

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2274****ENVIRONMENTALISM: A CONTEMPORARY LEGAL APPROACH****Avnish Bhatt**

Assistant Professor, Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun

**Shalini Bahuguna**

Assistant Professor, Amity University Noida

**Abstract:-** For the growth of mankind environment plays a vital role and it's better to say "our Environment" plays a most important role not only economically or socially but also ethically as whenever we try to distract from the ethical responsibility the nature revert back to us in the form of disasters like the recent earthquake in Nepal, thousands of people died but did we learn anything from that? It is undoubtedly a doubt. We often talked about the term environmentalism which generally means the code of conduct, ethical responsibility towards the nature but often we practically failed to justify its sanctity. The landmark principle of International Environment law i.e. sustainable development as per the report titled as "Our Common Future", submitted under the chairmanship of Gro Harlem Brundtland from Norway to United Nation Organization which is known as Report of the World Commission on Environment in 1987, according to this report Sustainable development means "Development that's meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", this is been a very dynamic approach, as we are in 21<sup>st</sup> century we can see the changes as are now in the e-world, tall buildings, luxurious cars, development everywhere but still the beauty of nature is seems to be missing as " In the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century we saw our planet from space for the first time. Historians may eventually find that this vision had a greater impact on thought that did the Copernican revolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which upset the human self-image by revealing that the Earth is not the center of Universe. From space, we see a small and fragile ball dominated not by the human activity and edifice but by a pattern of clouds, oceans, greenery and soils. Humanity's inability to fit its activities into that pattern is changing planetary systems, fundamentally. Many such changes are accompanied by life threatening hazards. This new reality, from which there is no escape, must be recognized and managed". The concept of negative externality or social cost of individual action has been a key contribution to environmentalism.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2276****ECONOMICS****Dr. Harshit Dwivedi**

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**Abstract:-**The explosive pickup of the IT industry in the late 1990s brought India on the global map in the software industry. Various software firms across India started feeling the heat of competitiveness amidst opportunities. The big giants like TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL etc had its way in grabbing this missed opportunities. The liberalization and the process of globalization boosted this infant software industry into an matured dynamic adult, eager to face the world. Its contribution to the GDP also increased tremendously. This IT boom attracted the attention of the advanced economies towards India. The competitiveness of the human capital of the software industry proved to be the edge factor among various firms. The employee cost was enhanced. This paper has explored the different attributes of the human capital in the IT industry, away from its traditional measurements. Using a structured online questionnaire and SPSS, it has pound a very significant relation among various attributes in the effective management of the Human Capital.

**Keywords:** Software, Competitiveness, Human Capital, IT and ITes**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2277****CLASS SUPPRESSION; A MARXIST ANALYSIS OF DANİYAL MUEENUDDIN'S IN OTHER ROOMS, OTHER WONDERS****Co Authors: Iram Khalil, Khalid Naveed**

Institutions: University Of Sargodha (Mandi Bahauddin Campus) Pakistan

**Abstract:-** This paper explores the class suppression in Daniyal Mueenuddin's short stories Provide, Provide, About a Burning Girl and In Other Rooms, Other Wonders. These short stories revolve around a landlord, K.K.Harouni and the other influential personages of his circle like Chaudrey Nabi Bakhsh Jaglani, who exploit the working class; socially, economically, physically and emotionally. The lower class women, like Husna and Zainab, bear sexual exploitation for money and job security of their menfolk. In these stories the class relations and societal conflict have been evaluated by using a materialist interpretation of historical development and a dialectical view of social transformation through the prism of Marxist philosophy. This study

affirms, “The whole hitherto history is the history of working class (Newton,K.M.82).”There is a dire need to raise consciousness in the proletariat class to recognize their position and to take steps to get their rights.

**Key Words:-** class relations, dialectical view, social transformation, exploitation, materialistic interpretation.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2278**

**EFFECTIVENESS OF MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES.**

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**Abstract:-**My paper analyzes the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies when nominal interest rates drop to zero, giving rise to a phenomenon, more commonly referred to as a “liquidity trap”. Using an infinite-horizon overlapping generations (OLG) model, I have tried to investigate how monetary policy fails when the economy is stuck in a liquidity trap and whether fiscal policy provides a better solution to revive the economy from this situation. In order to do so, I have analyzed and compared the expansionary policy effects in two economic conditions; one in which nominal interest rates are positive and the other in which nominal interest rates are zero (liquidity trap). Furthermore, I have also assessed two of the main policy instruments ---government purchases and interest rates, in order to see which one is more desirable from the utility maximizing standpoint of individuals, in an economy with no liquidity trap.A liquidity trap is an economic phenomenon that arises when the conventional monetary policy tool, i.e. the short-term interest rate, comes close to or reaches zero percent. Because nominal interest rates cannot be negative, the central bank cannot lower the interest rate further once it has reached the zero lower boundary and as a result, money and bonds become perfect substitutes. An expansionary monetary policy (which conventionally operates by lowering interest rates) loses its power to boost the economy in this situation. Thus the economy is “trapped” in the sense that cuts in interest rate to stimulate the economy are not possible when the nominal interest rate is already at its lowest point. This puts a severe limit on the central bank’s ability to influence economic activity. Worse still, if the economy is experiencing a downturn and requires the real interest to be low or even negative, then the combination of a low level of inflation and zero lower bound nominal interest rate can create a situation where the economy fails to produce at its full capacity since the real interest rate cannot be as low as required.In this theoretical paper, I use an infinite-horizon overlapping generations model similar to the one used in Champ and Freeman (1990) to show the economic consequences of a liquidity trap and the relevant implications for a monetary policy in such a situation. I also try to investigate, theoretically, whether it makes sense for the government to provide fiscal stimulus in the form of higher government purchases to revive the economy from this trap. In addition to this, I try to assess, in an economy where nominal interest rates are positive, (i.e. in the “non-liquidity trap” case), whether an increase in government spending or a reduction in interest rates is more desirable from the perspective of representative agents.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2279**

**MASS COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**Dr. Mustak Ahmed**

Associate Professor Rajshahi University, Bangladesh

**Abstract:-** Online relationships are a new phenomenon, but they have already become part of adolescent culture. Adolescent use of social online media has dramatically increased over the past decade largely due to the accessibility of such technology. Recent studies have shown that adolescents use the social media not only to maintain social relationships with distant relatives and friends but also to create new relationships online; some of these friendships become integrated into their social circle. This paper explores the multifaceted aspects of adolescent online communication patterns and relationships formation by using survey method, identifying adolescent developmental needs, and related social and individual factors of Rajshahi city of Bangladesh.

**Keywords:** Online relationships, Adolescent, Interaction, Social Communication

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2280****SIMPLE BINARY (-1, 1) RING****K. Jayalakshmi**

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Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Ananthapur,  
Ananthapuramu Andhra Pradesh India.

**Abstract:-**In this paper simple binary (-1, 1) ring is characterized. A 2,3-torsion free right alternative ring satisfying  $[(x, x, y), y] = 0$  for all  $x, y, \in R$  is said to be binary (-1, 1) ring. Any such 2, 3-torsion free ring with an idempotent  $e \neq 0, 1$  is associative. Also if  $\beta$  is the Baer radical in the class of  $\varphi$  operator binary (-1, 1) ring, then any ideal of a  $\beta$  - semisimple binary (-1, 1) ring will be  $\beta$  - semi simple.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2281****TUMEROUS CANCER TREATMENT BY MAGNETIC DRUG TARGETING TECHNOLOGY ON MICE MODEL****Anamika Singh**

Research Scholar Govt. Model Science College

**Abstract:-** Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth. Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that uses drugs to destroy cancer cells. Thus realizing the need to overcome complexities involved in treating complex diseases motivated the author to design casein coated iron oxide nanoparticles (CCIONPs) crosslinked with glutaraldehyde for achieving efficient MDT. Method: - In order to design casein nanoparticles (CCIONPs) the microemulsion method was adopted. In order to characterize nanoparticles FTIR, TEM, VSM, Mossbauer, in-vitro cytotoxicity test were studied on normal cells as well as cancerous cell lines. The nanoparticles were loaded with cytarabine and its controlled release was investigated. In vivo analysis was performed on mice model and different cell lines. Results: The drug loading efficiency of CCIONPs, drug content and in vitro drug release profiles may be measured by ultraviolet spectrophotometer at  $\lambda_{max}$  254. It was found to have better payload, in vitro release profile characteristic and better targeting to RES organs. Conclusion: - Glutaraldehyde crosslinked casein coated iron oxide nanoparticles CCIONPs form a swelling controlled drug release system. Cyt loaded CCIONPs successfully inhibited cell cycle progression and displayed good apoptosis in A549 cells and significantly induced caspase-3 activation. Additionally, Cyt loaded CCIONPs prominently displayed tumoricidal effects in lung adenocarcinoma in vivo xenograft nude mice model. Thus, the prepared nanoparticles showed potential to provide a possible option for magnetically targeted delivery of anticancer drugs. **Keywords:-** casein coated iron oxide nanoparticles, drug release kinetics, in-vitro analysis, in vivo analysis.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2282****MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF MUNGBEAN VARIETIES FOR THEIR POTENTIALITY AS INTERCROP****Dr. Md. Abu. Hasan**

Professor, Department of Crop Physiology and Ecology, HSTU, Dinajpur-5200

**Abstract:-Aims:**Development of mungbean variety adapted to low light condition is important to be used as potential intercrops. Therefore, the present investigation was conducted to evaluate the three mungbean varieties in respect to morpho-physiological, yield and yield contributing characters under different light levels.

**Study design:** The experiment was laid out in a split plot design with three replications. Three light levels i.e. 100, 75 and 50 percent of full sunlight were assigned in the main plot while three mungbean varieties (BINA mung 5, BINA mung 8 and BARI mung 6) were assigned in the sub-plot.

**Place and duration of study:** The experiment was carried out at the research field of Crop Physiology and Ecology department, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur during the period from February to June 2016.

**Methodology:** Light levels were reduced using mosquito nets of different mesh sizes and color.

**Results:**Different light levels had a significant effect on morpho-physiological characteristics like plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, chlorophyll content, dry weight of leaf, stem and root of different days after sowing (DAS) of different mungbean varieties. In case of yield and yield contributing characteristics like number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, thousand grain weight and yield of different mungbean varieties found higher at 100 percent of full sunlight compare to 75 and 50 percent of full sunlight. Among the three varieties, BARI Mung 6 showed lesser reduction in pods per plant, number of seed per pod, thousand grain weight and yield both

at 75 and 50 percent of full sunlight and this variety may be used as tolerant variety under partial shade condition.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2283**

**IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON BIODIVERSITY**

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Environment and Social Welfare Society, Chhatarpur

**Abstract:-**One of the reasons biodiversity is important is because it helps to keep the environment in a natural balance. An ecosystem which is species-rich is more resilient and adaptable to external stress than one in which the range of species is limited. In a system where species are limited, the loss or temporary reduction of any one could disrupt a complex food chain with serious effects on other species in that same system. Once biodiversity is sufficient, if one nutrient cycling path is affected another pathway can function and the ecosystem - and the biological species it supports - can survive. Elsewhere, tropical rainforests, in particular, have provided many beneficial products, from natural medicines to biological control agents for agriculture. Biological diversity refers to the variety of plants, animals and microorganisms that exist. The status of our biodiversity has always been dynamic. Over millions of years, under natural conditions, some species have increased in variety or numbers and others have been reduced or lost. Asia is the world's continent, encompassing an area of 17,139,000 square miles (44,390,000 square kilometers), almost 30% of the world's land area. Asia covers such an enormous area and contains so many countries and island including India. India 20.5937° N, 78.9629° E has the total area of 3,287,263 sq km land: 2,973,193 sq km water: 314,070 sq km is situated in the south part of Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan. Water is one of the most vital factors in the existence of the living organism on this planet. The risk that China and India will be facing severe water shortages due to a perfect storm of economic growth, global warming, climate change, and demands of fast growing populations by mid century may be facing a "high risk of severe water stress".

"Biodiversity are an integral part of the ecosystem and have an importance in eco-balance for animal welfare" a new definition. We need to preserve as many individual species as we can and we also need to preserve as many different types of ecosystem as we can, because each one serves a different and important function with global warming.

**Keywords:** biodiversity, conservation, environment, ecosystem, global warming.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2284**

**DEPRESSION & BLOOD GROUP**

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**Dr. C. P. Labhane**

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**Abstract:-**Depression is a mental disorder. It is included in mental disability and the most common mental illness of 21 century. The purpose of this study is to investigate of O+ and B+ blood group among college students. This research is applied. The sample of the study was 30 students who survived from O+ and 30 students who survived B+ blood group. Depression scale develops by Goldberg's. This study has chosen using purposive sampling methods. To carry out the study further, other statistical indicates such as independent sample test and F were used.

**Key words** – Depression, Blood group, College students.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2285**

**DISCOVERY OF HELIUM GAS AND ANOTHER ON ALLUMINO SILICATE**

**Arun K. Shandilya, Anupam Shandilya,**

**Satyam Singh Bhargava Iyengar**

" Professor Deptt. Of Applied Geology DR.H.S.G.University ,  
SAGAR,, Deptt.of Mining Engineering, MATS Unicversity RAIPUR"

**Abstract:-**The studies on the varieties of glasses have been carried out to under stand the strength of various type of the glasses are available in our country. The naturally occurring glass do not have a high hardness and good quality, generally it breaks, when the variety of compression force/ tensile force, or couple shear forces are active on these glasses.. The verities of glasses are available as per the utility of glasses, the manufacturer have as per their own requirement with different composition. The varieties of glasses can be manufactured with a variety of combination in the

mineralogical composition, give good the quality glass. There are two type of the glasses are- (1) Natural glass (@) Synthesized/ Artificial glass.

The silicate are the only source for the manufacturing of glass, which is commonly used by the manufacturers, but some the other minerals composed of silicates can of the Calcium, sodium, potassium, lithium and aluminum silicate can be utilized for the manufacturing of the new variety of glass. The glasses are produces when molten silica bearing mineral matter is quenched. Natural glasses have been formed from the melts that have originated as a consequence of the fusion of the country rocks adjacent to magma( These glasses are called Buchites, the collision of the meteorites and the earth( impact melt and Tektites, and the fusion of the rocks by frictional heat in response to faulting(Hyalomylonites):the striking of the sand or rock by lightning(Fulgurites and the heat produced by naturally initiated combustion of plant matter(Ash Glass)' as well as by the chiling of the intrusive or extrusive magma(Glassy igneous rocksO

The composition of the glass are determined by the geochemical analyses. The general composition of the glasses- frequently expressed as the basis of SiO<sub>2</sub> content, can be estimated from the glass index of refraction. Dispersion or specific gravity, particularly if its mode of occurrence on mineral and rocks are known.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2286**

**STUDY OF YOUTH PROBLEM IN RELATION TO GENDER AND STATUS OF COLLEGE STUDENT**

**Dr. Raksha Singh**

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**Mrs Kanchan Sinha**

Lecturer, Shri Shankaracharya Mahavidyalaya

**Abstract:-** The present investigation focuses on to examine the impact of gender and status on first year college student on different dimension of youth problem i.e., family, social, personal & college problem. Normative survey method used to collect data. The students studying in first year(U.G.) private colleges of bhilai (C.G.) constituted the population of the study. The study was conducted on a sample of 130 undergraduate students of the Bhilai city. Out of 130 subjects, 65 subjects were male and 65 subjects were female. The collected data has been studied and subjected to statistical analysis. The results obtained to the eight hypotheses were analyzed with the help of t-test. Result revealed that status and gender do not affect the problems of youth. Among dimensions of YPI social problem affects the problem of both male and females of high status and Low status.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2287**

**THE PETROLEUM REFINING AND THE PRODUCTION OF THE GASOLINE WITH HIGH QUALITY IN THE PETROLEUM REFINERY OF ARZEW, ALGERIA.**

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**Abstract:-**The original function of the process of platforming is to develop heavy naphtha (HSRN), coming from the atmospheric unit of distillation with a weak octane number (NO = 44), to obtain a mixture of fuels a number octane raised by catalytically supporting specific groups of chemical reactions. The installation is divided into two sections: □□□Section hydrobon. Section platforming. The rafinat coming from the bottom of column 12C2 to feed the section platforming, is divided into two parts whose flows are controlled and mixed with gas rich in hydrogen. Bottom of the column, we obtain stabilized reformat which is aspired by there pump to ensure the heating of the column whereas a part is sent towards storage after being cooled by the air cooler and the condenser. In catalytic catalyst of reforming, there is voluntarily associated a hydrogenating function - dehydrogenating, brought by platinum deposited, with an acid function brought by the alumina support (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). The mechanism of action of this bifunctional catalyst depends on the severity of the operation, of the quality of the load and the type of catalyst. The catalyst used in the catalytic process of reforming is a very elaborate bifunctional catalyst whose performances are constantly improved thanks to the experimental research supported on an increasingly large comprehension of the phenomena. The American company Universel Oi1 petroleum (UOP) marketed several series of bimetallic catalysts such as R16, R20, R30 and R62 consisted Platinum / Rhenium on an acid support consisted the alumina added with a halogenous compound (chlorine) .

**KEY WORDS:**Platforming, Amelioration, Octane Number, Catalyst.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2288****JOB SATISFACTION, BURNOUT AND VIGOR AMONG TURKISH WOMEN: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING ANALYSIS****Nuran BAYRAM**

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**Abstract:**-The aim of the study was to determine the relationship among burnout, vigor and job satisfaction for women with structural equation modeling. 194 women were voluntarily participated from different sectors. 58% of participants were married. The mean age was 32.78±5.86 (mean±SD) years. The results were  $X^2/df=3.53$ ; GFI=0.93; CFI=0.95; RMSEA=0.11; SRMR=0.05. The goodness of fit provided evidence that the hypothesized model was stable. All estimated path coefficients were significant. According to the structural equation model vigor and job satisfaction are negatively affected by burnout. The burnout and the vigor explained 20% of the variation in the job satisfaction. The burnout explained 42% of the variation in the vigor.

**Key Words:** Structural Equation Modeling, Burnout, Vigor, Job Satisfaction**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2289****FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION AND PERCEIVED RISK IN A CITY****Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAC**<sup>1</sup>Uludağ University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Bursa/ Turkey

**Abstract:**-The majority of Turkish citizens now live in urban areas. City residents have come to not only clean air, effective waste removal, reliable energy supplies, transportation and communication but also for a safety city. While studies of city safety once trailed our understanding of environmental benefits, research in recent decades has revealed many psychosocial dynamics. It appears that the experience of fear of the crime in cities is integral to human health, well-being and quality of life. Security is one of the most important needs of people. Living together can lead people to commit crimes and this gives rise to the fear of crime. Fear of crime is argued to be a social problem that may lead to restriction of activities, increased security costs, and avoidance behaviors. Fear of crime results in self-isolation of people from society and reduced quality of life. For this reason, social structures combat the fear of crime. The aim of this study has investigated to factors that cause and effect based on the fear of crime in a city and to emphasize the importance of urban security in Turkey. In this study, we used to face to face survey with the people living in the central district of Bursa city using "stratified sampling method". This study involved 2701 participants (29,1 % women, 70,9 % men) with a mean age of 38,55 and a standard deviation of 13,75. The data was collected from three different neighborhoods of the town center. A questionnaire analyzed with multivariate statistical techniques. To measure Fear of Crime we used Personal Information Form and Fear of Crime Scale which was developed by researchers. Fear of Crime Scales includes sixteen questions. All items were measured on a 5-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 (very high) to 5 (never high). In the scale Questions such as "How safe is it to walk alone in the street in the evening?" were used. Findings show that majority of people has perturbed to being victims of violence in a city but a city of district differences has own significance according to result. Ruined buildings and abandoned vehicles in places which have been identified as a key influence on fear of crime. Fear of Crime has been shown different according to the gender, socio-economic levels and education level.

**Keywords:** Fear of crime, Perception of risk, Urban segregation, Urban security,.

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2290

**DIVERSITY OF HEMIPTERA FAUNA OF BHOJ WETLAND, BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA****Kailash Chandra and Sandeep Kushwaha**

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**Abstract:-**Madhya Pradesh state houses 9 national parks and 25 wildlife sanctuaries. The order Hemiptera is the one of the diverse and largest group of insect with more than 35000 species known all over the world. The present study reports the occurrence of true bug's diversity of Bhoj Wetland, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The Bhoj Wetland consisting of two lakes (Upper & Lower lakes) are manmade reservoirs. The Upper Lake (*Badee talab*) was created in 11th century and has a partial urban component in its catchment (361 sq km in area) on the eastern end while the remainder is rural. The Lower lake, locally known as *Chhota Talab*, was created in 18th century and is situated towards the east end of Upper lake and is fully surrounded by built-up areas. Compared to the Upper Lake it has a small catchment area of 9.60 sq km. The wetland supports a wide variety of flora and fauna and is rich in bio-diversity. As part of the scientific documentation of the faunal diversity of the Bhoj Wetland faunastic surveys were undertaken by the scientific team of Zoological Survey of India. During the survey-cum-collections of sample of fauna from the sanctuary, entomofaunal sample of the order Hemiptera were collected from 25 localities of the wetland area, in Bhopal District. The Hemiptera insect's sample comprising of 95 specimens were taxonomically identified and catalogued. Among insects the order Hemiptera is divided into 2 suborders, viz. Homoptera and Heteroptera. 29 species were identified belonging to 11 families of order Hemiptera among which one of Homoptera and ten of Heteroptera. Family Pentatomidae and Reuviidae of Heteroptera dominate. This study also describes the 3 New Records of bugs from Madhya Pradesh, India. So far no survey on Hemiptera fauna has been carried out in Bhoj Wetland. Hemiptera insects, generally known as bugs as considered to be the sincere pests in agriculture. The present study on the diversity of the Hemiptera fauna of Bhoj Wetland.

**Key words:** Bhoj Wetland, 11 families, new record to Madhya Pradesh.

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2291

**STRESS AND BURNOUT AMONG OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY EXPERTS****Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYTAC<sup>1</sup>**

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**Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAC<sup>2</sup>**

Uludag University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Bursa/ Turkey

**Abstract:-**In the 21th century the situation of domestic and world economy, the uncertainty of political life, rapid urbanization, inadequate infrastructure facilities, technological changes, habits, conflicts and competitive factors are in progress in our daily life. Physiological and psychological diseases caused by stress are some symptoms on our dangerous stress level. As a result; loss of productivity, absenteeism, higher health insurance payments, increased staff turnover rate, work accidents are some factors to take into consideration. Occupation health and safety is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with protecting the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment. Occupational health and safety specialists examine the workplace for environmental/ physical factors or psychological factors that could affect employee health, safety, comfort, and performance. The purpose of this study was to determine the job stress and burnout levels among OHS specialist whose are responsible for the employees' occupational health and safety and risks assessment. In this study, Job stress and burnout status of OSH specialists have examined the according to A-B-C class expertise, genders and industries which they works. Questionnaires' were mailed by online to the addresses of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, where specialists were registered. This data base was reached and the first 3000 e-mail addresses of the e-mail list were reached and the questionnaires were sent online to 1000 e-mail addresses by sampling method. The turnover rate of the experts is 84%. The study comprised 841 OHS Experts; 217 females and 624 males (mean age = 36.82+8.36). Questionnaires' sent their email address by online and return rate was. 63%. For data collection, a socio-demographic questionnaire and the stress scale and Maslach Burnout scale were used. Data were evaluated using the T-Test, Pearson Correlation and One-Way Anova analysis. As a result of this study, stress and burnout levels, statistically significant difference was determined between the A-B-C Expert groups in respect of gender and demographic factors ( $p > 0.05$ ) and job stress very common among OHS Experts.

**Keywords:** Stress, Burnout, Occupational Health and Safety Experts, Maslach Burnout scale, Psychosocial risks.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2292****Effect of Gibberellic Acid (GA) Different Concentrations at Different Time Intervals on Seed Germination and Seedling Growth of Kagzi Lime****W. S. Dilip<sup>1</sup>, D. Singh<sup>1</sup>, D. Moharana<sup>1</sup>, S. Rout<sup>2</sup> and S. S. Patra<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup> Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology & Sciences, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA.<sup>2</sup> College of Forestry, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology & Sciences, Allahabad-211007, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA.<sup>3</sup> Department of Meteorology & Oceanography, Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam-530003, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

**Abstract:**-The present investigation was carried out to evaluate the “Effect of Gibberellic Acid (GA) Different Concentrations at Different Time Intervals on Seed Germination and Seedling Growth of Kagzi Lime” during the year 2010-2011 at the Department of Horticulture, SHUATS, Allahabad. The experiment was laid out in simple Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications and seven treatments. The results revealed that Maximum germination percentage (95%) was recorded under treatment with GA 80 ppm for 12 hours, rate of germination of seeds (25 days), height of plant (18.79 cm) at 120 DAS, number of leaves per plant (26.53), fresh and dry weight of shoot (25.84 g and 14.44 g), tap root (17.44 cm), secondary and fibrous roots (5.98 and 85.99), fresh as well as dry weight (7.04 and 4.95 g), survival percentage (85 percent) in similar treatment. Therefore it may be concluded that the GA at 80 ppm has a significant effect on the seed germination and seedling growth of Kagzi Lime and can be recommended to the grower for obtaining better growth and yield.

**Keywords:** Germination, gibberellic acid, plant, root,**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2293****1876-78 FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY & WORK OF THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA  
Shri. Dharmraj Shivaji Pawar**

(Ph.D) Research scholars, Devi Ahilya University, Indore (M.P.) India.

**Abstract:**-The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha established in 1870, was one of the earliest organized attempts, under British rule at what the sabha itself described as “a mediating body which may afford to the latter (the people) facilities for knowing the real intention & objects of the Government as also adequate means for securing their rights by making timely representations to Government of the real circumstances in which they are placed”. In those days the sabha was a successful political organization in the sense that it helped create an informed & educated public opinion, on the one hand & make the Government realize the existence of a growing body of public on the other. How far its efforts at such mediation were successful is a different story. However, the fact of its success in the political education of the people remains unchallenged. The first serious famine in the Deccan faced by the sabha, was the famine of 1876-78. During these two years the sabha undertook extensive inquiries in to the famine condition in the affected districts, examined the relief measures adapted, and suggested various measures of relief, in five, long, well-return written, closely argued ‘Narrative’ sent to the government. The Narrative were sent from time-to-time, in the course of the famines spread over to years. They raised issues of the policy as when these called for comments, and kept the government posted with the empirical findings of the sabha, regarding the famine situation. The investigation made the sabha itself to change it’s mind on some issues: In the first Narrative, despatched towards the end of 1876, when the rain had failed and the kharif crops were showing signs of complete failure, the sabha approved of the dominant official views at the time, of not opening fear price shops for selling grains, and of not benning exports from the affected area’s; it was opposed, on “general grounds of principle”, to such official interference in the normal trade channels.



**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2294****IMPACT OF VARIOUS ALLELOPATHIC EXTRACT AND HERBICIDE ON DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF NOXIOUS WEED ASPHODELUS TENUIFOLIUS****Imtiaz Khan**

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**Abstract:-** Allelopathy provides eco-friendly environment in managing different weeds by reducing the use of herbicides and herbicide resistance problem. Therefore weeds have been controlling by plant derived organic compound as alternative inorganic herbicide. In the present study, we concluded that aqueous extract of Sorghum halepense and Cyprus rotundus with tang mixed herbicide Stomp 330 EC has significant effects on Asphodelus tenuifolius in different measures. This experiment was conducted in Weed Science Department, The University of Agriculture, Peshawar to screen out the effects of two different weed extracts, herbicide and two tang mixed herbicide with Sorghum halepense and Cyprus rotundus extracts on the growth and germination of Wild onion. The experiment was conducted on CRD design. The highest plant height was recorded 19.00cm in control site and the lowest plant height 4.66cm was recorded in tang mixed herbicide and Sorghum halepense. The highest root length was recorded 3.00cm in control site and the smallest root length 1.43cm was observed in Cyprus rotundus extract with stomp330 EC. The fresh biomass was recorded as lowest 0.16g in Cyprus rotundus extract with stomp330 EC and highest 0.58g in control site. the dry biomass was also significantly effected as lowest 0.05g in Cyprus rotundus extract with stomp330 EC and the highest 0.22g was recorded in control design. Also root weight was observed as lowest 0.09g in Cyprus rotundus extract with stomp330 EC and the highest 0.18g was recorded in control pots. These conclusions shows that allelopathy offers an environment friendly and economic opportunity for weed control in chickpea crop also reducing herbicide resistance problem.

**Keywords:** Asphodelus tenuifolius, control, herbicides, allelopathy, eco friendly

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2295****AN OVERVIEW OF TEACHERS' APPROACH, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR APPLYING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE NORMAL EDUCATION CLASSROOM CLIMATE****Kotra Balayogi**Ph.D-Scholar in Education (Part time-B, Category), Bharathiar University, Coimbatore-  
Teacher, Penasco High School, Penasco, New Mexico, USA**Dr. R. S. S. Nehru**Faculty of Teacher Education, Hanoi, Vietnam &  
Research Guide, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

Faculty, Department of Teacher Education; Central University of Orissa, Koraput Odisha, India

**Abstract:-** the aim of this study is to perceive teachers' approach towards inclusion in the normal education classroom. A procedure which nearly to know reactions of both normal and inclusive education staff using Likert kind measurement with small answer questions. Inclusion is an immense developing procedure that is largely used in the learning disability education classrooms. The study was done hence the children and scholars could get an impartial view of how teachers from general and special needs studies to identify inclusion inside and outside class rooms. There were some reviews of past study that aimed on the various facts of inclusion. Important rules, dates and key terms were stated to help in comprehend the inclusion. As a whole, it was build that educators have confident approach in the direction of inclusion. But, teachers' assume that they require additional instruction and teaching help inside the inclusive climate. Teachers' inclination around inclusive education is key fault of the study. But, the nature of ability to find and explain the grades of the study take parts a greater useful role in solving how to prepare suggestions to modify the judgment of unknown things about inclusion.

**Keywords:-** teachers' approach, inclusive education, programs, activities, preparation, follow up action

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2296

**INFLUENTIAL FACTORS AFFECTING WORKING ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY  
ASPECT OF SELECTED TEA ESTATES IN BANGLADESH**

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**Abstract:-**The tea industry plays a significant role in the national economy. In Bangladesh first tea garden was established in Malnicherra, Sylhet in the year 1854. At present there are 162 tea gardens in Bangladesh. Five types of companies are involved in tea cultivation in Bangladesh. Sterling Company, National Tea Company, Bangladesh Tea Board, Private LTD Company and Proprietary. All tea gardens are owned by Bangladesh Nationals. Once an exporter, now Bangladesh is an importer of tea due to improper management of tea estates. To regain its status, it's necessary to improve the working environment of tea estates in Bangladesh. As the workers are the core of any kind of improvement, the barriers to the safe working environment should be addressed. This research was conducted in three selected tea estate namely Malnicherra Tea Estate, Lackatoorah Tea Estate and Khadim Tea Estate in Sylhet region with a view (i) To find out the influential occupational hazards faced by the workers of the surveyed tea (ii) To analyze the health problems of the surveyed tea estates and (iii) to analyze the safety aspect of the selected tea estates. Analysis and finding shows that the ranking of major factors for Malnicherra Tea Estate is as follows: firstly, 'Physical hazard', secondly, 'Psychosocial hazard', thirdly, 'Biological hazard', fourthly, 'Mechanical hazard', and lastly, 'Chemical hazard'. In Lackatoorah Tea Estate, the ranking is as follows: firstly, 'Physical hazard', secondly, 'Chemical hazard', thirdly, 'Psychosocial hazard', fourthly, 'Mechanical hazard', and lastly, 'Biological hazard'. In Khadim Tea Estate, the ranking is as followed: firstly, 'Psychosocial hazard', secondly, 'Physical hazard', thirdly, 'Chemical hazard', fourthly, 'Mechanical hazard', and lastly, 'Biological hazard'. In overall ranking of the major factors, physical hazard ranked is 1<sup>st</sup>, psychosocial hazard is 2<sup>nd</sup>, chemical hazard is 3<sup>rd</sup>, mechanical hazard is 4<sup>th</sup> and Biological hazard ranked 5<sup>th</sup>. In the overall ranking of the most influential sub factor, recognition and reward ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, Manual material handling ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, Noise ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>, Organizational justice ranked 4<sup>th</sup>, Pesticides ranked 5<sup>th</sup>, Heat ranked 6<sup>th</sup>, Conflict ranked 7<sup>th</sup>, Hours of work ranked 8<sup>th</sup>, Rotary Machinery ranked 9<sup>th</sup> and Mosquitoes ranked the 10<sup>th</sup> position. Also it is found that the management of the three selected tea estate should provide sufficient number of personal protective equipment and fire precautions equipment for the workers to safeguard the working environment including workers lives. The management should take necessary steps to standardize the fire safety system of the factory.

**KEYWORDS:** Workers, Tea, Hazard, Safety and Health.

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2297

**ग्रामीण साक्षरता प्रतिरूप में भिन्नता : मंदसौर जिले (म.प्र.) के सन्दर्भ में विश्लेषण**

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सहायक प्राध्यापक, भूगोल

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साक्षरता किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये अत्यावश्यक है। भारतीय जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कोई व्यक्ति जो अपनी भाषा में लिख और पढ़ सकता है, उसे साक्षर कहा गया है। निरक्षरता, रुढ़िवादिता तथा पिछड़ेपन की परिचायक है। मन्दसौर जिले में लगभग 33 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण निरक्षर है। जिले की ग्रामीण साक्षरता 69.58 प्रतिशत है। यह साक्षरता तहसीलवार भिन्न-भिन्न है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में साक्षरता की दृष्टि से स्त्रियों में साक्षरता (53.52) का प्रतिशत पुरुषों (85.25) से कम है। अतः मंदसौर जिले की ग्रामीण आबादी को शत प्रतिशत साक्षर करने की आवश्यकता है तभी मंदसौर जिले का सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकास हो सकेगा तथा मध्य प्रदेश विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर होकर देश की उन्नति में सहयोग दे सकेगा। इसी उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखकर मंदसौर जिला अध्ययन हेतु चुना गया है। मंदसौर जिला मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम में स्थित है। मंदसौर जिले का कुल क्षेत्रफल 5517 वर्ग किलो मीटर है तथा जनसंख्या 1339832 और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 1062470 (2011) है। मंदसौर जिले में आठ तहसीले हैं— भानपुरा, गरोठ, मल्हारगढ़, मंदसौर, सुवासरा, शामगढ़, सीतामऊ और दलोदा है। अध्ययन हेतु तहसीलवार आकड़े (2011) लिये गये हैं। अन्त में क्षेत्र में साक्षरता दर कम होने के कारणों को ज्ञात कर साक्षरता दर में वृद्धि हेतु सुझाव दिये गये हैं ताकि स्त्री, पुरुष ग्रामीण साक्षरता दर के अन्तर को कम किया जा सके और मन्दसौर जिला विकसित होकर देश के विकास में योगदान दे सके।

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2298**

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SHRI KSHETRA DHARMAS THALARURAL  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SKDRDP) IN VIRAJPET TALUK, KODAGU DISTRICT OF  
KARNATAKA”  
GIRISH.H.R.**

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**Abstract:-**SKDRDP with its mission of sustainable development of poor and marginalized sections of the society has a wide array of programs. Focusing on the Financial, Social and Intellectual upliftment of the rural women. Since Women play a key of binding the family, SKDRDP focuses on developing women via its empowerment initiatives. So SKDRDP go all the lengths to strengthen and empower this bond. Thus, through women empowerment programs SKDRDP aims to integrate the women, into the mainstream society by making them skilled, able and confident to contribute to the development of them and of the society at large. Since the process of women empowerment is always difficult, SKDRDP carries out this program by providing help through the Self-help Groups and assist them to be integrated into the society. This paper analyses the role of SKDRDP in sustainable Women Empowerment through microfinance in Virajpet taluk, Kodagu District. The study reported that SKDRDP are playing vital role in the formation of SHGs and motivating women to join the groups and linking the groups with the banks for microfinance. The involvement of women in SHGs have opened up many avenues of women empowerment, beginning with the creation of financial awareness, disciplined saving and record maintenance, judicious investment of money, further resulting in the creation of a unique identity, respect and decision making space within the family, and finally leading towards collective action against social evils. But, SKDRDP played limited role in marketing the products of SHGs.

**Keywords:** SKDRDP, Self-Help Group, Microfinance, Women Empowerment

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2299**

**IMPACT OF SOLAR PANEL ON LIVELIHOODS IN A SELECTED AREA OF BANGLADESH  
Mohammad Ataur Rahman**

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**Abstract:-**In Bangladesh, the serious demand-supply gap of electricity is one of the largest bottlenecks for economic growth. Solar panels may be a reliable and good source for supplying electricity throughout the country. The study was undertaken to determine the Net Present Value (NPV), Benefit -Cost Ratio (BCR) and IRR of the solar panel, the impact of solar panel on livelihoods and the problems and constrains of the solar panel faced by the households. With these views multi-stage cluster sampling technique was used to collect data from 60 respondents who were using solar panels in some areas of Sherpur upazila under Bogra district in Bangladesh. Survey method was followed to collect required data. Tabular technique was applied for the analysis of data and sustainable livelihood framework was used for the analysis of household assets. Financial analyses were done based on the decision making tools of Net Present Value (NPV), Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR), Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Payback Period (PBP). NPV, BCR, IRR and PBP were Tk 8242.97, 1.30, 17.46% and 5.21 years, respectively. Most of the respondents reported that both their income, expenditure level as well as their livelihoods had increased after using the solar panels. 35% respondents used low capacity of solar panel, 36.67% respondents used medium capacity of solar panel, and 28.33% respondents used low capacity of solar panel. After getting the solar panel purchased all of the assets (human assets, social assets, physical assets, natural assets and financial assets) were improved. But 75% of the respondents opined that the land was unchanged. 96.67% of the respondents reported shortage of sunlight in rainy day as problem, 90% of the respondents marked choosing of proper place and angle to place the solar panel as problem, 91.67% of the respondents showed low power storage capacity as problem. Higher initial cost, repair and maintenance problems, unavailability of credit on solar panel, higher interest rate, switch and regulator was reported as the major problems by 88.33%, 95%, 95%, 95%, 86.67% of the respondents, respectively. Finally, it may be conclude that Bangladesh has a great potentiality to adopt more solar panels especially in household level since it has positive impact on livelihoods.

**Keywords:** Solar Panel, Livelihood, Bangladesh

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2300****A STUDY ON IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BANGLADESH  
AND IT'S ADAPPTIONS****Mohammad Iqbal<sup>1\*</sup>, Md. Mesbah Uddin<sup>2</sup>, AFM Zakaria<sup>3</sup>, Md. Mokhlasur Rahman<sup>3</sup> and  
Mohammad Manjur-UI-Haidar<sup>4</sup>**<sup>1</sup> Professor, Department of Industrial and Production Engineering<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering<sup>3</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology<sup>4</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology

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**Abstract:-** Climate change has already established its impression through various recent extreme climatic events around the world such as recent prolonged and devastating floods in Bangladesh, India, China and the UK, severe drought in Asia and Africa, extreme heat waves in central Europe, devastating cyclones and tidal surges across the coasts. It is the direct result of the burning of fossil fuel and wasteful consumption by the people in industrialized and rich countries. Bangladesh is frequently cited as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change because of its disadvantageous geographic location; flat and low-lying topography; high population density; high levels of poverty; reliance of many livelihoods on climate sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and fisheries; and inefficient institutional aspects. In terms of climate, Bangladesh is characterized by high temperatures, heavy rainfall, high humidity, and fairly marked seasonal variations. Although over half of Bangladesh is north of the Tropics, the climate is characterized as tropical for most of the year because of the effect of the Himalayan mountain chain, with a warm, almost uniformly humid climate throughout most of the year. Many of the anticipated adverse effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, higher temperatures, enhanced monsoon precipitation, and an increase in cyclone intensity, will aggravate the existing stresses that already impede development in Bangladesh, particularly by reducing water and food security and damaging essential infrastructure. These impacts could be extremely detrimental to the economy, the environment, national development, and the people of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has developed some capacity for dealing with the impacts of climate change at the national level, and policy response options have been mobilized that deal with vulnerability reduction to environmental variability in general, and more recently, to climate change in particular. In addition, Bangladesh has received disaster management and adaptation support in several sectors.

The paper focuses on, different seasons of Bangladesh, experiences of different types of Natural Disasters in Bangladesh, vulnerability of climate change in Bangladesh, sectorial impacts, and initiatives taken by the government of Bangladesh and technology to adapt climate change.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Flood, Sea Level, Temperature and River.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2301****KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES: BENEFITS FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTE****Dr. Vivek Mandot**

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**Abstract:-** Recently, knowledge management has become one of the important topics discussed by scholars. There is also an increasing awareness that to survive and maintain sustained competitive advantage in global market place, organizations need to give due consideration strategies that lead to effective knowledge management initiatives and outcomes. The main objectives this paper are, to identify the importance and benefits of formal and informal knowledge management approaches in higher educational institute and to critically appraise some of the strategies of knowledge management being adopted by higher educational institutes. The paper concludes that there is much knowledge management strategies currently being adopted by institutes and each having its own strengths, weaknesses, benefits and potentials. It also concludes that there is no one knowledge management strategy that is likely to lead to successful outcomes in all institutes, but there are certain issues that need to be considered in developing a knowledge management strategy that offers potential for success.

**Keywords-** Knowledge Management, Strategies, Higher Educational Institute

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2302

**POWER OF UNDIVIDED INDIA****Mr. Parv Parmar**

Motivational Speaker, Writer, Educationist

**Abstract:-** Once swami Vivekananda said-Unity is knowledge, diversity is ignorance. Till 1947 britishers coined the policy of divide and rule which can be somehow beneficiary for Today's corporate management control but on the ground of national welfare, communal harmony and social welfare this policy proved drastic and chaotic .The policy of divide and rule led partition of India which broke down the economic, social and political backbone of the country. On an imaginary note if we live in an undivided India i.e (Afghanistan , Pakistan ,India , Bangladesh , Nepal , Burma , Bhutan and some province of china ) then India would be one of the key super power of the world. Country will be excellent in Infrastructure , science & technology , literature , education , culture , defense, management, economy ,sports , entertainment and tourism, though India contains all these qualities at its best by its own but then if undivided the problem of terrorism , communal disharmony, international political differences and situation of cold war would be negligible for the developing country . On a present note India today is one of the developing super power in the world and to strengthen its power it is required to contribute undividedly for the nation when there is a sense of oneness among the Indian countrymen developed, the dream of India of becoming a global leader can be achieved.

By Parv Parmar Motivational speaker, writer , educationist.

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2303

**भारतीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं में मूल्य शिक्षा**

डॉ० जय प्रकाश पटेल

छात्र-एम०जे०

उ०प्र० राजर्षि टण्डन मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद

संसार के विविध जीवों में मनुष्य सर्वाधिक बुद्धिमान है। वह अपनी बौद्धिक क्षमता से संस्कृति का निर्माण किया है। यह संस्कृति मूल्यों पर आश्रित है। मूल्य के आभाव में किसी भी संस्कृति को कई वर्षों तक जीवित नहीं रखा जा सकता है। जहां तक भारतीय संस्कृति की बात की जाय तो यह प्राचीनतम संस्कृतियों में उच्च स्थान रखती है। भारतीय संस्कृति के समय की अन्य संस्कृति आज लुप्तप्राय है हालांकि भारतीय संस्कृति पर अनेक विदेशी संस्कृतियों का प्रभाव पड़ा, जिन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति ने अपनाया परन्तु अपने अस्तित्व को सर्वोच्च बनाये रखा। वि०व परिदृश्य में भारतीय संस्कृति को उच्चतम स्थान प्राप्त करने में मानवीय जीवन मूल्य का सर्वाधिक योगदान है। भारतीय जीवन मूल्य की सराहना सदियों से होती आ रही है। आज भी कई देशों के नागरिक भारतीय मूल्यों के कायल हैं। इन मानवीय मूल्यों को स्थापित करने में शिक्षा संस्थाओं की प्रभावकारी भूमिका है। प्राचीन काल में हमारे ऋषि मुनियों ने मानवीय मूल्यों को समाज में स्थापित किया। आश्रम में ऋषि या गुरु अपने शिष्यों को तकनीकी ज्ञान से अधिक मूल्य आधारित विषयों को अधिक महत्व देते थे। आज हम 21वीं सदी में हैं। संसार ने तकनीकी क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। भारत में कई शिक्षा संस्थान तकनीकी ज्ञान को अधिक बढ़ावा देने के प्रयास में मूल्य आधारित ज्ञान को छोड़ देते हैं, जिसका परिणाम सुखद नहीं होगा। मानवीय मूल्य के आभाव में भौतिकवादी विकास बालू का टीला साबित होगा। किसी भी प्रकार के विकास में स्थायित्व बनाये रखने के लिए मूल्यों का होना अति आवश्यक है। मूल्यों का परिमार्जन समाज में होता है। साथ ही शिक्षा संस्थान मूल्यों के उद्भव एवं प्रसार में सर्वाधिक सहायक हैं। विद्यालय में शिक्षक द्वारा प्राप्त समस्त ज्ञान एवं व्यवहार विद्यार्थियों के लिए प्रयोगिक एवं स्थायी होता है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी शिक्षा संस्थानों से प्राप्त ज्ञान एवं व्यवहार को जीवन के अन्तिम समय तक याद रखता है। अतः प्रत्येक शिक्षा संस्थानों को मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा समस्त छात्र-छात्राओं को प्रदान करने की जरूरत है। प्रस्तुत शोध में मानवीय मूल्यों को स्थापित करने में शिक्षा संस्थान की क्या भूमिका है? भारत के आधुनिक शिक्षा संस्थानों पर भारतीय संस्कृति प्रभावकारी है या पाश्चात्य संस्कृति? वर्तमान शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम मूल्यों की प्रगति में कहां तक सहायक है? विद्यालय में पाठ्य सहगामी क्रियाओं का क्या औचित्य है? हमारे आधुनिक ऋषि अर्थात् शिक्षक मूल्यों को स्थापित करने में क्या योगदान दे रहे हैं? आदि मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न विचारणीय हैं।

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2304

**Development of Women Entrepreneurship in India: Challenges and Prospects****\* Dr. Mukta Dubey\* \*Dr.Ramesh Kolleti\* \*Dr. N Pankhuri Joshi**

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**Abstract:-** Entrepreneurship among women has been an issue of concern today in all nations. The reason is undoubtedly the impact they have on economy of all nations .The governments of all countries have realized the role women Entrepreneurs are playing from a decade or more. Entrepreneurship amongst women has been a recent concern to the government, academia and business, because it affects the economy. Women Entrepreneurs constitute one tenth of the Indian Entrepreneur universe .This also gained momentum because women have become aware of their existence, their rights and capabilities; they know that they no more lag behind their male counterparts in any field. Women have always been a companion to men from the evaluation of mankind .The paper slides from history of mankind to changing role of women. It also throws a light on the development of women in the zone of entrepreneurship and hardship and challenges they face. Lack of role models in women entrepreneurship, gendering of women entrepreneurship, weak social status, competing demands on time and access to finance. Hence, women

entrepreneur must be examined both at the individual level and at the firm level in order to fully understand the difference between men and women entrepreneur, since they play an effective role for contributing a might to the economic development of the country. There should also be realizing of the need that at the family level as well as for society as a whole, women must be viewed as equal partner men, with a harmonious and mutually beneficial relationship between the two. Women in developing countries are starting to realize the financial advantages of eco markets. According to the fair trade federation, women are increasingly behind the organization of cooperation producing artisanal goods as well as agricultural products from coffee to chocolate in the quest to enhance their livelihoods their communities and local ecosystems. Women now account for 76 percent of the workers engaged in non – agricultural fair trade production many fabricating crafts from local natural resources in Colombia ,women coffee growers increased profits while enhancing the environmental sustainability of production and community living standards by marketing female produced fair trade coffee In the past few years, the world bank has taken several important steps to make gender equality central in its fight against poverty it has taken intellectual leadership in outlining the empirical links between gender, public policy and development effectiveness through its 2001 publication engendering development through gender equality in rights ,resources and voice .In 2001 ,it adopted both a gender mainstreaming strategy and an environmental strategy .Indian women face a lot of problem to get ahead in the field of entrepreneurship. The key issue is that women entrepreneur face specific problems in setting up their business which are different from those faced by male owned business like lack of financial support from institutions ,family obligation and relationship ,knowledge of latest technology ,mobility ,awareness of alternative sources of raw material . This paper focuses its study on women entrepreneurs in rural and urban areas. This paper is based upon review of literature and secondary data collected from various websites, journals, magazines, newspapers and reference books. The study would remain incomplete until and unless we identify their role in business world, for this we need to take a walk down the corridors of Indian history.

**Keywords:-Women Entrepreneurship, Government**

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2305**

**QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF CHURIA SAL (SHOREA ROBUSTA) FOREST PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON TIMBER PRODUCTION PERSPECTIVE**

**Shristi Pudasaini**

Research Scholar/ Student (Forestry Science Graduated)  
SCHEMES, FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, NGOS, SELF HELP GROUPS.

**Abstract:-** Knowledge on stem quality and assortments structure in forests is highly important for policy makers and the timber industry for different time periods. In this study, a simple inventory and data analysis system was used to quantitatively assess production forest quality. The research entitled “**Quality Assessment of Churia Sal (Shorea robusta) Forest Particular Emphasis on Timber Production Perspective**” was carried out to find out the forest quality by analyzing forest condition and other indicators of forest quality. Two Community Forest of Makawanpur district namely Chuchekhola CF and Neureni-Chisapani CF was taken as study area for this study.

Trees, poles, saplings, and seedlings were sampled in the concentric circles having radii 12.62 m, 5.64 m, 2.82 m, and 1.78 m according to community forest inventory guideline, 2061. The site variables measured (pH, percent organic matter, total nitrogen, available phosphorous, available potassium and soil texture) explained the soil condition of the forest.

The forest inventory was done with sampling intensity of 0.5% with systematic random Sampling and procedure according to CF inventory guideline. The volume of timber in Chuchekhola CF and Neureni-Chisapani CF is found to be 86m<sup>3</sup> and 151m<sup>3</sup> respectively. The ranking of species of tree for timber purpose was also done to prioritize the species for timber in perspective of local people and Shorearobusta followed by Terminaliatomentosa was found to be most preferred species. Hypothesis testing was done by using the Friedman two-way analysis of variance test to test the validity of our ranking. Also the disturbing factors of forest quality was ranked on perception basis by using Likert scale and finally ranking was by using weighted index value. The most disturbing factor is found forest fire followed by tree cutting and plant disease as the least disturbing factor. Awareness on forest pest and disease and separate fire management plan have been recommended for the effective management for both of the forest

**Keywords:** Forest Quality, Timber, Community Forest, Preferred Species, Disturbance Factors

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2306****PRISM CEMENT THE MARKETING PERSPECTIVE -A CASE STUDY****Dr Kausik Mukherjee****Rohit Agarwal**

**Abstract** :Marketing one of the key actors of any industry thus same for cement too. In prism cement a team of experienced engineers and a dedicated workforce combined with a high level of automation and sophisticated control systems have placed the Division's products in the premium segment. Prism cement has successfully established a high brand preference among its consumer through its excellent quality products and transparent policies. Transparent policies & practices of the company generate a tremendous good will and create belongingness in the network. Customers are the key to any marketing process.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2307****ऋग्वेद की स्वर्णिम सूक्तियां****श्रीमती डॉ रंजना गौतम ,****सहायक प्राध्यापक, केषरवानी महाविद्यालय जबलपुर,(म.प्र.)****आत्मा और परमात्मा—****एकं सद्दिप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति ।**

—ऋग्वेद 1 / 164 / 46

अर्थ— एक ही परमात्मा को ज्ञानी लोग अनेक नामों से पुकारते हैं ।

(अर्थात्)— अनेक नामों के देवता ईश्वर के ही विभिन्न नाम हैं ।

**पुरुष एवेद सर्वम् ।**

—ऋग्वेद 10 / 90 / 2

अर्थ— यह सम्पूर्ण विश्व परमात्मा का ही रूप है ।

(अर्थात्)— विश्व को परमात्मा का प्रत्यक्ष रूप मानकर इसकी सेवा करना चाहिए ।

**‘षर्म यंसन्मृता मर्त्येभ्यः ।**

—ऋग्वेद 1 / 90 / 3

अर्थ— जो अमर होकर मरता है वही धन्य है ।

(अर्थात्)— सुर—दुर्लभ,नर—तन से वह कार्य करो जिससे अमरता प्राप्त हो ।

**ईषानः बंध यवय ।**

—ऋग्वेद 1 / 2 / 5

अर्थ— मनुष्य अपनी परिस्थितियों का निर्माता स्वयं आप हैं ।

(अर्थात्)— जो जैसा सोचता है और करता है वह वैसा ही बन जाता है ।

**अग्निनां अग्निः समिध्यते ।**

—ऋग्वेद 1 / 12 / 6

अर्थ— अग्नि से अग्नि और आत्मा से आत्मा प्रदीप्त होती है ।

(अर्थात्)— दीप्तमान आत्माओं के सम्पर्क में रहकर अपनी आत्मा को प्रदीप्त करो ।

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2308****A Study of Fund Flow Analysis With Reference to M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.****Firdous Khatoon and Sadiya Hasan**<sup>1, 2</sup> Research Scholar Barakatullah University Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

**Abstract:-** The M.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. is engaged in providing food grains to the poor and extremely poor people through an effective public distribution system. It procures and moves almost one and half million tonnes of wheat, paddy, coarse grains, kerosene, sugar, iodised salt and pulses by its strong distribution network every year. The objective of the corporation is to ensure availability of essential commodities and check malpractices in supply and trade of food grains, petroleum product, sugar and other notified items. Fund flow analysis is a technique to analyse the movement of assets and liabilities, calculating funds from operations and schedule of changes in working capital for a particular period. In the present study increase and decrease in the working capital has shown with the help of schedule of changes in working capital. The study has been completed with the primary objective to analyze the financial performance by using fund flow analysis technique and other objectives are- to analyse fund flow statement and working capital changes of MPSCSCL. Corporation's working capital position shows that it has managed its current assets and current liabilities effectively and efficiently.

**Key Words:** Corporation, financial performance, civil supplies, working capital, analysis.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2309****DEARTH OF VALUE EDUCATION****Dr.(Mrs.) Deepti Jain,**

School of Education, Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur(M.P.)

**ABSTRACT:-** The values and attitudes we live by affect how we relate to other people and to all our activities in the environment, and so are a major influence on our prospects for achieving a sustainable future. Although they cannot be separated from cognitive understanding, values and attitudes relate to the affective (or emotional) dimension of human behaviour. While values and attitudes are similar in this regard, they differ in several important ways.

Values are generally long-term standards or principles that are used to judge the worth of an idea or action. They provide the criteria by which we decide whether something is good or bad, right or wrong. Attitudes predispose us to respond in particular ways to people and events. They are not so deeply felt as values and quite often change as a result of experience. This module provides an opportunity to consider the importance of human values and attitudes in shaping the future. It also provides ideas and examples for two categories of strategies for exploring values in the classroom – values clarification and values analysis.

**Keywords:** Character –Building, Ethics, Torch-Bearers, virtues and Vices

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2310****WOMEN EMPOWERMENT – LAWS AND SCHEMES****DR.(Ms.) NIDHI DARBARI**

School of Education, Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur(M.P.)

**ABSTRACT** “You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women”– Pt. Nehru Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society.

According to the United Nations, women’s empowerment mainly has five components:

1. Generating women’s sense of self-worth;
2. Women’s right to have and to determine their choices;
3. Women’s right to have access to equal opportunities and all kinds of resources;
4. Women’s right to have the power to regulate and control their own lives, within and outside the home; and
5. Women’s ability to contribute in creating a more just social and economic order.

Thus, women empowerment is nothing but recognition of women’s basic human rights and creating an environment where they are treated as equals to men.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2311****TRACING HOPE IN DISILLUSIONMENT: A STUDY OF MILJENKO JERGOVIC’S SELECT SHORT STORIES****Rini Reba Mathew**

Ph.D Scholar, Department of English, Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India- 605014

**Abstract:-**Literature from the Balkans is never documented with dexterity and precision by the critics all over the world even after these nations went through a whole lot of experiences because of the continuous wars occurred even in twenty first century. Balkan writers, hence, are preoccupied with the theme of war and its effects in most of their works. But it is uncertain that whether the great canon of English literature had ever found room for the literary works from Balkan lands. Miljenko Jergovic is a Balkan writer who lived through the third Balkan wars of the 1990’s and his short story collection, Sarajevo Marlboro, is a testimony, in this case. Being trapped amidst war is nothing new for the people of Sarajevo; but finding hope at times of war is definitely hard. The stories titled, “Beetle”, Mr. Ivo”, “Slobodan” and “The Condor” are carefully selected in this paper to study how Jergovic successfully conveyed the message of hope in a disillusioned world of Sarajevo. The paper also attempts to analyze how the shellings, bombings or snipers merge into the ordinary lives of people of Sarajevo and the spirit with which they overcome it. It is true that literature reflects life in its medium and clearly, Balkan literature proves the point as it passes on these images of characters who found hope and peace in war.



**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2312****A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG STUDENTS IN BANGLADESH****Omer Fayshal Pavel<sup>1</sup>, Nipa Rani Devi<sup>2</sup>  
Master's Student**<sup>1,2</sup>Dept. of Clinical Pharmacy and Molecular Pharmacology  
East West University, Dhaka Bangladesh.

**Abstract:-**Mental health is one of the basic and integral parts of health that reflects the psychological state of a person. Promoting mental health is very important for sustainable development agenda as a disturbed mental health can produce psychological disorders and socio-phobia even with tendency of substance abusing. The aim of the study is to find out the knowledge status regarding the mental health integrity. In this study it was found that about 60% of the population tries to hide it, if s/he is in a mental disturbance whereas 50% don't prefer to spend money to consult with the psychologist to receiver the mental status. Moreover, the respondent answered that mental health can bring CNS or CV disease (90%) or highly disturbed mental health can lead to substance abuse. According to the study the most vulnerable population toward mental health problems are the adolescents and the aged people. However, best way to recover mental stability is sharing or personal intervention with sometimes medication therapies. The significant result of the study is that, the main challenge toward mental health stability is to avoid the depression and the depression can start form the family, friends or even from the social media. Thus it is very important to be aware of mental health status as physical health and socioeconomic productivity directly depends on the mental health.

**Key Words:** Mental Health, Psychological Treatment, Depression, Substance Abuse, Bangladesh.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2313****POSITIONING OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION IN LOCALAGRI BUSINESS  
A VIEW FROM THE INDUSTRY AND THE RESOURCES AND CAPACITIES****José G. Vargas-Hernández, M.B.A.; Ph.D.**

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México**Omar C. Vargas-González, I.S.C**

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**Abstract:-**The objective of completing this study is to analyze, from the perspective of critical thinking, those consequences and social costs that has left the agroindustry on a large scale production system in the same way how is that organic production can be alternative process against agroindustry, encompassing development background and have had the latter in recent years and the strong trend that has been going to this type of product. There will also be an analysis of how organizations of local cooperatives producing organic decrease transaction costs, and an analysis of the organic production and commercialization in the theory of the industry, likewise it shows that in the case of market places that are local internationalization is not looking, but if a global strategy taking advantage applies paradigm shifts that occur worldwide.

**Key words:**Agriculture, ecology, organic markets, organic products.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2314****THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF FARMERS' SUICIDE IN ODISHA****(A CASE OF WESTERN ODISHA)****Mrs Hemprabha Chauhan**

Guest faculty (Journalism &amp; Mass Communication),

Formerly working in PTI and Assistant Professor in a Media Institute, Gurgaon

**Pradip Kumar Nath**

(Formerly Faculty NIRDPR, Centre for Agrarian Studies &amp; Disaster Mitigation, NIRDPR, Hyderabad)

**Abstract:-** "Kadaleepali farmer's suicide still shrouded in mystery"--drew attention of many and revealed the nexus of agrarian crisis, poor governance, assurance of job and above all media's apathy kowtowing with crony capitalist's dictates. This is the story of Harihar Budhia. Age - 45 years, Village - Kadaleepali, Block - Barpalli, Dist - Bargarh, Odisha. Known as Budhia, he was the adopted son of Bal Mukund Budhia, his father's elder brother. On the morning of Sunday, 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 he left his home telling his wife that he was to go to bring mushroom and people later found him lying in his crop land after drinking pesticide. Initially admitted in Barpali hospital he was later shifted to VSS Institute Medical Sciences & Research (VSSMSR), Burla and died while undergoing treatment. With three daughters and two and half acres of non-irrigated land, he had mortgaged one and half acre of land for performing the marriage ceremony of his elder daughter. He had to maintain his family and survive with cultivation of one acre of land and loan from multiple sources. He had already taken a loan amounting to rupees 1.5 lakh from three banks. The suicide note, for the first time left by a farmer revealed many complexity of the agrarian crisis leading to a farmer's utter helplessness and ultimately ending His life. With assurance of a government job in the local Post Office for the daughter Sushmita, one Shree Tarini Behera had taken one lakh rupees and had taken both the father and the daughter (Sushmita) to Bhubaneswar five times. Again one Shree Narayan Bhoi had lifted fertilizer worth of Rupees 15,000/ in his (Harihara) name and had not paid him back the amount for the last six years. After giving one lakh to Tarini Behera, Sushmita was given a Laptop to work as a data entry operator in Barpali Post Office and the Post Master revealed her that it was not a government job. A big racket operating behind such kind of assurance of government job has been revealed by the leading vernacular weekly Gana Istar (Dated 24-07-2015) published from Bargarh. Unfortunately the mainstream vernacular Odiya print media didn't come out with this nexus.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2315****IMPACT OF IAY ON MINORITIES - A STUDY OF 10 DISTRICTS****Pradip Kumar Nath**

GD Goenka University, GURGAON

**Abstract:** -Though the Minority terminology is not defined in the constitution, the safeguards of their rights and taking care of their disadvantaged positions (due to many historical reasons) have been attempted to in the post independent era with not so bright results. Attempts have been made to translate Saachar Committee recommendations (though not fully) through the PM's New 15 point programme during the UPA II regime. Department of Minority Affairs had given a study to MoRD to conduct a study on the impact of PM's 15 point programme on Minorities with specific reference to IAY and SGSY/NRLM.

The present paper is the outcome of the research study on impact of IAY on Minorities in 10 Minority Concentrated Districts (out of 90 districts so identified in the country).

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2316****STATUS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA: MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS, LEARNING BARRIERS AND SOLUTIONS****Dr. Mangesh Rao Nehe**

Asst. Professor of English

Government College, Khatagaon Dist Dewas (M.P.) India

**Abstract:-** Language is unquestionably regarded as a code of thoughts and expressions. English language having spread its silver wings across the globe has firmly established itself as lingua franca for multiple purposes globally. However, the status of English language in India, in this context, can not be said to be appreciable and deserves due attention and an exhaustive and in-depth analysis for the amelioration of the existing condition. Despite government's efforts for the improvement of the condition of English at central and state levels, its condition has not improved much. The paper purports to make an in-depth analysis for bringing into light the prospects, the actual condition, reasons of failures for the improvement, barriers in learning English and solutions thereof. India is a country with huge population of more than 1.3 billion and there is an immense

scope and potential of English language as a strong means of communication and correspondence in multiple fields and it can better serve as a connecting link among the people of various states where people know English better and use it for their purpose of communication but the facts that came after my exhaustive examination and analysis in this regard are quite shocking and revealing. The focus of my analysis was on college-going students who despite having been learning English either from 1st standard or 6th standard at school level do not even have a working knowledge of English language. The survey done by me in this regard reveals that they attribute the failure of English language learning to various reasons like lack of atmosphere for speaking the language, lack of knowledge of grammar rules like tenses, sentence formation, lack of the vocabulary and alike. But the fact remains that the students at college level are basically very weak and the reasons attributed to by them are merely big excuses. The paper exposes the facts responsible for the miserable condition of English language at college. The problem of poor performance of the college students in English language can be resolved without much difficulty. Among other reasons, the need of the hour is to improve the English language teaching quality at primary, middle and intermediate level of school education. English teachers at school level are incompetent to handle or improve the situation. The state governments should make a very sincere efforts in this matter.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2317**

**EVALUATION OF ANTIARTHRITIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF MYXOPYRUM SMILACIFOLIUM BLUME.**

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**Raveesha Peeriga**

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**Abstract:**-Herbal medicines play an important role in primary health care which ensures safety, efficacy and cost effective. The current study is to evaluate anti-arthritis activity of leaf extract of *Myxopyrum smilacifolium Blume*. The plant leaves were collected, dried and extracted by using the solvent ethanol. Further the extract was subjected for anti-arthritis activity by Complete Freund's Adjuvant Induced Arthritis (CFA) model using Wistar albino rats weighing about 150-200g of either sex. The rats were divided into five groups containing six rats each. Primly CFA was injected for induction of arthritis followed by the treatment with 200mg/kg and 400mg/kg of ethanolic extract of *Myxopyrum smilacifolium Blume* where Diclofenac sodium 10mg/kg was taken as standard. The animals were examined for inflammatory, haematological parameters and the joints were radiographically analysed. Further the ethanolic extract was subjected for phytochemical investigations by Infra red (IR), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and Mass spectroscopy. The experimental findings revealed that the rats treated with 400mg/kg (P<0.001) of ethanolic extract of *Myxopyrum smilacifolium Blume* elicited decrease in paw edema, knee diameter and paw thickness. In haematological parameters it had shown increase in RBC and haemoglobin content whereas decrease in white blood cells count (WBC) and rheumatoid antibody factor (RA). From the radiographical images it was keenly observed the recovery of joints from inflammation. The phytochemical investigations revealed that the *plant* consists of phytoconstituent myxopyroside-an irridoid glycoside. Thus the ethanolic leaf extract of *Myxopyrum smilacifolium Blume*. at the dose of 400mg/kg (P<0.001) had shown significant antiarthritic activity due to the presence of phytoconstituent myxopyroside.

**Keywords:** *Myxopyrum smilacifolium Blume*, antiarthritic, Myxopyroside, Freund's adjuvant.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2318****THE ROLE OF GLOBAL MARKETING****Y. Satguru Roshan<sup>1</sup>, Krati Agarwal<sup>2</sup> and Devanshi Dixit<sup>3</sup>**

Research Scholars

**Dr. Suneshwer Prasad<sup>4</sup>,**

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**Abstract:-** The Global Marketing is an activity which performs at international level. Under this, products have similarity in quality and quantity. Further, it considers the world as their market and different country market as components of this world. In other words, Global Marketing is a process of planning, exchanging ideas, and distribution of goods & services that fulfils the individuals and organizational objectives. Apart from this, it includes profit & non-profit activities and services for production process. The firm engaged in Global Marketing has a duty to satisfy consumers in diverse conditions, manage marketing tasks more efficiently & effectively, prompt or counter competitive attacks in more than one market, expand consumer base to include developed & developing nations and diversify products & market platforms and improve competitiveness.

**Key-word-** Global Marketing.**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2319****LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPING AT SYLHET AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF BANGLADESH****Dr. Snehangshu Shekhar Chanda**

Professor of English, Sylhet Agricultural University, Bangladesh

**Abstract:-** It is a well comprehensive study which deals with the spoken language used by the students, teachers and staff of the university to find out monolingual, bilingual and multilingual speaker. It also indicates the language used by the administration for communication.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2320****PROMOTING INFORMAL EDUCATION TO MAKE BUSINESS STUDENTS EMPLOYABLE****Dr. Vinod Kumar Mishra**

Sr. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, M.L.S.M. College, Darbhanga, Bihar, India

**Abstract:-** Informal Education is the concept of recurrent and lifelong learning. As we know, development of Education in our country was seen mostly after independence. After 86th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed by the parliament to make education a fundamental right. The education system in our country was modified to a great extent and was structured accordingly, so different forms of education system were introduced in the society. Among them formal and informal education systems were very popular in our country and achieved worldwide recognition. The program of Informal Education in India was launched by the Government of India during 1979-80. In this connection in 2001, the Government launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme with the objective to provide education to those children who have constraints in attending regular schools. This policy also helps those students who are school drop-outs, working children and children from areas without easy access to schools. The programme is designed particularly for girls and other children with disruptive social and financial conditions. This policy of education is extended to all parts of the country including urban slums, as well as hilly, tribal and desert areas. The program is functional in all the states and Union territories of India with voluntary assistance to centres offering informal education. Today's Informal Education has gained considerable importance throughout the country. Formal education means study in a particular place, covered a syllabus and has a systemic process of study, like collage, school etc. Whereas non formal education totally different from formal education. It is imparted education outside the school collages which helpful for illiterates, semi-literates and others to achieve total literacy in India to solve poverty and unemployment problems. It has wide ranging no age limit. It has no regular time tables, special curriculum, rules regulations and examination procedure and it is indirect and not deliberates. Agencies of informal education are press library, TV, Radio, Home, Society and cinema. To promote nation development and support supplement format of education through literacy programs. Solve the social problems for the promotion of culture, social values and heritages. To enrich the knowledge skill and abilities and also attitudes as compare formal educations that means it support the formal education. This paper examines different aspects of Informal Education in India and also analyzed the importance of Informal Education for developing countries.

**Keywords:** Not deliberates, formal education, voluntary assistance & principle of utility etc.

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2321

**“WINNING STRATEGIES FROM SUCCESSFUL INDIAN/SOUTH ASIAN COMPANIES AMID DISMAL PROFIT GROWTH TRENDS SEEN IN 16 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES”****Sourajit Aiyer**

Editor, South Asia Fast Track; Finance services professional; Writer in 39 publications of 14 countries; Author of 2 Books

**Abstract** :-Till thirty years ago, the competition for the developing markets was mainly amongst US, European and Japanese companies. But now, even companies from developing countries have joined in this competition. This increasing competitive intensity, along with subdued global demand post-2008, has created an over-supply of companies all fighting for the same demand pool. They are challenged to survive, and thrive. In India, the average profit-per-company of listed companies dipped in the last six years. In another fifteen developing countries, the average profit-per-company has either dipped, or been flattish, in twelve. This is seen even sectors of competitive advantage, and also in the larger companies. Even the market breadth in profit growth, i.e. number of companies who delivered positive growth in profits in the same period, has been a dismal one-third, indicating the bleeding stress across corporate sectors. Lack of profit growth is impacting their next year's budgets, which is curtailing opportunities for future growth. But at the same time, there have been success-stories from amongst companies of these countries, who delivered better results in the same competitive environment. What did they do different? Do their business-strategies show identifiable patterns or common traits? We look at Indian/South Asian companies specifically. Can some learning be built from their strategies, so that other companies can emulate them and deliver sustained profit growth in the same competitive scenario?

**Keywords:** strategy, business strategy, entrepreneur, profit, return on equity, competition, market share

SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2322

**ECONOMICAL CONVERSION OF ULTRASONO-ASSISTED ALKALI PRETREATED AND ENZYMATIC SACCHARIFIED GRASS BIOMASS (*PENESITUM SP*) TO ETHANOL USING SSCF AND IMMOBILIZED FERMENTATION TECHNIQUES****Hrudaya Nath Thatoi**

Professor

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**Abstract:**-The limited stock of fossil fuels along with its rising price and rapid pace of urbanization together with climate change has spurred research to look for environmentally sustainable energy sources such as bioethanol. Recently, second generation bioethanol has gained lots of interest worldwide. Ethanol made from biomass provides unique environmental and economic benefits which can be exploited for bioethanol production. Grass biomass has been recognised as a potential substrate for bioethanol production because of their low lignin-content and relatively high biomass yield. Hybrid napier grass (CO-3 variety) taken for the experimentation had a total 49.45 % cellulose, 23.80 % hemicelluloses and 17.40 % lignin content (based on dry mass). Grass biomass was subjected to ultrasonication assisted alkali pretreatment followed by simultaneous saccharification and co-fermentation (SSCF) as well as immobilized fermentation (IMF) by employing co-culture of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Pichia Sp.* as fermenting microbe. While SSCF was carried out in fed-batch system, the immobilized fermentation was conducted in batch system. The optimum ethanol yield of 2.8 g/l was observed when SSCF was used as a fermentation technique. The successful conversion of biomass hydrolysate to ethanol by employing SSCF led us to use this approach in reactor scale utilizing co-culture of *S. cerevisiae* and *Pichia sp.* for operation. Approximately four fold increase in ethanol titer was witnessed in the batch reactor (5 L) for the grass variety when performed with 15 fold (w/v) rise in the substrate concentration, enzyme loading and inoculum volume as compared to that of shake flask conditions. The effective utilization of cellulose and hemicellulose were analyzed by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) analysis and FTIR. In order to get economical ethanol yield, the present study is further focused on fermentation using immobilized beads of co-culture of *S. cerevisiae* and *Pichia sp.* instead of exploiting free microbial cells in similar conditions of SSCF under lab scale conditions. Different parameters i.e. strength of the sodium alginate beads, concentration of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  and incubation period of fermentation were optimized and enhanced ethanol yield of  $2.0 \pm 0.0050$  g/l,  $2.4 \pm 0.0012$  g/l and  $2.31 \pm 0.0001$  g/l respectively were obtained for up to three cycles.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2323****PREDICTION OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT BASED ON EMOTION REGULATION AND MINDFULNESS FEATURES IN MARRIED STUDENTS WHO ARE STUDYING IN ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY OF SAVEH****Mrs. Bentalhoda Khodadadi**

Researcher in Psychology

**Abstract:-**The aim of this study predicting marital adjustment based on the characteristics of emotion regulation and mindfulness in married students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh. The research was descriptive and correlational. The population consisted of all students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh are married. sample using stratified random sampling of 200 students used Shdnd.abzarhay married couple's compatibility questionnaire, cognitive emotion regulation and mindfulness is. The results showed a significant relationship between emotion regulation and mindfulness and marital adjustment in married students there is a significant positive relationship. The research component, variable according to plan this with beta coefficient between 0/33 and .0/22 with beta coefficient mindfulness can positively and significantly predict marital adjustment in married students. Also, the amount shows %24 of marital adjustment of married students can be explained by the above-mentioned variables.

**Keywords:** marital adjustment, emotion regulation, mindfulness

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2324****INVESTIGATING IMPACT OF BUYING INTENTIONS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A CASE OF METRO CASH AND CARRY CUSTOMERS IN DISTRICT LAHORE****Manan Aslam, Sikandar Butt<sup>1</sup>, Sultan Ahmed and Abdul Samad<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty Member at Department of Marketing & Agribusiness at Muhammad Nawaz Shareef University of Agriculture (MNSUAM), Multan

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**Abstract:-**The present study was designed to check impact of major factors influencing (CSR, brand image, brand trust, product quality, all things under one roof) on buying intentions of an organization (Metro cash and carry store). The research was completed in Lahore district because it is highly populated city and second largest city of Pakistan. A sample of 200 customers was taken randomly. According to findings of the study, value of R<sup>2</sup> in our analysis was 0.90 which stated that all independent variables jointly explained 90% change in dependent variable. In our research, buying intention is significantly affected by CSR, brand image and brand trust whereas the product quality and all things under the one roof affecting insignificantly the buying intentions. Potential problems associated with Metro cash and carry customers are high inflation rate, distant location of the store from city, inappropriate packing material and variation in prices of goods. There is a dire need for creating the awareness regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) actions and their impact on employees, environment, customers, other stakeholders and ultimately on customer's buying intentions. So, in this regard Metro cash and carry should organize various seminars and workshops for the promotion of new selling concept instead of old concept of marketing mix (price, product, place and promotion).

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2325****FERMENTATION WASTES AS BIOPOLYMERS FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF FERTILIZERS: AN INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTIVE****Sonali Mohapatra<sup>1</sup>, H.N Thatoi<sup>2</sup>**

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Biotechnology, North Odisha University, Takatpur, Baripada

**Abstract:-**Controlled-release materials are promising for medical science, biotechnology, and particularly for agricultural formulations such as fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and plant-growth regulators (PGRs). Controlled-release formulations (CRFs) for agrochemicals are able to address problems such as leaching, volatilization, and surface migration because of their sustained-release properties and better performance than conventional formulations. The exponential growth of the global population has led for use of larger quantities of fertilizers to augment the food supply, thus increasing the food production costs. But urea, when applied to crops is exposed to losses from volatilization and leaching. In this context, fermented biopolymer (FBP) matrix and FBP coated urea were evaluated for their potential in controlled urea release. The results indicated that while common ureawas dissolved in water within less than thirty minutes,

the synthesized urea products showed the slow release effect lasting for one month. The FBP products were also evaluated in pot studies using *Oryza sativa* model plant. While no visible negative impact on the appearance of the plants, such as growth inhibition, chlorotic and necrotic changes of the plants was observed in rice plants supplemented with FBP, the control plants demonstrated some necrotic effect. It was also observed that the growth rate was nearly 10 % better for FBP supplemented plants as compared to the control plants having urea as a direct source of nitrogen. Structural characterization like SEM and FTIR of FBP matrix and coated urea demonstrated slight changes in the surface morphology before and after urea release. Thus, industrial effluents of lignocellulosic biomass based materials if properly managed, may be successfully used as a slow released fertilizer in floriculture horticulture and agricultural sectors. This can help in reduction of the environmental pollutants such as urea and simultaneously can serve for complete utilization of industrial wastes and thus can help in the process economics of industry based products like bioethanol.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2326**

**METAGENOMICS AND BIO-INFORMATICS STUDY OF CHROMIUM CONTAMINATED SOIL ECOLOGY**

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**Abstract:**-Heavy metal contamination is a wide-spread environmental problem in mining and its periphery areas posing threat to living organisms. Microbial communities surviving under such hostile conditions are resistant to that toxic environment. An attempt has been made to assess the structural diversity patterns of bacterial communities isolated from soil with different contamination levels of Sukinda chromite mines area, Odisha (India) through the 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing of V<sub>3</sub> regions and functional diversity through wholemetagenome study by using illuminaMiSeq and illuminaHiSeq respectively. The taxonomic classification of the bacterial community was carried out through QIIME programs whereas, the contigs obtained from the assemblies were used for the prediction of open reading frames (ORFs) by MetaGeneAnnotator (MGA) and further functional annotation by using MEGAN5 (MEtaGenome ANalyzer) software. The samples collected from the active mining sites are neutral to alkaline P<sup>H</sup> whereas, forest soil is acidic in nature. The forest soil contains higher amount of available N, K and organic carbon as compared to mine soils. Heavy metals like Fe, Cr, Ni, and Cd have been traced in higher concentrations in *in situ* sites than that of overburden and forest soil samples. In spite of the differences between the samples, they shared many common operational taxonomic units (OTUs) and it was possible to delineate the core microbiome of the soil samples. In general, Actinobacteria were the most dominant phyla with abundance of Deltaproteobacteria, Alphaproteobacteria, and Gammaproteobacteria within the soils. Certain bacterial genera like *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *Lactobacillus*, *Bacillus*, *Clostridium* and *Corynebacterium* were found to be predominant in *in situ* mining sites, whereas genera like *Nitrospira*, DA101, JG37-AG-70 and *Nitrospira* and DA101 were found to be abundant in overburden and forest soil respectively. In *in situ* soil, the bacterial genes are involved in membrane transport, DNA metabolism, Iron acquisition and metabolism, secondary metabolism, motility and chemotaxis. These genes are involved in different pathways like metabolism, Genetic information system, Environmental information system and Cellular Processes etc. These findings helped to identify the structure and function of bacterial communities in chromite mine area soils and shed light on possible bioremediation transformations promoted by bacterial communities.

**Keywords:** Hexavalent chromium, metagenomic, illuminaMiSeq, illuminaHiSeq, OTUs, Wholmetagenome

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2327****TAX COMPLIANCE INTENTIONS AND THE SOCIAL NORMS IN TURKEY****Mine AYDEMİR**

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**Nuran BAYRAM**

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**Abstract:-** The share of small and medium-sized enterprises in the economy has increased in recent times. Nevertheless, it is seen among the most risky groups when evaluated in terms of tax compliance. The purpose of this research is to study the relation among tax compliance intentions, social norms, general fairness and procedural fairness. Data from a survey among small and medium-sized enterprises in the Turkey were analyzed. Our structural equation model had that the hypothesized model was stable. The beta values of all path coefficients were positive and statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . We found that the general fairness had a strong positive effect on procedural fairness; the procedural fairness had a strong positive effect on subjective norms. Also, the descriptive, injunctive and subjective norms had a strong positive effect on personal norms. The personal norms had a strong positive effect on compliance intentions. As a result, we can say that procedural fairness plays a mediating role for general fairness on subjective norms.

**Key Words:** Tax Compliance Intentions, Social Norms, General Fairness, Procedural Fairness

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2328****DISCOVERY OF THE HELIUM IN SAUGOR DIVISION, SOUTHERN GANGA BASIN, BUNDELKHAND REGION, M.P. INDIA..****Arun K. Shandilya, Anurag Shandilya, & Anupam Shandilya**Department of Applied Geology Dr. Hari Singh Gour University  
Sagar M.P. INDIA.

**Abstract:-** The discovery of the helium in the petroliferous tube wells in Saugor Division, southern Ganga Basin region has been carried out in great detail in 50 Tube wells, along with the stable isotopic analysis were carried out for the gas sample were collected from the 50 tube wells in Sagar and Damoh District of M.P. The discovery of the rare gas helium in hydrocarbon rich zone in the tube wells in agricultural field at Garhakota, Rahatgarh, Bina, Banda & Sagar Tahsils, of District and Batiyagarh, Patharia, Jabera, tahsils in Damoh District of M.P. is a unique finding in rocks of the Vindhyan Super Group, in the history of Earth Science in India. The depth of tube wells are varying in 300 feet to 750 feet.

On the basis of geochemical analysis, it is remarkable to note that average values of helium contents varies from 0.34 % to 0.732 % along with the 72% to 99 % of methane and ethane, and minor amount of oxygen, nitrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> gases in the hydrocarbon rich zone are recorded during the geochemical and stable isotope analysis. It has been found in the stable isotope  $\delta$  C<sub>13</sub> value the values for the methane is - 43.6 per mil w. r. t. to - 54.9 per mil w.r.t. PDB and for the Ethane gas is --24.9 to --26.4 per mil w. r. t. PDB in the gas samples. The occurrence of rare helium gas in the Hydrocarbon rich zone is reported first time in the tube wells of Sagar Distt, which were geochemically and stable isotopically analyzed in the labs of KDMIPE, ONGC, Dehradun & NGRI Hyderabad. The gaseous hydrocarbon analysis show the presence of moderate to low concentration of methane ( C<sub>1</sub>) 1 to 104 ppb, Ethane( C<sub>2</sub>)-1 to 14 ppb, Propane( C<sub>3</sub>) 1 to 10 ppb, i- Butane ( i C<sub>4</sub>) 1 to 9 ppb and n Butane ( n C<sub>4</sub>) 1 to 8 ppb in the soil samples collected from different locations. The Result of the stable isotopic analysis of Ethane gas in these samples  $\delta$  C<sub>13</sub> value are ranging from -24.9 per mill w.r.t. PDB and -26.9 per mill w.r.t. PDB are indicative that this gas is of thermogenic origin, which must have been formed at very high temperature & pressure condition in the deeper horizon of the Great Vindhyan sedimentary basin of an early Proterozoic ( > 600 m.y.) period.

**Keywords-** Petroliferous, tube wells, hydrocarbon gas, helium gas, proterozoic, isotopic, thermogenic.



**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2329****INDISPENSABILITY OF ENHANCING COMMUNICATION AND SOFT SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS BEYOND ACADEMICS.****Mrs. Mamta Paithankar**

HOD &amp; Asst. Prof. Comm. Skills Dept. SVCE, Indore (MP)

**Abstract:** This paper deals with the essentiality of communication and soft skills for the students beyond academics. The objective of this paper is to comprehend the significance of soft skills in students' lives both at college and after college. It discusses its importance which is the technical requirement of a job. The paper exhorts educators to pay more attention regarding soft skills. These skills fulfill a vital role in shaping an individual's personality.

Only polishing themselves in academics is not enough to fully succeed in the corporate world where along with academics or technical knowledge, the students need to be skilled in communication and soft skills. While academic skills of the candidates are counted, various other skills such as spoken and written English, interpersonal skills, art of conversation/communication, leadership qualities, decision making and situational behavior also play a pivotal role to help the students in achieving remarkable positions into their work place. Because lack of soft skills may hamper the candidate's prospects at the interview stage itself and the work place. Therefore it is essential to impart communication and soft skills to the students so that they could be smart and confident and could achieve their respective goals in their lives.

**Key Words:** Enhancement, Soft Skills, Communication Skills

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2330****DO EXERCISES FOR REMAIN HEALTHY MIND AND HEALTHY BODY****Dr. Ashish Kumar Nigam**

Sports Officer, J.N.K.V.V. College of Agriculture, Tikamgarh, M.P. India

**Abstract:-** Every New day, millions of people of all ages in the existing world participate in sports and games or any physical activities to staying fit and healthy. Now days we are living in a time where interest of common people of the country in games, sports, and other activity has been higher. The common person of the country wants not only to participate in sports games or other physical activity to keep them fit and healthy but also participate for competitive purpose. Due to interest and active participation in sports games and other physical activity the knowledge about health, injury and illness have been increased.

When an individual has decided to carry out an exercise program, it cannot be taken carelessly. The Exercise program requires becomes a important part of their life and they do exercise without any question. It has been realized that fitness adds not only years to an individual life, but adds lots of pleasure, cheerfulness, happiness and healthy movements. Exercise put the good effects and Help to protect joints by easing swelling, pain, and fatigue, weakness and by keeping cartilage healthy, Strong muscles support joints and lighten the load upon them. Activities that boost flexibility, such as stretching, yoga, and extend range of motion.

Exercise also help to Lifts individual spirits by releasing mood-lifting hormones and relieving stress. Exercising regularly has helped ease mild to moderate depression as effectively as medications. Combining exercise with medications, therapy, and social engagement is even better.

**Key words:** Health, Mind, Sports, Games, Exercise, Physical abilities etc.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2331****SECTIONS/DISCIPLINES: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THEIR MANIFOLD SUB FIELDS****Mine Aydemir,**

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**Nuran Bayram**

Prof. Dr., Uludağ University, Department of Econometrics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Görükle Campus, 16059 Nilüfer/Bursa

**Abstract:-** The share of small and medium-sized enterprises in the economy has increased in recent times. Nevertheless, it is seen among the most risky groups when evaluated in terms of tax compliance. The purpose of this research is to study the relation among tax compliance intentions, social norms, general fairness and procedural fairness. Data from a survey among small and medium-sized enterprises in the Turkey were analyzed. Our structural equation model had that the hypothesized model was stable. The beta values of all path coefficients were positive and statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . We found that the general fairness had a strong positive effect on procedural fairness; the procedural fairness had a strong positive effect on subjective

norms. Also, the descriptive, injunctive and subjective norms had a strong positive effect on personal norms. The personal norms had a strong positive effect on compliance intentions. As a result, we can say that procedural fairness plays a mediating role for general fairness on subjective norms.

**Key Words:** Tax Compliance Intentions, Social Norms, General Fairness, Procedural Fairness India, Norway and South Korea: A Cross Jurisdiction Study of the Levy of Green Taxes

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2332**

**INDIA, NORWAY AND SOUTH KOREA: A CROSS JURISDICTION STUDY OF THE LEVY OF GREEN TAXES**

**Harsh Mahaseth**

NALSAR University of Law

**Abstract:** The initiative of environmental activism on the global scale started with the 1972 United Nations Conference that was held in Stockholm. Arthur Cecil Pigou was the first economist to suggest government intervention in prices through taxes to internalise the externalities caused by environmental pollution. Green taxes, or also known as Pigouvi an taxes, are those taxes imposed on the goods and activities which cause environmental pollution. The aim of such green taxes are to reduce the consumption of goods and reduce the activities which harm the environment and to make a shift to more environmentally sustainable goods and practices. The levy of green taxes should increase the demand of environment friendly alternatives and make them cheaper in the long run. The success of these green taxes would be a fall in the revenues generated from such levies as it would directly reflect the extent of reduction in the waste generated. This was endorsed in the 1992 Rio Declaration under Principle 16 which states

“National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.”

Over two decades have passed since the Rio Declaration and the concept of green taxes has seen a rapid increase. This paper looks at the adoption of the concept of green taxes in three different nations, namely India, Norway and South Korea.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2333**

**THE CULTURAL IMPACT OF MANGA ON SOCIETY**

**Harsh Mahaseth**

NALSAR University of Law

**Abstract:** The manga industry has taken the world by storm since the early 20th century. Not only does it hold a large market share in Japan, mangas have attracted a global audience; they have become a popular medium through which entertainment is being derived. Not only has the sales of mangas been booming in foreign countries as well as within their own country, it has penetrated into its readers' culture as well. Mangas have been successful in transcending the cultural barriers and making an important and lasting impression on the audiences across the globe. At first, these Japanese comics did not garner the appeal from the audiences, however now it has been successful in capturing the imagination of the readers around the world, spawning a fan base that has been increasing day by day. However, these comics have faced quite a few problems along the way. This paper will focus on the evolution of manga in society, the content within these mangas and their criticism and their cultural influence on society, with specific references from China and USA

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2334****TRANSITIONAL INJUSTICE: FAILURE OF NEPAL'S TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEM****Harsh Mahaseth**

NALSAR University of Law

**Abstract:** A jurisprudence on transitional justice is developing in Nepal and it has come at a time when several gross human violations are now to be dealt with. For more than a decade Nepal had undergone a conflict between the security forces and the Maoist political movement led by the CPN-M (Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist). This conflict proved to be of a large scale with about 13000 thousand civilian lives that were claimed while 1300 went missing. The conflict ended in November 2006 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and an interim government being established in 2007 which included the CPN-M. Article 5.2.5 of the CPA specifically called for the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Finally the Act on Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation, 2071 (2014) was established to create the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons (CIEDP) after the Supreme Court of Nepal ordered the government to form these two commissions.

However it has been an uphill task to obtain justice in a country which is filled with political arrangements at every level and laws which do not conform with Nepal's obligation under international law.

This paper intends to deal with the flaws in the TRC and the CIEDP, the political arrangements that have led to the failure of the Nepalese transitional justice system, approaches to counteract these failures and a possible way forward.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2335****SEVENTY YEARS JOURNEY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY****Dr. B.V.V. Bala Krishna**

**Abstract:-**In India and the rest of the Third World, democratic ideas emerged as part of anti-colonial struggles which claimed that colonial rule was a violation of the principle of self determination and that the people had a democratic right to self-rule. These movements further claimed that the backwardness of their countries was because of colonial exploitation wherein the resources of the colonies were used not for the benefit of its people but for those of the colonizer. With independence all Third World 'countries had to address the need for rapid economic development and social transformation. The possibility and desirability of democracy and the nature of democratic arrangements were debated in this context. The Indian Independence movement was inspired by socialist ideas and impressed by the achievements of the Soviet Union. Thus, socialist analysis was sought to be applied to understand Indian problem. This paper tries to explain the 70 years journey of Indian Democracy.

**Keywords:** Banyan Democracy, Election Commission, Capitalist Society, NREGS, Public Opinion, Territorial integrity.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2336****MEDIA COVERAGE OF STREET HARASSMENT OF WOMEN IN BANGLADESH: A STUDY ON NATIONAL DAILIES****Mustak Ahmed,**

Associate Professor Department of Mass Communication and Journalism Rajshahi University, Bangladesh

**Abstract:-**The concern about Street Harassment is on the increasing rate in Asian countries. "Eve-teasing" another euphemism of Street Harassment or sexual harassment is identified one of the most devastating problem in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan beyond thousands of problems. As a result, victim girls are committing to suicide after these sufferings or been killed by them. The increasing rate of Eve-teasing is growing very high; it was 39.6% from last year.

After all these incidents during 2009-2010 when Eve-teasing had become one of the most discussed issues in the society, media could play a vital role by covering related news and raising awareness among people. But unfortunately the political, social or other news (Rape, murder, acid attack etc.) have got most of the news coverage than Eve-teasing or street harassment. Media did not pay proper attention for long-term on this problem. This study has employed to find Eve-teasing related news coverage of two main national newspaper of Bangladesh for a year 2010. It has also explained how Bangladeshi national newspaper's had covered Eve-teasing related news in that year when Eve teasing was one of the most alarming social problems. How often women harassment or Eve-teasing related news were been found on that time had also been analyzed.

Furthermore, this study attempts to make way for further research on Eve-teasing, a subject about which there is currently very limited research.

**Key Words:** Mass Media, Street Harassment, Eve-Teasing, Frame, Content Analysis.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2337**

### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

**Shikha Trivedi**

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**Abstract:-** It is often said that the status and position of women in society are the best way to understand a civilization, its progress and its shortcomings. In case of India, women have come a long way from women sages and scholars in the Rig Vedic period to women in the armed forces, IT sector, politics, industry and other significant areas while balancing their role as a daughter, wife and mother. This journey towards modernization has not been easy. Women have had to fight the traditional Indian male-dominated society to emerge as stronger and independent entities. While all these are positive developments, cases of rape, harassment at workplace and dowry deaths are rampant. Illiteracy and ignorance about their rights are still prevalent among a majority of the women. It is in this background this paper lays stress on the evolution, status, development of women and their empowerment in India from a historical point of view.

Women empowerment is a debatable subject. At earlier time they were getting equal status with men. But they had faced some difficulties during post-Vedic and epic ages. Many a time they were treated as slave. From early twenty century (national movement) their statuses have been changed slowly and gradually. In this regard, we may mention the name of the British people. After then, independence of India, the constitutional makers and national leaders strongly demand equal social position of women with men. Today we have seen the women occupied the respectable positions in all walks of the fields. Yet, they have not absolutely free some discrimination and harassment of the society. A few number of women have been able to establish their potentialities. Therefore, each and every should be careful to promote the women statuses.

**Key words:** Empowerment, Women, Indian Constitution, Laws, Women Empowerment, Leadership, Gender

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2338**

### **A STUDY OF IMPACT OF ICT ON AGRICULTURE MARKETING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCED TO SMALL FARMERS**

**Dr. Anil Mishra**

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**Abstract:-** The agricultural sector has witness a drastic change in last two decades. The amount of investment in agricultural sector, both in public and private sector has gone up. Agricultural production, in general has achieved reasonable growth rate. The growth rate is not only to be maintained but it requires to be increased and fluctuation in agriculture production needs to be minimized. The efforts are already underway to evolve information technologies and location-specific technologies, transfer them to farmers' fields and assure input supply to farmers in right time, place and quality.

There has been great concern in the recent years regarding the efficiency of marketing of agriculture produces in India. It is believed that poor linkages in the marketing channels and poor marketing information system are leading to high and fluctuating consumer prices, and to only a small proportion of the consumer rupee reaching the farmers. There is also substantial wastage, deterioration in quality, and frequent mismatch between demand and supply spatially and over time.

This paper examines how Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are being used to facilitate decision making in agricultural sector among small scale farmers in India. The use of ICTs in agriculture has ignited much interest over the past decade. To take advantage of the rapid expansion of ICTs in developing countries, the agricultural sector is increasingly turning its attention to ICTs in making decision of agricultural produce, pricing, promotion and distribution of farm produce. Nevertheless, most Asian countries have not yet devoted adequate attention in providing their citizens with the necessary access to information, especially in rural areas, where 60-70% of the Asian population lives. The paper reviews literature on ICTs and marketing decisions of farmers. It is argued that ICTs have a significant effect on the viable marketing decisions of small scale farmers in India.

**Keywords:** ICTs, Marketing Decisions, Marketing Information Channels, Mobile Phone Usage, Small Scale Farmers

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2339****DENSITIES, VISCOSITIES, UV AND FTIR STUDIES OF BINARY MIXTURES OF METHANOL, DMSO AND DMF AT ROOM TEMPERATURE****Prof. Arun Balkesh Sawant**

Department of Chemistry, MSG College (Affiliated to S.P. Pune University, Pune), Malegaon Camp, Dist Nashik Maharashtra, India

**W.B. Shirsath**

Karm.A.M. Patil Arts, Commerce and Kai Annasaheb N.K. Patil Science Senior College (Affiliated to North Maharashtra Jalgaon University, Maharashtra, India

**Abstract** Densities, viscosities, UV and FTIR studies of Methanol(ME), Dimethyl Sulphoxide (DMSO), Dimethyl Formamide (DMF) and their binary mixtures have been measured as a function of composition over the entire range at room temperature. The excess volumes (VE) and deviation in viscosities ( $\Delta\eta$ ) have been calculated from experimental data as a function of composition. All the excess functions are found to be either positive or negative over the entire range of composition. The properties are discussed in terms of the molecular interaction between the component molecules.

The Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were performed using Gaussian 03W program package. Geometry of the individual, two and three molecules together was optimized at 6-31G (d) basis set.

The hydrogen bond formation between hydroxyl proton of ME and oxygen of O=S (DMSO) / O=C (DMF) is further confirmed by spectroscopic and the theoretical investigations.

**Key Words:** Density, Viscosity, UV, FTIR, DFT

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2340****Computer Based Information Technology & Higher Educational Institutes****Dr. Manoj K S Chhangani**

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**Abstract** Trends across the world show emergent demand for information technology for educational institutions. Many of them have been running manual systems, pushing paperwork, since ages. They have bulky working procedures and this leads to low productivity occasioned by manual systems. Many of the higher educational institutions (HEIs) have implemented one form of computer-based information technology (CIT) or other to manage their academic and management needs. There is a general demand on higher education institutional administrators to deliver high quality service; increasing need for management productivity; efficiency brought about by the systems. Recognition of information as a significant resource that is necessary to good decision making in a competitive and ever vibrant environment. Related technologies are now fairly priced and are therefore affordable to many institutions. However, in implementation of information technology in HEIs, there are number of challenges to overcome which include lack of awareness and mindset among staff; lack of appreciation of CIT as a tool; lack of a systematic method of execution; inhibiting initial costs of hardware and software and funding for sustainability and continuity in maintenance, replacement of equipment and emolument of skilled staff who maintain the systems, among others. In this paper, an attempt has been made to document and identify strategic management of organizations, strategic CIT planning, and integration of CIT in the higher educational institutions as key ways of overcoming some of the challenges that HEIs face in their effort to implement CIT in the institutions.

**Keywords** Information system, higher educational institutions, increased efficiency, cost effectiveness, competitiveness

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2341****SPECIAL TEACHING TECHNIQUES FOR VETERINARY ANATOMY****S. K. Karmore, R. K. Barhaiya and S. K. Gupta**

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**ABSTRACT** Anatomy in undergraduate education has been in decline for many years. Balances between detail and safety, and assimilation and application of anatomy have yet to be established as the methods of teaching undergo another metamorphosis. Anatomical knowledge supports examination of a patient, the formation of a diagnosis and communication of these findings to the patient and other medical professionals. Traditionally, learning anatomy has been dissection-based. Recently, due to animal cruelty laws, dissection of animals is very hard to do, so new techniques and methodology will be beneficial to students. Some new techniques viz. plastination, casting, simulating model, colored organs, techniques to display blood and nerve supply, Display

board of histological slides had been established in the department for students. The palatinated organs like kidney, liver, heart etc. and casted organ like trachea and lungs are very useful to understand the different morphology of that organ for undergraduate student as well as surgeons. Although traditional material should be used in conjunction with the palatinated material. For the demonstration of blood supply and innervations of large nerves we had prepared in situ models.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2342**

**Prevalence of Pre-diabetes in Relation to Physical Activity in an Urban Population Of Lakhimpur Kheri District**

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**Dr Savita Ahluwalia**

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**Abstract:** The pre-diabetic conditions such as IGT are rapidly increasing in prevalence. There is compelling evidence that T2DM is more likely to develop in respondents who are insufficiently active. Exercise training, often in with other lifestyle modification, has beneficial effects on preventing the onset of T2DM and improving glycaemic control in pre-diabetics. Exercise training improves cardiovascular risk factor, body composition and respiratory fitness, all strongly related to better health outcomes. Material And Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in urban area of Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh. A total of 644 respondents were selected. Visits were made to get their blood sugar checked on the following day. Information was collected on socio-demographic profile with the help of semi-structured pretested interview schedule. Fasting blood glucose with the help of gluco-meter was estimated. The height of subjects was measured by height-o-meter and A personal weighting machine was used for weight measurement. Results: The result shows the prevalence of pre-diabetes in relation to physical activity. The prevalence of pre-diabetes was higher (20.4%) among subject performing mild physical activity than moderate physical activity (17.4%) and severe physical activity (7.2%). The prevalence was found to be 3.28 and 2.69 times significantly higher in the subjects of mild physical activity (OR=3.28, 95%CI=1.63-6.59, p=0.001) and moderate physical activity (OR=2.69, 95%CI=1.27-5.72, p=0.01) than severe physical activity respectively.

**Keyword:** BMI, Fasting Blood Glucose, Height, Pre-diabetes, prevalence, Physical activity

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2343**

**Sustainable Control Of Red Spider Mite (*Tetranychus Urticae*) Infesting Eggplant (*Solanum Melongena*) Using Bio-Pesticides And Safe Vegetable Production**

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**Abstract:** Eggplant or brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) crop is susceptible to various insect and mite pests of which red spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* (Tetranychidae: Acarina) is the most predominant. *Tetranychus urticae* was most active during May i.e., 22-24 Standard Meteorological Week (SMW) and September-October i.e., 40-43 SMW. Highest mite population (22.87/leaf) was recorded on 42nd SMW (first week of October). Sudden fall of population was found in last week of June because of heavy rains. The mite population always recorded higher on the upper canopy (52.75% population) of the plant as compared with the middle (30.64% population) and lower canopy (16.61% population). This result implies that mites were most densely populated in the young and new leaves of eggplant. The mite population had significantly positive correlation with temperature, minimum and average relative humidity where as non-significant positive correlation with maximum relative humidity and weekly total rainfall. Among the seven treatments evaluated microbial toxin- avermectin resulted in the best suppression of mite population (87.10 % suppression), closely followed by chemical insecticide, fenazaquin and mixed formulation of botanical pesticide, azadirachtin with botanical extract, *Spilanthes* (79.24 % and 70.66% suppression). Spectrophotometric scanning of crude methanolic extract of *Spilanthes* flower showed strong absorbance wave length between 645-675 nm. Considering the level of peaks of wave length the flower extract contain some important chemicals of which polysulphide compounds are important and responsible of pest control. azadirachtin and botanical extract individually did not produce good results (moderate mite suppression) but when azadirachtin is used as a mixture with botanical extracts provided better results recording more than 65 % suppression. Microbial toxin, plant extracts and botanical insecticide are biopesticides having less or no hazardous effects on

human health and the environment, and therefore, they can be incorporated in IPM programmes and organic farming.

**Keywords:** Bio-pesticides, organic farming, seasonal fluctuation, vegetable IPM.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2344**

**Evaluation of Panchayati Raj System in India**

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**ABSTRACT:** The system of Panchayati Raj in India came into existence through a long process of evolution of institutional framework for development of rural areas. The process resulted in to the passage of Seventy-third Constitution Amendment Act in 1993 which broke new ground in several aspects. A fixed tenure of five years regular elections and mechanism to ensure appropriate financial allocations are other measures designed to strengthen these bodies. Assignment of functions in respect of implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice is another important feature of the amendment. Adequate representation for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and women has been provided in the elected bodies at all levels. This paper is an attempt to study Evaluation of Panchayati Raj System in India.

**Keywords:** Panchayatiraj System, Institutional framework, Seventy -third Constitution Amendment Act

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2345**

**SCIENTIFIC CONFLUENCE OF RIVER NARMADA USING BENTHOS FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN WELFARE**

**Arjun Shukla**

“Gold Medalist” Research Scholar

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**Abstract:** Linnaeus discovered species from 1000 in his life time, and under the significant of Narmada; Beggad Ji junged three times, then our duty also becomes a duty; do some research in this direction and pay the value of human Life : Arjun Shukla Narmada River, a mighty west flowing river is the fifth largest river in India. At present pollution load of river increases rapidly. Benthic Macro invertebrates are used as pollution indicators that live on or inside the river bed of a water body. Recently this region is rapidly undergoing industrialization, township etc. This study aims to reduce such problems. The whole Narmada valley of Jabalpur region was selected as study site for the collection of sample. The present study was carried out from January 2014 to December 2016. Three study sites had been selected for the investigation of benthos were Bargi dam, Gwarighat and Bhedaghat. Organisms were identified by using standard identification keys provided by Fraser (1933, 1934 and 1936); Mitra (2006); Subramanian (2005, 2009); Andrew et al., (2009); Varshney (1983); Tonapi (1980); Adoni et al., (1985); SubbaRao (1993). In present study total 81 species of various fauna have been recorded viz., Odonata 37 species (7 Families), Lepidoptera 25 Species (5 Families), Mollusca 13 Species (2 Class). Benthos helps to assess quality of water and play an important role in food chain for the natural balance. The whole study on benthos encircles around environment and human welfare and through this research we can solve these problems.

- To assess biological parameters by identifying some macro invertebrate’s families.
- To determine the extent of pollution and suggest a possible remedy.
- To award Specific diversity and Current status of Benthos.
- To attempt for new record.

**Keywords:** Narmada, Pollution, Benthos, Indicator, Human Welfare, New Records.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2346****SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES AND FOLK NOMENCLATURE ON TAXONOMIC STUDIES OF FRESHWATER MOLLUSCA IN JABALPUR REGION (M.P.)****Shivani Rai**

Research Scholar

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**Abstract :** Taxonomy is the science of naming, describing and classifying organisms which provides basic understanding about the components of biodiversity for effective decision-making about conservation and sustainable use. Folk taxonomy allows popular identification leads to aware the local people about importance of diversity conservation. Globally 876 species of freshwater Mollusca are known while in Indian subcontinent 34.24 percent i.e., 300 species are present. The communication enumerates a review on freshwater Mollusca and also states biodiversity and conservational approaches. Works on freshwater mollusca in river Narmada at Jabalpur region have been surveyed and analyzed to identify the problems related to taxonomy. The freshwater mollusca biodiversity indices are mainly associated with patterns of changing environmental features. The relative contribution of these groups is to decompose organic matter in rivers. Mollusca communities possess many attributes as biological indicators of spatial and temporal environmental changes. An opportunistic survey and study shows the systematic account of mollusca, their diversity in world, India, Madhya Pradesh and Jabalpur. The present study was carried out at three selected sites (Bargi Dam, Gwarighat and Bhedaghat) in the River Narmada at Jabalpur region located between 23°10'N latitude and 79°56'E longitude from January 2014 to December 2016. Specimens were collected, sorted, preserved and identified by using standard identification keys provided by Fauna of British India (1908), Needham and Needham (1962) and SubbaRao (1993).

In present study total 284 specimens of fresh water mollusca have been studied under 18 species of 2 classes namely Gastropoda and Bivalvia.

- The research provided a first hand and base line information about the existence of Mollusca in the River Narmada.
- There is a significant scope for new records of new taxa in phylum mollusca.
- Folk taxonomy can study with scientific taxonomy which aware the people in simple ways.

**Keywords:** Narmada River, Taxonomy, Mollusca, Diversity, Central India

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2347****Achieving Goals of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' (Clean India Mission) through Waste Management Programs in Schools****Harsh Chhangani**

Student-Class VIII 'H'

Maharana Mewar Public School

Udaipur-(Raj.) INDIA

**ABSTRACT:** Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (English: Clean India Mission) is a campaign launched by the Government of India to keep the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country's cities, towns and rural areas clean. Schools and school children can play a vital role to hit the target. The purpose of this paper is to suggest ideas to achieve Goals of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' (Clean India Mission) through waste management programs in schools. In 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' students should be involved by means of waste management programs because they form the majority of the community. One concrete way by which students should develop the value of caring for the Earth as well as 'clean and green' is to ensure that they are taught the right attitude and behavior towards the waste they generate. The students must understand and internalize the concept that "Everything must go somewhere" and that waste is a resource in the wrong place. Vice versa, a resource is waste in the right place. An attempt has also been made to find what are the factors that should be considered in designing a Waste Management Program in schools to achieve Goals of 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'? It was found with other factors that Waste characterization is most important because the predominant waste determines the method of segregation. The study also reveals that the concept of 'My Country' should be included in their curriculum.

**Keywords:** Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Waste Management Programs, School, Student



**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2348****Trade And Investment Relations of India & ASEAN Countries : Opportunity & Challenges****Ashok Sen Gupta**

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**Abstract:** Global-localisation is the development by which regional economics, societies and cultures incorporated through a global network of political ideas through communication, transportations and trade. The movement towards the expansion of economics and social ties among countries through the spread of corporate institutions and capitalist philosophy leads to the shrinking of the world. The result is the coming out of the specialization in international trade in term of exchange of the goods, services and resources. This paper puts more stress on the trade potential of Indian with other south eastern countries. Study includes revealed comparative advantages, intra-industry trade and trade potential indices. It assesses and analyses challenges and recommendation to overcome those challenges.

**Keywords:** Globalisation, Comparative Advantages, International Trade.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2349****A Study on Family Buying Behaviour on Health Drink****Dr. Neel Rai**

Faculty of Marketing at Institute of Technology &amp; Science, Ghaziabad (UP), India

**Abstract:** The Purpose of this study is to investigate the family role and their buying role with reference to health drinks and also to find out whether TV advertisements are more effective than other modes of advertisement or not. It is to analyze that family take decision in buying health drinks or children take. T.V. advertisement as compared to other means are more effective than other modes of advertisements. Research Methodology: In this research the researcher applied the descriptive research & the sources of data was primary & secondary. The primary data was collected in the form of questionnaire and thus happen to be an original in character. Where as the secondary data was collected from internet and also through other various business magazines too. The researcher investigated in the form of his findings and conclusions that decisions in family are not taken by the family members, as some decision are also taken by the children of that family. So companies have targeted to focus both the categories in their ads to show their health drink ads on children TV channels or cartoon channels also other family channels too. Researcher also find that the low cost or price of health drinks cannot affect the buying behaviour of parents or family. As According to the result of the test TV advertisement are more effective than other modes of ads so companies have to pay more attention on TV advertisement trends.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2350****Analysis of the Concepts Affecting Public Policy with Reference to the Functioning of NITI Aayog (2015 Onwards)****Amritanshu Pandey**

Research Scholar

**Abstract:** The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), is a think tank of the Government of India established on 1 January 2015 as a replacement for the Planning Commission to provide Governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic, directional and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy / development process (eg. special attention to marginalized sections who may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress, on technology upgradation and capacity building etc.) In addition, the NITI Aayog will monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes. The NITI Aayog also seeks to foster better Inter-Ministry coordination and better Centre-State coordination. This is to help evolve a shared vision of national development priorities and to foster cooperative federalism, as strong states make a strong nation. To achieve this, NITI Aayog also envisages creation of regional councils comprising of chief ministers of concerned states / central Ministries to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or region. National and international experts, practitioners and partners are intended to be part of the NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog was set up following the announcement made by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi during his Independence Day Message on 15 August 2014. The shift to NITI Aayog was taken due to the changing economic landscape of India in the globalised world with greater role for private players, technology and evolving demographic aspirations. in the eBook circulated in February 2015 it is stated that the Planning Commission has served India well for the past 60+ years. Since (i) India has changed (ii) India's demography has changed (iii) Indian States have changed, (iv) India's

private sector has changed, (v) the level of technology has changed, and (vi) India's integration with global markets has changed, the NITI Ayog has been created to replace the Planning Commission.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2351**

**Effect Of Gibberellic Acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) Different Concentrations On Seed Germination And Seedling Growth Of Cassia Fistula L.**

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**Saswat Nayak**

Department of Forest Products and Utilization, College of Forestry, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, India

**Abstract:-**An experiment was conducted during the year 2015-16 at Biotechnology-cum-tissue culture centre, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, India to study the effect of GA<sub>3</sub> pre treatment ((i.e. 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770,780,790,800 ppm) respectively and a control (without any treatment) on seed germination and seedling growth in Cassia fistula L. seeds. Seeds treated with GA<sub>3</sub> at 760 ppm significantly enhanced the germination percentage (56.66 %), mean daily germination (3.77), peak value (12.75), germination value (49.60), plant height (30.00 cm), number of leaves (15.66), root length (24.66 cm). Fresh biomass (1.32 g) and dry biomass (0.52 g) at 45 DAS. Hence it may be concluded that seeds pre-treated with GA<sub>3</sub> at 760 ppm play an important for obtaining better quality seedlings of Cassia fistula L.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2352**

**हिन्दू धर्म : वैज्ञानिकता व विस्तार**

**– डॉ.नितिन सहारिया**

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हिन्दू धर्म की ज्येष्ठता व श्रेष्ठता संसार में सर्वत्र मान्य है। विष्व के अगणित विद्वानों, विचारकों तथा दार्शनिकों ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है, कि यह धर्म कुछ सिद्धांतों, संस्कारों या विष्वासों की धर्म व्यवस्था मात्र नहीं वरन् उन आधारभूत वैज्ञानिक तथ्यों पर व्यवस्थित है, जिनसे युग-युगान्तरों से यहां का नैतिक, सामाजिक एवं आध्यात्मिक जीवन विकसित होता रहा है। और उनसे यह विषाल भू-खण्ड शक्ति एवं संपन्नता अनुभव करता रहा है। जो ज्ञान इस ऋषि देश में प्रादुर्भूत हुआ है, वह कल्पना-भूत नहीं साधना निर्गत होने के कारण ही प्रामाणिक माना गया है। जो सिद्धांत बनाये गये हैं, वे पूर्ण वैज्ञानिक है यही कारण है कि अनेक ऐतिहासिक आघातों के बावजूद आज भी यह फल-फूल रहा है। कठिनाईयों में भी उसकी आंतरिक शक्ति ज्यों की त्यों विद्यमान रही है, और आगे भी बनी रहेगी। इस जीवन व्यवस्था को हिन्दू धर्म नाम देने से उसे मर्यादित या सीमाबद्ध नहीं मानना चाहिये। इसमें सम्प्रदायवाद या कुछ थोड़े से व्यक्तियों के हित संरक्षण की ही बात नहीं है, जैसा कि प्रायः संसार के सब धर्मों में पाया जाता है, वरन् विष्व कल्याण की उद्घात भावनाओं से वह ओत-प्रोत है। एक नाम उसका 'सनातन धर्म' भी है, जिसका अर्थ है आदि धर्म। अर्थात् जीवन की उत्पत्ति के साथ ही जो सार्वभौमिक व्यवस्था बनी, उसी को सनातन धर्म कहते हैं। आदि व्यवस्था का तात्पर्य है कि देश, जाति की संकीर्णता का भाव उसमें नहीं है। आज जो लोग उसे इस संकीर्ण रूप में देखते हैं, दरअसल उन्होंने उसकी वैज्ञानिकता पर दृष्टिपात नहीं किया अन्यथा शंका करने जैसी कोई बात नहीं है। हिन्दूधर्म विषुद्ध दर्पण की तरह है जिसमें जिसका जैसा चेहरा है उसे वैसी ही शकल दिखाई देती है। छल-कपट या बनावट का उसमें कुछ भी स्थान नहीं है। हिन्दू धर्म शुद्ध तथा सांस्कृतिक जीवन पद्धति का नाम है और वह इसी रूप में विकसित हुआ है, अतः वह जातिगत संकीर्णताओं से प्रतिबंधित नहीं हुआ है। उन सिद्धांतों को स्वीकार करने वालों का एक वर्ग, जाति या देश भले ही बन गया हो पर इससे उसका स्वरूप परिवर्तित नहीं होता। हिंदुओं की एक विषिष्ट जाति बन जाने के बावजूद भी उसमें भेद-भाव या पक्षपात नहीं है। कारण यह है कि वह पूर्णतया सनातन नियमों पर आधारित है। यहां जीव के आत्म-स्वरूप की कल्पना की गई है। शरीर और उसके हितों को आत्मा की दृष्टि से ही मान्यता और सेवा मिली है। शेष सारा जीवन ही आनंद की सात्विक उपलब्धि, आत्म-कल्याण और विष्व की भलाई की भावना से ओत-प्रोत होता है, अतः इसमें अन्य देश, वर्ण, जाति के मनुष्य भी जब कभी मिले हैं तो वे इस रंग में ऐसे रंग गये है कि अपनी संपूर्ण आत्म शक्तियां इसी को समर्पित कर दी हैं।

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2353****Systematic phaeohyphomycosis: Case study and its Serological Diagnosis****Dr. Varsha Aglawe**

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**Abstract:**-phaeohyphomycosis is a clinical entity cause by Dematiaceous fungi. we report *Alternaria alternata* causing opportunistic mycoses *Cladosporium cladosporioides* is commonly found in man's environment and has been reported to cause infection in man. Two case of phaeohyphomycosis are using reported in which *Alternaria alternata* was isolated from peripheral blood sample of 35 year and 21 year old male. another case of phaeohyphomycosis in a 60 year old male and *C. cladosporioides* were isolated from peripheral blood. Exoantigens of *A. alternata* and *C. cladosporioides* were analysed for this ability to induce immune response in animals. In the present study the two exo-antigens of Dematiaceous pathogens exhibited specificity and could be used in the serodiagnosis.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2384****Technological Innovations in Indian Banking Sector: Changed face of Banking****Anil Mehra**

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**Abstract:**-Indian banking system touches the lives of millions of people and it is growing at a fast pace. Banking industry in India is facing number of challenges like changing needs and perceptions of customers, new regulations from time to time and great advances in technologies. The pressure of meeting these challenges have compelled banks to change the old ways of doing business. The research paper focuses on how the technology has transformed the face of banking in India. India's Banking system has seen some major financial innovations in the past decades which lead to tremendous improvements in banking services and operations. The various innovations in banking and financial sector are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ATM, Retail banking, Debit and Credit cards, free advisory services, online banking, mobile banking and many more value added products and services. This paper also highlights the benefits and challenges of changing banking trends. Banks are investing heavily in adoption of these innovations. The need of hour is to design such a system that encourages the efficiency of investment in innovations and widens the gap between revenues and costs involved with reference to technological up gradation.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2385****Customer Satisfaction In The Indian Banking Sector: A Study****Deepika Mehra**

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**Abstract:**-In today's competitive environment relationship marketing is critical to banking corporate success. Banking is a customer oriented services industry and Indian banks have started realising that business depends on client service and the satisfaction of the customer. This is compelling them to improve customer service and build relationships with customers. This study, conducted among five Indian banks, aimed at identifying customer satisfaction variables which lead to relationship building, and developing a conceptual framework of relationship marketing practices in Indian banks by capturing the perspectives of customers with respect to their satisfaction with various services. It also sought to identify whether demographics have a role to play in customer satisfaction. A questionnaire designed from a literature review and in-depth interviews were utilised to arrive at the 16 variables which determined the satisfaction of 555 customers of the five banks.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2388****Power Quality Improvement in Wind Energy system by using DSTATCOM : Analysis  
Sourabh Kumar Jain**

Research Scholar

Paher University Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Abstract:-** Renewable energy sources are alternative energy source, can bring new challenges when it is connected to the power grid. Generated power from wind energy system is always fluctuating due to the fluctuations in the wind. The performance of the wind turbine, power quality is determined. The power quality measurements are the active power, reactive power, voltage sag, voltage swell, flicker, harmonics, and electrical behavior of switching operation and these are measured according to national/international guidelines. The paper clearly shows the existence of power quality problem due to installation of wind turbine with the grid. In this DSTATCOM is used with energy storage system to reduce the power quality problems. The DSTATCOM control scheme for the grid connected wind energy generation system to improve the power quality is simulated using MATLAB/SIMULINK in power system block set.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2389****Modified Lumbar Snags In Non-Specific Chronic Low Back Patients  
Dr. Reshu Jain**

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**Abstract:-** Non-specific low back pain is prevalent in 23% with an incidence of 11-22% of general population. A modified lumbar SNAG is an existing Mulligan mobilization technique performed with a combination of joint glide and physiological spinal movement i.e. the lion exercise. Objective: To find out the immediate effect of modified lumbar SNAG on pain, range of motion and Back performance Scale in non-specific chronic low back patients. Methods: 30 subjects (mean age=36.9±10.07) were recruited for study. All patients received modified SNAG mobilization at the respective painful site followed by conventional therapy on the 1<sup>st</sup> day. The outcome measures were assessed pre and post mobilization. The subjects were further treated with conventional therapy for 10 sessions. Outcome measures: Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Lumbar flexion ROM & Back performance scale.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2390****Patients' Awareness And Knowledge Of The Root Canal Treatment In Saudi Population:  
Survey-Based Research****Dr. Sweeti Jain**

Dentist Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh India

**Abstract:-** Endodontics is a profession based on the work with other people so several factors should be considered during clinical decision-making process. Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and awareness of patients in a sample of Saudi population regarding endodontic treatment. Methods: multiple-choice questionnaire regarding knowledge and awareness of root canal treatment distributed to 227 patients, the questionnaire comprised questions ranged from personal and social details to specific questions about endodontic treatment; the analysis of data was performed using methods of descriptive statistics. Results: The results shown that the strong spontaneous toothache was the most impact factor of the need for endodontic treatment in (53%) of respondents, (29%) of subjects do not know anything about root canal treatment, (47%) of respondents indicated that the pain was the most important concern associated with the root canal treatment. Conclusion: Toothache is the greatest motivation of patient to refer the dentist, and pain is the more important patients' concerns associated with root canal treatment, knowledge and awareness of patients regarding root canal treatment is different among races and populations.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2392****Emotion in the singing voice—a deeper look  
Gaurav Jain**

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**Abstract:-** We investigate the automatic recognition of emotions in the singing voice and study the worth and role of a variety of relevant acoustic parameters. The data set contains phrases and vocalises sung by eight renowned professional opera singers in ten different emotions and a neutral state. The states are mapped to ternary arousal and valence labels. We propose a small set of relevant acoustic features basing on our previous findings on the same data and compare it with a

large-scale state-of-the-art feature set for paralinguistics recognition, the baseline feature set of the Interspeech 2017 Computational Paralinguistics Challenge (ComParE). A feature importance analysis with respect to classification accuracy and correlation of features with the targets is provided in the paper. Results show that the classification performance with both feature sets is similar for arousal, while the ComParE set is superior for valence. Intra singer feature ranking criteria further improve the classification accuracy in a leave-one-singer-out cross validation significantly.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2360**

**SPIRAL BEVEL GEAR DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT GENERATION AND SIMULATION OF TOOTH CONTACT ANALYSIS -TCA - CONTRIBUTIONS**

**<sup>1</sup>Dr.Ashok Kumar Gupta, <sup>2</sup>Dr.Vandana Somkuwar**

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**Abstract:-**The procedures needed to develop spiral bevel gear sets for a new product can require months of trial-and-error work and thousands of dollars. In view of increasing global competition for lower priced products, bevel gears are a prime target for the next generation of computerization. Answering this challenge, it has realized a new modified method through a shift in the way spiral bevel gear development is performed. The Gleason face hobbing process has been widely applied by the gear industry. But so far, few papers have been found regarding exact modelling and simulation of the tooth surface generations and tooth contact analysis (TCA) of spiral bevel gear sets. The developed face hobbling generation model is directly related to a physical bevel gear generator. A generalized and enhanced TCA algorithm is proposed. The face hobbling process has two categories, non-generated (Format ®) and generated methods, applied to the tooth surface generation of the gear. In both categories, the pinion is always finished with the generated method. The developed tooth surface generation model covers both categories with left-hand and right-hand members. Based upon the developed theory, an advanced tooth surface generation and TCA program is developed and integrated into Gleason CAGE™ for Windows Software. Most of the truck manufacturers have been confronted with ever more increasing demands on their products and on the development process. These demands are reflected in higher engine power, lower vehicle noise, higher fuel economy and shorter lead times in development.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2361**

**INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF ROBOTICS AND WIRELESS SENSORS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT: REVIEW**

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**Abstract:-** Remote sensor systems have increased much consideration these last years because of the immense arrangement of uses that quickened the innovative advances. Such systems have been broadly explored and many books and articles have been distributed about the new difficulties they stance and how to address them. One of these difficulties is hub versatility: sensors could be moved startlingly if sent in an uncontrolled situation or hold by moving article/creatures. In this paper, we propose to audit new difficulties realized by controlled portability for various objectives and how they are tended to in the writing in remote sensor and Robot systems, extending from sending to interchanges. The paper is composed on the use of the Wireless Sensor Network for debacle administration.

**Keywords-** Catastrophe Management, Robot, Environment Monitoring System, Wireless Sensor Network, Arduino Programming

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2381**

**REVIEW ON NON-PERFORMING ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS**

**Dr.D. Dutta**

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**Abstract:-**The Indian banking sector has been facing serious problems of raising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). The NPAs growth has a direct impact on profitability of banks. Non-performing assets are one of the major concerns for scheduled commercial banks in India. The recommendations of Narasimham committee and Verma committee, some steps have been taken to

solve the problem of old NPAs in the balance sheets of the banks. It continues to be expressed from every corner that there has rarely been any systematic evaluation of the best way of tackling the problem. There seems to be no unanimity in the proper policies to be followed in resolving this problem. NPAs reflect the performance of banks. A high level of NPAs suggests high probability of a large number of credit defaults that affect the profitability and net-worth of banks and also erodes the value of the asset.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2382**

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN BANKING SECTOR**

**Dr. K. Devi**

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**Abstract:-** Today Indian Banks are as technology savvy as their counter parts in developed countries. The banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It supplies the lifeblood –money that supports and fosters growth in all the industries. FDI is a tool for economic growth through its strengthening of domestic capital, productivity and employment. FDI also plays a vital role in the up gradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities in various sectors of the economy. Foreign Direct Investment as seen as an important source of non-debt inflows and is increasing being sought as a vehicle for technology flows and as a means of attaining competitive efficiency by creating a meaningful network of global inter-connections.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2383**

**INFLUENCE OF NUMBER OF INLET NOZZLES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF VORTEX TUBE**

**Manisha Rathore**

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**Abstract:-** Vortex tube represents a special class of refrigeration system which uses the concept of energy transfer by the virtue of vortex effect generated to cool the air in a tube. It is designed in such a manner that due to self energy transfer, temperature of air becomes low as it travels in a direction opposite to the hot air. The vortex tube can offer hot and cold air streams simultaneously from a single air supply which comes from a set of nozzles. In present research work attempts are made to investigate the effect of number of inlet nozzles on the performance of vortex tube. For this purpose, simulation approach was adopted under which model of a systematic vortex tube was made and simulation for different number of inlet nozzles (one to four) was accomplished. The identified properties were temperature, velocity, and thermal gradient. Analyses of results show the model with four nozzles the best out of all other available options.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2391**

**PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF FACE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES WITH AGE INVARIANTS**

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**Abstract:** Face recognition (FR) is most challenging field of pattern recognition with traditional technology. Though, the research in this field had attained almost stability, a new difficulty emerged with time and the research shifted towards the problem which is encountered due to the changes occurring in face with the effect of aging. An automatic technique utilized for strong Face recognition without affecting the age has been discussed in numerous research articles. This paper also includes an introduction about face recognition and different parameters which affects face shape, structure and texture. In this article author primarily focuses on two domains, first is face recognition and second is age invariants of face recognition. The motive of this survey is to deliver a review of Face Recognition work that has been accomplished in the past beneath all simple situations that were not focused and to classify them into significant methods, such as: Appearance based, Feature based and Soft Computing based.

**Keywords--** - Face Recognition, Feature, Soft Computing, Age Estimation, Aging, Appearance, Pattern Recognition.

**SAMA/AIT/Dec-2017/8422/2398****HYPOID GEAR DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT –GENERATION AND SIMULATION OF MESHING AND TOOTH CONTACT ANALYSIS (TCA) FOR IMPROVED PERFORMANCE: REVIEW****<sup>1</sup> Rajeev Shrivastava****<sup>2</sup>Dr.Ashok Kumar Gupta**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar (Ph D Mechanical Engineering), AISECT University, Bhopal, (M.P.) India<sup>2</sup>Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering,  
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**Abstract:-**Computer technology has touched all areas of today's life, impacting how we obtain railway tickets, shop online and receive medical advice from remote location. Computer-based design analysis is nowadays a common activity in most development projects. When new software and manufacturing processes are introduced, traditional empirical knowledge is unavailable and considerable effort is required to find starting design concepts. This forces gear designers to go beyond the traditional standards-based design methods. The results obtained are in agreement with existing knowledge. The transformation has had a vast influence on gear manufacturing as well, providing process improvements that lead to higher gear quality and lower manufacturing costs. However, in the case of the gear industry, the critical process of Generation and Simulation of Meshing and Tooth Contact Analysis (TCA) of Hypoid Gears remains relatively unchanged. Hypoid gears are crucial to power transmission systems, power generation machines and automobiles. However, the design and manufacturing of Hypoid gears are quite difficult. Currently, the major parameters of Hypoid gears are calculated, but the geometries of the gears are not fully defined.