find the opportunity to control and will be seen. The subsequent explanation empowers the structure to relate logged occasions to characters. Since this speculation is generally vexed with respect to security,security occasions square measure most principal, anyway work framework occasions contains analtogether additional start to finish use than straightforward security. work framework occasions will support in finding strategy and utilitarian confounds and is fundamental with structure fixes.

Another field during which work expect a focal half is inside the progression of client charge. The utilization of a readied mien conversing with the physical client is, as plot higher than, fundamental for security structures like affirmation. At the explanation once the framework has attested the character, get the chance to oversee handles the great conditions related therewith personality [1]

1.1 Lorenz Cipher

English cryptanalysts, one who proposed blended German teleprinter advancement as the Fish, named the machines and besides its development Tunny which means the tunafish and decided its clear structure in the three years as of now what they saw the machines. The SZ machines are one were the in-line relationship with direct teleprinters. Additionally, the undertaking partners utilizing SZ40 based machines that was begun in the hour of June 1941. Moreover the improved SZ42 based machines that were in like manner brought into liberal use the from in the hour of mid-1942 ahead for unordinary state correspondences between the German boss in the Wünsdorf on which is close to the Berlin, and military Commands during had Europe.[1] Also the more framed SZ42A came into the typical use in Feb 1943 and besides SZ42B in the hour of June 1944.[1]

Sentiment Analysis of Product Review analysis using Multi-Negation and Multi-Intensifier Handling

[1]Tanu Garg,[2]Nidhi Naruka
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University,Jaipur ,Rajasthan,India.

Abstract : Sentiment analysis is important in every segments , whether product or services. But when considering about the analysis of the reviews on the automated process of review analysis. The proposed work, is dealing with these issues by performing the sentiment analysis using the concept of the multi-negation, multi-intensifiers and more, with the filtration of the reviews which are spam. The results which are obtained using the approach of the proposed work are then compared with the previous base approaches and found to be quite satisfactory.

IndexTerms – **Sentiment Analysis, Multi-Negation, Multi-Intensifier.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment analysis may be a strategy for mensuration suppositions of individuals or gatherings, for instance, a vicinity of a brand's crowd or a personal consumer in correspondence with a consumer bolster agent. In lightweight of a grading part, sentiment analysis screens discussions and assesses language and voice enunciations to guage demeanors, suppositions, and feelings known with a business, item or administration, or subject. Sentiment analysis is a few of the time likewise alluded to as supposition mining. As a serious side of the overall discourse examination framework, sentiment analysis is that the basic phase that decides a client's assessments or demeanors. [1]

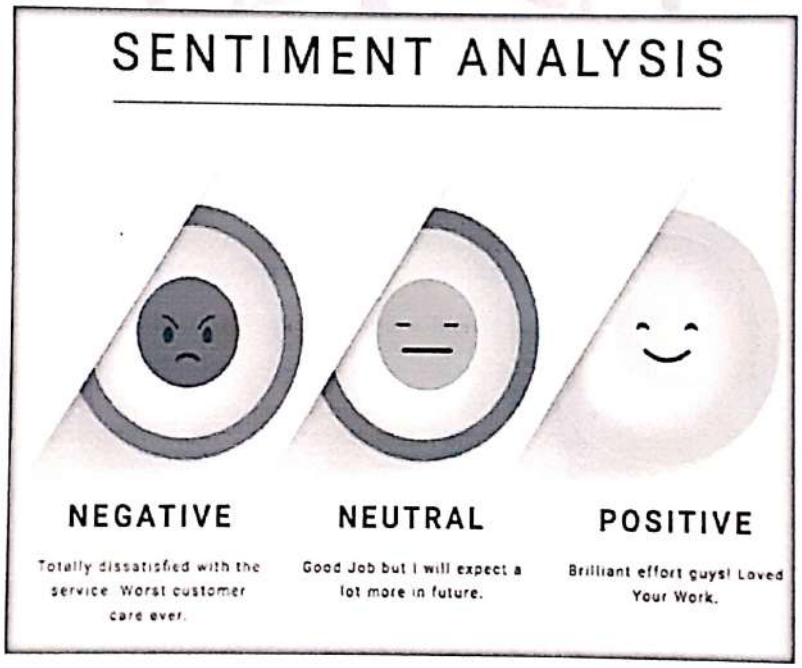

Fig 1 Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis is usually determined by a calculation, grading the words used aboard voice affectations that may show a human hidden emotions regarding the topic of AN exchange. Sentiment ANalysis considers an more and more target elucidation of parts that square measure usually exhausting to measure or usually calculable abstractly, for instance,

The live of pressure or disappointment in a very client's voice

Changes within the degree of stress shown by the individual's discourse, (for example, due to a solution given by a consumer bolster delegate) [1]

In consumer administration and decision focus applications, sentiment analysis may be a vital equipment for checking assessments and feelings among totally different consumer fragments, for instance, shoppers cooperating with a particular gathering of delegates, throughout movements, shoppers vocation with regard to a selected issue, item or administration lines, and alternative clear gatherings.

Clustering Algorithm Using Random Approach and MD5 Validation

[1] Manisha Shekhawat, [2] Ms. Nidhi Naruka
[1]M.Tech Research Scholar , [2]Asst. Professor ,
[1,2] Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract Data communication is the significant piece of the present universe of data inpovation. The primary issues when moving the data is about the moving of enormous measure of data and safely moving the data without getting it hacked. Clustering is fundamentally utilized for gathering the related data, and the K-Means clustering clusters based on the centroid. The base desk work is likewise impact by the K-Means algorithm however a few holes inspires us to work in this field. As the idea included is awesome, the enormous document sending and safely sending them is consistently the issue. In this proposed idea the clusters, will be gathered based on the normal components and the comparable clusters are sorted out based on the size of each cluster and the cluster choice is gone based on the arbitrary promise, based on the cluster division of the size range bunch in which reaches are based on the size e.g 0-10 , 10-15 etc...The Clusters are then scrambled based on the AES based algorithm in which the arbitrarily produced key will be utilized for the creating the encoded clusters. The document which is send and the record which is gotten on the beneficiary end requires to be actually same and the base paper has not play out any approval of confirming that, so in proposed work we will attempt to work on this.

Index Terms – **Data Clustering, Data Security, Random Numbers.**

I. Introduction

Clustering is the task of confining the masses or data centers into different social events with the ultimate objective that data centers in comparable get-togethers are progressively like other data centers in a comparative get-together unique business strategy for each and every one of them.

Certainly not. In any case, what you can do is to cluster most of your costumers into state 10 social events subject to their getting inclinations and use an alternate strategy for costumers in all of these 10 get-togethers. Furthermore, this is what we call clustering. [1]

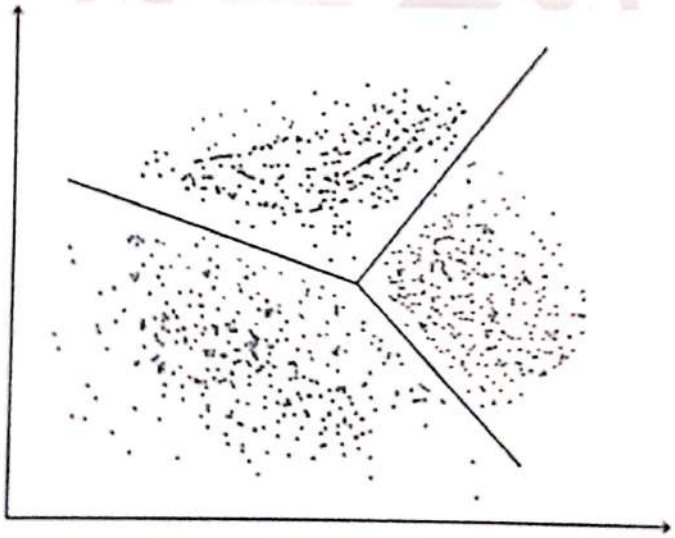

Fig 1 Clustering

Since the task of cluster is theoretical, the gathers which will be utilized for accomplishing this objective territory unit wealth. every strategy for thinking seeks once a substitute game-plan of standards for portraying the 'likeness' among knowledge focuses. In all honesty, there region unit a significant hundred cluster estimations celebrated.

The self-ruling party of models, that circuits observations, fuse vectors, or information things, into clusters is known as agglomeration. A basic walk around looking through data assessment; the trouble of agglomeration has power in analysts in riveted controls and affiliations. Notwithstanding, agglomeration is amazing to interpret and furthermore the refinement in terminations and settings transversally over get-togethers has lessened the pace at that fundamental nonexclusive purposes of read and concerns region unit recorded.

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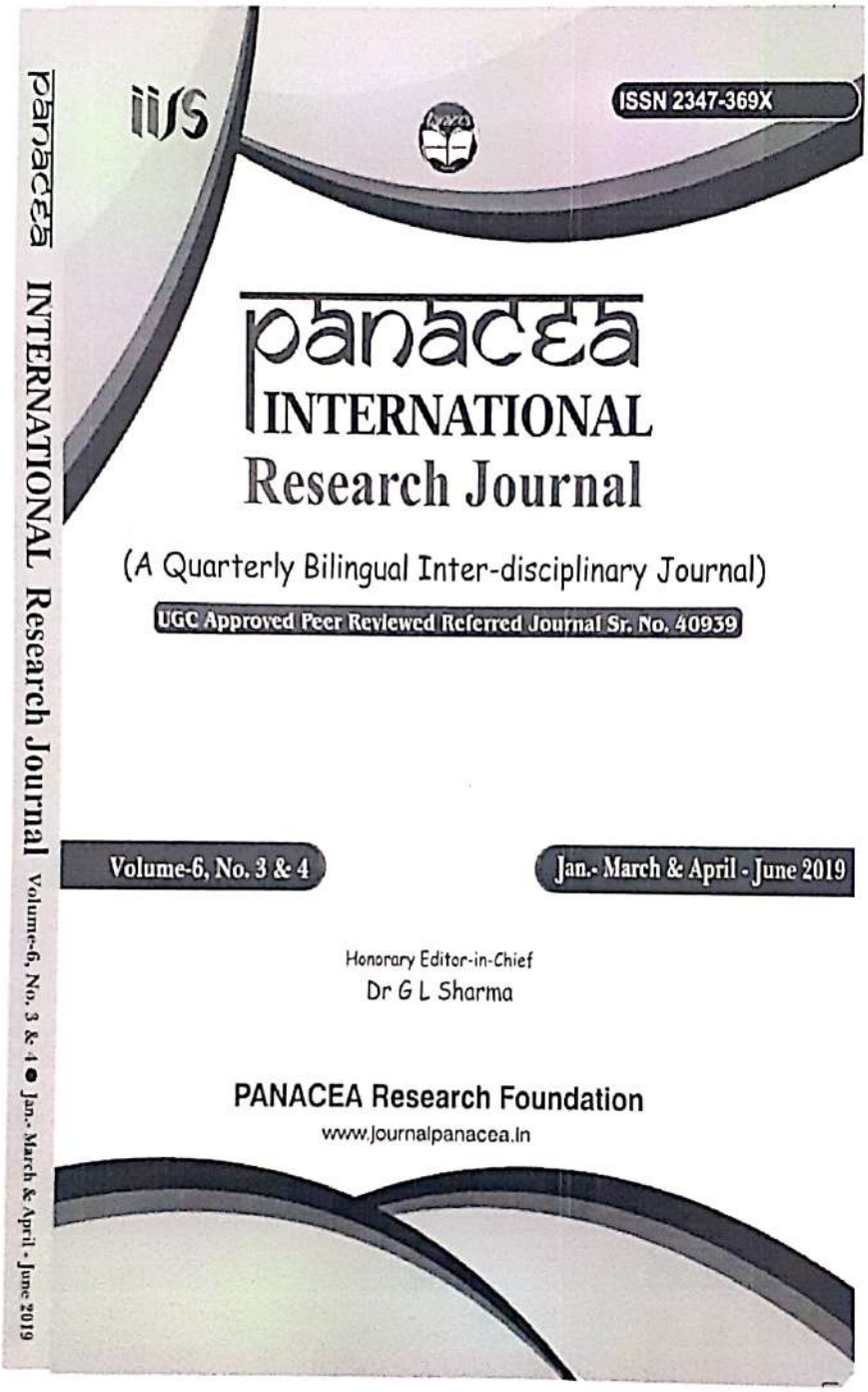

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PANACEA International Research Journal; ISSN 2347-369X; Vol-6, No. 3-4, Jan.-March & April-June, 2019 Joint Issue

8

शिक्षक शिक्षा में नैतिक मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन : एक चुनौती

डॉ. मंजू गुप्ता

सार

प्रस्तुत लेख इस बात की चर्चा करता है कि वर्तमान भारत शिक्षा प्रणाली से सर्वाभौमिक मानीवय एवं नैतिक मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन हुआ है। इन मूल्यों के अभाव में वर्तमान शिक्ष प्रणाली दिशाविहिन, निरर्थक एवं अप्रांसगिक सिद्ध हो रही है। मूल्य विमुख शिक्षा का यह दुष्प्रभाव हो रहा है कि भौतिकवादी प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। आधुनिक प्रचलित शिक्षा व्यक्ति में सिर्फ बौद्धिकता का विकास कर रही है परिणामस्वरूप ज्ञान का तो विस्तार हो रहा है किन्तु जीवन में नैतिक मूल्यों का ह्रास हो रहा है। मानव के जीवन निर्वहन में ज्ञान का प्रमुख स्थान है। अपनी आवश्यकता का संपूर्ण ज्ञान प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने जीवन में स्वयं नहीं रच सकता अतः पूर्वजों द्वारा रचे गये ज्ञान का विस्तार भावी पीढ़ी में स्थानांतरित होता रहता है और इसमें शिक्षक का योगदान अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पाया जाता रहा है। वर्तमान में यह देखा जा रहा है कि शिक्षा द्वारा मानवीय मूल्यों के हस्तांतरण में बहुत बाधाएँ हैं, जिसमें एक है। शिक्षकों में मूल्यगत कमी, जिसके कारण वर्तमान एवं भावी पीढ़ी में मूल्य एवं नैतिक आचरण का संकट मँडरा रहा है, जिसका प्रभाव युवाओं, समाज की दिशा एवं राज्य के विकास पर पड़ना प्रारंभ हो चुका है। विद्यालय इससे अछूता नहीं है। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा विद्यालय परिवेश में या अन्यत्र तोड़–फोड़, आपसी लड़ाई–झगड़े, गाली–गलौच, मार–पीट, शिक्षकों को अपमानित करने की घटनाएँ बढ़ती जा रहीं हैं तथा उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले प्रत्येक नकारात्मक व्यवहार का नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व शिक्षक पर है। अतः उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक है कि शिक्षक वर्ग इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बिड़ा उठाये। आज समाज जिस नैतिक दुविधा में है उससे बचने के लिए शिक्षक का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि आज के इस तकनीकी युग में रहकर शिक्षकों को एक दायरे में रहना होगा क्योंकि शिक्षा जब तक व्यावहारिक नहीं होगी, तब तक उपदेश मात्र से आज तक कुछ हुआ है न होगा। साथ ही शिक्षकों को सभी स्तर पर नैतिक शिक्षा को लागू करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने होंगे। मानवीय व नैतिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक दृष्टि से नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा में इस बात की अपेक्षा है कि छात्रों में नैतिक निर्णय की क्षमता जाग्रत हो। सही या गलत कार्यों के करने के लिए नैतिक निर्णय आवश्यक है। नैतिक शिक्षा मनुष्य को स्वयं, प्रकृति और सहयोगियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रस्तुत करती है। नैतिक शिक्षा मनुष्य को यह क्षमता प्रदान करती है, जिससे वह शीघ्रता से बदलते सामाजिक जीवन का मुकाबला कर सकें, वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों और जनसंचार से उत्पन्न समस्याओं के लिए तैयार हो सके और विश्व की समस्याओं के प्रति राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण की अपेक्षा सार्वभौमिक दृष्टि से विचार कर सके।

प्रस्तावना

समाज की स्थापना हेतु शिक्षकों को निम्न मूल्यों को पूरी ईमानदारी से अपने जीवन में उतारना आवश्यक है–

29

Vol. 7 Issue 28 July Sep. 2019

CHHAVI

National Journal of Higher Education

ISSN :- 2319 - 9679 REFEREED

October 2019

Dr. Rajendra Shrimali
Editor in Chief
09414742973
08209610176

Published by :-
Shubham Education and Information Centre
O/S JASSUSAR GATE, B/H KARNI MATA TEMPLE, BIKANER 334001, RAJ
Email: dr.rajendrashrimali@yahoo.in, shrimalidrrajendra@gmail.com

शिक्षक शिक्षा की चुनौतियाँ

डॉ. मंजू गुप्ता
(एसोसियट प्रोफेसर) (शिक्षा विभाग)
जगन्नाथ विश्वविद्यालय,
निवांई, टोंक, राजस्थान

सारांश :

प्रस्तुत लेख इस बात की चर्चा करता है कि वर्तमान भारत शिक्षा प्रणाली से सर्वाभौमिक मानीवय एवं नैतिक मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन हुआ है। इन मूल्यों के अभाव में वर्तमान शिक्ष प्रणाली दिशाविहिन, निरर्थक एवं अप्रांसगिक सिद्ध हो रही है। मूल्य विमुख शिक्षा का यह दुष्प्रभाव हो रहा है कि भौतिकवादी प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। आधुनिक प्रचलित शिक्षा व्यक्ति में सिर्फ बौद्धिकता का विकास कर रही है परिणामस्वरूप ज्ञान का तो विस्तार हो रहा है किन्तु जीवन में नैतिक मूल्यों का ह्रास हो रहा है। अतः उपर्युक्त समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक है कि शिक्षक वर्ग इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बिड़ा उठाये। आज समाज जिस नैतिक दुविधा में है उससे बचने के लिए शिक्षक का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि आज के इस तकनीकी युग में रहकर शिक्षकों को एक दायरे में रहना होगा क्योंकि शिक्षा जब तक व्यावहारिक नहीं होगी, तब तक उपदेश मात्र से आज तक कुछ हुआ है न होगा। साथ ही शिक्षकों को सभी स्तर पर नैतिक शिक्षा को लागू करने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने होंगे। मानवीय व नैतिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष औपचारिक या अनौपचारिक दृष्टि से नैतिक मूल्यो की शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा में इस बात की अपेक्षा है कि छात्रों में नैतिक निर्णय की क्षमता जाग्रत हो। सही या गलत कार्यो के करने के लिए नैतिक निर्णय आवश्यक है। नैतिक शिक्षा मनुष्य को स्वयं, प्रकृति और सहयोगियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रस्तुत करती है। नैतिक शिक्षा मनुष्य को यह क्षमता प्रदान करती है, जिससे वह शीघ्रता से बदलते सामाजिक जीवन का मुकाबला कर सकें, वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों और जनसंचार से उत्पन्न समस्याओं के लिए तैयार हो सके और विश्व की समस्याओं के प्रति राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण की अपेक्षा सार्वभौमिक दृष्टि से विचार कर सके।

प्रस्तावना:

शिक्षक एक आधारभूत एवं राष्ट्रीय मानव संसाधन है जो समाज एवं राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। आधुनिक समय की बढ़ती जटिलताओं के साथ शिक्षा नई मांगों का समाना करती है और अधिकाश शिक्षकों को इन परिवर्तनों के आवेश को वहन करना पड़ता है। इक्सवीसदी में वैश्वीकरण शिक्षकों से उनकी भूमिकाओं को बदलने की मांग करता है। केवल व्यावसायिक रूप से दक्ष शिक्षक ही विभिन्न गतिविधि आधारित वातावरण को तैयार कर सकता है। शिक्षक एक ऐसा व्यावसाय है जो प्रतिष्ठित है अतः एक प्रभावी व अच्छा शिक्षक होने के अतिरिक्त यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि शिक्षक को स्वयं की बेहतरी और विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के लिए कुछ निश्चित सामाजिक रूप से स्वीकार्य गुणों, लक्षणों और अपेक्षाओं को अवश्य धारण करना चाहिए। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक नव प्रवेशक को अपनी सम्पूर्ण व्यावसायिक जीवनवृत्ति के दौरान कुछ ऐसे मूल्यों की अभिलाषा अवश्य रखनी चाहिए।

- विद्यार्थी पढ़ाए गये विषय में प्रवीणता, आत्म–विश्वास और सक्षमता प्राप्त करें।
- शिक्षाविद् के रूप में ज्ञान व कौशलों को निरस्तर सुधारने की अपेक्षा रखनी चाहिए।
- जीवन पर्यन्त अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में इच्छा

30

ISSN: 2518-6159

SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS

VOLUME 6

New Delhi
INDIA

(30)

Table of Contents

(30)

THEORY OF JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE CLASS

*Dr. C.P. Gupta

INTRODUCTION

Groups belong to the vulnerable, disadvantaged or deprived groups of the society. The said groups require extra attention in the area of human rights. The said extra attention does not hit the scaffold of equality on the contrary it constitutes justice for the reasons; first, the concept of equality permits equality amongst the equal and not amongst the unequal, second, the principle further permits 'reasonable classification' and in last, as a principle there must be an equality before the law and equal protection of the law strictly amongst the all. However, the said rule can be relaxed when a class of group cannot compete with other after putting all efforts due to its socio, economic, cultural or otherwise conditions. Special provisions in favour of said group on the contrary constitute justice.

The said groups are called vulnerable, disadvantaged or deprived sections of the society. The said population traditionally encountered discrimination, disadvantages or deprivations only on the basis of sex, origin national, social or cultural, age etc. These groups generally include women, children, aged persons and socially backward etc. India Constitution does imbibe concerned with the said groups both through the fundamental rights and directive principles. Since this study is restricted on to the extent of the governance through the fundamental rights therefore it will be restricted only to the group consist of women, children, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and socially and educationally backward.

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*LL.B., DLL, DCL, LL.M., Ph.D., PDF, Head Department of Law, Jagannath University, Jaipur

[1] John Rawls, The Theory of Justice.

(31)

ISSN 2277-5587
Impact Factor 4.215
Indexed in ULRICH, ISIFI, SJIF & DOJI

Shodh Shree

(A Peer Reviewed International Refereed Journal)

शोध श्री

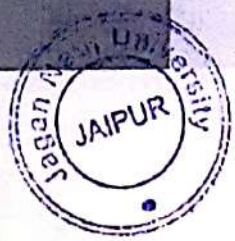
Volume-30 Issue-1 January-March 2019 RNI No. RAJHIN/2011/40531

CHIEF EDITOR
Virendra Sharma

EDITOR
Dr. Ravindra Tailor

shodhshree@gmail.com
www.shodhshree.com

Shodh Shree Issue-1 Volume - 30 January-March 2019



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A Critical Study on Cyber Crimes Against Women in India

Dr. C. P. Gupta
Associate Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur

shodhshree@gmail.com

Abstract

India stepped toward digitalization which brought technological power. People explore using internet and made life easy and comfortable. They explore the unknowns and communicate with virtually anyone, anytime, anywhere across the world. Digital space has opened doors to criminals in cyber space and mostly woman is their target. Computer and internet has positive impact in our society. But with use of such science and technology particularly internet, crimes against women are increasing day by day and at the same time this technology becomes a curse. These types of crimes are called cyber crimes though there is no fixed definition of cyber crime. After passing of time, women are victimized sometimes by the use of internet technology. The cyber crimes against the women through the use of internet include sexual crimes and sexual abuses. Today these types of crimes are the fastest growing crimes in the world. In this paper, various kinds of cyber crimes against women and also the relevant provisions of law are mentioned. The reasons are also made out for such crimes in this paper. Lastly some suggestions are made to make this more effective.

Keywords: *Cyber crime, Crimes against women, Computer, Internet, Information Technology Act.*

In India women are placed with very high regards. They are worshipped as Goddess in India. The cyber crimes against women are increasing day by day not only in India but throughout the world. Both men and women are targeted for these types of cyber crimes. But cyber crimes against women are traumatized more than the men. It could be seen that attacks against women are carried out to destroy their personal reputation, create fear for physical safety and also monetary losses. On the contrary, men are targeted more for illegal economic gain. These types of crimes against women cause great damage to the victims through the use of computers and internet technology. Actually internet was created to make our life easier which mainly started to use it as an important tool for learning, evolving and entertaining oneself. By the use of internet technology, women throughout the world are getting enriched. But after passing of time, women are victimized sometimes by the use of internet technology. The crimes against the women through the use of internet include sexual crimes and sexual abuses in the internet. Presently, the privacy, dignity and security of a woman are in danger. Trolling, threatening, stalking, revenge porn, defaming, voyeurism, abusing, body-shaming, surveillance and other forms of indecent representation of women are very common nowadays. Though India has law on this point but the crimes are still reported every day.

(32)

THINK INDIA JOURNAL

ISSN:0971-1260
Vol-22- Issue-14-December-2019

A Study on HR Practices in Indian Aviation Sector

Dr. Vaishali Sharma[1] and Prabhjot Kaur[2]

[1]Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
[2]Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj,affiliated to GGSIPU, Delhi, India.

Abstract. The airline service industry be it commercial or non-commercial is highly competitive, safety-driven and technologically advanced. People, employees and customers, not products and machines, must be the arena of an organization's core competence. The implications of these HR Practices are huge and all-pervasive, affecting the organization's design, competence, climate and several daily routine activities. In such a safety-driven, customer-oriented, service-centric environment, the traditional product-centric approach industrial structure would be inappropriate. Human Resource Management specialization is needed now, than ever before, to lead corporate's internal marketing strategies in order to gain customer loyalty. The core area of corporate's strategy focus should be the manner in which the HR department aligns its activities, practices and functions with the organizational strategic development imperatives. Now, in a highly competitive aviation market, where service-innovations are copied so easily, a key strategic variable that no one can replicate is an airline's unique human resources. The aviation sector is probably one of the most volatile sectors among all the industries in the world.

Keywords:HR Practices, Aviation Industry, Work Engagement.

1 Introduction

Indian Aviation Sector is a sector whose way of doing business is changing constantly largely due to outside forces. This industry is not only subject to regular bankruptcies, mergers and acquisitions; it is also subject to uncontrollable factors such as the political and economic situation of the society and its customer base as well. Thus, considering all these aspects, the HR manager of an airline sector has the challenge of staffing for these ever-changing needs. As the airline's needs are in a constant state of fluctuation, the first step the HR manager must take is to establish a system that allows for a need analysis and then staff the human resources, based on these analyzed needs. Within this sector, there are several different levels of positions, from ground staff to pilots, from stewards to maintenance workforce. Hence, the HR manager has to recruit staff successfully only if each of these different requirements is met by creating direct lines of communication with each of these diverse departments in order to meet their specific recruitment requirements and then make the recruitment plan from this gathered information. HR policies and practices are replicable and as they are the main key to unlock the knowledge, skills and abilities of employees which is the main element through which the firm achieves a competitive edge, so there is a clear motive for organizations to cover the content of HR Practices for the management of their employees. In the Aviation sector, there is not only a purpose for management to cover HR Practices, but there is also a pressure from the external environment on internal management of the firm to conform to the best HR practices.

The Indian Aviation Sector, unfortunately, is not in a good position. Tactical and executive operations, particularly in customer oriented and service centric organizations, are based on three significant critical success factors: employee participation, management commitment, and customer orientation. But, these norms are not followed properly in the aviation sector, primarily because of communication problems. Prosperous and well-established airlines are often cited in the aviation literature for strongly shaping their

IMPACT OF HR PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEES IN AVIATION INDUSTRY OF INDIA

By

DR. VAISHALI SHARMA, Dean, Faculty of Management Studies, Jagannath University, Jaipur, vaishali.sharma@jagannathuniversity.org

And

MS. PRABHJOT KAUR, Assistant Professor, Jagannath International Management School, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, prabhjot.kaur@jagannath.org, 9818517245

ABSTRACT

As we all know that Indian Airlines Sector is effectively instrumental in the development of India's economic, therefore, developing Human Resources for this industry has become all the more essential to achieve the national objectives. Aviation Industry is like engines of growth of any economy, which can make the economy, go up in the sky. So, with this notion in mind and many other major incidences which the researcher has come across, the researcher has chosen this topic with a great zeal and enthusiasm to see the final results of the research work which has been done neutrally i.e., without any prior intentions or a bend towards particular direction. Let us see what this particular industry holds for us in terms of various HR Practices being adopted by different Indian Airlines and what impact they put on the employees working in these organizations.

Keywords: HR Practices, Work Engagement, Indian Aviation Industry

Introduction

There are various theories and concepts in HR literature to provide a structure to enhance employee work engagement. However, the HR literature has not appropriately addressed how the satisfaction level of employees with HR practices of the organization influence their work engagement level. HR practices are like the medium by which employees' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors towards the organization are shaped. Moreover, investing in development of employees is believed to facilitate greater obligation from the employee's

(34)

International Journal of Scientific Research and Review
Volume 07, Issue 04, April 2019
ISSN No.: 2279-543X
UGC Journal No.: 64650

Key to empowerment of Indian women: is position in Self Help Group effective?

[1]Mr. Arbind Kumar Modi, [2]Dr. Shubhra P Gaur, [3]Dr. Vaishali Sharma

[1]A Research Scholar, JaganNath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India , Home Address: Chandwara, Koderma, Jharkhand, India
[2]Professor, MICA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India
[3]Dean, Faculty of Management, JaganNath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Abstract:

This study explores the relationship between women's involvement in SHG and their empowerment in the rural areas of Gandhinagar, Gujarat.One set ofquestionnaires, to analyzing the respondent's association with SHG's and corresponding empowerment. Statistical tools, such as descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation and linear regression and ANOVA was used to analyze the data. This paper finds that the position of members in the SHGs had a significant impact on the intensity of women's social, personal and political empowerment. It also observed that their perceptions on awareness on health and hygiene aspects. Although the study found SHG-led program has the potential to empower women in some aspects, their capacity in ushering social transformation is limited and contingent on some critical factors. Hence the study needed to be widened using larger sample sizes to check whether the empowerment of women is happening or is still a big myth in this country.

Keywords:Self Help Group, Women Empowerment, Position in SHG, Social Empowerment, Political Empowerment, Personal Empowerment, Awareness on Health and Hygiene aspects.

Key to empowerment of Indian women: is position in SHG effective?

1 Introduction

Empowerment can be defined as the development of increased awareness and capability to negotiate a more equitable distribution of power, that requires resources which will facilitate the capability to make fair and just decisions, the outcome of which will be beneficial towards the welfare of home and community as a whole (Banerjee and Ghosh, 2012). In simpler words, the individuals can benefit by having a greater command of understanding over their financial and intellectual assets (Minimol and Makesh, 2012) at individual and community levels. Empowerment can be perceived as a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. Primary

Empowering Financial Inclusion- a Review of Initiatives and Achievement

[1]Bharti Chhabra (Rana), [2]Dr. Shilpi Khandelwal,
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Associate Professor
Jagannath University, Jaipur,

Abstract

Access to finance by the deprived and weaker groups is multifaceted. This is due to varied reasons like lack of banking facilities, lack of knowledge about funds and schemes available for them, lack of a regular or considerable income and most prominently, meeting financial targets by banks.
Therefore, The Reserve Bank sustained its focus on ensuring accessibility of banking services to all sectors of people across the country, and strengthening the credit delivery system to furnish the needs of all industrious sectors of the economy, particularly manufacturing, agriculture, and micro and small enterprises sectors. To organize credit delivery and encourage financial inclusion, a number of initiatives were taken during 2017-18. This paper will highlight the usefulness of various initiatives like revamping the lead bank scheme, priority sector lending specially to agriculture, flow of credit to Micro and Small enterprises, Relief measures to natural calamities. The ultimate objective of all these facilities is to provide the financial support to the big section of the hitherto financially excluded population.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, Lead Bank Scheme, Credit Delivery, etc.

I. Introduction

In spite of India's economic growth rates higher than the majority of developed countries in recent years, but still a greater part of the country's population remains unbanked. Financial Inclusion is a comparatively new socio-economic notion in India that intend to change this provision and providing financial services to the underprivileged at affordable costs, who might not or else be aware or conscious about these services.

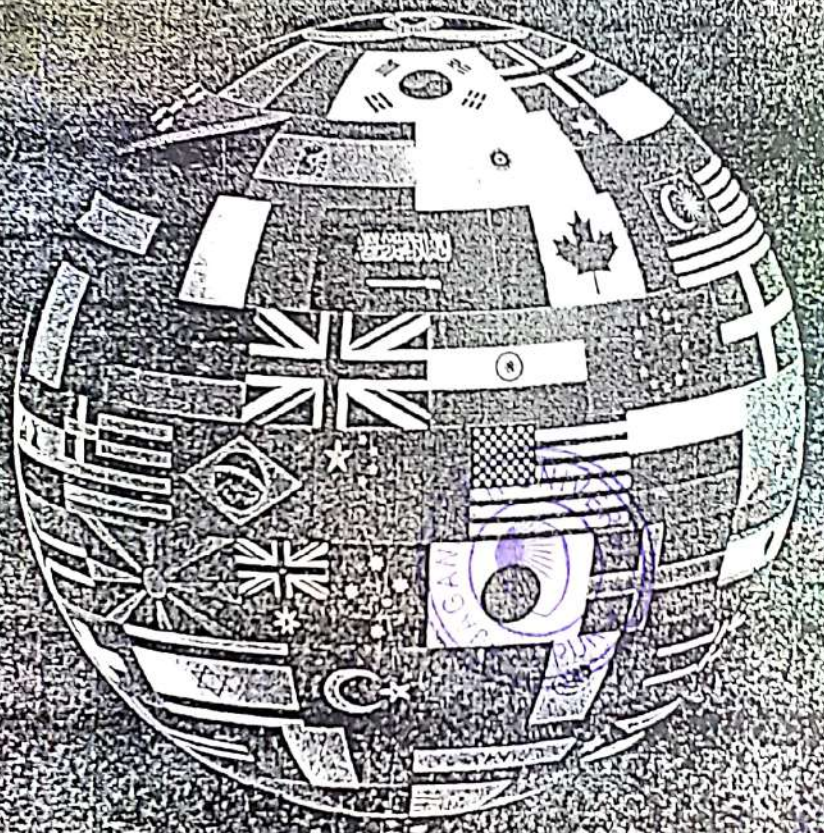
The Reserve Bank has constant focus on making availability of banking services to all sections of people throughout the country, and further strengthening the credit delivery system to furnish the needs of all dynamic sectors of the economy, above all, agriculture, and micro and small enterprises sectors. In order to develop credit delivery and encourage financial inclusion, many initiatives were taken during 2017-18. Some of these initiatives consist of review of guidelines on lending to the priority sectors with a prominence on improved flow of credit to employment concentrated sectors, refurbishing the Lead Bank Scheme (LBS) to ensure financial development and also implementing innovative scheme to financial literacy to get across more people under financial inclusion. Further, some of the key recommendations of the Committee on Medium-Term Path on Financial Inclusion (2015) were executed which includes Business Correspondent (BC) registry portal and BC certification course and launching of the CCCs scheme in co-ordination with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for MSMEs. Initiatives were also undertaken to give a boost to financial literacy such as pilot projects for Financial Literacy and also use of a variety of tools for spreading of financial awareness messages.

The first bi-monthly monetary policy for 2018-19, stated about a 'one size fits all' approach for delivering financial education to a mixture of target groups and this education should be customized. To fulfill this

ISSN: 2581-7930
GENERAL IMPACT FACTOR 0.9063
Impact Factor 2.9650

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN COMMERCE MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCE (IJARCMSS)

International Quarterly Double Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal
Vol. 02 | No. 03 | July - September, 2019



Indexing Status: IJARCMSS is Indexed and Included in:
COSMOS Foundation & Electronic Journal Library EZB, Germany
International Institute of Organized Research (I2OR) || General Impact Factor (GIF)
Directory of Research Journals Indexing(DRJI) || International Scientific Indexing (ISI)

INSPIRA
JAIPUR - INDIA

ISSN - 2581-7930 | GENERAL IMPACT FACTOR: 0.9063 | COSMOS IMPACT FACTOR 2.465

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCE (IJARCMSS)

An International Quarterly Double Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

Volume 02 | No. 03 | July - September, 2019

CONTENTS

International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)
ISSN : 2581-7930, GIF : 0.9063, CIF : 2.965 , Volume 02, No. 03, July - September, 2019, pp 235-240

(36)

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

Dr. Kapil Khatter*
Dr. Shweta Pradip Bhatia**
Ms. Subodh Rathore***

ABSTRACT

Culture may have a huge impact on the performance of all organizations around the world. The study on this exploration work is to access analytically the effect of organizational culture on worker/employee performance utilizing some selected advanced education institutes in southern Rajasthan as case study. The investigation secured on the objective to decide the effect of organization culture on employee performance and to find out the components that impact the employee performance in view of organizational performance.

Keywords: *Organizational Culture, Employee Performance, Productive Workplace, Environment.*

Introduction

Organizational culture alludes to the beliefs (convictions) and values that have existed in an organization for a long-lasting duration, the convictions of the staff and the predicted estimation of their work that will impact their attitudes and behaviour. Organizational culture serves as a control system to channel behaviours toward wanted behaviours and far from undesired practices. Enhancing employee performance has been on the highest point of the organizational agenda. The work culture of an organization is resulting from the organization's vital purpose and qualities. The employees and administration are the key factors in making a productive workplace. Before choosing a job an imminent employee normally investigates the work culture of an organization with a view to all the more likely adjust him to it. It further helps in additionally characterizing his part in the organization and relations with the administration. To study about the effect of organizational culture on employee performance, it is fundamental to comprehend the organizational culture and distinctive parts of employee performance.

Literature Review

Organizational culture is the environment that infests the interior of an organization or association. Organizational culture was likewise recognized as what was passed on to the people within the organization, what they experienced, believed, and illustrated (Nadler M and Nadler D., 1998).

As per Ojo (2008) in spite of the abundantstudies on organizational culture over the most recent couple of decades, the experimental evidence rising up out of different investigations about the impact of organizational culture on performance have so far yielded blended outcomes that are uncertain and conflicting. He additionally expresses that researchers agree on the way that there is no agreement on the exact idea of the connection between organizational culture and performance.

Organizational culture has the capacity to upgrade organizational performance, employee work satisfaction, and the feeling of certainty about critical thinking (Kotter, 2012). On the off chance that an organizational culture ends up incongruent with the changing desires for inner as well as outer stakeholders, the organization's effectiveness can decline as has happened with a few organizations (Ernst, 2001).

* Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
** Associate Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
*** Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Empirical Analysis of CAPM in determining Stock Valuation

Dr. Kapil Khatter, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
Dr. Nidhi Kalra, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Abstract
Investment theory is based upon the relationship between risk and return. Capital Asset Pricing Model calculates the expected return of an asset above the risk-free rate and concludes that it is linear to the systematic risk which is known as beta (β). The objective of the research paper is to examine the application of CAPM by evaluating if the risk of the stock is related to expected return and to gather evidence of stock valuation through SML of top 5 companies by market capitalization on National Stock Exchange, India.

Key Words: CAPM, Stock Valuation, Asset Pricing, Arbitrage, risk, return.

JEL Codes: D81, G32.

Introduction

Asset pricing is the hub of interest for researcher scholars related to finance. There have been continuous researchers on pricing of an asset to discover the key factors that best establish the asset price. Many models for pricing of an asset have been introduced to lead investors to build financing decisions and investments more efficient. Most prevalent models to price an asset are Capital Asset Pricing Model known as CAPM, Arbitrage Pricing theory and Fama and French three factor model. The most renowned of these models is the Capital Asset Pricing Model given its numerous testable inferences and supremacy in the finance literature. CAPM was introduced by Sharpe & Lintner in the year 1964 and it was built on the Markowitz model of portfolio (1958). Almost 55 years later, the Capital Asset Pricing Model is yet extensively utilized in applications and practical scenario, i.e. estimation of cost of equity and evaluation of the portfolio performance.

There are 2 elements of risk, one is systematic risk and other one is unsystematic risk. Systematic risk is the part of risk that is originated by the change in market environment and also influences the securities available in the market. Non-systematic risk is the part of risk that is not occurred because of the market risk and comprises security specific and hence distinctive to that security. Non-systematic risk might be minimized by opting proper mix of portfolio; the systematic risk is non-diversifiable and can't be removed by diversification.

Outline of CAPM

Capital Asset Pricing Model offers an effective analytical mechanism with problems related to capital budgeting, portfolio selection and relation between risk and return. This model is applied to review the risk and returns relationship of an asset. The model helps in establishing relationship between the expected risk premium on an asset and its systematic risk. This model is based on below assumptions:

- Investors are likely to take decision based on sole assessments of risk-return
- The buy and sell transaction is undertaken in infinitely divisible units
- Investor can sell short whichever number of shares without threshold
- Market is in perfect competition and single investor cannot influence prices, with no transaction cost
- Personal income tax is assumed as zero
- Investors can borrow the desired funds at risk-less rates

The CAPM relationship states that the estimated surplus return on every asset is directly relative to the systematic risk involved. The 'surplus returns' in excess of the returns yield from the risk free assets deceits in the centre phase. A risk free asset means an asset which has zero variations. These assets must have zero correlation with any other asset. The returns generated from risk free asset are the liberated returns and there is no involvement of uncertainty. Systematic risk of an asset (β) is defined as:

$$\beta = COV_{i,m} / \sigma^2_m$$

Where, $COV_{i,m}$: Covariance between Security Return and Market Return

International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)
ISSN : 2581-7930, GIF : 0.9063, CIF : 2.965 , Volume 02, No. 03, July - September, 2019, pp 235-240

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*** Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

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VSRD INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

(E-ISSN : 2231-248X, P-ISSN : 2319-2194)

Is hereby awarding this certificate to

Dr. SHWETA BHATIA

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FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS` ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS

Published in Volume IX Issue VII July 2019

JAGANNATH UNIVERSITY JAIPUR

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39

VSRD International Journal of Business and Management Research, Vol. IX Issue VII July 2019
e-ISSN: 2231-248X, p-ISSN: 2319-2194 © VSRD International Journals: www.vsrdjournals.com

RESEARCH PAPER

FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS` ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS

MS. NIDHI SHARMA*
Research Scholar (Ph.D.), Department of Management Studies
Jagannath University
Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA.

DR. SHWETA BHATIA
Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies
Jagannath University
Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA.

***Corresponding Author's Email ID: nidhi.bhasin2103@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

In today`s industrialized world there is a growing concern among consumers over how food products are being produced. This concern with how the food products are produced has increased consumers' interest towards `natural` production methods. Organic food serves as a promising alternative for the population concerned about the consequences of high amounts of chemical infusions in food items – both in terms of self - consumption as well as the ill impact on the environment. This research paper is an attempt to gain knowledge about factors affecting consumers` attitude towards organic food products in Delhi-NCR. The author aims to investigate factors that might influence the consumer`s attitude towards organic products in Delhi. Respondents were selected through purposive sampling method. A well-structured, self-administered questionnaire was prepared to record respondent's perception. A factor analysis along with structural equation model technique was conducted on the responses received. The study identified four indicators of attitude namely Health Consciousness, Environmental friendly concern, Subjective Norms and Willingness to Pay. This study can be useful for understanding the attitude of consumers towards organic food which will help the government, farmers, bossiness in formulating their plan and policies.

KEYWORDS

Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concern, Subjective Norms and Willingness To Pay.

40

Consumers' Purchase Intention towards Organic Food Products

[1]Ms.Nidhi Sharma
Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

[2]Dr.Shweta Bhatia
Associate professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Abstract:
With the increase in the concern towards environmental, consumers are focusing on the green aspect of the products. The issues related to health are rapidly becoming the priorities of consumers in purchasing the products. Moreover, the change in the patterns of food consumptions of consumers appears to be one of the biggest threats for leading healthy life. Increased usage of fertilizers and chemicals ruins the environment and human being's health. As a result of organic agriculture started booming up in many world countries. Factors like Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concerns, Subjective Norms and Willingness to pay appeared are considered to be the major reason behind buying or consuming organic products. The future of organic products depends on demand from consumers and therefore a consumer focussed approach is required to understand organic product market.

This research paper is an attempt to understand the Consumers' Purchase Intention towards Organic Food Products in Delhi-NCR. The purpose of this research is to know the key factors that steer consumers' intention to buy organic food products

Keywords: Organic food products, Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concerns, Subjective Norms, Willingness to pay, Purchase Intention

1. Introduction

This research paper is an effort to gain familiarity about consumer buying behaviour towards organic food products in Delhi. The author aims to explore the factors that may influence the buying Intention of people for organic products.

1.1 Background of the Study

Over the last few decades, there has been a shift in the outlook and approach towards agriculture worldwide. Earlier the climatic conditions of a region and seasons decides the type of crop that would be grown and when, but nowadays it is the "market" that decides what it desires and what should be cultivated.

Artificial synthesized fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical in food have resulted in an increase in various diseases and reduced immunity of the body. This enormous rise in the usage of chemicals, synthetic fertilizers and industrialization of agriculture has an enormously adverse effect on the environment. This has led to an enormous level of chemical upsurge in our environment, in water, soil, air, animals and even in humans. All this was done to increase the productivity but in the name of producing more, we have taken the shortcut which leads to unsustainability.

A research conducted by Laroche et al., 2001 states that one of the possible solutions to deal with this problem is practicing organic farming because it has the ability to tackle all these problems. With increasing worry of food safety and health issues, many consumers have opted for organic products. Fotopoulos and Krystallis, 2002; Childs and Polyzees, 1997 concluded that a rise in consumers' awareness and curiosity towards organic food has led to increase in the demand for such a type of food which does not contain harmful pesticides and chemical residues

The word "organic" has evolved from Greek "bios" which means way of living or life. "Organic food products" was initially came into existence during 1940s and considered as a food produced, nurtured and warehoused without the use of unnaturally or synthetic fertilizers, herbicides, chemicals, pesticides, artificial growth hormones and regulators or generic modification. (Essoussi & Zahaf, 2008).

International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering ISSN NO : 2249-7455

Consumers' Buying Behaviour towards Organic Food Products: A Review of the literature

[1]Ms.Nidhi Sharma
Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
nidhi.bhasin2103@gmail.com

[2]Dr.Shweta Bhatia
Associate professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
shweta.bhatia@jagannathuniversity.org

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This research paper is an attempt to understand the Consumers' Buying Behaviour towards Organic Food Products in Delhi-NCR. The purpose of this research is to know the key factors that steer consumers' attitude and intention to buy organic food products

Keywords: Organic food products, Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concerns, Subjective Norms, Willingness to pay

1. Introduction

This research paper is an effort to gain familiarity about consumer buying behaviour towards organic food products in Delhi-NCR. The author aims to explore the factors that may influence the behaviour of people to buy organic products and also analyse the demographic characteristics of respondents by studying at their buying pattern towards organic food.

1.1 Background of the Study

Over the last few decades, there has been a shift in the outlook and approach towards agriculture worldwide. Earlier the climatic conditions of a region and seasons decides the type of crop that would be grown and when, but nowadays it is the "market" that decides what it desires and what should be cultivated.
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(42)

UGC Serial No.: 40965 Impact Factor 2.131 ISSN : 2249-6742

Shodh Pravah

An Multidisciplinary Quarterly Referred International Research Journal

Vol. 8.4 No. 3 (January-March, 2019)

Published by
Deptt. of Sanskrit, L.S. College,
B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzzafarpur (Bihar), INDIA

(42)

UGC Serial No. : 40965

ISSN : 2249-6742

CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS PLASTIC MONEY : SPECIAL REFERENCE HARYANA STATE

VIPIN MITTAL*
Dr. Shweta Bhatia**

Abstract :

The financial advancement of a nation relies on the crucial pretended by the financial part. The development of private/new age banks has changed the financial tasks by utilizing most recent and complex innovations like Debit and Credit cards, and so on. These administrations have made banking available 24x7 around the world in this way defeating time and space hindrances. The expanding use of charge cards can be owed to the way that buyers are getting progressively slanted towards the utilization of plastic cash over conveying money, to evade burglaries and increment simplicity of taking care of. The credit idea depends on the guideline of "purchase currently pay later". It is a record that can be utilized for acquisition of products and ventures the whole way across the globe.

The reason for the examination was to research purchaser demeanor towards the utilization of electronic satchels, in Haryana State. For examination, connection and T-test has been applied to contemplate the connection between administrations offered and client decision of a Mastercard and to look at a noteworthy distinction in the decision of Mastercards between male and females. Since the specialist has received a self-planned poll as the essential apparatus to gather information, hence, dependability testing was done to quantify the exactness/legitimacy of the announcements chose. The consequences of the investigation mirrored a reasonable connection between administrations offered and client decision of a Visa and accentuated the way that there is no critical contrast in the decision of Visas across sexual orientations anyway the quantity of cards possessed and recurrence of utilization is more in guys. The examination infers that there is a requirement for the card holders to see how better to use a charge card successfully and mindfully. The examination uncovered that client will go for creative offices just in the event that they are sufficiently inspired and served better in a less expensive manner. Their trust in the office and in the specialist organization, the moderateness and openness of the office are for the most part that matters.

Keywords : Banks, Plastic Money, Consumer Attitude, Haryana State, Credit Cards.

1. Introduction

Evolution of banking has been a long way from the days of the medieval money lenders counting coins on the bench to the present, where it is hard to trace the trail of money from the beginning to the end. The trail starts right from the small saver leaving a few rupees in his local bank to the billions of rupee loans raised by financial institutions, capable of financing projects in any country in the world. Still, the dependability of these banking majors on their retail home base of savers and borrowers continued. In the late seventies and eighties, most of the bankers began focusing on this retail market segment with the intensification of the global competition.

Banks plays a vital role in the economic development of a country. A sound and effective banking system is the backbone of any economy. The emergence of private/new generation banks has changed the banking operations by employing latest & sophisticated technologies like EFT, Debit & Credit cards, Mobile Banking etc. These services have made banking accessible 24x7 around the globe thus overcoming time & space barriers. Credit cards, one of the banking products that cater products to the needs of retail segment has seen its number grow in geometric progression in past few years. This growth has been strongly supported by the development in the

* Research scholar, Jagannath university Jaipur
** Associate Professor, Jagannath university Jaipur

(43)

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES

ISSN 2277 – 9809 (online)
ISSN 2348 - 9359 (Print)

An Internationally Indexed Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

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IRJMSH Vol 10 Issue 1 [Year 2019] ISSN 2277 – 9809 (Online) 2348–9359 (Print)

IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Dr. Shweta Pradip Bhatia
Research Supervisor
Jagannath University
Jaipur

Subodh Rathore
Research Scholar
Jagannath University
Jaipur

ABSTRACT

Transformational leadership, unlike other forms, is an advanced form of leadership. There are various different aspects of leader behavior offered by the transformational leadership model. These aspects influence different people and organizations in many varied ways. Transformational leadership is a fascinating research topic so many researchers tried to put forth every perspective of transformational leadership. The sole objective of this paper is to identify and investigate the impact of transformational leadership style exhibited by a leader on his direct subordinate that ultimately effects the organizational commitment of his employees in the corporate sector. This research study also aimed at finding out the causal relationship of Transformational leadership style with Organizational Commitment. Employees of corporate sector were taken as a sample. The study adopted a quantitative methodology for investigation.

Key Words: - Transformational Leadership (TL), Idealized influence, Inspirational, motivation, Individualized consideration, Intellectual stimulation etc.

INTRODUCTION

Human resources are the most important asset for any organization, as they play a significant role as the subject of implementing the strategies and operational accomplishments of the organization. An organization cannot achieve its task of neglecting employees' needs and desires. The prevailing relationship between the organization and its workforce, organizational commitment, is not only one of the significant theories when talked about management and behavioral sciences; it is also fundamental to researchers concerning individual and organizational performance **(Swailes, 2002).**

LEADERSHIP

A leader is one who has the capability to influence each employee of the organization in a positive manner for the betterment of both organizations as well as for the employee. He is the one who holds power and authority to control, is responsible for his subordinates and possesses

(44)

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES

ISSN 2277 – 9809 (online)
ISSN 2348 - 9359 (Print)

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IRJMSH Vol 10 Issue 1 [Year 2019] ISSN 2277 – 9809 (Online) 2348–9359 (Print)

An Analytical study of Factors Effecting Job Satisfaction Level of Employees: A Case Study of ICICI Bank in Rajasthan

Dr. Jyotsana Sharma
Faculty of Management, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan
Email: Jyotsna.ssharma@gmail.com

Abstract: From the past few decades the importance of manpower in the organization has increased. Human Resource is treated as the most important asset. Organizations, in the changing scenario, understand that the key to increase productivity is to keep the workers happy. As, a direct relationship has been observed between productivity and job satisfaction, the organizations are not leaving any chance to ensure employee job satisfaction in the organizations. Job satisfaction can be described as a positive feeling towards one's job. When an employee perceives him/her as satisfied from the job, it indicates that he/she values the job and feels positive about it. Increasing employee job satisfaction in the organization has been considered as an important technique to motivate them to work harder. Banks are no exception in this regards. Both public and private sector banks are adopting several strategies to increase the level of satisfaction at the workplace. Through this paper effort has been made to study the concept and factor affecting job satisfaction. The main purpose of the study is to identify the levels of job satisfaction among employees of ICICI Bank in Rajasthan and the factors contributing to job satisfaction. This paper focus mainly on the Middle level managers, as they form a delicate link between the top level and bottom level managers and thus plays a significant role in the overall working of the Bank.

Keywords: Employees, Job satisfaction, Productivity, Strategies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings spent most of their life working. They join organizations and institutions with certain motives, viz., for the purpose of ascertaining better economic position for themselves and their families and job security. People engage themselves in jobs not just to satisfy their economic needs but also psychological and social needs. It has always been a subject of great interest to understand and identify how he/she gets satisfaction out of his/her job. Job satisfaction can't be standardized; management has to keep a constant watch on an individual employee. It is dynamic process and gets affected by any factor in the organization. Job satisfaction is a pleasurable state of emotions towards one's job. Job satisfaction can be achieved when there is sync between what an employee expects from his/ her job and what he/she is getting in return of the work done.

In the last few years the Indian Banking scenario has changed tremendously. This drastic change has exerted new pressure on the bank employees (both physically and mentally). Keeping in mind that the success of the banks to a large extent depends on the effective coordination, cooperation and synchronization of the bank employees and the banking management, it is important to understand job satisfaction and identify which factors contribute to job satisfaction in the banks.

(45)

AMITY JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(An International Research Journal of Amity School of Business)

Vol-2, Issue-1 June, 2019 ISSN 2457-0036

Contents

(45)

AMITY JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

(A Peer-reviewed International Journal of Amity School of Business)

Vol-2, Issue-1 June, 2019 ISSN 2457-0036

Contents

Empirical Analysis of CAPM in determining Stock Valuation

Dr. Kapil Khatter, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
Dr. Nidhi Kalra, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Abstract
Investment theory is based upon the relationship between risk and return. Capital Asset Pricing Model calculates the expected return of an asset above the risk-free rate and concludes that it is linear to the systematic risk which is known as beta (β). The objective of the research paper is to examine the application of CAPM by evaluating if the risk of the stock is related to expected return and to gather evidence of stock valuation through SML of top 5 companies by market capitalization on National Stock Exchange, India.

Key Words: CAPM, Stock Valuation, Asset Pricing, Arbitrage, risk, return.

JEL Codes: D81, G32.

Introduction

Asset pricing is the hub of interest for researcher scholars related to finance. There have been continuous researchers on pricing of an asset to discover the key factors that best establish the asset price. Many models for pricing of an asset have been introduced to lead investors to build financing decisions and investments more efficient. Most prevalent models to price an asset are Capital Asset Pricing Model known as CAPM, Arbitrage Pricing theory and Fama and French three factor model. The most renowned of these models is the Capital Asset Pricing Model given its numerous testable inferences and supremacy in the finance literature. CAPM was introduced by Sharpe & Lintner in the year 1964 and it was built on the Markowitz model of portfolio (1958). Almost 55 years later, the Capital Asset Pricing Model is yet extensively utilized in applications and practical scenario, i.e. estimation of cost of equity and evaluation of the portfolio performance.

There are 2 elements of risk, one is systematic risk and other one is unsystematic risk. Systematic risk is the part of risk that is originated by the change in market environment and also influences the securities available in the market. Non-systematic risk is the part of risk that is not occurred because of the market risk and comprises security specific and hence distinctive to that security. Non-systematic risk might be minimized by opting proper mix of portfolio; the systematic risk is non-diversifiable and can't be removed by diversification.

Outline of CAPM

Capital Asset Pricing Model offers an effective analytical mechanism with problems related to capital budgeting, portfolio selection and relation between risk and return. This model is applied to review the risk and returns relationship of an asset. The model helps in establishing relationship between the expected risk premium on an asset and its systematic risk. This model is based on below assumptions:

- Investors are likely to take decision based on sole assessments of risk-return
- The buy and sell transaction is undertaken in infinitely divisible units
- Investor can sell short whichever number of shares without threshold
- Market is in perfect competition and single investor cannot influence prices, with no transaction cost
- Personal income tax is assumed as zero
- Investors can borrow the desired funds at risk-less rates

The CAPM relationship states that the estimated surplus return on every asset is directly relative to the systematic risk involved. The 'surplus returns' in excess of the returns yield from the risk free assets deceits in the centre phase. A risk free asset means an asset which has zero variations. These assets must have zero correlation with any other asset. The returns generated from risk free asset are the liberated returns and there is no involvement of uncertainty. Systematic risk of an asset (β) is defined as:

$$\beta = COV_{i,m} / \sigma^2_m$$

Where, $COV_{i,m}$: Covariance between Security Return and Market Return

Review Paper on Diffusion of Eco Innovation Products

Ms. Pooja Kudesia
Assistant Professor
Jagannath University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Abstract:

The paper conducts a review of the literature regarding the diffusion of eco-innovation products using Rogers,2003 theoretical framework. It tries to find the barriers to diffusion of eco-innovation products as well as analyse the government philosophies which ought to be followed to support the diffusion process.The paper highlights the need for more focus on R & D as well as on the advocacy groups who are likely to help in developing political influence and legitimacy for the eco innovation products.

Index Terms : *Eco- Innovation, Diffusion , Adoption , Government Policy.*

Introduction:

Climate change is a defying reality that stares at the face of human race . The effects are rampart which are visible in shifting weather patterns, catastrophic flooding, all of which threaten the food production. As we cross the 7 billion population mark, the level of green house gas emissions has been increasing at a rapid rate leading to steady rise in the mean global temperatures . The fifth assessment report of UN Intergovernemental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provided a comprehensive assessment of causes for the rapid rise of sea levels in the past few decades. The special report of IPCC issued in Oct 2018 , threw light on the impact of global warnings .The report clearly specified that limited global warming to 1.5° C - 2 ° C would ensure sustainable and equitable society. The report said that limiting global warming to 1.5° C would require a rapid and far reaching "transition in land , energy , industry , building , transport and cities".

At the 21st Conference of Parties in Paris in 2015, parties to UNFCC agreed to accelerate & intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future .The parties committed to enhance support and assist developing sustainable low carbon future. As per the special report on renewable energy sources and climate change mitigation published by IPCC , solar energy was considered one of the renewable energy sources and technologies as solution to low carbon footprint

As per the report ,direct solar energy technologies harness the energy of solar irradiance to produce electricity using photovoltaics (PV) and concentrating solar power (CSP), to produce thermal energy. Solar applications ranges from low maturity products such as fuels produced from solar energy to passive and active solar heating, and wafer-based silicon PV which are high on the product maturity cycle. Changes in market demand create opportunities for firms to invest in innovation to satisfy unmet needs i.e demand "steers "firms to work

Multivariate Analysis of the Factors Influencing Purchase Decision of Customers Towards New WagonR in Jaipur City

Author: Ms. Pooja Kudesia

Designation: Assistant Professor

Professional Address: Jagannath University, Plot No. IP 2 & 3, Sitapura Industrial Area, Phase -IV, Jaipur (Rajasthan),

Abstract of the Paper

As baby boomers age , they are increasingly inclined to cast nostalgic glances at goods and services of their glided youth (Samuel , 1994).There is admittedly more to nostalgia than this once morbid now mawkish sensibility (Tannock 1995,,Turner ,1987). The new Wagon R has been positioned on the Heartech platform . It comes in as a completely revamped car. It is bigger in size and larger wheelbase as compared to its predecessor . The present study examines whether the added features in the Wagon R has been successful in creating a differentiated perception about Wagon R in the minds of prospective customers in Jaipur city. Essentially , the study is exploratory and findings are limited to Jaipur city only.

The Indian automobile industry is one of the world `s largest , being the 4th largest manufacturer of cars and 7th largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in 2018. The Indian automotive industry (including component manufacturing) is expected to reach Rs 16 to Rs 18 trillion (US $251.4 to 282.8 billion) by 2026. The passenger vehicle sales in India crossed the 3.37 million units in FY 19 and is further expected to rise to 10 million by the year 2020.Automobile brands have been trying to ride the wave by newer branding strategies .Maruti Suzuki has been able to command leading position in this fluctuating market .The brand has been adept in its branding strategy in India ,helping it command a market share of 51.22% in the passenger vehicles. The construction and maintenance of brand image is prerequisite to brand management .(Park et.al,1986).Aaker and Joachinsthaller ,2000 mention that within the traditional branding model the goal was to build brand image; a tactical element that drives short term results. Though the company has adopted many strategies to overcome the poor consumer sentiment , it is the launch of new Wagon R which was expected to serve as a game changer for the company.

The new Wagon R has been positioned on the Heartech platform . It comes in as a completely revamped car.It is bigger in size and larger wheelbase as compared to its predecessor . Engine room is larger , rear tail lamps are stylish .Ample head room and knee room has been provided .The new WagonR comes with two

Journal of The Gujarat Research Society

ISSN: 0374-8588
Volume 21 Issue 14, December 2019

An analysis of readiness to pay for Organic Food Products using Structural Equation Modeling

Ms. Nidhi Sharma
Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Dr. Shweta Bhatia
Associate professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Abstract
This study has made an effort to understand the elements that encourage the buyersto spend extra money for organically grown food products among the families living in Delhi. The researcher has made use of a questionnaire in structured form to conduct a survey with 166 respondentsto know their readiness to spend money for buying organically grown food products. The data collected were tested using statistical technique to know the elements that encourage buyer's willingness to purchase organically produced food items. The result of the study confirms that the main motives behind buying organically grown products are ecological concerns and perceived expensiveness. Nevertheless, limited availability, labelling and certification are thought to be insignificant to influencing willing to pay for the organic food. Researcher finds the evidence that the buyers' primary motivation and requirement to form suitable market policies and schemes to improve the forecasted demand. Additionally, the paper also recommends that though the consumption of organically grown products is growing, still a long way to go for organic food to get acknowledged as a mainstream stream food. The aim behind conducting the present research was to discover the elements that drive organic product buyers' readiness to spend for the food products.

***Keywords**: Readiness to Pay Organic Products, Environment Consciousness, Perceived Expensiveness, Limited Availability, Labeling and Certification.*

Introduction

Product comes from organic farming or production process which uses organic aspect can be called as organic products. As per the USDAa system of farming which circumvents or mainly dismisses the usage of unnaturally compounded manures, enrichers, insecticides, growth moderators to the maximum possible level or agricultural practice that dependsupon on many different aspects like: crop variation, off-farm organic wastes, residues, green manure,animal manure, legumes, soil productivity and tilt, to supply plant nutrients and the aspects of biological pest control measures, and to control insects, weeds and other pests (Alvares et al., 1999).

An International Federation body on Organic Agriculture Movements defines Organic farming is an agricultural practice that preserves the richness and fertility of the soil, environment and human beings. It depends on biological processes, biodiversity and cycles improvised to local conditions, rather than the use of artificial additives having unfavourable consequences. Organic agriculture follows the combination of conventional and modern scientific methods for the advantage of ecology and ensures better quality of life (IFOAM, 2008).

Organic farming is one of the most promising alternatives to deal and overcome with the challenges of health, ecology, animal wellbeing, etc. Organic cultivation is an ecological and nature friendly farming system that provides a range of monetary, ecological, social and cultural benefits to developing nations.
With the increase in the usage of artificial additives, it is become unfeasible to live without consuming these chemicals and harmful pesticides. There are probable unfavourable effects on the health of people arising as a result of constant long-standing exposure towards chemicals. It is believed that usage of organically food products is the paramount way

(49)

THINK INDIA JOURNAL

ISSN:0971-1260
Vol-22-Issue-14-December-2019

Consumer Buying Behaviour towards Organic Fruits and Vegetables

[1]**Ms.Nidhi Sharma**

Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

nidhi.bhasin2103@gmail.com

[2]**Dr.Shweta Bhatia**

Associate professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

shweta.bhatia@jagannathuniversity.org

Abstract

In this era of globalisation, as economic growth is taking placing, it has brought some negative impacts on individuals and society as a whole. Individuals are nowadays becoming aware of the environmental pollution and are getting health consciousness. The developed worlds of Europe and North America have started giving back to nature by demanding organic fruits and vegetables. The fast emerging economies of Asia like China and India are also joining this league (TechSci, 2013). But, the tendency of an individual to consume organic fruits and vegetables depends on a number of factors, such as knowledge and awareness, animal welfare, trust and visual appearance. The determination and understanding of these factors help in understanding consume' needs, wants and demands. A lot of research has been conducted throughout the world to identify the main characteristics of the organic food consumers, their perceptions, knowledge and awareness, motivations to buy and also the factors impeding the purchase of organic food products. The aim of the present study was to know the factors that influence the buying behaviour of consumers towards organic fruits and vegetables. Structural Equation Modelling was applied to the factors explore and confirmed vie exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The results of the study indicate that though all the factors have significant effect on buying behaviour of consumers towards organic fruits and vegetables but all the significant level of Animal Welfare is highest and the significance level of Trust on buying behaviour of consumer is lowest.

RESEARCH PAPER

CONSUMER FOOD CHOICES: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN COOKING FOOD

MS. DEEPIKA VARSHNEY*
Assistant Professor - III, Department of Management Studies
Rukmini Devi Institute of Advanced Studies
Delhi, INDIA.

DR. JYOTSNA SHARMA
Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration
Jagannath University
Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA.

***Corresponding Author's Email ID: deepikavarshney2912@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to provide an understanding of consumer buying behavior with respect to Ready To Cook (RTC) food such as Instant mixes, Ready made sauces, Mc Cain's food products, MTR food products, frozen and chopped vegetables etc. Exploratory study has been used to systematically review the previous relevant studies done in this niche area of research. Automated insights from Qualitative Data Analysis software NVivo 11Plus have been used for analysis of literature. Apart from academic relevance, understanding of factors affecting behavior of consumers is also important for practitioners so that prudent strategic decisions to influence consumers could be made efficiently.

KEYWORDS

Processed Food, Ready To Cook Food, Convenience Orientation, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control.

MANTHAN: Journal of Commerce and Management
Year : 2019, Volume : 6, Issue : 1
First page : (1) Last page : (15)
Print ISSN : 2347-4440. Online ISSN : 2395-2601.
Article DOI : 10.17492/manthan.v6i1.182678 (http://dx.doi.org/10.17492/manthan.v6i1.182678)

Correlation between Attributes Concerning Social Media Marketing and Private Healthcare Sector

Sharma Vaishali*, Gupta Mahima**

*Dean, Faculty of Management, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. E-mail: vaishali.sharma@jagannathuniversity.org (mailto:vaishali.sharma@jagannathuniversity.org?cc=gbehal@indianjournals.com)

**Assistant Professor, Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Delhi, India. E-mail: mahima.gpt88@gmail.com (mailto:mahima.gpt88@gmail.com?cc=gbehal@indianjournals.com)

Online published on 3 September, 2019.

Abstract

Social media marketing in healthcare sector is on the rise. With the advent of healthcare apps and pages it has become much easier for the users to discuss and share health related information online. Healthcare providers are increasingly becoming interested in understanding the role played by social media marketing and are keen on utilizing this platform to their benefit. Thus from perspective of healthcare providers, it is important to study the relationship between various attributes related to social media marketing and healthcare together. This study should be adopted by healthcare providers in their actions to promote their institutions. A survey was conducted to understand the perception of people using internet for consumption of health care information online. Our universe comprises the users in and around Delhi NCR, India. Data has been collected with help of a self-constructed questionnaire and techniques of correlation have been used through SPSS version 17.0.

Top

Keywords

Online health information, Patient satisfaction, Healthcare, Social media.

Top

Top

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(52)

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Journal of Ocean Engineering and Science 4 (2019) 85–90

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Original Article

An efficient analytical technique for fractional partial differential equations occurring in ion acoustic waves in plasma

Amit Goswami[a], Jagdev Singh[b], Devendra Kumar[c,*], Sumit Gupta[d], Sushila[e]

[a] Department of Physics, Jagan Nath University, Jaipur 303901, Rajasthan, India
[b] Department of Mathematics, JECRC University, Jaipur 303905, Rajasthan, India
[c] Department of Mathematics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur 302004, Rajasthan, India
[d] Department of Mathematics, Swami Keshvanand Institute of Technology, Management and Gramothan, Ramnagaria, Jaipur 302017, Rajasthan, India
[e] Department of Physics, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur 303012, Rajasthan, India

Received 21 November 2018; received in revised form 22 January 2019; accepted 23 January 2019
Available online 24 January 2019

Abstract

In this work, we apply an efficient analytical algorithm namely homotopy perturbation Sumudu transform method (HPSTM) to find the exact and approximate solutions of linear and nonlinear time-fractional regularized long wave (RLW) equations. The RLW equations describe the nature of ion acoustic waves in plasma and shallow water waves in oceans. The derived results are very significant and imperative for explaining various physical phenomenons. The suggested method basically demonstrates how two efficient techniques, the Sumudu transform scheme and the homotopy perturbation technique can be integrated and applied to find exact and approximate solutions of linear and nonlinear time-fractional RLW equations. The nonlinear expressions can be simply managed by application of He's polynomials. The result shows that the HPSTM is very powerful, efficient, and simple and it eliminates the round-off errors. It has been observed that the proposed technique can be widely employed to examine other real world problems.

Keywords: Sumudu transform scheme; Homotopy perturbation technique; RLW equations; Ion acoustic wave; Shallow water waves in oceans.

1. Introduction

Over the last decades, fractional differential equations have been investigated due to their wide uses in the field of science and engineering. Several phenomenon's in material science, viscoelasticity, electromagnetics, electrochemistry, acoustics and plasma physics are characterized by fractional partial differential equations. Numerical solutions of fractional differential equations are of significant interest. There is no method that gives an exact solution for fractional differential equation. Approximate solutions can only be obtaining by applying series solution methods or linearization [1–6].

There exist various methodologies that deal with the approximate solutions of fractional differential equations of physical problems, called perturbation methods. These methods have some limitations. Since many nonlinear physical systems have no small parameters. So, small parameters are the basic requirement for approximate solution which shows complication sometimes. In many cases, unsuitable choices of small parameter introduce serious effects in the solutions. There exists an analytical approach, which does not need a small parameter in the equation. In past decades, researchers developed some new methods which are very simple in implementation and cost effective. These methods solve nonlinear fractional differential equations very precisely and effectively. The developed methods known as iterative techniques like homotopy analysis technique, Adomian decomposition scheme, homotopy perturbation technique, Laplace decomposition scheme, variational iteration approach, Tanh scheme, Backlund transformation technique, etc. [7–14].

Recently, homotopy perturbation Sumudu transform method (HPSTM) have been suggested by Singh et al. [15] for

* Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: devendra.maths@gmail.com (D. Kumar), sushila@vgu.ac.in (Sushila).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joes.2019.01.003

Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications
Volume 524, 15 June 2019, Pages 563-575

An efficient analytical approach for fractional equal width equations describing hydro-magnetic waves in cold plasma

Amit Goswami [a], Jagdev Singh [b], Devendra Kumar [c], Sushila [d]

Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2019.04.058

Highlights

- Fractional model of equal width equations are considered.
- The fractional equal width equations describes hydro-magnetic waves in cold plasma.
- The numerical simulation is performed with the aid of HPSTM and Maple.
- The numerical results are very accurate.

Abstract

In this paper, we present a coupling of homotopy perturbation technique and sumudu transform known as homotopy perturbation sumudu transform method (HPSTM). We show applicability of

Archives Of Chemistry And Chemical Engineering

Research Article **Volume 1 Issue 1 - 2019**

A Comparative Study of Using Fly Ash and Marble Powder for Fluoride Treatment

Ranjeeta Soni*

Sciences Department, Jagannath University Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

***Corresponding Author:** Ranjeeta Soni, Sciences Department, Jagannath University Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Biodiversity Importance, Threats and Conservation: A review report

Dr. Ranjeeta Soni

Sciences Department, Jagannath University Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)

Abstract: Biodiversity means the existence of a large number of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment. Plants and animals have not only economical values but also ecological and ethical values. From the ancient time biodiversity are using for various purposes like food, shelter, transportation, entertainment, medicines etc. Due to natural and human interference their number are decreasing day by day. Many reasons are responsible for biodiversity depletion like poaching, urbanization, pollutions etc .Strong efforts and actions should be taken for the conservation of biodiversity. In situ and ex situ conservation methods are some effective measures for conservation.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Plants, Animals, species, values, conservation.

Introduction

The term biodiversity is used by Walter and Roses in 1985. Biodiversity means verity of plants and animals available on earth. Biodiversity is present in terrestrial, ocean and aquatic ecosystem. Biodiversity present in between same species, different species and in different ecosystem (CBD, 1992).

1. Types of biodiversity: Biodiversity Classified into three types -

(i) **Genetic diversity:** Genetic diversity is refers to the various kinds of genes which exist in any one individual species genetic diversity is one of the key of successful agricultural. Example lense colour differentiation (Blue, black, brown or green) in human beings, hair colour, skin colour etc.

(ii) **Species diversity:** Species diversity is refers to the existence of diverse species within the same genera and also the variety of species with a region. It reflected by morphological, physiological and genetic features.

(A) Genus: A group of same species.

(B) Species: A group of same people which have capacity to reproduction. For example citrus species including different fruits like lemon, orange, malta, mausmi (sweet lime)

(iii) **Ecosystem diversity:** This diversity is refers to the various types of ecosystem and the variety of habitat. For example various kinds of natural ecosystem like forest, grassland, aquatic and desert.

2. Divisions of biodiversity:

According to the levels or availability biodiversity can be three types :-

(i) **Alpha diversity:** Alpha diversity refers to the diversity within a particular area or ecosystem and is usually expressed by the number of species (species richness) in that ecosystem.

(ii) **Beta diversity:** Beta diversity is the diversity between ecosystems. In this diversity the total number of species that are unique to each of the ecosystem being compared.

(iii) **Gamma diversity:** Gamma diversity is a measure of the overall diversity for the different ecosystem within a region.

IJCSE International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering Open Access
Research Paper Vol.-7, Issue-5, May 2019 E-ISSN: 2347-2693

Cost-Profit Analysis of an Infinite Capacity Multi-server Markovian Feedback Queuing System with Reverse Balking

Bhupender Kumar Som[1], Vivek Kumar Sharma[2], Sunny Seth[3*]

[1,3]Management Department, Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi
[2]Faculty of Engineering and Technology, JaganNath University, Jaipur.

Corresponding Author: sunnyseth2005@gmail.com

DOI: https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v7i5.462466 | Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Accepted: 22/May/2019, Published: 31/May/2019

Abstract - Balking is a customer behavior in which a customer upon arrival refuses to join the system if large number of customers are already present in the system. But in many businesses such as restaurants, healthcare, investment etc., it can be seen that the reverse of this phenomenon prevails. A large customer base acts as a motivating factor for newly arriving customers in such businesses with notion of getting better quality of service, affordability or both. This phenomenon is termed as Reverse Balking and it results in higher probability of a customer joining the system with respect to increasing customer base. This increasing probability of joining puts service facility under pressure. That in turn results in dissatisfactory and incomplete service at times. A dissatisfied customer may join the queue again for satisfactory service and is termed as a *feedback customer* in queuing literature. In order to frame an effective operational policy for such a system, it is essential to measure the performance of the system in advance. In this paper we combine above mentioned contemporary challenges of reverse balking and feedback to formulate a new multi-server infinite capacity feedback Markovian queuing system with reverse balking. The system is studied in steady-state. The necessary probability measures and measures of performance are derived. The sensitivity analysis of the model is presented. Later the cost model is developed and cost-profit analysis of the model is also presented. Algorithms are written in MATLAB and MS Excel for sensitivity analysis.

Key words: reverse balking, multi-server, queuing theory, feedback queue, infinite capacity.

I. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE SURVEY

In today's highly competitive global era, understanding customer behavior and designing strategies in advance to stay ahead of the competitors is of utmost priority for organizations. It is generally believed that more number of customers present in the system waiting for service acts as a discouraging factor for newly arriving customers and thus the probability of arriving customers joining such system becomes lesser with respect to increasing customer base. This phenomenon is studied by [1], [2] and [3] and is termed as balking in queuing literature. [4] studied multi-server queuing model with discouragement and [5] also studied single server queuing system with state dependent parameters in which he studied discouragement caused by increasing queue length for newly arriving customers. On the contrary [6] observed that in many businesses such as restaurants, healthcare, life insurance, investment etc. customers perceive that large customer base ensures better quality, value for money or both. As a result large customer base acts as a motivating factor for newly arriving customers and thus results in higher probability of a customer joining the system with large customer base.

Large customer base at times put service facility under pressure, which may result in dissatisfaction amongst certain customers and such customers may leave the system dissatisfied and rejoin the queue again for completion of service satisfactorily. These customers are termed as feedback customers in queuing literature. [7] studied feedback queue to determine the queue size and studied the distribution function of the average time a customer spent in the system. Feedback queues are also studied by [8] and [9] considered a feedback queue and incorporated the phenomenon of customer impatience. Infinite capacity reverse balking queuing system is presented in [10] and later extended with the concept of feedback in [11].

In today's highly competitive global era, understanding customer behavior and designing strategies in advance to stay ahead of the competitors is of utmost priority for organizations. It is evident from the literature review that no researcher has studied infinite capacity feedback queuing model with reverse balking. Owing to the valid aspect of reverse balking with feedback customers we develop an infinite capacity feedback queuing model with reverse balking and further developed the cost model and analyzed the developed cost-profit queuing model in this paper. Rest of the paper is organized as follows. Model assumptions and formulation of model are presented in section 2 and section 3 deals with steady-state solution of the model. Measures of performance are derived in section 4 and sensitivity analysis of the model with respect to performance measures is presented in section 5. Section 6 deals with cost-profit

Modifying the MANET Routing algorithm by GBR CNR-Efficient Neighbor Selection Algorithm

Ankur Goyal, Vivek Kumar Sharma

Abstract- In today's worlds, Mobile Ad-Hoc Network (MANET) plays most important role in the field networks technology in the world. The MANET has been rapidly rising and becoming significant from the last decade. A MANET is a kind of wireless network which has been set-up without requirement of fixed infrastructure where mobile nodes are connected over wireless link. Due to moving nature of the devices, the network topology is unstable and will change dynamically. That's why stable routing in MANET cannot work properly. In this research paper, a new routing algorithm is proposed to get better routing performance in the MANET. The proposed algorithm designed based on the number of neighbors in the network. Planned algorithm is the improvement of GBR-CNR-LN (GBR-CNR with less neighbors) by calculating the stay time between the selected neighbor nodes and the transmission nodes. If the stay time of sender node is more than the packet transmission time then the selected node is the efficient neighbor selection. The algorithm is implemented and results are analyzed. The results of this paper show the usefulness of the proposed algorithm. The Evaluation of AODV protocol was carried out using Python and outcome of this evaluation showed that proposed Algorithm gave better results than GBR-CNR with less neighbor in terms of End-to-End delay, Number of control message transferred(Routing Overhead) and Network Load. The proposed Algorithm (GC-ENS) decrease Average End-to-End delay 52.54 %, reduce Average Routing Overhead 60.54% and decline the Average load on Network 61.17%.

Index Terms: MANET,AODV, GBR, GBR-CNR, GBR-CNR-LN, GC-ENS algorithm.

I. INTRODUCTION

The most important advantage of using wireless technology is the huge mobility it offers (portability and freedom of movement) [1].With the development of Wireless LAN (WLAN) technology, the users can achieve connectivity while moving in a network, with a useable amount of bandwidth. Now the user can access the network without using any of the wall socket present in the old wired network [2]. New generations of the movable devices allow the users to access the stored data via fast speed network. A wireless network can be divided into two groups: Infrastructure based WSN and Infrastructure less WSN. [3, 4]. In infrastructure based wireless sensor networks, the base station is fixed and the devices can move in the region of the base station during the communication. There is more than one base station in the infrastructure based network and each base station has its own range. If a node crosses the range of a base station then it will come under the range of another base station, in such a way that connection will not break down.

In an infrastructure-less network or an Ad-Hoc network, the base station is not fixed and it moves anywhere in the network, and a node moves in any direction during message transmission.[3, 5]. Further, Infrastructure less wireless routing protocol i.e. ad hoc routing protocol can be sub- divided in Proactive (table-driven),reactive (on-demand)protocol and hybrid protocol [2, 6, 7]. In Proactive routing protocols, devices will exchange routing packets through route table from time to time and find out the routes between sender and receiver in the network, despite of using the routes or not [2]. So, the Proactive Routing Algorithm can consume huge amount of network resources like energy, power consumption and bandwidth, which is not acceptable in MANETs where the resources are limited [2, 8]. Destination Sequence Distance Vector (DSDV) and Wireless Routing Protocol are the examples of Proactive routing Protocol [9] In Reactive Routing protocols, as a node needs to interconnect to another node then only it will discover routes. Hence such type of protocols will not waste network resources by sending or receiving routing information periodically i.e. Ad Hoc On-demand Distance Vector and Dynamic Source Routing [8, 9]. Each node will not maintain routing table.AODV has given better results than DSR in higher mobility situations.AODV protocol consists of common features of DSR and DSDV.AODV protocol apply Route Request packets (RREQ), Route reply packets (RREP) and Route error packets (RERR) for performing many operations. Limitation of proactive protocols in terms of battery power is it consumes more power as compare to reactive protocols [8]. Other than proactive and reactive there is one more protocol which is known as hybrid routing protocols which consists of the common features of both proactive and reactive routing protocols. There are two steps in the protocol, first step is route discovery process to find out the routes between two nodes which follow the basic features of reactive routing protocol and second step is route maintenance process to maintain the route between nodes which follow the features of proactive protocols. Zone Routing Protocol and Hierarchical Routing Protocols are under the category of hybrid routing protocol. Due to Network topology changes frequently in MANET, nodes are free to move rapidly and randomly, they can organize themselves at random and they can connect and leave the network at any time [11]. Due to autonomous behavior of these nodes or devices in MANET are acting like a host and router both to forward the traffic to another node. As nodes are self-configure, so it does not required human involvement during the implementation [1]. MANET can be implemented easily without the need of any infrastructure.

Revised Manuscript Received on August 01, 2019
Ankur Goyal, Ph.D. Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA
Vivek Kumar Sharma, Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8, Issue-6S3, September 2019

A Recommendation System: Trends and Future

Shefali Gupta, Meenu Dave

***Abstract*—Recommendation system plays a key role in e-commerce universe and is used in many applications, websites and more. It has led to synergies between applications, created global village and growth of information. This paper represents the overview of approaches and techniques generated in recommendation systems. Recommendation system is categorized in two classes: Personalized and Non-personalized, which is further divided into various approaches and techniques. This paper discusses each of the methodology in detail highlighting their strengths and weaknesses.**

Keywords: *Recommendation System, Personalized recommendation system, Non-Personalized recommendation system, Content Based Filtering, Collaborative filtering, Knowledge Based Filtering, Hybrid Filtering*

I. INTRODUCTION

"Recommender systems are the software tools and techniques that provide suggestions, such as useful products on e-commerce websites, videos on YouTube, friends' recommendations on Facebook, book recommendations on Amazon, news recommendations on online news websites, and the list goes on" [1].

Over many years significant work has been done in academics and industry to develop new approaches to recommender systems, but still interest remains high because it helps user to handle surplus information in order to provide personalized recommendations and services to them.

II. BACKGROUND& RESULTS

Various techniques are there which use rating or content knowledge to provide recommendation, but most approaches suffer from one limitation or the other. A Hybrid technique was suggested by combining different techniques to overcome the limitations of each technique individually. Some of the key techniques have been shared below [2].

2.1 Non-personalized Recommendation System

A non-personalized recommender system is independent of the user so it makes same recommendation to everyone. For example, if you visit any website as an unidentified user, it recommends items that are currently observed by other customers.

In Non-personalized recommendation system following algorithms are used:

Aggregated Opinion Approach.

Today, various ecommerce websites are using average customer ratings to display top rated items as recommendations to a user. These ratings signify popularity of an item. The depiction of these ratings generally ranges from 0 to 5 and is calculated as Score=round (MEAN (ratings)*10) [3].

On the other hand, some websites may display graphs with top-N items based on highest average ratings, while others use percentage of the people who rated an item good or bad.

Merits.

- It is easy for a user to interpret the results [3]
- As only the highly rated items gets displayed, it becomes easy to implement [6]
- Data collection is relatively easier in this technique due to limited number of variable required [6]

Demerits.

- It lacks personal appeal as it does not account for user specific attributes [3]
- These systems face challenges in clustered diverse population [3]

Product Association Approach.

Product association technique identifies the best possible combination of products or services which are frequently bought by customers from transactional dataset. With the multiplication in the volume of data being gathered from daily activities, product association technique has gained major popularity as a tool of data mining [4]. Product Association analysis is done based on an algorithm named "Apriori Algorithm".

Association rule is an inference rule of the form X→Y, where X and Y are itemsets. For example, in the sales data, association rule can be defined as {item1} → {item2} which implies that if 'item1' is bought, customer buys 'item2' as well.

Following rule evaluation metrics are used, in which higher the ratio higher the probability of item being purchased:

Support: This signifies popularity of an item. For example, in fig. 3, item 1, 2 and 3 are bought together in 2 of 5 cases hence 40% support.

Confidence: This signifies the possibility of item Y to be bought when item X is bought. It defines as percentage of transactions in which item X appears and item Y also appears.

Merits.

- It calculates extra sets of frequent items and takes into account huge item set property [7].
- Apriori algorithm is implementable and can be parallelized easily [7].

Revised Manuscript Received on 14 August, 2019.
Shefali Gupta, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
Dr. Meenu Dave Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8 Issue-6, August 2019

Decision Tree: A Predictive Modeling Tool Used in Cloud Trust Prediction

Archana B Saxena, Meenu Dave

Abstract: Trust is one of the important challenges faced by the cloud industry. Ever increasing data theft cases are contributing in worsening this issue. Regarding trust, author has a perception that this challenge can be handled to some extend if consumer can evaluate "Trust Value " of the provider or can predict the same on some reliable basis. Current research is using predictive modeling for predicting trustworthiness of cloud provider. This paper is an attempt to utilize the data mining algorithm for predictive modeling. Decision Tree, a supervised data mining algorithm has been used in the current work for making predictions. Certification attainment criteria as prime basis for trust evaluation. In current scenario, data mining algorithm will classify providers in category of low, medium and high category of trust on the basis of information displayed on the public domain.

***Keywords:** Cloud, Trust, Machine Learning, Predictive Modeling, Supervised, Decision Tree.*

I. INTRODUCTION & PROBLEM FORMULATION:

Cloud, an IT paradigm that have seen enormous progression since its inception. Over the years, it has become an integral part of every organization & individual's IT (Information Technology) configuration. The technology is well accepted in almost every part of globe and same trend is expected in the near future. The revenue chart of the technology confirms this notion [Reference Figure 1]. One more aspect that has gain focus along with its success is its challenges. There are many challenges [Reference: Figure 2] that technology is dealing but the three major challenges faced by the technology are: security, privacy and trust. Cloud trust is one of the imperative challenges faced by the cloud industry. Every year, data theft cases are increasing and these figures are raising concerns for its consumers [Reference Figure 3]. These data theft cases are resulting into high financial losses all over the globe. As per a survey, only India has suffered $1.77 million in 2018, which is lowest as compare to rest of the globe (Cloud Data Breach statistics n.d.). One can imagine the total financial loss whole world has to suffer because of these data theft cases. These financial aspects are motivating the researchers and forcing the legal systems and other private bodies to find a solution to this problem. Current stream researchers are trying to find some innovative solutions to solve these concerns. This paper is an attempt to solve "Trust" issue by using predictive modeling technique.

Figure 1: Revenue chart of Cloud Computing
Source: (RICHMAN 2016)

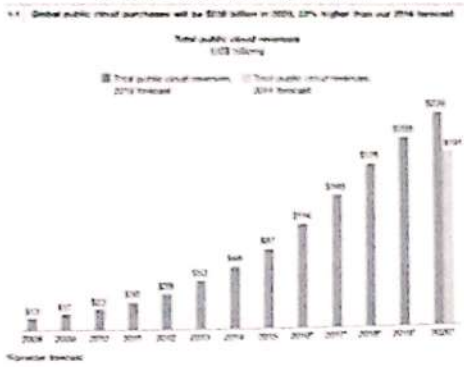


Figure 2: Cloud Computing Challenges
Source: (Zhou, et al. 2018)

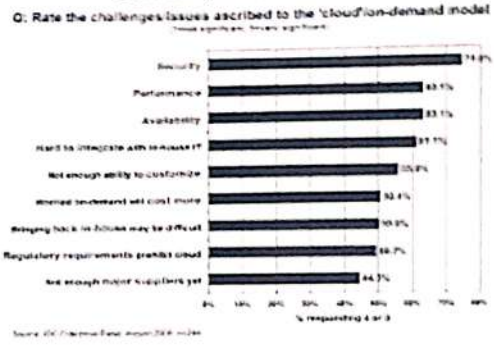
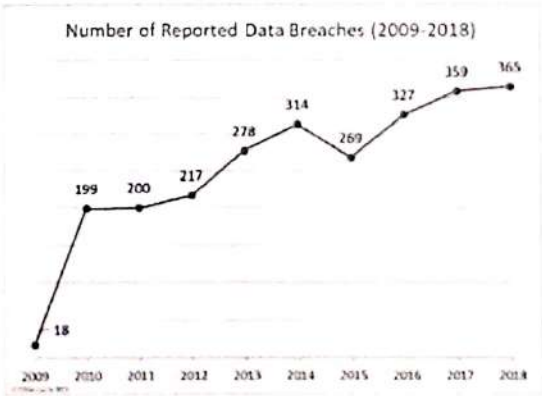


Figure 3: Reported Cloud Data breach cases of last Decade
Source:



The current work is an addition to the existing work by the author, In the order to contribute in trust issues. step in the series of n extension of a trust algorithm proposed by author [(Saxena and Dawe 2019)].

Revised Manuscript Received on August 25, 2019.
Archana B Saxena, Associate Professor, JIMS Rohini, Delhi
Dr. Meenu Dave, Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur

Retrieval Number F8763088819/2019©BEIESP
DOI: 10.35940/ijeat.F8763.088819

Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

A Framework for Managing and Analyzing Big Data in Indian School Education System with Reference to Jammu & Kashmir

Jahangir Kamal, Meenu Dave

Abstract: ***Big Data storm has reached all most in every sector whether be public or private and is an important decision making factor for the administration or governing body of any system or organization, because with the advancements in technologies, various public, private, and social organizations are creating or exchanging a huge volume of data through different sources in various formats. Big Data can be applied in various sectors of India, wherein one of the essential sectors is education system where Big Data analytics is slowly and steadily finding its place for betterment of the services being provided by this system. India has one of the biggest school systems in the world which is spread over different states of the country and one part of this system is functional in one of the northern states of India known as Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). This study is based on Big Data management and analysis in School Education System of J&K. In the area of School Education in J&K, computers are finding an important place for data management as well as imparting learning through digital means. There is a need of applying Big Data technologies to various aspects of the School Education in J&K, as huge amount of data with variety and high frequency of generation is available in the institutes under this system. This paper will analyze various aspects of Big Data management and analysis system for School Education of J&K. This paper will also highlight the current scenarios of School Education System of J&K in handling Big Data such as sources of Big Data, Scope of Big Data analytics in School Education System of J&K, opportunities of Big Data analytics, challenges and issues that can be faced in this system, Applications of Big Data analytics in School Education of J&K, and finally discussing the proposed architecture of Big Data management and analysis system for School Education of J&K.***

Index Terms: ***Big Data, School Education, Analytics, Hadoop, HBase.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Presently Big Data and its associated technologies have emerged as the basic power to drive the business and other sectors successfully. Various organizations are using Big Data as an information tool to analyze data and extract the effective information for efficient calculations, planning, and decision making, thus Big Data analytics has now become a famous term in almost every sector or organization. Big Data can be described as the generation of data in huge volumes like Gigabytes, Terabytes, Petabytes, and so on, with high speed or frequency from various different sources in different varieties like structured, semi-structured, and unstructured types, which cannot be collected, stored, managed, and processed with conventional database software systems. Some organizations collect and manage Big Data [1] and provide interfaces to everyone to access and analyze some of the data, e.g. Google Insights provided by Google freely, while as some organizations do not provide any access to data. With advancements in Big Data technologies, issues and challenges arising during the phases of collection, management, and analysis of huge volume of data with variety and high velocity of generation are being effectively dealt with. Big Data has brought huge changes to the working standards of industries in the world.

There are various sectors in India where Big Data analytics can be applied for their all-around development and improvement in functioning such as Healthcare, Agriculture, Electricity, Education, and so on, as shown in fig.1. In comparison to other sectors in India, Big Data adoption and operations in education sector is not so prominent and is slow in action for the success of this highly essential service of the nation. Education sector in India is also aiming to make effective use of Big Data technologies for managing and analyzing the large amount of data coming out from different education systems like school education, colleges, and other higher educational institutes. Big Data analytics can be used to solve issues of education system [2], for example student retention problem in Georgia state university was solved through usage of data analytic tools and techniques. The data generated during the learning process of students can be used as an asset in modern School Education System of India. So far, Big Data management and analytics process has not been applied to that extent in the sector of School Education in India and thus not showing much successful impact on Indian School Education System.

Fig.1: Big Data in various Domains

Being one of the biggest school systems in the world, Indian School Education System is implemented in its different states where a separate administration or governing body is managing the school education system of respective states. Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) being one of the Indian

Revised Manuscript Received on June 15, 2019.

Jahangir Kamal, Computer Science/IT, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.
Dr. Meenu Dave, Computer Science/IT, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249-8958, Volume-8 Issue-5, June 2019

Deep learning network for identification of Ischemia using clinical data

Varun Sapra, Madan Lal Saini

Abstract: Ischemic heart disease is amongst the foremost reasons of death and disability majorly because of atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular syndromes like cerebrovascular accidents and myocardial infarction. Ischemia can be diagnosed by using invasive & non-invasive methods. Invasive methods are generally expensive and always requires high level of technical and medical expertise. This paper focuses on a bio inspired optimization approach for the identification of effective biomarkers and deep learning based neural network technique on non-invasive clinical parameters to diagnose Ischemia with more accuracy. For experiment purpose, the clinical data of Coronary Artery disease (CAD) patients was collected from the cardiology department of Medical College, Shimla, India. The proposed method improves the prediction accuracy of Ischemia.

Index Terms: Neural Network, Ischemia Heart Disease, Non-Invasive, Angiography.

I. INTRODUCTION

Disordering in the heart and blood vessels leads to Ischemic heart diseases, which is one of the major reasons of disabilities and death in any nation today. In 2010, the expenditure on direct healthcare due to cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) was US$863 billion which is expected to reach to US$20 trillion by 2030 [1]. Also in India, the CVD is a major threat for morality and disability. According to Registrar General of India and the Centre for Global Health Research, report (2000-2013) cardiac related diseases are the top most cause of death in India.

The severity of the disease can be reduced only with the early accurate diagnosis and immediate treatment [2]. CVD causes cardiac death or myocardial infraction due to the presence of plaques in arteries. The plaque grows to the point of blocking the arterial lumen, causing several clinical manifestation and reducing blood flow [3]. The plaque consists of cholesteryl esters; cholesterol; monocyte-derived macrophages; T lymphocytes; varying amounts of muscle cells; extracellular connective tissue and phospholipids. Extracellular matrix is created with the collection of the above stated particles that includes pericellular matrix, phospholipids, elastic fibers and proteoglycans [4-5].

The vessel wall of a normal artery has three layers, namely intima (inner layer), that consists of endothelial cells, media (middle layer), contains muscle cells and finally, adventitia (outer layer), majorly comprises of collagen fibers. The arteriosclerosis instigates with circulating inflammatory white blood cells (WBCs), hemodynamic forces and cholesterol. The vascular wall, which have high viscosity and turbulent flow, is penetrated and attached with leukocytes and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) [6].

The disease can be diagnosed using both invasive and non-invasive techniques. One of the invasive technique considered as a Gold standard is angiography, which is a painful and costly method. It also requires extensive clinical setup and technical expertise. On the other hand, there are number of noninvasive methods of diagnosis such as exercise stress testing, echocardiogram, magnetic resonance imaging, but the outcome of these methods are unconvincing and not promising as angiography [7-8]. Such limitations of diagnostic modalities inspires researchers to explore more accurate and less expensive techniques for disease diagnosis.

II. BACKGROUND

Machine learning techniques are getting popular in medical domain nowadays as it provides a number of tools by which large quantities of data can be automatically analyzed and assist the medical practitioners for early and accurate diagnosis of disease [9].

Zeinab Arabasadi et al (2017) proposed a hybrid method that uses genetic algorithm as a blend with neural network for the initial analysis of CAD, where initial weights were determined by using genetic algorithm. Author used Z-alizadeh Sani data set with 303 instances, to reduce the data dimensionality; information gain, principal component analysis are investigated. The hybrid method improved the accuracy of prediction of diagnosis of neural network. The model achieves the diagnostic accuracy of 93.85 % and sensitivity of 97% and specificity of 92% [10]. Babis et al (2017) performed analysis on three different data sets: South African Heart Disease, Heart Disease Database and dataset from Z-Alizadeh Sani. They performed predictive analysis that was based on Support Vector Machine, Decision Trees, Neural Networks and Naive Bayes. Further, the author performed descriptive analysis grounded on association and decision rules. The models proposed by authors are comparable with existing studies and in some cases comparable or better [11]. Verma et al. (2016) proposed hybrid method for coronary disease diagnostic using non-invasive clinical parameters. Author reduced the feature space using CFS based feature selection method with PSO search. Proposed method improved the prediction accuracy of diagnostic models [12]. Melillo et al. (2015)

Revised Manuscript Received on June 14, 2019.
Varun Sapra, Dept. of Computer Science, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.
Dr. Madan Lal Saini, Dept. of Computer Science, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications
Volume 522, 15 May 2019, Pages 182-194

Evidence of Ostwald Ripening in opinion driven dynamics of mutually competitive social networks

Puja Munjal [a], Lalit Kumar [b], Sandeep Kumar [a], Hema Banati [c]

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2019.01.109

Highlights

- A model based on Ostwald ripening is developed to explain the opinion based growth dynamics of mutually competitive social networks.
- Universality of Ostwald ripening process is examined by synthesising nanoparticles.
- Growth dynamics of nanoparticles is investigated under different conditions of temperature.
- Real world social network data is analysed under varied conditions of influence of propaganda.
-

Computational Intelligence for Detection of Coronary Artery Disease with Optimized Features

Varun Sapra, Madan Lal Saini

Abstract: Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is one of the foremost cause of mortality in almost all over the world. It falls under the category of non-communicable diseases, that are spreading at a faster pace nowadays. The factors that create a domino effect on the disease are changing life styles, unhealthy food habits, lack of exercise and other socioeconomic factors. In the past few years, with the advancement in information technology services, health sector is transformed largely and is transmitting a massive amount of medical information. With the advancement of machine learning intelligent computational methods have proved their effectiveness in almost every field. Medical field is also getting benefitted from machine learning because of its capabilities to model complex relations. This paper discusses the use of Firefly for feature subset selection with different machine learning schemes for the identification of CAD. The different techniques implemented are Random Forest, Fuzzy Unordered Rule Induction, Logistic regression and Multilayer perceptron using Keras. Deep learning based method outperforms other learning schemes with the accuracy of 89.77%. Thus, the method can pose as a promising tool for screening CAD patients more accurately.

Index Terms: Cardiovascular Disease, Coronary Artery Disease, Feature Subset selection, Multilayer Perceptron

I. INTRODUCTION

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is considered as one of the chronic illness that is growing at 9.2% annually, and by 2030 cardio vascular diseases will be the leading cause of deaths all over the world accounting for almost one third of deaths. Health sector is facing a major challenge for handling non-communicable diseases like CVD, as by 2030 seven out of ten diseases will be non-communicable disease [1].

Health sector is one of the growing sector in all the countries and with the growth of technology, which is a palpable reason; this sector is generating a huge amount of complex medical data about patients, prescriptions, medical infrastructure and disease diagnosis. This huge amount of data contains complex relationships, and hospitals needs to increase their ability to analyze and formulate better ways of retrieving these hidden patterns to support clinical decision making. The major reason for CAD is the disordering of heart and narrowing of blood vessels due to the presence of plaque in arteries. The plaque consists of extracellular matrix, which consists of cholesteryl esters, T lymphocytes, cholesterol, phospholipids and various connective tissues.

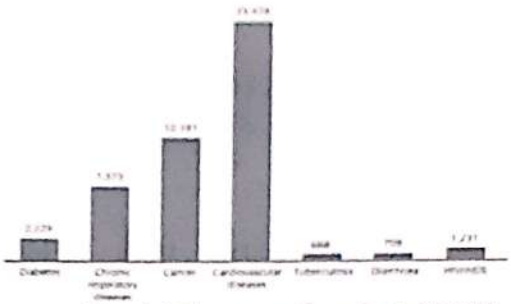

Figure 1: Major causes of mortality by 2030 [1]

It restricts or reduces the flow of oxygenated blood to the heart muscle [2-5]. Coronary angiography is the most prominent method for detection of coronary artery disease. Due to limitation of Coronary angiography like high cost, the complex, and painful carrying out method, encouraged researchers to look for other non-invasive diagnostic methods. Although there exists few non-invasive methods for the diagnosis of CAD like stress testing, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) but the results are not convincing when compared to angiography[6-10]. Machine learning played a crucial role and showed its impact in almost every field of life. Medical field is also getting benefitted from it because of its capabilities to model complex relations.

Many researchers have explored the capabilities of machine learning in the past and produced many interesting and promising results. Zeinab Arabasadi et al (2017) implemented genetic algorithm for determining initial weights and neural network to present a framework for the detection of CAD. Author worked with Zalizadeh Sani data set with 303 instances to compute information gain, Principal Component Analysis. The proposed method proved efficient in terms of accuracy [11].

Babis et al (2017) worked on three different data sets: South Afri-can Heart Disease, Heart Disease Database and dataset from Z-Alizadeh Sani. They performed predictive analysis based on SVM, Decision Trees, Neural Networks and Naive Bayes. Further, they extended their research of predictive analysis on association and decision rules. The models proposed by authors using this study are comparable with existing studies and in some cases comparable or better [12].

Revised Manuscript Received on December 22, 2018.

Varun Sapra, Ph D Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

Dr. Madan Lal Saini, Department of Computer Science, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

(64)

International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-7, Issue-6S5, April 2019

Involvement of Computing to improve decision making in Cricket

Jahangir Kamal, Manoj Kumar, Kailash Kumar, Aditya Tandon, Phong Thanh Nguyen

Abstract: In shorter format of Cricket, the choice of a bowler has three main parameters namely: economy, strike rate and dot balls delivered. In most of the cases, the most hitting parameters are economy rate and number of wickets taken, which again are inter related with the dot balls delivered. This paper presents a survey operational linear approach which comparative analyze the above-cited three parameters and suggests a solution based approach to choose a best bowler in "Playing Eleven" with highest preference to the dot balls delivered. The inter-relationship among these parameters are established based on collected data. The proposed indicator is proved useful while making decisions. A software-based architecture is also proposed relating to decision support system for selecting a bowler in playing eleven using past data.

Index terms: Twenty-twenty match, cricket, bowler selection, indicator, parameter, decision tree, bowling score.

I.INTRODUCTION

Importance of statistical modelling and data analysis in sports has been steadily increasing over the years. As teams have turned towards numbers to add substance alongside "field tactics", success stories in sports like Baseball, football and others have aplenty. Thankfully, Cricket is not too far from their counterparts either, with intense groundwork being done to improve

Main motivation for writing this paper is to make better decisions regarding selection of bowlers using statistics to recognize their strengths. Furthermore, this paper also aims to introduce other parameters, which can result in more discipline bowling.

Revised Manuscript Received on December 22, 2018.
Jahangir Kamal,Manoj Kumar, PhD Scholar,Jagannath University,Jaipur kamaljahangirmit@gmail.com
Kailash Kumar, Assistant Professor,CSE Department,Manav Rachna University,Faridabad
Aditya Tandon, Assistant Professor, College of Computing and Informatics, Saudi Electronic University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Phong Thanh Nguyen, Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida, UP Director,Department of Project Management,Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam

II.LITERATURE SURVEY

As evolution of sports science continues, smaller detailsare observed and recorded. [1]Doljin and Fuss proposed for a smarter Cricket ball to record and calculate dynamic performances data, which can be stored in laptop or computer. [2]Laura Justham, Andrew West suggested about the bowling system, which will be essential in recreating a normal delivery of ball, thus helping batsmen to train better for certain situation of a match.

Bowling action remains a field of interest, which has generated frequent studies. [3]Renshaw and Fairweather analyzed how batmen need to anticipate the upcoming delivery despite bowler's attempts to disguise it with his bowling actions. On medical grounds, [4] Burnett, Elliott and Marshall observed heart rate and blood lactate over duration of a 12 over spell. [5]Ranson, Brenett, King, Patel, O'Sullivan analyzed the risk of lower back injuries happening because of bowling actions. Given how physically demanding bowling for a considerable period can be, it is necessary to keep analyzing the constant effect on body as the game progresses. Not just restricted to bowling actions, [6] Chin identified some kinematic differences to identify the spin of the ball.

However, related to scope of this paper, [7] Lemmer pointed out that batting average is important, however, other parameters like Strike Rate and consistency are equally important factors to be considered when it comes to judging quality of a batsman.

III. DATA ANALYSIS IN TWENTY OVER FORMAT

In contrast to other formats of Cricket, Twenty-twenty offers more thrill to the viewers. Owing to the limited number of overs there are to play for, each team tries to score as high as they can. This results in games with unusually high score on board. Earlier attempts from [8] Shah, Hazarika and Hazarikashowed a way to analyze players using Factor analysis, teams do spend a lot of time, discussing and making note on conditions, potential line ups of their opponents and possible winning strategy before the start of the match.

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

- Published: 01 February 2019

Characteristics of solar microflares as seen in soft X-ray emission

- Pramod Kumar[1],
- R Jain[2],
- ...
- Y C Bhatt[1] &
- Y S Shishodia[1]

Show authors

Pramana **volume 92**, Article number: 32 (2019) Cite this article

Abstract

In this paper, we present the thermal and non-thermal characteristics of solar plasma producing microflares in 4–12 keV energy range. The X-ray spectra of 10 B-class solar microflares observed by the silicon (Si) detector (4–25 keV) on-board solar X-ray spectrometer (SOXS) mission were analysed in 4–12 keV energy range. We employed forward fitting for the spectral modelling of thermal and non-thermal components of X-ray spectra with isothermal, multithermal and single power-law functions in order to determine flare parameters. The fit results obtained from the combination of isothermal and single power-law functions yield a weighted mean

(66)

International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology (IJARET)
Volume 10, Issue 3, May-June 2019, pp. 27-35, Article ID: IJARET_10_03_003
Available online at http://www.iaeme.com/ijaret/issues.asp?JType=IJARET&VType=10&IType=3
ISSN Print: 0976-6480 and ISSN Online: 0976-6499

BARRIERS ANALYSIS FOR SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES USING INTERPRETIVE STRUCTURAL MODELLING

Priyanka Pathak
Research Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering
Jagannath University, Jaipur, India

M.P. Singh
Department of Mechanical Engineering, India

ABSTRACT

The paper analyses SM barriers in Indian manufacturing industries. The analysis process begins with review of articles for identifying core barriers and developing a structural model using ISM. The purpose of using ISM is to find dependent and driving factors out of those barriers so that industries can get benefited by working in full capacity for removing the most hurdlers and keeping in mind the less ones and society can get benifited through proper implementation of SM in those industries.

Keywords: SM, ISM, Descriptive Analysis, Questionnaire Preparation.

Cite this Article: Priyanka Pathak and M.P. Singh, Barriers Analysis for Sustainable Manufacturing Implementation In Indian Manufacturing Industries Using Interpretive Structural Modelling, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology*, 10(3), 2019, pp 27-35.
http://www.iaeme.com/ijaret/issues.asp?JType=IJARET&VType=10&IType=3

1. INTRODUCTION

Manufacturing sector in India has developed in past passing through number of decades. The development from 1947 to 1960's goes with settling of industrial foundation, then up to 1980 license issued permission based industrial set-ups, then 1990's govt. becomes liberal towards industries and competition increases throughout world [1]. At present CII: The Confederation of Indian Industry focuses on make in India projects for regular growth, efficiency improvement and competitiveness among manufacturers in industries [2]. Manufacturing has traditionally been associated with undesirable environmental side effects [3]. These side effects can be harnessed by growth and efficiency improvement, which is somewhere associated with environment and society and finances. All these three issues the environment, the society and the economy comes together, it achieves to sustainability [4]. Sustainable

Springer Link

Video Image Retrieval Method Using Dither-Based Block Truncation Code with Hybrid Features of Color and Shape

Engineering Vibration, Communication and Information Processing pp 339-348 | Cite as

- Pradeep Yadav (1) Email author (er.pradeepyadav0610@gmail.com)
- Rishi Gupta (1)
- Sandeep Kumar (1)

1. Department of CSE, Jagannath University, , Jaipur, India

Conference paper
First Online: 31 October 2018

Part of the Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering book series (LNEE, volume 478)

Abstract

This paper presents the different approaches by which the video image retrieval systems can become more efficient. In today's world large database not only create the problem but also increases the complexity in terms of time as well as size. Traditional methods are now not so efficient to handle such problems, like computational time, response time, and complexity. In such a scenario dither-based block truncation method with hybrid features of color and shape together provides the better solution than BTC and all other methods. It not only limits the complexity but also provides the best compression and retrieval solutions.

Keyword

Dither-based block truncation code Hybrid Color Complexity

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Springer Link

Secure and Trustworthy Cloud: Need of Digital India, an e-Governance Project

International Conference on Next Generation Computing Technologies

NGCT 2018: Next Generation Computing Technologies on Computational Intelligence pp 330-339 | Cite as

- Archana B. Saxena (1) Email author (archanabsaxena@gmail.com)
- Meenu Dave (2)

1. Jagan Institute of Management Studies (JIMS), , Rohini, India
2. JaganNath University, , Jaipur, India

Conference paper
First Online: 24 November 2019

Part of the Communications in Computer and Information Science book series (CCIS, volume 922)

Abstract

Role of cloud computing in the execution of e-governance services has led to an ever-growing need for secure and trustworthy cloud services. Cloud Computing brings IT services in form of utilities that can be consumed as per demand. Cloud computing uses the internet to deliver differential services through geographically apart data centers. These data centers offer pooled infrastructure resources that can be utilized on pay as per use basis. All these properties of the cloud make it a perfect solution for E-Governance. The only concern that is making current users vigilant and future users dubious about this service is "Security". Due to augmented security lapse incidences in recent years, consumers are apprehensive about adopting it and continuously losing trust in this computing paradigm. The prime concern of this research to find ways to overcome these challenges. The key intent of this research is to find a framework that can compute the trustworthiness of cloud provider based on security coverage. The framework evaluates trust value for a provider, on the basis of standards & certification attainment related to security components required for the services offered by him.

Keywords

Materials Today: Proceedings
Volume 10, Part 1, 2019, Pages 52-59

Performance Analysis of Flat Plate Solar Collector using Al_2O_3/Distilled Water Nanofluid: An Experimental Investigation

Nitesh Singh Rajput [a], Dipesh Dilipbhai Shukla [a], Deep Rajput [b], Shiv Kumar Sharm [a]

[a] Department of Mechanical. Engineering, Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur 303007, India
[b] Department of Mechanical. Engineering, Jagannath University, Jaipur 302022, India

Available online 1 April 2019, Version of Record 1 April 2019.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2019.02.188

Abstract

Owing to how effectively it can convert solar energy into usable form, solar thermal technology has gained a lot of importance during the recent years. Heat exchangers, refrigeration, air conditioning, material science engineering, etc. are the biggest proponents incorporating solar technology along with nano particles for their high thermal conductivity. This study concerns with the effect of water based Al_2O_3 Nano fluid on the performance of solar water heater- Flat plate type. In the study, the dispersion quality of nanoparticles in fluid was enhanced using high quality surfactant sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS). The experiments were conducted at Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur, India (27.1721° N, 75.9542° E) which has an annual average solar irradiance 5.56 kWh/m2/day. Different conditions like flow rate, pressure, climatic conditions, time, solar collector inclination angle, composition of Nano fluid etc. were tested. The Al_2O_3

An Analytical Implementation of CART Using RStudio for Churn Prediction

Information and Communication Technology for Competitive Strategies pp 109-120 | Cite as

- Vani Kapoor Nijhawan (1) (2) Email author (vanikapoor28@gmail.com)
- Mamta Madan (1) (2)
- Meenu Dave (3)

1. Information Technology, Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies, , Pitam Pura, India
2. Information Technology, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, , Dwarka, India
3. Faculty of Engineering and technology, Jagan Nath University, , Jaipur, India

Conference paper
First Online: 31 August 2018

Part of the Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems book series (LNNS, volume 40)

Abstract

Data mining is a technique for finding new and undiscovered patterns, which help in predicting the future trends. Nowadays, it is being applied in all the fields, may it be, the field of medicines or credit cards or banking and insurance or telecommunications. Decision tree is a simple and popular technique of data mining (commonly employed for predictive analysis) which can be used to forecast the future trends. There are several algorithms for decision tree generation like ID3, C4.5, CART which can be applied with the help of different software tools like WEKA, Rapid Miner, R. This paper focuses on applying data mining in the field of telecommunications, to predict the churning behavior of the customers.

Keywords

Data mining Customer churn CART algorithm R

Springer Link

Optimized Multi-agent Personalized Search Engine

Emerging Technologies in Data Mining and Information Security pp 451-464 | Cite as

- Disha Verma (1) (2) Email author (disha.verma.in@gmail.com)
- Barjesh Kochar (3)
- Y. S. Shishodia (2)

1. VIPS, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, , New Delhi, India
2. Jagannath University, , Jaipur, India
3. BPIT, , New Delhi, India

Conference paper
First Online: 12 December 2018

Part of the Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series (AISC, volume 755)

Abstract

With the advent of personalized search engines a myriad of approaches came into practice. With social media emergence the personalization was extended to different level. The main reason for this preference of personalized engine over traditional search was need of accurate and precise results. Due to paucity of time and patience users didn't want to surf several pages to find the result that suits them most. Personalized search engines could solve this problem effectively by understanding user through profiles and histories and thus diminishing uncertainty and ambiguity. But since several layers of personalization were added to basic search, the response time and resource requirement (for profile storage) increased manifold. So it is time to focus on optimizing the layered architectures of personalization. The paper presents a layout of the multi-agent based personalized search engine that works on histories and profiles. Further to store the huge amount of data, distributed database is used at its core, so high availability, scaling, and geographic distribution are built in and easy to use. Initially results are retrieved using traditional search engine, after applying layer of personalization the results are provided to user. MongoDB is used to store profiles in flexible form thus improving the performance of the engine. Further Weighted Sum model is used to rank the pages in personalization layer.

Performance Analysis of Naive Bayes Computing Algorithm for Blood Donors Classification Problem

International Conference on Communication, Networks and Computing

CNC 2018: Communication, Networks and Computing pp 485-496 | Cite as

- Anil Kewat (1) Email author (anil.kewat2007@gmail.com)
- P. N. Srivastava (2)
- Arvind Kumar Sharma (3)

1. Jagannath University, , Jaipur, India
2. Bundelkhand University, , Jhansi, India
3. Kota University, , Kota, India

Conference paper
First Online: 10 October 2018

Part of the Communications in Computer and Information Science book series (CCIS, volume 839)

Abstract

The term like intelligent systems, knowledge based systems, expert systems, and so forth., are meant to express message that it is possible to construct machines that can exhibit intelligence just like people in doing a little easy tasks. In these tasks we search for the final result of the performance of the machine for evaluation with the overall performance of a human being. We characteristic intelligence to the machine if the overall performance of the machine and human being are the identical. In the recent trends soft computing algorithms with the data mining techniques are applied in the different application domain for the prediction, knowledge extraction and performance evaluation tasks. Healthcare is one of them. In this paper a Naïve-Bayes soft computing algorithm is used with the data mining technique for investigating the performance of the blood bank and blood donors in a particular city on the idea of real-world datasets. Naive-Bayes computing algorithm has the capability of supervised learning in addition to the statistical learning. Performances of Naive-Bayes algorithm on the idea of varied parameters are evaluated and results are collected.

Keywords

(73)

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Generational Diversity : An Exploratory Study on Managing Multigenerational Workforce, A Sustainable Solution

– **Namita Rajput***
Principal Sri Aurobindo College (Eve.), University of Delhi
namitarajput27@gmail.com *https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7978-0959*

– **Shweta Pradip Bhatia**
Associate Professor, Faculty of Management, Jagannath University, Jaipur
shweta.bhatia@jagannathuniversity.org

– **Bhavya Malhotra**
Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur
bhavyamalhotra88@yahoo.com

ARTICLE HISTORY

Paper Nomenclature: Theme Based Paper (TBP)
Paper Code: V11N3JS2019TBP1
Originality Test Ratio: 7%
Submission Online: 13-July-2019
Manuscript Acknowledged: 30-July-2019
Originality Check: 07-Aug-2019
Peer Reviewers Comment: 23-Aug-2019
Blind Reviewers Remarks: 30-Aug-2019
Author Revert: 30-Aug-2019
Camera-Ready-Copy: 07-Sep-2019
Editorial Board Citation: 30-Sep-2019
Published Online First: 15-Nov-2019

EDITORIAL BOARD EXCERPT Initially at the Time of Submission (ToS) submitted paper had a 44% plagiarism and after rectification it was reduced to 7%, which is an accepted percentage for publication. The editorial board is of an observation that paper had a successive close watch by the blind reviewer's which at the later stages had been rectified and amended by the authors (Namita, Shweta & Bhavya) in various phases as and when required to do so. The comments related to this manuscript are noticeable related to **Generational Diversity** both subject-wise and research-wise. The manuscript provides detailed view about differences in work motivators of different generations, leadership styles preferred by different generations their impact on organisational goals. The authors have crafted the paper in a structured manner. By and large all the editorial and reviewer's comments had been incorporated in paper at the end and further the manuscript had been earmarked and decided under "**Theme Based Paper**" as paper studies the impact of different work values, work motivators and leadership styles preferred by different generations on the organizational goals.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: In thispaper, a modest attempt was made to check whether there are significant differences in work values among different generations at workplace. This paper will give detailed view about differences in work motivators of different generations, leadership styles preferred by different generations their impact on organisational goals.

Design /Methodology /Approach: Secondary Research based on existing studies.

Findings: This research gives us the insight about work values, work motivators and leadership styles preferred by different generations at workplace. From the analysis we can say that all the generations possess different characteristics.

Originality/Value: This research paper studies the impact of different work values, work motivators and leadership styles preferred by different generations on the organizational goals.

KEYWORDS Generation | GenX | Gen Y

***Corresponding Author** (Rajput - Et. Al.)

https://doi.org/10.18311/gjeis/2019
Volume-11 | Issue-3 | Jul - Sep, 2019 | Online ISSN : 0975-1432 | Print ISSN : 0975-153X
Frequency : Quarterly, Published Since : 2009

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue-9S, July 2019

A Framework for Managing and Analyzing Big Data in Indian School Education System with Reference to Jammu & Kashmir

Jahangir Kamal, Meenu Dave

Abstract: *Big Data storm has reached all most in every sector whether be public or private and is an important decision making factor for the administration or governing body of any system or organization, because with the advancements in technologies, various public, private, and social organizations are creating or exchanging a huge volume of data through different sources in various formats. Big Data can be applied in various sectors of India, wherein one of the essential sectors is education system where Big Data analytics is slowly and steadily finding its place for betterment of the services being provided by this system. India has one of the biggest school systems in the world which is spread over different states of the country and one part of this system is functional in one of the northern states of India known as Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). This study is based on Big Data management and analysis in School Education System of J&K. In the area of School Education in J&K, computers are finding an important place for data management as well as imparting learning through digital means. There is a need of applying Big Data technologies to various aspects of the School Education in J&K, as huge amount of data with variety and high frequency of generation is available in the institutes under this system. This paper will analyze various aspects of Big Data management and analysis system for School Education of J&K. This paper will also highlight the current scenarios of School Education System of J&K in handling Big Data such as sources of Big Data, Scope of Big Data analytics in School Education System of J&K, opportunities of Big Data analytics, challenges and issues that can be faced in this system, Applications of Big Data analytics in School Education of J&K, and finally discussing the proposed architecture of Big Data management and analysis system for School Education of J&K.*

Index Terms: *Big Data, School Education, Analytics, Hadoop, HBase.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Presently Big Data and its associated technologies have emerged as the basic power to drive the business and other sectors successfully. Various organizations are using Big Data as an information tool to analyze data and extract the effective information for efficient calculations, planning, and decision making, thus Big Data analytics has now become a famous term in almost every sector or organization. Big Data can be described as the generation of data in huge volumes like Gigabytes, Terabytes, Petabytes, and so on, with high speed or frequency from various different sources in different varieties like structured, semi-structured, and unstructured types, which cannot be collected, stored, managed, and processed with conventional database software systems. Some organizations collect and manage Big Data [1] and provide interfaces to everyone to access and analyze some of the data, e.g. Google Insights provided by Google freely, while as some organizations do not provide any access to data. With advancements in Big Data technologies, issues and challenges arising during the phases of collection, management, and analysis of huge volume of data with variety and high velocity of generation are being effectively dealt with. Big Data has brought huge changes to the working standards of industries in the world.

There are various sectors in India where Big Data analytics can be applied for their all-around development and improvement in functioning such as Healthcare, Agriculture, Electricity, Education, and so on, as shown in fig.1. In comparison to other sectors in India, Big Data adoption and operations in education sector is not so prominent and is slow in action for the success of this highly essential service of the nation. Education sector in India is also aiming to make effective use of Big Data technologies for managing and analyzing the large amount of data coming out from different education systems like school education, colleges, and other higher educational institutes. Big Data analytics can be used to solve issues of education system [2], for example student retention problem in Georgia state university was solved through usage of data analytic tools and techniques. The data generated during the learning process of students can be used as an asset in modern School Education System of India. So far, Big Data management and analytics process has not been applied to that extent in the sector of School Education in India and thus not showing much successful impact on Indian School Education System.

Fig.1: Big Data in various Domains

Being one of the biggest school systems in the world, Indian School Education System is implemented in its different states where a separate administration or governing body is managing the school education system of respective states. Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) being one of the Indian

Revised Manuscript Received on June 15, 2019.

Jahangir Kamal, Computer Science/IT, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.
Dr. Meenu Dave, Computer Science/IT, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India.

Retrieval Number: 11007607895S19/19©BEIESP
DOI: 10.35940/ijitee.11076.0789S19

Journal of The Gujarat Research Society

Gujarat Research Society

A Comparative Study of Financial Performance of State Bank of India and HDFC Bank using Financial Ratios and Anova

Prof. Dr. Kapil Khatter, Neha Jain, Rohan Jain

Abstract

Banks are financial institutions that are involved in receiving deposits and giving loans. They collect the savings of their customers and lend them out to businesses, manufactures, industries, etc. This money helps these industries to generate capital for investment in their business such as procurement of raw material, infrastructural setups, etc. The banking sector plays an important role in national as well as international trade. The banking sector, thus, is one of the most important pillar of the economy of any country. However, this pillar of the economic growth itself is undergoing significant turbulence. During the last five years, the number of NPAs have increased significantly thus leading to a long-term setback to Indian economy. (Sengupta & Vardhan, 2019) In this study, we will perform a comparative study of the financial performance of two banks State Bank of India and HDFC.

Keywords:- Banking, financial performance, Current Ratio, Solvency Ratio, Anova, Return On Assets.

PDF

(76)

ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol 8, Issue 3, March 2019 Impact Factor: SJIF 2018 = 6.053

AJMR

ISSN (Online) : 2278 - 4853

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

Published by :
www.tarj.in

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-7S2, May 2019

A Comparative Analysis Using RStudio for Churn Prediction

Vani Kapoor Nijhawan, Mamta Madan, Meenu Dave

Abstract: With the availability of numerous data, in each and every sphere, it has become significant to analyze the voluminous data, and utilize the generated patterns for the future predictions. This is what we refer to as data mining. This paper exploits, decision tree technique, to predict churning trends of telecom users. For this study, authors are making use of R and its GUI Rattle.In this paper, the focus is, to compare the variations in churning patterns of a number of users, based on the reflections made by different variables or factors and then make the predictions thereafter.

Keywords:Data mining, Decision Tree, Customer churn, RStudio, Rattle

I. INTRODUCTION

Churning of customers is an area of concern in almost all spheres. Telecommunications, is one such field. Here, the users of mobile phones, keep on switching their providers every now and then. There are enormous reasons for the same. Out of the many factors, in the dataset, some have a strong impact on the churning and others have least or no effect. In this paper, the authors would like to explore the same and would like to highlight, a few factors, responsible, for the churning of telecom customers and identifying the least affecting one. This analysis would be done in RStudio using Rattle, as the tool, for generating the decision trees.

Decision Tree

Decision tree is that the flow diagram representing a tree in top- down fashion, ranging from root node and moving towards the terminal nodes. Here, the inner nodes represent a take a look at or call and also the branches represent the outcomes. it's a well-liked technique attributable to its simplicity. [1].

Software Tools Being Used R

R is a very popular open source statistics and graphics including hundreds of additional packages available for free, which are very useful for providing help in data mining, machine learning and statistics. [w1]

R: Rattle package

Rattle stands for, R Analytic Tool To Learn Easily (Rattle). Rattle serve as an interface to R in helping the user to load data directly from a CSV file (or using ODBC), transform it (if required), explore the data, apply various techniques, build models and analyse the results. [w2]

II. RELATED WORK

S. Hussain et al.[2], have used data processing within the field of education to predict the performance of under-graduates and used R for analysis. the explanation for exploitation R is that, R provides heaps several applied mathematics techniques within the style of varied packages for modeling, analysing, clustering, classification etc. Also, the programmers having data of C, C++, Java, .NET or Python will write their own code to govern the R objects. apart from this, R contains graphical packages conjointly to supply sensible quality graphs. [3]

Wonhee Cho et al.[3] in their paper on huge knowledge have compared and analysed interactive internet packages with R visual image packages. They additional that R has been improved for a giant knowledge analysis and mining tool. it's supported with multiple packages for various targets with visual image.

J. Rao, R. Kelappan, P. Pallath [4] in their paper tried to use, data processing ideas like regression, classification and hybrid approaches to effectively set up the work allocations within the designing section of package development exploitation R- scripts. These results can be accustomed predict the additional designing of the task and facilitate the management to achieve higher visibility.

Authors in [5] conjointly found that R is one among the foremost widespread languages within the knowledge science, applied mathematics and machine learning community. They additional that several knowledge scientists ar hindered by its limitations of obtainable functions to handle giant datasets with efficiency. So, the authors mentioned here regarding the solutions like providing a public code repository that attendees are ready to access and adapt to their own observe.

Manpreetkaur and Dr Prerna [6] in their paper, aforementioned that if the info already obtainable with the medium firms if analysed rigorously, will throw some light-weight on churning patterns of the purchasers. This info are often used for the present and approaching customers to style the retain policies.

III. METHODOLOGY

The process of mining, the gathered dataset in rattle needs to undergo some basic steps of data cleansing and pre-processing.

Revised Manuscript Received on May 28, 2019.
Vani Kapoor Nijhawan, Assistant Professor, VIPS, GGSIPU Delhi
MamtaMadan, Professor, VIPS, GGSIPU Delhi
Meenu , VIPS, GGSIPU Delhi

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

Available Online at www.ijcsmc.com

International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing

A Monthly Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology

ISSN 2320–088X
IMPACT FACTOR: 6.017

IJCSMC, Vol. 8, Issue. 1, January 2019, pg.125 – 130

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF ROBUST SPEECH RECOGNITION USING DIFFERENT FEATURE EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

Divya Gupta; Poonam Bansal; Kavita Choudhary
Jaagan Nath University, Jaipur
GGSIPU University, Delhi
Jagan Nath University, Jaipur
fromdivya81@gmail.com; Pbansal89@gmail.com; kavita@jagannathuniversity.org

Abstract. ***The principal target of talk affirmation zone is to make techniques and structures for talk commitment to machine. Talk is the basic techniques for correspondence between individuals. For reasons going from inventive enthusiasm about the segments for mechanical affirmation of human talk abilities to longing to robotize fundamental errands which require human machine associations and research in modified talk affirmation by machines has pulled in a ton of thought for quite a while. In light of genuine advances in authentic exhibiting of talk, customized talk affirmation structures today find expansive application in assignments that require human machine interface, for instance, modified call taking care of in telephone frameworks, and request based information systems that give invigorated travel information, stock esteem references, atmosphere reports, Data section, voice correspondence, access to information: travel, keeping cash, Commands, Avoinics, Automobile passage, talk elucidation, Handicapped people (amaze people) general store, railroad reservations.***

Keywords: Speech recognition, noise, robustness, distortion modeling, compensation, uncertainty processing, joint model training.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human dependably recognize speaker while they are conversing with each other .The speaker may exhibit in a similar place or in better places. Along these lines a visually impaired individual can recognize a speaker construct solely with respect to his/her vocal attributes. Creatures likewise utilize these attributes to recognize their natural one .The improvement of productive Speaker Identification framework has been a subject of dynamic research amid most recent two decades since they have a substantial number of potential applications in many fields that require precise client distinguishing proof, for example, shopping by phone, bank exchange, gets to control and voice message and so forth. Speaker acknowledgment is a non specific term utilized for two related issues: Speaker ID and confirmation. In the distinguishing proof assignment the objective is to perceive the obscure speaker from an arrangement of N known speakers. In confirmation, a character assert (e.g., a username) is given to the recognizer and the objective is to acknowledge or dismiss the given personality claim.

Result Analysis Of Different Wavelet Types Using Speech Enhancement Algorithms

Divya Gupta, Poonam Bansal, Kavita Choudhary

Abstract: The main aim of speech enhancement is to enhance the overall standard and intelligibility of the speech by decreasing the background noise level. This paper proposes a speech enhancement technique to enhance the speech signal in wavelet domain. The technique used is a combined approach of generalized spectral subtraction and MMSE log-STSA. The Experiment is conducted on male and female Database at different SNR levels.

Index Terms: Speech Enhancement, wavelet transform, noise reduction, spectral subtraction

1 Introduction

Speech is considered important mode of communication or interaction between humans or between human and machines. This speech is usually corrupted by background noise or any musical noise. So, the main goal is to reduce the noise. Speech Enhancement becomes useful in such cases as its main purpose is to increase overall quality and intelligibility of speech presented to the listener.

Speech Recognition Approaches

In the beginning of ASR technology dynamic programming techniques are employed to deal with pattern recognition problem.[9].As the technology progresses Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) is used. Currently, Stochastic modeling methodology has been adapted to construct the speech recognition systems. This modeling approach includes Hidden Markov Models. These modeling approaches are discussed below

1. Template Based Approach – This approach has given a group of techniques to the field of speech recognition that has made a great progress in this field during the last some years. In this approach, group of acoustic patterns are made to store as reference patterns. Initially the system is trained using these recorded patterns and afterwards when an unknown acoustic signal is given as input to the system then the given utterance is recognized by matching it with the templates stored during the training period of the system. The main idea behind this approach is to derive series of speech frame for each word and then to depend upon their spectral distance measure to compare the utterances.[10]. This approach has the advantage of developing accurate models for given utterances; however the it also suffers from certain demerits as it works with initially stored static patterns, therefore in order to deal with speech variability ,large number of templates are need to be developed per word ,which is practically impossible and leads to high computational cost. Hence, this method was inappropriate both in terms of processing power needed to perform the matching and also it was completely speaker dependent[4].
2. Neural Network Based Approach – The other methodology that can be adopted for classification is the implication of neural networks. They have the ability to deal with complex recognition tasks but does not have the excellence to deal with large size vocabularies like HMM. However, they have the ability to deal with low quality signals and this approach also allows speaker independence [4].These approach allows better performance and recognition rate then other approaches until the training data is less and vocabulary size is small. This methodology is generally adapted for phoneme recognition.
3. Knowledge Based Approach - Deployment of knowledge based processes for developing automatic speech recognition systems was presented by various researchers, speech understanding systems. The "expert" knowledge concern with speech variability has to be encoded within the system. It works with the extracted feature vectors from the speech and then train the system using these vectors that result into the generation of production rules from these vectors. The given utterance is recognized using an inference engine at the frame level. The inference engine is used for executing the decision tree and thus for classifying the rules fired. This modeling approach has the advantage of allowing speech variability. However, expert knowledge is tough for exploitation and hence this methodology was proved to be impractical for implementation.[10]
4. Dynamic Time Warping – This algorithm is adapted to assess the similarities among different sequences which can vary either in terms of time or in terms of speed[4]. Hence, this methodology can be used to develop an ASR that can manage different speaking speeds among various speakers. In other terms, this method allows a machine to search for an optimal match between two considered speech sequences with specific constraints , for instance the series has been "warped" on a non-linear scale thus to allow matching between them. This technique can be easily employed to recognize isolated words and need to be changed to identify the connected word accordingly [4].
5. Vector Quantization – This methodology is adopted for developing speech recognition as it allows good reduction in data. The utility of this approach exist in developing codebooks for acoustic signal modeling. The given test utterance is examined by all codebooks and system opted the word corresponding to which codebook gives the minimum distance measure. In general codebooks generated as a process of VQ does not contain explicit

- *Divya Gupta is currently doing her PhD at Jaganath University, Jaipur in Computer Science department, E-mail: fromdivya81@gmail.com*
- *Dr Poonam Bansal is a professor in Computer science and engineering at Maharaja Surajmal institute of Technology Janakpuri, Delhi, India, E-mail: Pbansal89@yahoo.co.in*

RESEARCH PAPER

CONSUMER FOOD CHOICES: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN COOKING FOOD

MS. DEEPIKA VARSHNEY*
Assistant Professor - III, Department of Management Studies
Rukmini Devi Institute of Advanced Studies
Delhi, INDIA.

DR. JYOTSNA SHARMA
Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration
Jagannath University
Jaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA.

***Corresponding Author's Email ID: deepikavarshney2912@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to provide an understanding of consumer buying behavior with respect to Ready To Cook (RTC) food such as Instant mixes, Ready made sauces, Mc Cain's food products, MTR food products, frozen and chopped vegetables etc. Exploratory study has been used to systematically review the previous relevant studies done in this niche area of research. Automated insights from Qualitative Data Analysis software NVivo 11Plus have been used for analysis of literature. Apart from academic relevance, understanding of factors affecting behavior of consumers is also important for practitioners so that prudent strategic decisions to influence consumers could be made efficiently.

KEYWORDS

Processed Food, Ready To Cook Food, Convenience Orientation, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control.

IJCSE International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering Open Access
Survey Paper Vol.-7, Issue-6, June 2019 E-ISSN: 2347-2693

A Study on Race Condition & Dynamic Data Race Detection Techniques

Mithilesh Kumar Dubey[1], Devesh Lowe[2*], Bhavna Galhotra[3]

[1]Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India
[2,3]Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, New Delhi, India

Corresponding Author:devesh.lowe@jimsindia.org Tel.: 9810571097

DOI: https://doi.org/10.26438/ijcse/v7i6.4146 | Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Accepted: 14/Jun/2019, Published: 30/Jun/2019

***Abstract*:** Multithreaded programming has always presented a problem of race conditions which is one of the most common programming errors. If not handled properly, can lead to bugs with the potential to crash a system. A lot of work has been done in the past for detection of data races with a view to minimise the losses. Datarace can be detected at compile time (static race detection) and at runtime (dynamic race detection). This paper presents a study to understand the concept of parallel programming, race condition, semaphore, synchronization. We have also put in a detailed view on various techniques developed so far for dynamic data race detection.

Keywords: Parallel Processing, Race Condition, Semaphore, LockSet, Happens Before, Hybrid, Dynamic Data Race Detection

I. INTRODUCTION

With the increasing volume of processes and transactions on computing machines, there was an ever need to increase power and speed of our devices. The transition from sequential programming to parallel processing was slow but effective. This lead to growth of more operating systems and programming languages which support threads. Threads are lightweight and can be executed concurrently but leave a huge drawback that can be sometimes difficult to debug. It is evident that programming errors are frequent in large concurrent systems. Errors like deadlocks, starvation and race conditions have always been an area of concern for programmers and researchers working with multi-threaded programs. Simple errors in synchronized code may lead to race conditions which may turn out to be nightmare for programmers. We have included a discussion on parallel processing and Race condition in section 2 of this paper. There have been significant work done in area of race detection and synchronization. Race detection algorithms can be categorized in two broad areas as Static and Dynamic. Static approaches analyse the program source, while dynamic approaches analyse a trace or abstract-state representation generated by executing a program [1]. Data races can result in segmentation fault and deformation of data, therefore it is important to trace these data races by using any of the detection strategies. Some researchers classify race detection techniques in three categories as static, on-the-fly and post-mortem [2]. As per some researchers' view, algorithms that processes the programs event in parallel to execution are termed as on-the-fly detectors. Whereas writing event details in text files for a later review is called post-mortem strategy. Generally detecting race conditions statically is more demanding and requires overhead. There are different views presented for static race detection like of Flanagan [3], Boyapati et al. [4], Bacon et al. [5] etc. Static tools yield high coverage of shared resources by tracking all the possible situations of data races that might occur. Main benefit of static approaches is that they are highly efficient due to very limited runtime overhead. But they can be highly inefficient due to precision factor. Static approaches face a problem of high level of false positives and inefficiency due to scanning whole program. Precision of results is the area where most of Dynamic Data Race Detection algorithms score over static algorithms. Dynamic data race detection algorithms generate very few to no false positives. But they also face the problem of extra overhead and limited coverage of code. Most techniques are based on lockset based algorithms or happens before relations. We have included a discussion on crux of most of the Dynamic Detection techniques in section 3 of this paper. Our goal is to identify and present the work done by researchers in this field and prepare a detailed account of comparison on algorithms based on Happens before, Lockset or both.

II. PARALLEL PROGRAMMING & RACE CONDITION

In multi programming Operating Systems many process stay in main memory. OS is like resource manager which allocates shared resources to processes. Shared resources means that it is not personal resource to any process, all processes need to access it in a systematic manner. For e.g. printer is a sharable resource but it has to be used in non-sharable fashion i.e. mutually exclusive manner. We need a

Empowering Financial Inclusion- a Review of Initiatives and Achievement

[1]Bharti Chhabra (Rana), [2]Dr. Shilpi Khandelwal,
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Associate Professor
Jagannath University, Jaipur,

Abstract

Access to finance by the deprived and weaker groups is multifaceted. This is due to varied reasons like lack of banking facilities, lack of knowledge about funds and schemes available for them, lack of a regular or considerable income and most prominently, meeting financial targets by banks.
Therefore, The Reserve Bank sustained its focus on ensuring accessibility of banking services to all sectors of people across the country, and strengthening the credit delivery system to furnish the needs of all industrious sectors of the economy, particularly manufacturing, agriculture, and micro and small enterprises sectors. To organize credit delivery and encourage financial inclusion, a number of initiatives were taken during 2017-18. This paper will highlight the usefulness of various initiatives like revamping the lead bank scheme, priority sector lending specially to agriculture, flow of credit to Micro and Small enterprises, Relief measures to natural calamities. The ultimate objective of all these facilities is to provide the financial support to the big section of the hitherto financially excluded population.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, Lead Bank Scheme, Credit Delivery, etc.

I. Introduction

In spite of India's economic growth rates higher than the majority of developed countries in recent years, but still a greater part of the country's population remains unbanked. Financial Inclusion is a comparatively new socio-economic notion in India that intend to change this provision and providing financial services to the underprivileged at affordable costs, who might not or else be aware or conscious about these services.

The Reserve Bank has constant focus on making availability of banking services to all sections of people throughout the country, and further strengthening the credit delivery system to furnish the needs of all dynamic sectors of the economy, above all, agriculture, and micro and small enterprises sectors. In order to develop credit delivery and encourage financial inclusion, many initiatives were taken during 2017-18. Some of these initiatives consist of review of guidelines on lending to the priority sectors with a prominence on improved flow of credit to employment concentrated sectors, refurbishing the Lead Bank Scheme (LBS) to ensure financial development and also implementing innovative scheme to financial literacy to get across more people under financial inclusion. Further, some of the key recommendations of the Committee on Medium-Term Path on Financial Inclusion (2015) were executed which includes Business Correspondent (BC) registry portal and BC certification course and launching of the CCCs scheme in co-ordination with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for MSMEs. Initiatives were also undertaken to give a boost to financial literacy such as pilot projects for Financial Literacy and also use of a variety of tools for spreading of financial awareness messages.

The first bi-monthly monetary policy for 2018-19, stated about a 'one size fits all' approach in delivering financial education to a mixture of target groups and this education should be customized. To fulfill this

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JOURNAL OF THE Gujarat Research Society

Journal of The Gujarat Research Society

A Study on the impact of the Organizational Culture on the Performance of Employees

Dr. Shweta Pradaip Bhatia Subodh Rathore

Abstract

This research work has gone far to identify how organizational culture has affected employees performance in higher education institutes of Rajasthan, in this case the organizational performance has a lot to do with the organization culture. The main aim of the research is to measure and identify how organizational culture affects the performance of its employees. This study finds out that organizational culture such as Job Stress, Motivation and Communication has a huge and significant impact on employees performance.

Published
2019-12-31

Issue
Vol. 21 No. 16 (2019)

(84)

International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)
ISSN : 2581-7930, GIF : 0.9063, CIF : 2.965 , Volume 02, No. 03, July - September, 2019, pp 235-240

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

Dr. Kapil Khatter*
Dr. Shweta Pradip Bhatia**
Ms. Subodh Rathore***

ABSTRACT

Culture may have a huge impact on the performance of all organizations around the world. The study on this exploration work is to access analytically the effect of organizational culture on worker/employee performance utilizing some selected advanced education institutes in southern Rajasthan as case study. The investigation secured on the objective to decide the effect of organization culture on employee performance and to find out the components that impact the employee performance in view of organizational performance.

Keywords: *Organizational Culture, Employee Performance, Productive Workplace, Environment.*

Introduction

Organizational culture alludes to the beliefs (convictions) and values that have existed in an organization for a long-lasting duration, the convictions of the staff and the predicted estimation of their work that will impact their attitudes and behaviour. Organizational culture serves as a control system to channel behaviours toward wanted behaviours and far from undesired practices. Enhancing employee performance has been on the highest point of the organizational agenda. The work culture of an organization is resulting from the organization's vital purpose and qualities. The employees and administration are the key factors in making a productive workplace. Before choosing a job an imminent employee normally investigates the work culture of an organization with a view to all the more likely adjust him to it. It further helps in additionally characterizing his part in the organization and relations with the administration. To study about the effect of organizational culture on employee performance, it is fundamental to comprehend the organizational culture and distinctive parts of employee performance.

Literature Review

Organizational culture is the environment that infests the interior of an organization or association. Organizational culture was likewise recognized as what was passed on to the people within the organization, what they experienced, believed, and illustrated (Nadler M and Nadler D., 1998).

As per Ojo (2008) in spite of the abundantstudies on organizational culture over the most recent couple of decades, the experimental evidence rising up out of different investigations about the impact of organizational culture on performance have so far yielded blended outcomes that are uncertain and conflicting. He additionally expresses that researchers agree on the way that there is no agreement on the exact idea of the connection between organizational culture and performance.

Organizational culture has the capacity to upgrade organizational performance, employee work satisfaction, and the feeling of certainty about critical thinking (Kotter, 2012). On the off chance that an organizational culture ends up incongruent with the changing desires for inner as well as outer stakeholders, the organization's effectiveness can decline as has happened with a few organizations (Ernst, 2001).

* Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
** Associate Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
*** Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

(81)

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT SOCIOLOGY & HUMANITIES

ISSN 2277 – 9809 (online)
ISSN 2348 - 9359 (Print)

An Internationally Indexed Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal

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Jagan Nath University JAIPUR

IRJMSH Vol 10 Issue 1 [Year 2019] ISSN 2277 – 9809 (Online) 2348–9359 (Print)

IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Dr. Shweta Pradip Bhatia
Research Supervisor
Jagannath University
Jaipur

Subodh Rathore
Research Scholar
Jagannath University
Jaipur

ABSTRACT

Transformational leadership, unlike other forms, is an advanced form of leadership. There are various different aspects of leader behavior offered by the transformational leadership model. These aspects influence different people and organizations in many varied ways. Transformational leadership is a fascinating research topic so many researchers tried to put forth every perspective of transformational leadership. The sole objective of this paper is to identify and investigate the impact of transformational leadership style exhibited by a leader on his direct subordinate that ultimately effects the organizational commitment of his employees in the corporate sector. This research study also aimed at finding out the causal relationship of Transformational leadership style with Organizational Commitment. Employees of corporate sector were taken as a sample. The study adopted a quantitative methodology for investigation.

Key Words: - Transformational Leadership (TL), Idealized influence, Inspirational, motivation, Individualized consideration, Intellectual stimulation etc.

INTRODUCTION

Human resources are the most important asset for any organization, as they play a significant role as the subject of implementing the strategies and operational accomplishments of the organization. An organization cannot achieve its task of neglecting employees' needs and desires. The prevailing relationship between the organization and its workforce, organizational commitment, is not only one of the significant theories when talked about management and behavioral sciences; it is also fundamental to researchers concerning individual and organizational performance **(Swailes, 2002).**

LEADERSHIP

A leader is one who has the capability to influence each employee of the organization in a positive manner for the betterment of both organizations as well as for the employee. He is the one who holds power and authority to control, is responsible for his subordinates and possesses

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249-8958, Volume-8 Issue-5, June 2019

Noise Reduction of Deep Groove Ball Bearing (6205) by Process Optimization - An Experimental Approach

Manish Bhargava, Shraddha Arya, M.P. Singh

Abstract: This paper presents a comprehensive study of the noise effect on deep groove ball bearing. Life of any rotatory components and machinery are depends on Ball Bearing so the bearing (DGBB) is crucial part of any rotary machinery and its failure causes disastrous failure of machinery. Noise level is the most important quality criteria of a ball bearing; it mainly depends on the following factors like Precision of the geometric forms (Track Profile, Curvature, and Talyrond etc.), Surface finish of the raceway and the balls, Cleanliness of the bearing, Type of lubricants etc. This paper mainly defines the experiment done on 18 random bearings, effect of different parameters of bearing to maintain a noise level by using DMAIC technology, and pareto chart after identification, reduction of noise has been done, which improves quality of bearing, cost effective & directly improves the quality of machine.

***Index Terms**: Curvature, Deep Groove Ball Bearing, DMAIC, Track Profile, Talyrond, Pareto Chart.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Deep groove ball bearings are particularly versatile. They are suitable for high and very high speeds, accommodate radial and axial loads in both directions and require little maintenance. Deep groove ball bearings are the most widely used bearing type, they are available in many designs, variants and sizes; improvement in quality of DGBB increases rapidly, by optimizing the different cutting parameter, it improves the surface finish of deep groove ball bearing. The focused problem in this study is noise, and to eliminate this problem improvement in the surface texture of inner and outer track of the bearing is essential. Poor surface texture has become a big issue, especially for the automobile industry. DOE tool and DMAIC methodology is being used to define the method and technologies to identify the optimum parameter and its significant effects on ball bearing & on its component, after getting hypothetical result by using regression analysis the equation has been formed to identify the major optimum solution and reduce the level of noise [3].

II. METHODOLOGY

Noise level is the most important quality criteria of a ball Bearing. It mainly depends on the following factors:

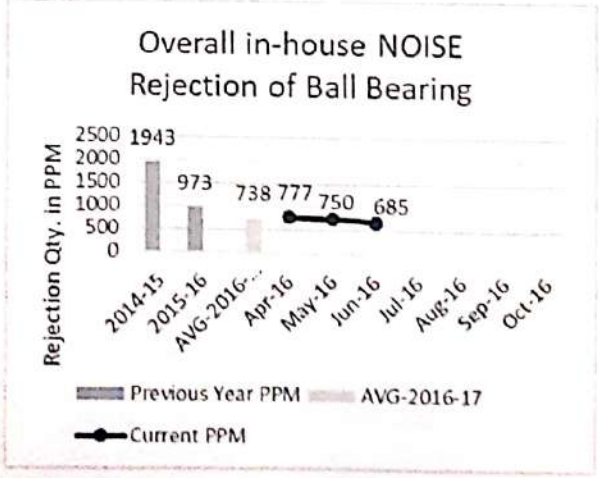
a. Precision of the geometric forms (Track Profile, Curvature, Talyrond etc.).
b. Surface finish of the raceway and the balls.
c. Cleanliness of the bearing.
d. Type of lubricant.

DMAIC methodology is a very common and successful 6-sigma technology to define the method and process to reduce the noise reduction in deep groove ball bearing. This section discuss reduction of noise rate in deep ball bearing by comparing Inner Race and Outer race of balls with different parameters (Ra, Rmax, Pt, Talyrond) at National Engineering Industry (NEI), Jaipur (India) using DMAIC cycle.

A. DEFINE PHASE

The main aim of this phase is to clearly solve the commercial problems; achieve goals, potential resources, venture possibility and high-level project timeline. As per venture contract, the core objective of this study is to reduce noise rate in ball bearing by improving quality and eliminating defects from 8373 PPM against target of 7716 PPM.

Graph A.a., shows Overall, in-house NOISE rejection of Assembled Ball Bearing in 2017-18, showing the reduction rate from July, 2015 to January, 2017 in parts per minute (PPM).



Revised Manuscript Received on June 19, 2019
Manish Bhargava Associate Professor, NIT, AGARTALA,
Shraddha Arya Associate Member- The Institute of Engineers(INDIA),
M.P. Singh Association of Engineers, Hong Kong, SAE India

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM)
ISSN : 2454-9150 Vol-05, Issue-02, May 2019

An Insight to Sustainability in Indian Perspective

*Ms. Priyanka Gandhi, #Ms. Silky Madan
*,#Assistant Professor, JIMS, Rohini, Delhi, India.

Abstract - It is quite obvious that the societies and the world around us will grow and naturally develop. But in this present day and age, the world is developing at a breakneck speed due to technological advancements. However, the concern is, that we as human beings are not considering the downsides of the unbalanced economic growth including it's on the people's wellbeing and environment. It is high time that the world all over should start changing its perspective on unbalanced growth and become more sensitive towards achieving the goals of sustainability. This paper aims at exploring the literature related to the concept of sustainability and how different sectors like business houses, tourism and energy can reduce their negative impact on the environment by adopting sustainable business practices. It also talks about the various measures being adopted in India so as to contribute towards sustainable development.

Key words: Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Business Sustainability, Sustainable Tourism.

I. INTRODUCTION

All across the globe there has been a rising concern for environmental and climatic change. Other than these, issues related to poverty, social inequality, violation of human rights, health and welfare of people, economic growth etc.are also drawing the attention of national and international institutions, policy makers, governments, researchers, practitioners and academicians. As a result, the concept of sustainability is under spotlight. Due to an increasing awareness and pressure from national and international regulations, and from society so many individuals, groups and communities have come together to attain the goal of sustainable development.

It is quite evident that sustainable development cannot be achieved through isolated initiatives. It requires an integrated effort at various levels and across different sectors so that policies and principles can be formulated and adopted so as to become socially, environmentally and economically responsible.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE: SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY DEFINITIONS

One of the most famously accepted definition of sustainability was given by Brundtland Commission when it released its final report, Our Common Future in the year 1987 [1]. It defines sustainability as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals (CSMP, 2013) [2] defines corporate sustainability as efforts a company makes related to conducting business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

Many definitions of sustainability have been derived from the concept of the "Triple Bottom Line" (Elkington 1997) [3] . "Triple Bottom Line" is one of the most widespread concepts in the literature that considers sustainability as the integration of the economic, social, and environmental goals of a firm. These goals namely economic, social and environmental are also considered to be the three pillars of sustainable development by the Bruntdland Commission.

The economic dimension addresses that human communities should be able to maintain their independence and have access to the resources to secure their livelihood. The social aspect is concerned with human rights and employees' health and safety while the environmental facet assures waste minimization, emission reduction and protection of natural resource depletion (Bansal and McKnight 2009; Krause et al. 2009) [4] .

Triple Bottom Line is also generally called: People, Profit and Planet (3Ps). The intersection of these three dimensions depicts the core of sustainability (Mertcan 2015) [5].

The term "sustainability" has been defined in journals from various technical fields, such as environmental science, management and social science (Linton et al. 2007) [6] .

The concept of sustainability is fairly new.Although there are some common descriptions of sustainability in the literature, there exists a variety of definitions of sustainability in existing research

According to Hockerts (1999) [7] sustainability can be defined as any state of business in which it meets the needs of its stakeholders without compromising its ability also to meet their needs in the future.

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Hockerts and Dyllick (2002) [8] define sustainability as consumption of natural resources at a rate that can be

DOI : 10.35291/2454-9150.2019.0014

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An analysis of readiness to pay for Organic Food Products using Structural Equation Modeling

Ms. Nidhi Sharma, Dr. Shweta Bhatia

Abstract

This study has made an effort to understand the elements that encourage the buyersto spend extra money for organically grown food products among the families living in Delhi. The researcher has made use of a questionnaire in structured form to conduct a survey with 166 respondentsto know their readiness to spend money for buying organically grown food products. The data collected were tested using statistical technique to know the elements that encourage buyers willingness to purchase organically produced food items. The result of the study confirms that the main motives behind buying organically grown products are ecological concerns and perceived expensiveness. Nevertheless, limited availability, labelling and certification are thought to be insignificant to influencing willing to pay for the organic food. Researcher finds the evidence that the buyers primary motivation and requirement to form suitable market policies and schemes to improve the forecasted demand. Additionally, the paper also recommends that though the consumption of organically grown products is growing, still a long way to go for organic food to get acknowledged as a mainstream stream food. The aim behind conducting the present research was to discover the elements that drive organic product buyers readiness to spend for the food products.

89

Consumers' Buying Behaviour towards Organic Food Products: A Review of the literature

[1]Ms.Nidhi Sharma
Research Scholar, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
nidhi.bhasin2103@gmail.com

[2]Dr.Shweta Bhatia
Associate professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur, India
shweta.bhatia@jagannathuniversity.org

Abstract:
With the increase in the concern towards environmental, consumers are focusing on the green aspect of the products. The issues related to health are rapidly becoming the priorities of consumers in purchasing the products. Moreover, the change in the patterns of food consumptions of consumers appears to be one of the biggest threats for leading healthy life. Increased usage of fertilizers and chemicals ruins the environment and human being's health. As a result of organic agriculture started booming up in many world countries. Factors like Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concerns, Subjective Norms and Willingness to pay appeared are considered to be the major reason behind buying or consuming organic products. The future of organic products depends on demand from consumers and therefore a consumer focussed approach is required to understand organic product market.
This research paper is an attempt to understand the Consumers' Buying Behaviour towards Organic Food Products in Delhi-NCR. The purpose of this research is to know the key factors that steer consumers' attitude and intention to buy organic food products

Keywords: Organic food products, Health Consciousness, Environmental Friendly Concerns, Subjective Norms, Willingness to pay

1. Introduction

This research paper is an effort to gain familiarity about consumer buying behaviour towards organic food products in Delhi-NCR. The author aims to explore the factors that may influence the behaviour of people to buy organic products and also analyse the demographic characteristics of respondents by studying at their buying pattern towards organic food.

1.1 Background of the Study

Over the last few decades, there has been a shift in the outlook and approach towards agriculture worldwide. Earlier the climatic conditions of a region and seasons decides the type of crop that would be grown and when, but nowadays it is the "market" that decides what it desires and what should be cultivated.
Artificial synthesized fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical in food have resulted in an increase in various diseases and reduced immunity of the body. This enormous rise in the usage of chemicals, synthetic fertilizers and industrialization of agriculture has an enormously adverse effect on the environment. This has led to an enormous level of chemical upsurge in our environment, in water, soil, air, animals and even in humans. All this was done to increase the productivity but in the name of producing more, we have taken the shortcut which leads to unsustainability.
A research conducted by Laroche et al., 2001 states that one of the possible solutions to deal with this problem is practicing organic farming because it has the ability to tackle all these problems. With increasing worry of food safety and health issues, many consumers have opted for organic products. Fotopoulos and Krystallis, 2002; Childs and Polyzees, 1997

Key to empowerment of Indian women: is duration of SHG membership effective?

Arbind Kumar Modi[a], *Shubhra P Gaur*[b], *Vaishali Sharma*[a]

[a]Jagan Nath University, Jaipur and 303901, India
[b]MICA, Ahmedabad and 380058, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 28 February 19
Received in revised form 31 March 19
Accepted 04April 19

Keywords:
Self Help Group
Women Empowerment
Social Empowerment
Political Empowerment
Personal Empowerment
Awareness on Health and Hygiene aspects
Rural Women

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the relationship between women's involvement in SHG and their empowerment. One set of questionnaires, to analyzing the respondent's association with SHG's and corresponding empowerment. Statistical tools, such as descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation and linear regression and ANOVA was used to analyze the data. This paper finds that the length of membership in SHGs had a significant impact on the intensity of women's social, personal political, empowerment and their perceptions on awareness on health and hygiene aspects. The findings provide the pivotal insight that the duration of the SHG member can play a crucial role in women empowerment.

Peer review under responsibility of International Conference on Advancements in Computing & Management.

1. Introduction

Development is a process of Empowerment. Microfinance through women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is a significant medium of poverty alleviation and empowerment of women. SHGs formed by women in different places have proved that they could indeed bring about a change in the mindset of the very conservative and tradition-bound illiterate women in rural areas. The concept of group formation is the best strategy to enlighten women and provide necessary mental courage for self-employment (Marina, 2005). A huge research gap was realized and ample scope for study was identified in the state of Gujarat, India as Gujarat is the home for many SHGs. The current study was undertaken to appraise the quality of improvement in terms of personal, social and political empowerment and their perceptions on awareness on health and hygiene aspects of the Gujarati rural women attained due to the formation of self-help groups, and their subsequent participation in these groups.

2. Self-Help Groups

An SHG comprises of a group of 10–20 members of a poor rural community, voluntary or facilitated either by governmental agencies or via active funding through banks, local NGOs, microfinance institutions (MFI), rotated saving schemes (ROSCAs). All the members mutually discuss and collectively decide upon important matters related to work, finances, etc., or resolve any dispute following simple but strict rules and regulations. The primary basis for any SHG are commonality in group proposals, mutual understanding, shared beliefs, organization of small and controllable groups, presence of group unity, knowledge of economics, giving loaning on demand, collateral free, terms of repayment, receiving skill training (Venkatesh and Kala, 2010).

Effect of Microstrip Line Dimensions on Bandwidth Enhancement of a Regular Microstrip Antenna

Publisher: IEEE

Amit Kumar Shrivastava ; Ranjan Mishra ; Raj Gaurav Mishra ; Ramesh Bharti All Authors

Abstract: Microstrip antennas suffer from limited bandwidth. The dimension of the microstrip feed line has a profound effect in proper impedance matching. A good matching results i... **View more**

▸ **Metadata**

Abstract:
Microstrip antennas suffer from limited bandwidth. The dimension of the microstrip feed line has a profound effect in proper impedance matching. A good matching results in an enhancement of the bandwidth and return-loss. The present paper demonstrates the bandwidth enhancement of a microstrip antenna by using this method. The effect of feed dimension on the return loss and bandwidth is observed and presented in the paper. The simulations are conducted using ADS, and the results of the simulation are presented in the paper. Furthermore, with HFSS, more results are discussed. The simulated results will compare with the measured result. A close proximity justifies the results obtained by this method.

Published in: 2018 3rd International Conference and Workshops on Recent Advances and Innovations in Engineering (ICRAIE)

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-9, July 2019

Impact of band to band Tunneling on Transient performance of Dual Gate Tunnel Field Effect Transistor (TFET)

Deepak Kumar, Raj Gaurav Mishra, Ranjan Mishra, Amit Kumar Shrivastava

Abstract: Tunnel Field Effect Transistor (TFET) is gated reverse biased P-I-N diode structured semiconductor device and can be considered as a reliable low power device. TCAD (Sentaurus 2D) simulations for various Gate metal work function (4.1-4.3 eV) shows that its ON-current (I_{ON}) arises from quantum mechanical band-to-band tunneling (B2BT) and observed that threshold Voltage (V_T) for TFET decreases with increase in Gate metal work function. The thermionic emission of electrons in MOSFET limits the sub-threshold swing (SS) by 60 mV/dec whereas TFET has potential for low SS ie. SS<60 mV/dec. TCAD Simulations confirmed that that the Gate – Drain capacitance (Cgd) strongly follows the Gate capacitance (Cgg) all over the voltage range (0-0.9V) which increases the miller capacitance for TFET. It is investigated that for TFET, the injection of carriers into the channel is through B2BT which effectively couples the Gate charge to the Drain. A look up table based Verilog-A model is generated for TFET and used to simulate the static and dynamic behavior of TFET based digital circuit in Cadence spectre. Miller effect causes the peak voltage overshoots are noticed at the drain side during transient responses and can be responsible for dynamic power loss and high turn ON/OFF delay

Index Terms: B2BT, VerilogA, tunneling, miller effect, Gate capacitances.

I. INTRODUCTION

As the MOSFET technology is shrinking today, the number of transistors per unit chip area tends to increase the leakage and thus increases the standby power consumption in the electronic devices [1]. MOSFET scaling below 32 nm limits its performance by facing several [2]. Tunnel FET is gated reverse biased P-I-N diode structured semiconductor device and the ON current (I_{ON}) arises from B2BT mechanism. Charge transport mechanism in MOSFET limits SS by 60 mV/dec., whereas for TFET B2BT mechanism shows the potential for lower value of SS (< 60 mV/dec) for low voltages. The leakage energy dissipation (E_L) in transistor given by eqn.(1)[3-4].

$$E_L \propto V_{DD}^2 . 10^{\frac{-V_{DD}}{SS}} \quad (1)$$

From the eqn. (1) it is clearly shows V_{DD} and SS have dominant impact on device performance. Scaling down V_{DD} definitely decreases the leakage energy consumption in the digital circuits but at the same time it affects the speed of operation. Therefore, one way is to find a semiconductor device with lower SS (<60 mV/dec) than conventional MOSFET and TFET exhibits this property due to injection of electrons from source to channel due to B2BT mechanism which make it suitable low power digital applications.

The motivation for describing the eqn. 2 is to show that SS ($dV_{gs}/d(\log I_{ds})$) of the TFET has different kind of parameter dependencies compared to a MOSFET and is shown below

$$SS = \ln(10)\left[\frac{1}{V_{eff}}\frac{dV_{eff}}{dV_{gs}} + \frac{E+b}{E^2}\frac{dE}{dV_{gs}}\right]^{-1} \quad (2)$$

The terms in eqn.2 are not limited kT/q and the first term can be maximized to achieve a lower sub-threshold swing. Accordingly, the SS for TFET increases with gate-source voltage and much steeper at lower gate voltages. The second term describes about derivative of the electric field (E) across the junction and should be maximize to achieve lower SS. This reduced (E) the sub-threshold leakage for electronic devices in standby mode (see eqn. 1).

This paper reports the device simulation of a 30 nm dual gate P^+ I N^+ Si TFET structure using TCAD Sentaurus-2D to obtain its I/C-V characteristics. The small signal AC analysis (1 MHz) was carried out in Sentaurus 2D to investigate the capacitances formed in the device and its variation with the Gate voltages (C-V plots) for both TFET and MOSFET The small signal AC analysis (1 MHz) was carried out in Santaurus 2D to investigate the capacitances formed in the device and its variation with the Gate voltages (C-V plots) for both TFET and MOSFET. For the Device simulation, B2BT model is used with various metal contact work functions (4.1 – 4.3 eV) and hafnium oxide (HfO_2) as a gate dielectric of thickness 1 nm. Simulation results shows that as the Gate voltage increases, the channel's CB shifts towards the valence band of source and beyond a certain gate voltage, the tunneling of electrons from the VB of source to the CB of the channel [5] takes place and this transport process called as B2BT mechanism which responsible for low SS in TFET

Electron tunneling transmission from source to channel region is given by eqn. (2) [6].

$$T_t = \exp\left(-\frac{4\lambda}{3}\frac{\sqrt{2m^*}}{(h/2\pi)(\Delta\phi + E_g)}(E_g)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \quad (2)$$

Revised Manuscript Received on July 05, 2019

Deepak Kumar, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Petroleum and Energy studies (UPES), Dehradun , India
Raj Gaurav Mishra, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Petroleum and Energy studies (UPES), Dehradun ,-India
Ranjan Mishra, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Petroleum and Energy studies (UPES), Dehradun , India
Amit Kumar Shrivastava, Research Scholar, Department of Electronics Engineering, Jagan Nath University, Jaipur, India

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958, Volume-8 Issue-6, August 2019

Decision Tree: A Predictive Modeling Tool Used in Cloud Trust Prediction

Archana B Saxena, Meenu Dave

Abstract: *Trust is one of the important challenges faced by the cloud industry. Ever increasing data theft cases are contributing in worsening this issue. Regarding trust, author has a perception that this challenge can be handled to some extend if consumer can evaluate "Trust Value " of the provider or can predict the same on some reliable basis. Current research is using predictive modeling for predicting trustworthiness of cloud provider. This paper is an attempt to utilize the data mining algorithm for predictive modeling. Decision Tree, a supervised data mining algorithm has been used in the current work for making predictions. Certification attainment criteria as prime basis for trust evaluation. In current scenario, data mining algorithm will classify providers in category of low, medium and high category of trust on the basis of information displayed on the public domain.*

Keywords: *Cloud, Trust, Machine Learning, Predictive Modeling, Supervised, Decision Tree.*

I. INTRODUCTION & PROBLEM FORMULATION:

Cloud, an IT paradigm that have seen enormous progression since its inception. Over the years, it has become an integral part of every organization & individual's IT (Information Technology) configuration. The technology is well accepted in almost every part of globe and same trend is expected in the near future. The revenue chart of the technology confirms this notion [Reference Figure 1]. One more aspect that has gain focus along with its success is its challenges. There are many challenges [Reference: Figure 2] that technology is dealing but the three major challenges faced by the technology are: security, privacy and trust. Cloud trust is one of the imperative challenges faced by the cloud industry. Every year, data theft cases are increasing and these figures are raising concerns for its consumers [Reference Figure 3]. These data theft cases are resulting into high financial losses all over the globe. As per a survey, only India has suffered $1.77 million in 2018, which is lowest as compare to rest of the globe (Cloud Data Breach statistics n.d.). One can imagine the total financial loss whole world has to suffer because of these data theft cases. These financial aspects are motivating the researchers and forcing the legal systems and other private bodies to find a solution to this problem. Current stream researchers are trying to find some innovative solutions to solve these concerns. This paper is an attempt to solve "Trust" issue by using predictive modeling technique.

Figure 1: Revenue chart of Cloud Computing
Source: (RICHMAN 2016)

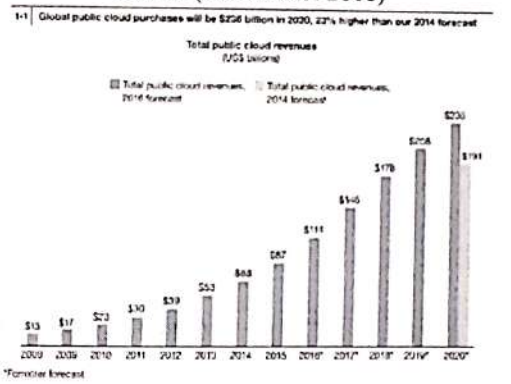


Figure 2: Cloud Computing Challenges
Source: (Zhou, et al. 2018)

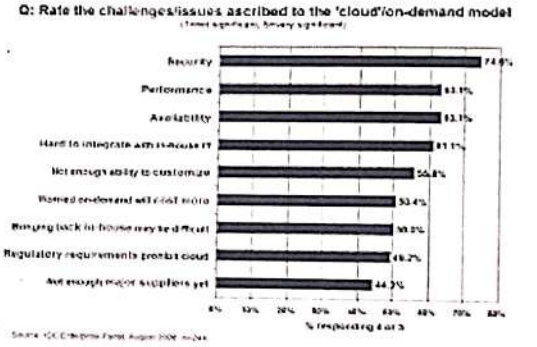
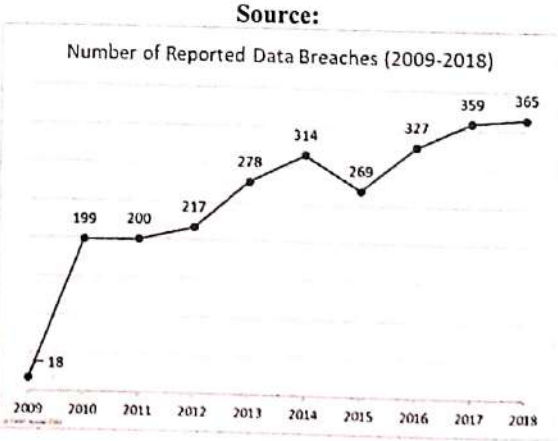


Figure 3: Reported Cloud Data breach cases of last Decade
Source:



The current work is an addition to the existing work by the author, In the order to contribute in trust issues. step in the series of n extension of a trust algorithm proposed by author [(Saxena and Dawe 2019)].

Revised Manuscript Received on August 25, 2019.
Archana B Saxena, Associate Professor, JIMS Rohini, Delhi
Dr. Meenu Dave, Professor, Jagannath University, Jaipur

Retrieval Number F8763088619/2019©BEIESP
DOI: 10.35940/ijeat.F8763.088619

Published By:
Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering
& Sciences Publication

ISSN: 2454-1907
DOI: https://doi.org/10.29121/ijetmr.v4.i6.2017.74

International Journal of Engineering Technologies and Management Research
A knowledge Repository
IJETMR

SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Priyanka Pathak[*1], Dr. M. P. Singh[2]
[*1]Research Scholar, Mechanical Engineering Department Jagannath University Jaipur, India
[2] Professor, Mechanical Engineering Department Jagannath University Jaipur, India

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.833990

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.

Cite This Article: Priyanka Pathak, and Dr. M. P. Singh. "SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW" *International Journal of Engineering Technologies and Management Research,* Vol. 4, No. 6(2017), 1-13. DOI: https://doi.org/10.29121/ijetmr.v4.i6.2017.74.

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

International Journal of Home Science 2019; 5(2): 356-359

International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2019; 5(2): 356-359

www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 19-03-2019
Accepted: 21-04-2019

Divya Rajpurohit
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Neena Sareen
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Seema Tyagi
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Nisha Meena
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Jyoti Rajvi
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Correspondence
Divya Rajpurohit
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Constraints faced by beneficiaries of 'SABLA' scheme for adolescent girls (11-18 years) in Bikaner district: A review

Divya Rajpurohit, Neena Sareen, Seema Tyagi, Nisha Meena and Jyoti Rajvi

Abstract
Adolescents are a main resource for national development. Investing in their health and development is investment in the greater good of the country. They should be seen in terms of their needs as a group and as a productive member of society in the future. Recognizing the unexpected needs of adolescent girls, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls-Sabala has been started as a comprehensive intervention for the adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 with the attention of the school girls.

In the Bikaner district, the current investigation was conducted to understand the clear picture of SABLA so that appropriate personnel, institutions and agencies could be given appropriate response to make it more effective and more beneficial. The present study was conducted in Bikaner district. Six villages were selected (Napasar, Norangdesar, Palana, Lakhusar, Jamsar and Kilchu) for the current investigation. In the Sabla scheme, 120 registered girls were considered by using all the sample sizes proportional random sampling technique from all six villages. Interview method was chosen to get opinions of beneficiaries from different colors.

- The major findings of the current study have shown that most beneficiaries, upper age groups, 5 members from the nuclear family, monthly income were related to general information in general information. From 6001 to 8000, were of the general caste, the families were cultivating, passed from the primary level, in middle-level mass media exposure, over 2.1-5 hectares of land, high level of urban contact, the level of expansion contact was And they did not participate in any training program related to activities.
- The beneficiaries had to face some obstacles such as unavailability of diversity in supplementary nutrition, a 3-month gap of health checkup, short term vocational training, lack of practical oriented knowledge on different aspects of nutrition and health, and lack of need based business Training etc.

Thus, it can be said that with some improvements, that SABLA scheme can empower the lives of Adolescent girls.

Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is attributed to attempts to achieve goals related to expectations of mainstream culture, and physical, mental, emotional and social development (WHO, 1986). Adolescence in girls has been recognized as a special period in their life cycle which requires special attention in terms of nutrition, biological and family life. (Academia. 2015)

Keywords: SABLA' scheme, adolescent girls, supplementary nutrition

Introduction

Adolescent are a main resource for national development. Investing in their health and development is investment in the greater good of the country. They should be seen in terms of their needs as a group and as a productive member of society in the future. Recognizing the unexpected needs of teenage girls, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescent Girls - Sabala has been started as a comprehensive intervention for the Adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 with the attention of the school girls.

Sabla enhanced the girls of adolescence with self-esteem, with the ability to nurture and health status with better skills and the ability to make informed choices. By the end of December 2012, about 88.76 lakh adolescent girls have been covered under the nutrition component of 'Sabla' scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under the Rajiv Gandhi

Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2019) *8*(2): 2293-2300

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 **Volume 8 Number 02 (2019)**
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.267

Alternation of Insecticidal Sprays for the Management of Thrips (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman) and Whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius) Pest of Bt Cotton in Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh

Bhavna Verma*, Nikki Bhardwaj, S.B. Singh and Manorama Sharma

RVSKVV, College of Agriculture, Indore, India

**Corresponding author*

Keywords

Alternation; Efficacy; Insecticides; Bt cotton; Thrips; Whitefly

Article Info

Accepted:
18 January 2019
Available Online:
10 February 2019

A B S T R A C T

The experiment was carried out during kharif 2014 at College of Agriculture, Indore under All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with eight treatments and three replications on Bt cotton hybrid NCS 927, sown on 27th July with 0.6x0.6 m spacing. The recommended agronomical practices were adopted properly. Each treatment was prepared for alternate use of two insecticides during six sprays. The spraying was done at 10 days interval with 500 litre water per hectare, sprayed by knapsack sprayer fitted with a duromist nozzle. These treatments were marked as T_1- Imidacloprid (70%WG) @ 24.5 gai/ha & Oxydmeton methyl (25%EC) @ 250 gai/ha, T_2- Thiaclorprid (21.7%SC) @ 30 gai/ha & Dimethoate (30%EC) @ 250 gai/ha, T_3- Imidacloprid (17.8%SL) @ 25 gai/ha & Acephate (75%SP) @ 250 gai/ha, T_4- Imidacloprid (30.5%SC) @ 26.25 gai/ha & Thiamethoxam (25%WG) @ 37.5 gai/ha, T_5- Spiromesifen (22.9%SC) @ 144 gai/ha & Deltamethrin (2.8%EC) @ 15 gai/ha, T_6-Fipronil (5%SC) @ 100 gai/ha & Lambdacyhalothrin (4.9%EC) @ 15 gai/ha, T_7- Acetamiprid (20%SP) @ 30 gai/ha & Difenthiuran (50%WP) @ 300 gai/ha and T_8- Untreated check. Except third spray, in all the sprays T5 reduced maximum thrips population and found at par with T6. The highest population reduction was also noted in T5 (77.78%) followed by T6- (76.94%). The population of whitefly was lowest after each spray in T2- and showed no significant difference with T3 except in 6th spray. The similar trend was observed in population reduction also in T2 (76.69%) and T3 (72.20%).

Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium* sp.) is an important *Kharif* cash and fibre crop of India known as the "white gold", grown in almost all parts of the country. Nimar and Malwa Plateau is the major *Bt* cotton producing region of Madhya Pradesh. Among the sucking insect pests thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood) and whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennedius) attack at the early stage of the crop. Whitefly is considered as a most important pest of cotton (Aheer *et al.,* 1999) not only damage the host plant but also cause the spread of disease cotton leaf curl among plants (Gupta et al, 1997). Recently, whitefly menace has been

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry 2019; 8(6): 2414-2417

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2019; 8(6): 2414-2417
Received: 07-09-2019
Accepted: 10-10-2019

Nisha Meena
M.sc. Student (H.sc. Extension Education), SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Deepali Dhawan
Dean, College of Home Science, SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Divya Rajpurohit
M.Sc. Student (H.sc. Extension Education), SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:
Nisha Meena
M.sc. Student (H.sc.Extension Education), SKRAU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Comparison of traditional and modern water saving methods used in Western Rajasthan

Nisha Meena, Deepali Dhawan and Divya Rajpurohit

Abstract
The present investigation was undertaken to study the profile of rural women and awareness about water saving methods. A sample of 120 women were selected from six villages of two Panchayat Samities Bikaner and Kolayat of Bikaner district. The findings of the present study revealed that the majority of the respondents were illiterate. The overall awareness level regarding water saving methods of rural women was medium. They were used water saving methods in household activities.

Keywords: water conservation, traditional and modern methods, Drip and Sprinkler irrigation

Introduction

Water is needed to move, eat, reproduce, work and think, in other words, to survive and to live. Water resources are challenged in our world today due to pollution and overuse of the local resources. There are also fights for water between different users: farmers, people in cities and industries. We are using much more water than what is really needed and available in many locations around the world. Water covers 71% of the Earth's surface. It is vital for all known forms of life. Only 2.5% of the Earth's water is fresh water, and 98.8% of that water is in ice and groundwater. Saving water at home does not require any significant cost outlay. Although there are water-saving appliances and water conservation systems such as rain barrels, drip irrigation and on-demand water heaters which are more expensive, the bulk of water saving methods can be achieved at little cost. For example, 75% of water used indoors is in the bathroom, and 25% of this is for the toilet. The average toilet uses 4 gallons per flush (GPF). We can invest in a ULF (ultra-low flush) toilet which will use only 2 GPF. "Household water used in conservation" and reported that simulates water use in a single-family res-identical neighbourhood using end-water-use parameter probability distributions generated from Monte Carlo sampling. This model represents existing water use conditions in 2010 and is calibrated to 2006–2011 metered data. Indoor conservation is more widespread, but the savings are lower than outdoor conservation. The most cost-effective widely adopted indoor conservation actions are retrofitting bathroom faucets and showerheads, but retrofitting toilets with HETs holds the greater potential of water savings (Cahill, 2013) [3]. Water conservation at home is one of the easiest measures to put in place, and saving water should become part of everyday family practice. Human beings cannot survive more than 3 days without any source of water. Neither can other animals or plants. Water is life.

We are also wasting our water resources when we are discharging our wastes and sewage into it, making the receiving waters unsuitable for life.

Therefore, study was conducted for to access the level of rural women towards the water saving methods traditional and modern methods. Present investigation entitled "Awareness level of rural women about water saving methods used in household sector in western Rajasthan" in Bikaner District of Rajasthan was undertaken with the objective- To find out water saving methods used in Agriculture field. (a) Traditional methods (b) Modern methods.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in Bikaner district of Rajasthan there are seven panchayat samities in Bikaner District Bikaner, Nokha, Kolayat, Lunkaransar, Shree Dungargarh, Khajuwala, Panchu. Among these, two Panhayat Samities were selected purposively- Kolayat and Bikaner, Kolayat being highly water scared Panchayat Samities among all six panchayat samities and Bikaner giving a modern touch. For selection of respondent, random sampling method was used. From the selected villages a list of farm families using water saving methods was prepared. Then from these families sample of twenty farm women from each village was selected randomly, thus making a sample size of 120 respondents.

International Journal of Home Science 2019; 5(2): 360-363

International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2019; 5(2): 360-363

www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 22-03-2019
Accepted: 24-04-2019

Divya Rajpurohit
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Neena Sareen
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Seema Tyagi
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Nisha Meena
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Jyoti Rajvi
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Correspondence
Divya Rajpurohit
Depart of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Advantages of 'SABLA' scheme for adolescent girls (11-18 years) in Bikaner district: A review

Divya Rajpurohit, Neena Sareen, Seema Tyagi, Nisha Meena and Jyoti Rajvi

Abstract
The purpose of SABLA (RGSEAG) is to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the adolescence age of 11-18 years and empower them by providing education in life-skill, health and nutrition. SABLA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India started on 1st April, 2011 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The SABLA scheme replaces the predecessor Kishori Shakti Yojana (The purpose of this scheme was to improve the nutritional and health status of girls aged 11 to 18 years, so that they can improve their home based and business skills to upgrade them and to promote their overall development, in which they are aware of their health, personal hygiene, nutrition and family welfare and management and nutrition program for adolescent girls.

In the Bikaner district, the current investigation was conducted to understand the clear picture of SABLA so that appropriate personnel, institutions and agencies could be given appropriate response to make it more effective and more beneficial. The present study was conducted in Bikaner district. Six villages were selected (Napasar, Norangdesar, Palana, Lakhusar, Jamsar and Kilchu) for the current investigation. In the Sabla scheme, 120 registered girls were considered by using all the sample sizes proportional random sampling technique from all six villages. Interview method was chosen to get opinions of beneficiaries from different colors.

- The major findings of the current study have shown that most beneficiaries, upper age groups, 5 members from the nuclear family, monthly income were related to general information in general information. From 6001 to 8000, were of the general caste, the families were cultivating, passed from the primary level, in middle-level mass media exposure, over 2.1-5 hectares of land, high level of urban contact, the level of expansion contact was And they did not participate in any training program related to activities.
- Regarding the benefits of SABLA as told by beneficiaries, guidance on IFA supplement, family welfare ARSH, child care and home management, nutrition provisions were there. These benefits can create a healthy environment for the growth and development of adolescent girls.

Thus, it can be said that with some improvements, that SABLA scheme can empower the lives of Adolescent girls.

Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is attributed to attempts to achieve goals related to expectations of mainstream culture, and physical, mental, emotional and social development (WHO, 1986). Adolescence in girls has been recognized as a special period in their life cycle which requires special attention in terms of nutrition, biological and family life. (Academia. 2015).

Keywords: 'SABLA' scheme, adolescent girls

Introduction

Women constitute nearly half of the country's population, but gender inequality in socio-cultural areas has adversely affected balanced development. These disparities are reflected in important social development indicators such as health, nutrition, literacy, academic achievement, skill level, occupational status etc. This situation also appears in the condition of the Adolescent girl. Adolescent girls are shy and they are difficult to come openly and share their problems and issues with parents, teachers, doctors etc. As a result, they either grow up or become misguided without solving issues, Inspired by our assumptions.

Sabla enhanced the girls of adolescence with self-esteem, with the ability to nurture and health status with better skills and the ability to make informed choices.

Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2019) 8(3): 2478-2483

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 Volume 8 Number 03 (2019)
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article

https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.803.293

Constraints Faced by Beneficiaries of 'SABLA' Scheme of Bikaner District of Rajasthan, India

Divya Rajpurohit*, Neena Sareen[1], Nisha Meena[2], Kanupriya Vyas[3] and Jyoti Rajvi[4]

University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga-577204, Karnataka, India

**Corresponding author*

Keywords

Adolescent girls, SABLA scheme, Health and nutrition

Article Info

Accepted:
24 February 2019
Available Online:
10 March 2019

ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a time of rapid physiological and psychological change of intensive readjustment to the family, school, work and social life and of preparation for adult roles. The term "adolescence" literally means "to emerge", "to mature" or "achieve identity". It is a significant phase of transition from childhood to adulthood, which is marked by physical changes accompanied by psychological changes. This is the time to make adolescents aware of and informed about various facets of life in order to promote a healthy way of living. Awareness of health, nutrition, lifestyle related behavior and adolescent reproductive & sexual health (ARSH) needs to be positioned in this phase of life in order to improve the health of adolescent girls and facilitate an easier transition to womanhood. During this period, nutritional problems originating earlier in life as well as those occurring during the period itself can be addressed. Going beyond this, AGs need to be viewed not just in terms of their needs but even as individuals who would become productive members of society in future. Recognizing the unmet needs of adolescent girls, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - *Sabla* has been launched as a comprehensive intervention for adolescent girls in the age-group of 11-18 years, with a focus on out of school girls. The objectives of the scheme are Nutrition Provision, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) Supplementation, Health check-up and Referral Services, Nutrition and Health Education, Guidance on Family Welfare, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), Child Care Practices and Home Management, Life Skills Education and Accessing Public Services, Vocational Training (16-18 yrs). The present investigation was under taken to know the Constraints of 'SABLA' scheme as faced by beneficiaries and get a clear picture of SABLA in Bikaner district so that the proper feedback could be given to the concerned personnel, institutions and agencies to make it more effective and beneficial. This study was conducted in six villages of Bikaner district of Rajasthan. Total sample size comprised of 120 registered girls in Sabla Scheme by using proportionate random sampling. Interview method was used for data collection. The results indicated that majority of beneficiaries belonged to upper age group (15-18 years), from nuclear family (80.83%), with monthly income of Rs. 6001 to 8000, belonged to general caste (35.83%), farming as family occupation, primary passed with medium level of mass media exposure, having land above 2.1-5 hectare. Majority of these beneficiaries had high level of urban contact, with medium level of extension contact and they had not participated in any training programme related to these activities earlier. Non availability of variety in the supplementary nutrition, Long gap of 3 months of health check- ups, Duration of vocational training is short, Lack of practical oriented knowledge on various aspects of nutrition and health and Lack of need based vocational trainings were the major constraints of SABLA as perceived by beneficiaries.

(101)

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2019; 8(2): 198-201
Received: 17-01-2019
Accepted: 20-02-2019

Kapil Sharma
Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

NK Meena
National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

Correspondence
Kapil Sharma
Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Diversity of insect pollinators in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn.) VAR. ACR-1 under Semi-Arid region of Rajasthan

Kapil Sharma and NK Meena

Abstract
The diversity of various insect visitors associated with coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn) was carried out under open field conditions at research farm, National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Tabiji, Ajmer in semi-arid region of Rajasthan. The coriander flowers were visited by 28 insect species belonging to18 families and 6 orders. Among these insect visitors, 10 species were recorded from Hymenoptera (53.05%), 4 unidentified species of hymenoptera from different families (4.58%), 8 species of Diptera from two families (36.09%), 3 species of Hemiptera from three families, 3 species of Coleoptera from two families, 1 species of Neuroptera and 3 species from Lepidoptera of three familieson coriander crop. were the three major groups comprising 93.72 percent of the total visitors recorded on coriander ecosystem. Among all pollinators, Apis florea was recorded as most dominating species (34.1%) followed by *Apis mellifera* (11.92%), *Episyrphus balteatus De Geer* (9.44%), *Eristalis sp.* (8.32%) *Musca sp.* 1 (7.73%), *Apis dorsata* (6.37%) and *Episyrphus sp.* (4.75%).

Keywords: *Apis mellifera, Apis dorsata, Apis florea,* foraging, diversity, coriander

Introduction

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) is an annual herbaceous plant, belongs to the family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae). Its origin is considered to be Europe to Southwestern Asia. The genus Coriandrum includes the cultivated plant species *Coriandrum sativum* and the wild species *Coriandrum tordylium. C. sativum* L. is the only true species of the genus having chromosome No. 2n=22 (Simon, 1990). India is the largest producer, consumer as well as exporter country in the world.

India alone produced 314 thousand metric tons of seeds from an area of 447 thousand hectare along with average productivity of 0.7 MT/ha during the year 2013-14 (Anonymous, 2014). In the country, coriander is mostly growing in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Rajasthan is the leading coriander producing state with its share of about 60% in the total area and production of the country.

Coriander plants are erect, branched having 60-100 cm height usually but it can goes even up to 150 cm in case of coriander variety ACr-1with tape root, stem are erect hollow, leaves dimorphic alternate. Flowers are small, zygomorphic and inflorescence compound umbel type. Fruits are schizocarp, round to globular, 2 to 3.5 mm in size, yellowish brown at maturity, green when young ribbed composed of two concavo-convex mizocarps with inner face of carpel having two vittae (Shanmugavelu *et al.*, 2002) [8].

Coriander is a highly cross pollinated nature of crop, allowed a large population of insect pollinators during flowering for their pollination. A number of insects are responsible for pollination in various ways. It includes a number honeybee's species *i.e. Apis florea, Apis mellifera, Apis dorsata* along with many Hymenopteran (Deodikar and Suryanarayana, 1977; Shelar and Suryanarayana, 1981; Baswana, 1984) [3, 4], syrphids (Chaudharyand Singh, 2007) [9] and other diptera flies, moths and butterflies, many unidentified hymenoptera and natural enemies like Coccinellids and Chrysoperla. Among the various insect pollinators from different orders and families, honeybees perform the most important role in pollination of seed spices. Of the 95 percent cross pollinated flowers, 85 percent depend on insect pollination (Carruth, 1950) [1]. Among the various reasons for low yield, insufficient pollinators during blooming are to be considered as one of the major limiting factor for lowering the production per unit area. So in this study there is need to identify the diversity of pollinators and their behavior which can be helpful for pollination in coriander.

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(102)

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry 2019, 8(3): 785-788

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2019; 8(3): 785-788
Received: 16-03-2019
Accepted: 20-04-2019

Vishal
Department of Entomology, S.V.P. University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, I.S.K.R.U. Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Hem Singh
Department of Entomology, S.V.P. University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, I.S.K.R.U. Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Ajay Kumar
Department of Entomology, S.V.P. University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, I.S.K.R.U. Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Correspondence
Vishal
Department of Entomology, S.V.P. University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, I.S.K.R.U. Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Efficacy and economics of some newer insecticides against mustard aphid, *Lipaphis erysimi* (Kalt)

Vishal, Hem Singh and Ajay Kumar

Abstract
The field trail was conducted at CRC on Sardar vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology Meerut, during *Rabi* 2015-16 on Indian mustard (*Brassica* juncea) variety Urvashi. Among the seven treatments including control plot. The aphid population were found on 10 apical twigs/plot each of 10 cm length ranges from 8.33 to 38.33 aphids/plant. The minimum population (8.33 aphids/plant) was recorded from acephate 75 SP @ 350g a.i./ha compared to control and also the maximum yield was obtained with treatment acephate 75 SP @ 350g a.i./ha giving 16.35 q/ha and was found superior over rest of all other treatments whereas the maximum gain in net income of Rs. 22560/ha was found from acephate 75 SP @ 350g a.i./ha. Cost benefit ratio of the treatments showed that imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 20g a.i./ha ranked first indicating the maximum B:C Ratio (1: 10.36).

Keywords: mustard aphid, chemical insecticides bio-pesticides and management

Introduction
Mustard crops are the major *rabi* oilseed crops grown in India, which are collectively referred to as rapeseed-mustard. They occupy a prominent place being next in importance to groundnut both in area and production, meeting the fat requirement of about 50 per cent population in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam (Singh, 1999) [5]. Mustard aphid, *Lipaphis erysimi* (Kalt) belongs to sub - order Homoptera and family Aphididae. This pest is widely distributed throughout the world on all *Brassica* crops and responsible to cause from 9 to 96 percent yield loss ranging and 15 percent oil reduction in India. Aphids attack on vegetative buds and later spread on whole plant. In case of heavy infestation, plant becomes stunted and dries up resulting in no pod formation. Insect secretes honeydew, which is responsible for the growth of black fungus called 'Sooty mould' which crate the problem in photosynthesis activity of the plant. Several approaches have been adopted to management insect-pests on *Brassica* crop, among these methods of pest control, chemical control have largely been used for the control of insect-pests. Many unwanted side effects of older insecticides such as residue problem, environmental hazards, destruction of non-targeted insects such as parasites and predators as bio-control agents and honeybees as pollinators and development of resistance in insect to insecticides etc. have put a great limitation so there is a need to use the chemicals and bio-insecticides for control the mustard aphid.

Materials and Methods
The field trail was conducted at CRC on Sardar vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology Meerut, during *Rabi* 2015-16 on Indian mustard (*Brassica* juncea) variety Urvashi. Seven treatments including untreated control plot were evaluated in randomized block design with three replications. Two sprays were given at fifteen days interval first spray was given forty days after sowing of crop and second spray was given fifteen days after first spray. Application of insecticides and boi-pesticides namely, thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 25g a.i./ha, imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 20g a.i./ha, neem oil 1 ltr/ ha, acephate 75 SP @ 350g a.i./ha, *Beauveria bassiana* 1×10^8 CFU @ 2 ka/ha and diamethate 30 EC @ 300g a.i./ha were done using manully oprated knapsack sprayer having duromist nozzle. Aphid population was counted from 10 apical twigs/plot each of 10 cm length at 1 day prior to spraying and 3, 7 & 10 days after spraying. The yield of seed from each plot was weighed separately. Data were complied and analyzed statistically. Incremental cost benefit ratio (ICBR) for each treatment was calculated by dividing net gain over control by total cost of plant protection. Finally, net ICBR for each treatment was evaluated by dividing net profit by total cost of plant protection measure.

Lokavishkar International E-Journal, ISSN 2277-727X, Vol-08, Issue- 02, Apr-Sept 2019 (Half Yearly)

निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा एवं वर्तमान में इसकी प्रासंगिकता के प्रति शिक्षकों व अभिभावकों की अभिवृत्ति

[a]मुकेश कुमार शर्मा, [b]प्रमिला दुबे
[a]शोधार्थी (शिक्षा विभाग) राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय,जयपुर (राज.)
[b]निर्देशिका, (डीन, शिक्षा विभाग) राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय,जयपुर (राज.)

Abstract

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन "निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा एवं वर्तमान में इसकी प्रासंगिकता के प्रति शिक्षकों व अभिभावकों की अभिवृत्ति" का उद्देश्य अध्यापक–अध्यापिकाओं एवं अभिभावकों की निःशुल्क शिक्षा के प्रति अभिवृत्ति का जानकारी प्राप्त करना ताकि सामान्य जन के प्रति सहृदयता विकसित की जा सकती है, जिससे शिक्षा के अधिकार का हनन न हो। सभी देशों के विद्यार्थियों लोगों में उनकी संस्कृति मूल्यों तथा जीवन के ढंगो के लिए समझदारी विकसित करना तथा शिक्षकों तथा सामान्य व्यक्ति को शिक्षा से संबंधित महत्त्वपूर्ण मुद्दो का हल ढूँढने मे सहायता प्रदान करना है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में सर्वेक्षण विधि को आधार बनाया गया है।प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन द्वारा स्पष्ट है कि निःशुल्क शिक्षा को पाठ्यक्रम मे अनिवार्य रूप से लागू करके छात्रों को इस तथ्य से अवगत कराया जा सकेगा कि निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा उनके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनितिक सामर्थ्य के विकास के लिए अनिवार्य है।

कीवर्डसः– निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा, शिक्षक, अभिभावक, अभिवृत्ति।

प्रस्तावनाः– शिक्षा प्रकाश का वह स्त्रोत है, जो जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रो में हमारा पथ प्रदर्शन करती है। इससे वुद्वि, विवेक, तथा निपुणता में वृद्वि होती है। शिक्षा मनुष्य का तीसरा नेत्र है। जो तत्वों के मूल भाव को समझने की क्षमता प्रदान करती है। इससे व्यक्ति का सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। जैसे – शारीरिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक विकास आदि। मानव इतिहास के आदि काल से शिक्षा का विभिन्न प्रकार से प्रसार होता रहा है। प्रत्येक देश अपनी सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता को अभिव्यक्त करने एवं उसे पूर्ण करने के लिए अपनी विशिष्ट शिक्षा प्रणाली विकसित करते है। लेकिन भारत के इतिहास में कभी कभी ऐसा समय आता है। जब अतित से चलते आ रहे उस सिलसिले को एक नई दिशा देने कि नितांत आवश्यकता रहती है। वर्तमान की जड़े अतीत में विद्यमान है। भारत की प्राचीन शिक्षा पद्वति आध्यात्मिकता से जुड़ी हुई थी। उस काल में शिक्षा धर्म के लिए ग्रहण की जाती थी शिक्षा आत्मबोध एवं मुक्ति का साधन थी। वैद्विक काल की शिक्षा वाह्मणीय पद्वति पर आधारित थी। वाह्मण शिक्षा से जन साधारण को वंचित करने लगे इसके विरोध में वौद्व धर्म का उदय ई. पु. 5वीं शताब्दि में हुआ । लेकिन धीरे धीरे वौद्व धर्म की शिक्षा पद्वति में भी अनेक कमीया हो गयी वौद्व भिक्षुओ में आपसी वैचारिक भिन्नता उत्पन्न हो गयी जिसमें लोगो का वौद्व शिक्षा से मोह समाप्त होने लगा था। मध्यकाल में मुस्लिमो एवं मुगलों ने शिक्षा का व्यवस्थित प्रचलन किया जो स्थाई संस्थाओ मदरसो एवं मकतवो में दी जाती थी लेकिन वह शिक्षा इस्लाम धर्म के प्रचार प्रसार के लिए दी जाती थी जिससे हिन्दु जनमानस में अरूचि उत्पन्न हो रही थी।

भारत में निरक्षरता को समाप्त करने एवं विकसित राष्ट्रो की श्रेणी में आने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि देश का भावी प्रत्येक बच्चा एवं साथ ही वर्तमान 14 वर्ष तक के ही बच्चो की शिक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था हो ताकि वे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सके एवं वे भारत के सुनागरिक बन सके। निःशुल्क एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अर्थ सामान्यतः यह है कि – "देश का प्रत्येक वालक एवं वालिका जो 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के है, उन्हें सरकारी विद्यालयो में विना पूँजी या शुल्क वसुली के विना किसी भेद भाव के शिक्षा के शिक्षा प्रदान करना।"

104

Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2019; 8(6): 972-975
Received: 13-09-2019
Accepted: 15-10-2019

Nisha Meena
Ph.D. (Student) Department of Ag. Extension Education, S.K.N.A.U., Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Madhuri Joshi
Directorate of Extension Education, S.K.N.A.U., Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

PN Kalla
Dean faculty of Science (Agriculture), Jagannath University, Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:
Nisha Meena
Ph.D. (Student) Department of Ag. Extension Education, S.K.N.A.U., Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Job satisfaction of the agriculture supervisors of Jaipur division of Rajasthan

Nisha Meena, Madhuri Joshi and PN Kalla

Abstract
The present study was conducted purposively in zone IIIA (Semi-arid Eastern Plain) of Jaipur division comprising of Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa & Tonk districts of Rajasthan as this zone falls under the jurisdiction of SKN Agriculture University Jobner. the data on total No. of supervisors working under Dept. of Agriculture was procured from the Dept. of Agriculture, Jaipur division (Zone III A) during 2015-2016. Out of this, the respondents were selected on the basis of proportionate sampling (25% of the total respondents) i.e. 86 from Jaipur, 40 from Dausa, 54 from Ajmer & 49 from Tonk District were selected randomly. Thus in all, 229 agriculture supervisors were selected in the sample of the study. The data were collected through a questionnaire.

Keywords: Education, working experience, job satisfaction

Introduction
Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy. It is the backbone of our economic system. Agriculture not only provides food and raw material but also provides employment opportunities to a very large proportion of population. In India the main occupation of our working population is agriculture. Indian agriculture has registered an impressive growth over last few decades. Services sector is the largest sector of India. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices for Services sector is estimated at 92.26 lakh crore INR in 2018-19. Services sector accounts for 54.40% of total India's GVA of 169.61 lakh crore Indian rupees. With GVA of Rs. 50.43 lakh crore, Industry sector contributes 29.73%. While, Agriculture and allied sector shares 15.87%.

Greater satisfaction leads to superior performance. A person with a high level of job satisfaction holds very positive attitudes about the work. An employee who has no satisfaction with his job will be a poor performer. It is, therefore, very necessary to know the extent to which the employees are satisfied with their work in the organization.

It is rather more importance in modern times as they must have technical competence both in subject matter and communication techniques because the agricultural technology is changing at a faster rate and is gradually becoming complex. There is a very wide gap between the research and extension with regard to transfer of technology. Thus the study entitled "An Assessment of Job Perception, Performance and Job Satisfaction of Agriculture Supervisors of Jaipur division of Rajasthan" was undertaken with the following specific objectives:

1. To determine the level of job satisfaction of the Agriculture Supervisors.
2. To find out the association between Job perception, Job performance and Job satisfaction.

Methodology
The present study was conducted purposively in zone IIIA (Semi arid Eastern Plain) of Jaipur division comprising of Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa & Tonk districts of Rajasthan as this zone falls under the jurisdiction of SKN Agriculture University Jobner & the researcher is acquaintance with the area being local. To select the respondents, the data on total No. of supervisors working under Dept. of Agriculture was procured from the Dept. of Agriculture, Jaipur division (Zone III A) during 2015-2016. Out of this, the respondents were selected on the basis of proportionate sampling (25% of the total respondents) i.e. 86 from Jaipur, 40 from Dausa, 54 from Ajmer & 49 from Tonk District were selected randomly. Thus in all, 229 agriculture supervisors were selected in the sample of the study.

Statistical Analysis of Data
Appropriate statistical methods and tools like frequency and percentage, Mean percent score (MPS), standard deviation, chi-square test were used for the analysis of data.

Corpus ID: 198264256

Performance of spring hybrid Sunflower (Helianthus annuus L. Var. GKSF-2002) under different foliar nutrients and growth regulator in West Bengal

Ranjeet Singh Bochalya, M. Gogoi, +3 authors P. Bandyopadhyay · Published 2019 · Biology · International Journal of Chemical Studies

The influence of foliar nutrients and growth regulators on growth, yield, and quality of sunflower was investigated during summer season of 2017. The experiment was laid out with a randomized block design at agricultural experimental farm of Institute of Agricultural Science of Calcutta University, Baruipur, West Bengal. Treatments included six foliar nutrients, viz., Water spray (T1), KCl@ 0.5% (T2), KNO3 @ 0.5% (T3), DAP @1.5% (T4), N P K 10:26:26 @1.5% (T5) and NaCl @0.25% + Turmeric @0.25... CONTINUE READING

Tables from this paper.

Tables

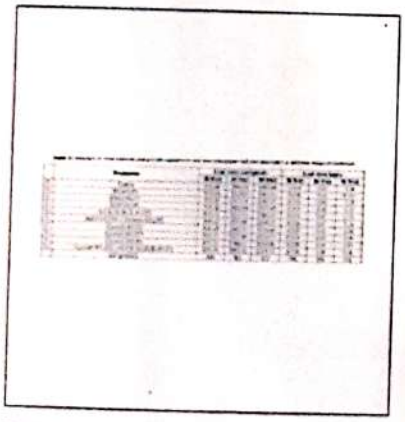

Table 2

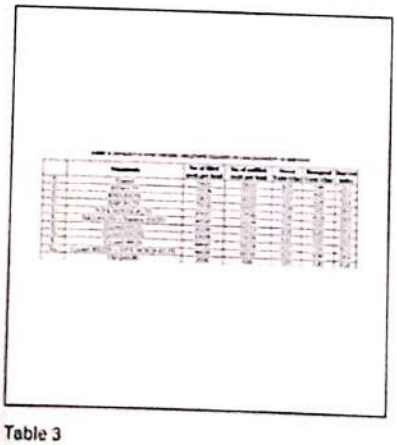

Table 3

Different treatments

	Treatments	Oil Yield (t/ha)
T_1	Control	0.75
T_2	KCl@0.5%	0.92
T_3	KNO_3@0.5%	0.96
T_4	DAP @1.5%	1.09
T_5	N P K 10:26:26 @1.5%	1.20
T_6	NaCl @0.25% + Turmeric @0.25%	1.07
T_7	Cycocel @0.2%	0.9
T_8	Cycocel @0.25%	1.05
T_9	Cycocel @0.3%	0.68
T_{10}	Cycocel @0.25% + N P K 10:26:26 @1.5%	1.24
	CD (p=0.05)	0.48

Table 4

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Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2019) 8(4): 752-756

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 Volume 8 Number 04 (2019)
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Original Research Article

https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.804.082

Seasonal Incidence of Insect-pests of Soybean and their Correlation with Abiotic Factors

Nikki Bhardwaj[1*], Bhavna Verma[2] and Praveen Bhardwaj[1]

[1]*Jagannath University, Jaipur (Raj), India*
[2]*Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Science, Mhow (MP), India*

**Corresponding author*

Keywords

Weather factors, blue beetle, Tobacco caterpillar and Correlation and regression

Article Info

Accepted:
07 March 2019
Available Online:
10 April 2019

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during *kharif* crop season 2015-16 at college of agriculture, Indore (M.P.) on cultivar RVS 2001-4 to assess the effect of weather factors on the trend of blue beetle and tobacco caterpillar activities. The crop was sown in second week of June, 2015-16 in an area of 200 (20x10m) square meters following the recommended agronomical practices with the spacing of 40 x10 cm rows and plants, respectively. The observations on the appearance of major insect pests were recorded from germination to harvest of the crop at weekly intervals at 10 different sites in 1 meter row length from each site once in a week and correlation was worked out. For blue beetle per cent infestation and for tobacco caterpillar, larval population was counted. Blue beetle infestation started in 26th MSW with 1.3% damage. The infestation increased and reached its peak as 7.5 % in 32th SMW ending 31th August. After that the infestation decreased slowly in next two weeks and noted least as 3.1% in 33th SMW ending 7th September. The occurrence of tobacco caterpillar started with 2.5% insects in 29th SMW ending 10th august. The population fluctuated and reached its peak as 14.5% in 35th SMW ending 21st September. Both the insects significant negative correlation with maximum temperature (blue beetle, r = -0.667 and tobacco caterpillar, r = -0.528). Blue beetle significant positive correlation with rain fall and rainy day (Rainfall r = 0.572 and Rainy day, r= 0.572) and tobacco caterpillar significant positive correlation with morning humidity was recorded. Rest of the abiotic factors exhibited non significant positive or negative correlation for both insects.

Introduction

Soybean (*Glycine max (L.)* Merril) is known as the "Golden Bean" of the twentieth century. It has emerged as an important commercial crop in many countries and international trade of soybean is spread globally. Though soybean is a legume crop, yet it is widely used as oilseed. It can be grown on a variety of soil and in a wide range of climate. Soybean is a *kharif* crop in India, sown in June-July and harvested in late September–October.

Nationally soybean occupies an area of 108.39 lakh ha and its production is 114.83 lakh MT. Madhya Pradesh ranks first in total area (54.09 lakh ha and 51.50%) and

International Journal of Home Science 2019; 5(2): 394-397

International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2393-7470
IJHS 2019; 5(2): 394-397

www.homesciencejournal.com
Received: 01-03-2019
Accepted: 04-04-2019

Divya Rajpurohit
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Neena Sareen
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Seema Tyagi
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Nisha meena
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Jyoti Rajvi
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Correspondence
Divya Rajpurohit
Dept. of EECM, College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India

Suggestions to enhance performance of 'SABLA' scheme for adolescent girls (11-18 years) in Bikaner district: A review

Divya Rajpurohit, Neena Sareen, Seema Tyagi, Nisha meena and Jyoti Rajvi

Abstract
The aim of this scheme is to provide nutrition, IFA supplement, health check and referral services, nutrition and health education, guidance on family welfare ARSH, child care practice and home management, life skills education and access public services, vocational training (16) -18 years). Apart from Nutrition Provisions through Sabla State Government / UT, all the inputs are being implemented with 100% financial assistance from the Central Government for which 50% Central assistance is provided to the States.
In the Bikaner district, the current investigation was conducted to understand the clear picture of SABLA so that appropriate personnel, institutions and agencies could be given appropriate response to make it more effective and more beneficial. The present study was conducted in Bikaner district. Six villages were selected (Napasar, Norangdesar, Palana, Lakhasar, Jaansar and Kilchu) for the current investigation. In the Sabla scheme, 120 registered girls were considered by using all the sample sizes proportional random sampling technique from all six villages. Interview method was chosen to get opinions of beneficiaries from different colors.

- The major findings of the current study have shown that most beneficiaries, upper age groups, 5 members from the nuclear family, monthly income were related to general information in general information. From 6001 to 8000, were of the general caste, the families were cultivating, passed from the primary level, in middle-level mass media exposure, over 2.1-5 hectares of land, high level of urban contact, the level of expansion contact was And they did not participate in any training program related to activities.
- Several suggestions were given by beneficiaries regarding the improvement of SABLA services. According to the available time of the adolescent girls, professional training should be organized, the value of value-added food should be given in nutrition education, need based income generational training should be organized regularly. Health checks should be done on a monthly basis.

Thus, it can be said that with some improvements, that SABLA scheme can empower the lives of Adolescent girls.
Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood and is attributed to attempts to achieve goals related to expectations of mainstream culture, and physical, mental, emotional and social development (WHO, 1986). Adolescence in girls has been recognized as a special period in their life cycle which requires special attention in terms of nutrition, biological and family life. (Academia. 2015)

Keywords: 'SABLA' scheme, adolescent girls

Introduction
The objectives of this plan was: Enabling the empowerment and empowerment of Adolescent girls; Improve their nutrition and health status; Spread awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent reproduction and sexual health (ARSH), and about family and child care; Upgradation of their home-based skills, life skills and business skills; Formal / Non Formal; Ad school in education mainstream of Adolescent girls; Inform and guide existing public services, such as PHC, CHC, post office, bank, police station, etc. (Pinaki elderly, 2015)
Sabla enhanced the girls of adolescence with self-esteem, with the ability to nurture and health status with better skills and the ability to make informed choices. By the end of December 2012, about 88.76 lakh adolescent girls have been covered under the nutrition component of

International Journal of Research in Social Sciences
Vol. 9 Issue 1, January 2019,
ISSN: 2319-2496 Impact Factor: 7.031
Journal Homepage: http://www.ijmra.us, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com
Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal – Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gage as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

MEDIA INTRUDING RIGHT TO PRIVACY - A REALITY

Dr Rajni Parmar[1]

Prof. Mahendra Tiwari[2]

Introduction:

"Press is the watchdog to see that every trial is conducted fairly, openly and above board, but the watchdog may sometimes break loose and has to be punished for misbehavior."

-Lord Denning[3]

Intrusion upon privacy is gradually becoming the order of the day. It has therefore become a matter of great concern. Innovation has overwhelmed us. Industry has overcome us. We find ourselves helpless by latent invasions of our privacy and overt intrusion of our personhood. The law of privacy is recognition of the individual's natural right which is to be let alone and to have his personal space inviolate. The need for privacy and its recognition as a right is a modern phenomenon. Human urge is to keep things, which are private, away from the public gage. *Edward Coke* long ago recognized that "a man's house is his castle." 'Thus, with the passage of time, 'right to privacy' or 'right to be let alone' has emerged as a cherished natural right.

Concept of Privacy:

The concept of privacy is relatively, a new development in realm of law, and the stream of its development is still flowing. In 1890, two Boston lawyers *Samuel Warren and Louis D. Brandies* who later went on to become Justice Brandies of the United State Supreme Court wrote an article entitled "Right to Privacy." They argued in their article that privacy ought not to be dependent on private property entirely. Instead, they wrote, it should be grounded on the concept of the "inviolate personality-right to be let alone." Today privacy is first and foremost, a

1 Associate Professor, Amity Law School, Amity University Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2 Dean and Head, Faculty of Law, Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur.
3 Book '*Road to Justice*'