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# Analysis of Second Order EC-Catalytic Mechanism at the Rotating Disk Electrode 

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## ABSTRACT

The model of second order EC- catalytic mechanism at the rotating disk eec- rode is considered. The homotopy perturbation method of finding solution of differential equation is applied to obtain the approximate analytical expression for the concerntration of the catalysts and substrate involved in this reaction. A good agreement is noted between the obtained solution and the simulation results. These analytic expressions for the concentration also gave an expression for the current involved in this reaction.




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அமால் டுகம்மது கல்லூாி (தன்னாட்ச)
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இக்கருத்தரங்க ஆய்வுக் கோணவயில் இடம்பபற்றுள்ள கருத்துக்கணளயயா, கட்டுணைகமயாயயா எழுத்து மூலமான முன்னனுமதீயின்றி எவரும் எடுத்தாளவோ, பத்ப்பிக்கவோ, பினதி செய்யவோ சைாது.

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 ஏர்கொயேே இருக்கும் பொருளை நிரந்தரமாக்குதல்
 बெயல்படுகிஆிறன（மககள் 』டகத்தொடர்பியல் அடபபபடகள்，ப．136）』டகங்கள் வெறும் தொழில்நுட்பங்ளே．பாதிப்பு எய்பது அவற்றைக்
 மட்டுமே இருநதநாள் தொடங்கி கணி日ிிமயமாகிவிட்ட இொ வுவைர வானொலியிண் செல்வாக்கு சிறிதும் குறறயலில்லல．๑ருகாலத்தில் இலங்கை வானொலி கேட்டு தமிழ் அறிந்ககொய்ட காலமும் இருந்தது． அதே வானொாலியில் தமிழிஞ் சிळைவையும் இங்று எதி்கொள்ள வேஎண்டிவாகளாக உள்ளோம்．

வானொலியில் தமிிி் ஆளைைை சிறிதாவே உள்ளது．வானொாலி நிகழ்ச்சித் தொகுபாளா்களில் சிலiா தூய தமிழில் பேசுவதும் நணைமுறையல் 2ள்ாது．
 வழங்குவதிலும் ஆங்கிலம் கலந்து பேசுவது எஷ்புது
 சொல்லவே வேண்டாம்．ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதை தங்களின் அண்றாடக் கடமையாக உயா்கிய்றயா்． அகுபற்றிய குற்ற உண்்ச்சி எகுவுமிஷ்றி அப்படிப் பபசுவகையே எப்போதும் கைக்கொண்டுள்ளண்．

தொலைக் காட் சி நிகழ்ச்சிகளும் இவ்வாறே உள்ள6．தமிழ்நாடகங்கள்，நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் தமிழ் இல்லாமல் இல்லை எஷ்பது பெரிய ஆயுதல்．எனினும் தொலைக்காட்சி நிலையத்தின் பெயiாகள் எஷ்யவோ ஆஙகிலத்தில்தான் அமைந்துள்ளஆ．விலக்காக மககள் தொலலக்காட்சி，கலைஞா் தொலைக்காட்சி， புதிய தலைமுறை தொலைக் காட் சி，தந் தி தொலைக்காட்சி போண்றவற்ணைச் சொல்லலாம்． தமிழின் தூய்மை விளம்பரங்களில் களவு போகிய்றது． விளம்பரங்கள்，விளம்பரப் படுத்தப்படும் பொருட்களின் பெயாகள் அயைத்திலும் ஆங்கிலக்கலப்புதாண்．நம் நாட் டில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் பொருள் களுக்குக் கூL ஆூங்கிலப்பெயர்தாண்．

சில தொலலக்காட்சி நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் தமிழ் மிகக்



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GENESIS OF WONEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND ITS KEY CONTRIBUTIONS - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DR.MUTHULAKSFMI REDDY


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Sri G.V.G. Visolakshi College for Women, Udumolpe!

## Introdection

In the early nineteenth century, women occupied an abject status in the Indian society. Customs such as sati, child marriage and polygamy were widely prevalent. A women's place was strictly within the family, and she was ruled over by her husband, elders and in-laws with an iron hand. Deniet edacation, vocation and social, economic and political rights, she was wholly confined to the four walls of the house. The social structure allowed men greater freedom and liberty. The dawn of British regime brought changes in the socio-economic educational, cultural and political scenario of Indian society. The present status of Indian women improved because of colonial experience, social reform movements of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and Nationalist struggle. The first man to speak out publicly against the injustices perpetrated on women in the name of tradition and religion was Raja ram Mohan Roy who, in 1818, wrote a tract condemning sati. By the end of the rineteenth century, women were gathering courage to challenge the authoritarian society which acoorded them their low status. Many hailed from reformist families and they formed their own organizations.

## Formation of Women's Indian Association

In fact, the emergence of a rudimentary women's movement in India can be traced to this period. As Geraldine Forbes points out, "Indian women wrote and spoke about women's condition and formed organizations to secure the desired changes, and eventually had an impact on the institution of their society. The women organizations emerged from the early part of the twentieth century, much to the annoyance of some of their male relatives and well wishers.

## Objectives of Women's Indian Association

The Women's Indian Association was started with certain objectives aiming at the elevation of women in society:

- To sensitize women about their responsibilities as daughters.
- To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education including the teaching of religion.
- To secure the abolition of child marriages and other social evils.
- To secure for women the right to vote for municipal and legislative councils.
- To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State.
- To secure adequate representation of women in Municipalities, Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies.
- Toestablish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women.



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# NEW ERA OF MARKETING PARADIGM - EMERGING CHALLENGES 

Mrs.B.Umamaheswari
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"The future is not ahead of us. It has already happened. Unfortunately it is unequally distributed among companies, industries, and nations." - Philip Kotler on Marketing

## Introduction

A "paradigm shifi" reflects change from one way of thinking to another. It does not just happen, but rather it is usually driven by agents of change. The term paradigm is used to indicate a constellation of concepts, ideas, approaches, and principles shared and used by a scientific community to define research problems and solutions.

A new marketing paradigm has hatched, and it's growing. Where there was once division between marketing and IT teams now there is unity. Where technology once struggled to meet marketing objectives without clear attribution, now it's deployed to support business goals with rich analytics.

A marketing paradigm defines the way marketing is being done by means of a set of procedures and attitudes. Marketing may have the same age as civilization itself, when talking about modern marketing as an applied art, the 1960s and 70s must be considered the beginning, in consumer markets where relatively low-valued products were sold to mass markets using mass media. Determining first the customers' needs, and producing after that a product or service able to satisfy these needs were the most important aspects of the marketing theory based on the fact that the firm's strategic decisions were driven by customer expectations.

Along the years this fundament has suffered many changes and even different names, among which there are: marketing orientation, customer driven, the marketing philosophy, customer intimacy, customer focus, and market driven.

Extending marketing into the customer experience and making moments of impact requires people and technology that not only understand the "who" and the "what" but also take into consideration time, place, immediacy and goals.

Those who have made the transition into this new era of contextual marketing end to fall into the following patterns:

1. The CMO and CIOs are tightly aligned. Tech is deployed to drive goals, not for the sake of deploying tech.
2. They recognize that technology will advance faster than their teams are able to respond with viable solutions.
3. They recognize that far more capital is being put to work than they ever could to develop and design solutions on their behalf.

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# EXIT INTERVIEW - GOALS AND METHODS <br> Mrs.PL.Amirtham 

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Introduction:
An interview held with an employee about to leave an organization, typically in for the organization. The exit interview fits into the division stage of the employee life cycle (ELC). This stage, the last one of the ELC, spans from the instant an employee becomes detached until his or her going away from the organization. This is the key time that an exit interview should be administered because the employee's feelings about his or her departure are fresh in mind. There are different methods of conducting exit interviews, each with their payback and disadvantages with regards to the intensity of involvement, various biases that may occur, or the format of the information gathered.

In today's facts about economy, trained employees are the positive feature that drives organizational success. Thus companies must find out from them-why they reside, why they depart, and how the organization needs to modify. A thoughtful exitinterview (EI) method can create a stable flow of response on all three fronts.

## The State of Exit Interviews

Too often EI programs are unsuccessful to either improve retention or produce useful information. We've identified two reasons why. The first is data eminence. The usefulness of an EI depends completely on the truthfulness and directness of the departing employee. People may be less than open on their way out the door for many reasons. Some feel pushed for time or apathetic to discover their feelings. They may not want to say anything pessimistic about a supervisor they like or anything at all about a supervisor they don't like.

The second reason is a lack of compromise on best practices. The genuine problem is that many organizations use El programs as an excuse not to have meaningful withholding conversations with existing employees.

## B. Overall Goals:

## 1. Uncover issues relating to HR.

Companies that carry out exit interviews almost always follow this goal but often focus too intently on salary and benefits. To be sure, people need a certain level of

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# SOCIAL MEDIA AND ITS ROLE IN MARKETING 

Ms.V.LAVANYa<br>Assistant Professor, Department of BBA (CA) Sri GVG Visalakshi college for Women, Udumalpet

## INTRODUCTION

Social Media is a platform that enable us to participate in social networking. It allows to share our posts on various social media platforms to improve business visibility. Today it is the best source for news updates, marketing, education, and entertainment. Social media marketing (SMM) refers to techniques that target social networks and applications to spread brand awareness or promote particular products. It is the internet marketing technique that focuses on creating content for online communities that can be used to start conversation with them thereby leading to brand recognition and consideration. The goal of SMM is to produce content that users will share with their social network to help a company increase brand exposure and broaden customer reach. Social media marketing programs usually focus on efforts to create content that attracts attention and encourages readers to share it with their social networks. A corporate message spreads from user to user and presumably resonates because it appears to come from a trusted third-party source, as opposed to the brand or company itself. Hence, this form of marketing is driven by word-of-mouth, meaning it results in earned media rather than paid media. Social media has become a platform that is easily accessible to anyone with internet access. Increased communication for organizations fosters brand awareness and often, improved customer service. Additionally, social media serves as a relatively inexpensive platform for organization to implement marketing campaigns.

## ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MARKETING

Social media is now increasingly becoming an inbuilt aspect of political campaigns, national defence strategies, public policy, public relations, brand management and even intra company communication. Since the major task of marketing is to inform consumers about the company's products, who they are and what they offer. Social media marketing plays an important role in marketing.

- Social media can be used to provide an identity about the companies and the products or services that they offer.
- Social media helps in creating relationships with people who might not otherwise know about the products or service or what the companies represent.
- Social media makes companies "real" to consumers. If they want people to follow them they need not just talk about the latest product news, but share their personality with them.
- Social media can be used to associate themselves with their peers that may be serving the same target market.


## GHANEINE PARADICMS IN TWDIN BUSINESS

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# Strategies of Stress managemen't in the modern 

J.NITHYA<br>Assistant Professor, Department of BBA (CA), SRI GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet

$1 \mathrm{~T}^{\mathrm{RO}} \mathrm{DUCTION}$
Stress is anything that puts demands upon our bodies and minds to cope, adjust, or accommodate to the demand. Although stress can come from an ongoing, muline and chosen activity like long work hours or a hurried work pace, it is often aciated with an intense reaction to an event in our lives which can be either pleasant or leasant. There are numerous emotional and physical disorders that have been linked
stress including depression, anxiety, heart attacks, stroke, hypertension, immune yssen d disturbances and etc.

TYPES OF STRESS
4. Time Stress: This is where persons not have enough time to complete all of their alloted duties: Such persons be anxious and are bothered by the number of things they are supposed to do. Therefore they worry and fear that they will, at some point, fail to do b. Anticipatory S .

Stess: This explains the stress that employees experience regarding the might go wrong in the near future.
c. Situational Stress: Situational stress occurs when individuals are in an threatening ifiuation over which they have no control. Most of the time, this occurs due to a crisis that happens in the organization. Such situations may involve a conflict of interest, loss of aceptance or change is status in an individual's group.
d. Encounter Stress: This type of stress revolves around individual contacts. People get tressed when they are anxious about interacting with a particular group of individuals or aparicular person Physicians and social workers are very familiar with this kind of stress kause of the kinds of people they deal with.

## Calles of STRESS

Everyone has different stress triggers. Work stress tops the list, according to surveys. Guses of work stress include:

- Being unhappy in your job
- Having a heavy workload or too much responsibility
- Working long hours


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## STARTUP INITIATIVES FOR ENTES AND PROSPECTS IN INDIA - CHAL <br> R.Anbuselvi,

Ph.D Research Scholar, SRI GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet

Introduction
Start ups have played and continue to play significant roles in the grown, development and industrialization of of india, intended to build a strong eco-system for flagship initiative of the Gove will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large nurturing innovation. Stunities and minimize unemployment. scale employment opportunitics or registered in India:
Startup means an entity, incorporated or registered in ina:

- Not prior to five years,
- With annual turnover not exceeding INR 25 crore in any preceding financial year,
- Working towards innovation, development, deployment or commercialization of new products, processes or services driven by technology or intellectual property
- Provided that such entity is not formed by splitting up, or reconstruction of a business already in existence.
- Provided also that an entity shall cease to be a Startup, if its turnover for the previous financial years has exceeded INR 25 crore or it has completed 5 years from the date of incorporation/ registration.
- Provided further that a Startup shall be eligible for tax benefits only after it has obtained certification from the Inter-Ministerial Board, setup for such purpose.


## START OF INDIA INITIATIVE

The Government's Union Budget allocation of INR 1,000 crore towards the Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) scheme is a major boost towards promoting start-ups in the Country.

## Salient features:

$>$ Encourage entrepreneurship among the youth of India. Each of them 1.25 lakh Bank branches should encourage at least one Dalit or Tribal Entrepreneur and at least one Woman Entrepreneur.
> In addition to existing systems to facilitate Start-ups, loans would alsow be given to help people.

- Give a new dimension to entrepreneurship and help set up a network of in the Country.



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## $d$

fore employed CRM is aimed at berefit to the customers and 2. If creates deep and wide impact merer and mistake in deep roads in ng the lucrative move of the 5. Collaborative CRM focuses on integration using a set of in channels and working intimately ected customers, suppliers, and partners. The knowledge nit process and the interaction int process are highly dependent mological and human resources of ation.
: CRM, Process, Forms, s, Future of CRM
n
elationship management (CRM) re application of technology, but to learn more about customers' behaviors in order to develop tionships with them. As such it a business philosophy than a
technical solution to assist in dealing with customers effectively and efficiently.
Why CRM?
Customer relationship management (CRM) helps businesses to gain an insight into the behavior of their customers and modify their business operations to ensure that customers are served in the best possible way. In essence, CRM helps a business to recognize the value of its customers and to capitalize on improved customer relations. The better you understand your customers, the more responsive you can be to their needs.
CRM can be achieved by:

- finding out about your customers' purchasing habits, opinions and preferences
- profiling individuals and groups to market more effectively and increase sales
- changing the way you operate to improve customer service and marketing

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## EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE WORK PLACE

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Emotional intelligence (EI) is the capability

## Abstract

This paper outlines and discusses about Emotional intelligence, or EQ, adverts to the ability to perceive, control and evaluate emotions. Administration that value emotional intelligence look for employees with high EQ's in order to encourage from within and participant for leadership roles. If you want to emergence to higher levels of province in their job, having a strong EQ is necessary. In fact, the welfare of improving EQ is not just pent to their career. A stronger EQ interprets to more general spirit, better moral and physical health, built relationships, and a lessening in levels of cortisol (the stress hormone).
Key Words: Emotional intelligence, Administration, Leadership roles, Relationships.

## Introduction:

People who perceive emotions accurately (both in themselves and others) better understand difficult situations-Travis

Bradberry
for understanding our personal feelings and the feelings of others, for motivating ourselves, and for winning our emotions efficaciously in our relationships Emotional intelligence is sometimes referred to as "people smarts." It is not more often than not included in the type of intelligence assessment included in the conventional concept of IQ, which mainly focuses conceptual abilities, but it is a very important individual attribute.
Emotional intelligence at work is about

- How people and relationships purpose.
- Relationships between social group, between directors and staff
- Relationships between the organization and its consumers, stakeholders, suppliers, competitors, networking contacts, everyone.

It is about headship, collaboration, management skills and joint venture. Founded on excellent practice and understanding of communication, the



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Hostrict Many of the retailers covered in study have adopted sustainability as an veral part of their business strategy. This Wh been driven by the aim to reduce euperises in their stores, increase sales, strenthen brand image and retain amployees. This section throws light on some of these environmental sustainability pratices undertaken by global retailers and at as a guide for Indian retailers in their jumney towards better environmental pracices. The retail industry is highly rsource-intensive, drawing heavily on energy, water and natural reserves. It is also a major contributor to economic growth and is vital as a distribution channel for food, water and lifestyle products. While garnering a better understanding among Indian retailers, it also enables them to identify teas in environmental sustainability that is lesy to address. The report, in conclusion, makes recommendations such that Indian Teailers may take advantage of the changing Inds in the retail industry and can be
suitably placed to meet the challenges of an increasingly globalized and competitive marketplace,

Key Words: Environmental sustainability, retail sector

## Global practices in promoting

 environmental sustainability
## Introduction

Global Practices in "Promoting Environmental Sustainability" for Indian retail is readily adaptable to the Indian context, with the potential to give leading Indian companies an early-mover advantage. The study focuses on the environmental aspects of sustainability - actions that are in the interests of protecting the natural world, with particular emphasis on preserving the capability of the environment to support human life.
Many retailers considering the amalgamation of sustainability in their organizations face the following impediment:

1. Is sustainability gainful?
2. Will sustainability pay off in the near future?

## BLACK MONEY ERADICATION:

## CHALLENGES IN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

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# GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENTS IN RETAIL BUSINESS 

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#### Abstract

Retail Business today is one of the quickly growing channels and playing an important role in emerging economic growth of the country. In the recent times customers are getting more and more attracted towards Retail Markets. In the past few years, Indian Retail sector has seen implausible increase in the organised segment. There is no doubt that the Indian retail scene is booming. Main domestic players have stepped into the retail field with long term, determined plans to expand their business across verticals, cities and formats. Companies like Tata, Reliance, Adani Enterprise and Bharti have been investing considerably in the booming Indian Retail market. Along with these giant retailers, a number of transnational brands have also entered into the market to set up retail chains in close association with bigger Indian companies. High consumer spending over the years by the young population and sharp rise in disposable income are driving the Indian organised retail sector's growth. Even Tier I \& Tier II cities and towns are witnessing a major shift in consumer preferences and lifestyles, the result of which, they have emerged as attractive markets for retailers to expand their presence. The future of the India Retail Industry looks promising with the growing of the market, with the government policies becoming more favorable and the emerging technologies facilitating operations.


Keywords: Retail business , Internet users, Scenario

## INTRODUCTION

According to Philip Kotler, "Retailing includes all the activities involved in selling goods or services to the final consumes, for personal, non-business use. A retailer or retail store is any business enterprise wholesales volume comes primarily from retailing. It involves the sale of merchandise from a single point of purchase directly to a customer who intends to use that product. The single point of purchase could be a traditional retail store, an Internet shopping website, a catalogue, or even a mobile phone. Retailers are the final link in the supply chain between manufacturers and consumers. Retailing is important because it allows manufacturers to focus on producing goods without having to be distracted with the enormous amount of effort that it takes to interact with the end-user customers who want to purchase those goods. Retailers should make the purchase of goods easy for the consumer. That's why retail stores have salespeople, Internet shopping websites have customer service support, and catalogs have descriptions, photos and toll-free phone numbers. Retailing is about displaying products, describing the features and benefits of products, stocking products, processing payments and doing whatever it takes to get the right products at the right price to the right customers at the right time. Some retailers offer additional services to the retail transaction like personal shopping consultations, and gift wrapping to add something extra to the retail customer experience.

## TYPES OF RETAIL STORES

Here are some examples of the different types of retail stores where consumers can purchase products for immediate use or consumption.

## DepartmentStores:

Sell a wide range of merchandise that is arranged by category into different sections of the physical retail space. Some department store categories include shoes, clothing, beauty products, jewelry, house wares, etc.

## Grocery Stores and Supermarkets:

Sell all types of food and beverage products, and sometimes also home products, clothing and consumer electronics as well.

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## CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN IND

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# CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY 

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## Introduction

The hearts of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are targets to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition. For India, food security continues to be high on its list of development priorities because the country's relatively high rates of economic growth have not led to a reduction in hunger and undernutrition. India's gross domestic product at factor cost and per capita income grew at seven percent and five percent per annum, respectively, from 1990-91 to 2013-14. However, the incidence of undernutrition has dropped only marginally from 210.1 million in 1990 to 194.6 million in 2014, and India has failed to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

While large sections of the Indian population suffer from acute undernutrition, rising incomes and growing urbanization are rapidly changing the composition of the food basket away from cereals to high-value agricultural commodities such as fish and meat. Thus, the total demand for food grains is projected to be higher in the future due to an increase in population as well as a growing indirect demand from the feed.

Moreover, it will be difficult to meet India's long-term food requirements with domestic production alone with current production trends; meeting future demand for food grains through domestic production will be difficult.

One of the biggest issues confronting Indian agriculture is low productivity. India's cereal yields are drastically lower than those of developed regions such as North America ( 6671 kg per ha), East Asia and the Pacific ( $5,184 \mathrm{~kg}$ per ha), and the Euro area ( 5855.4 kg per ha) (see Table 1). Table 2 shows that yield per hectare of food grains has stagnated in India since the 1980s.
Table 1: Cereal yields (kg per ha, 2014)
yields (kg per ha, 2014)

| Country | $\mathbf{1 9 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Central Europe and the Baltics | 1702.259 | 4656.696 |
| East Asia \& Pacific | 1415.811 | 4958.456 |
| Euro area | 1951.52 | 6120.383 |
| India | 947.3 | 2984.1 |
| North America | 2203.303 | 6867.033 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 805.8388 | 1451.698 |
| World | 1421.619 | 3907.029 |

## Source: World Bank Database

How does climate change affect food security?
The World Food Summit in 1996 defined food security thus: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." According to this definition, there are three main dimensions to food security: food availability, access to food, and food absorption. Thus, adequate food production alone is not a sufficient condition for a country's food security.

Food security is one of the leading concerns associated with climate change. Climate change affects food security in complex ways. It impacts crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and can cause grave social and economic consequences in the form of reduced incomes, eroded livelihoods, trade disruption and adverse health impacts. However, it is

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- Sankaradeva's Contribution towards Human Development of Assam / Chandan Sharma/148
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# Reading Habits and Internet Usage among Post - Graduate Students - A Case Study of Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, (Autonomous)" Udumalpet 

Dr. K. Kaliammal

Associate Professor of Economics
Sri G.V.G Visalakshi College for Women (Autonomous) Udumalpet

## ABSTRACT

Reading has been the passion of the greatest personalities of all times. Humans have been reading since ages and thus words of knowledge have been passed on through generations. The reading habit influences in the promotion of one's personal development in particular and social progress in general. Regular and systematic reading sharpens the intellect, refines the emotions, elevates tastes and provides perspectives for one's living; and thereby prepares a person for an effective participation in the social, religious, cultural and political life. Reading fires the imagination of the person. It adds new sight to eyes and new wisdom to mind People nowadays tent to rely more on computer - based resources (such as writing emails, sending free e-cards, watching online videos, transmitting instant messages and photos by Yahoo or MSN Messengers exchanging information in online chat room or discussion area)

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# A Study on the Employment of Women Farm Labourers in Udumalpet Taluk Tirupur District 

Dr. R. Rajini

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#### Abstract

: Women today play a pivotal role in agriculture - as female agricultural labour, as farmers, co-farmers, female family labour and as managers of farms and farm entrepreneurs. Three fourths of the women workers are in agriculture. Among the rural women workers, 87 per cent are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Women's' involvement varies widely among different regions, ecological sub zones, farming system, caste, class and stages in the family cycle. Generally, the poorer the family, the greater the involvement of women in agricultural activities. Despite women's' significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields, they have virtually no access to agricultural information, services or production assets and have very limited control over their earnings. In this background the present study was undertaken to explore the women labourers employment


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# Socio Economic and Health Status of Women Handloom Weavers in Malayandipattinam Village, Udumalpet Taluk, Tirupur District, Tamil Nadu - A Case Study 

Dr. S. Sripriya

Assistant Professor in Economics
Sri G.V.G Visalakshi College for Women Udumalpet, Tirupur District, Tamil Nadu

## INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment has become a growing concern both at the national and international levels on the subjugated, the disadvantaged and status of women in the society. In India, this concern i.e. women's empowerment has to be focused mainly in non formal sectors, where the women's work force is predominant. One among them is handloom sector. It is one of the largest economic activities, after agriculture, providing direct and indirect employment as well as being predominately a non-farm activity. It has passed on from generations to generations.

Handloom sector is unique in India. It has been the most popular manufacturing sector in the previous centuries, and has been the mainstay of rural industrialization in India. Handloom sector has been catering to the clothing needs of India, and various other countries for century's altogether. Modern textile
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# A STUDY ON SELF HELP GROUP- BANK LINKAGE THROUGH MICROSATE IN POLLACHI TALUK OF COIMBATORE DISTRICT 

Dr. M. Meharbanu

Asstt. professor,
department of economics Sri G.V.G. Visalakshi college for women udumalpet
"Microfinance - A small ideal with a big impact"

## ABSTRACT:

Micro credit programmes provide financial services to individuals traditionally excluded from the banking system, especially women. The fundamental rational for making micro credit available to the poor is the recognition of the fact that their access to factors of production (credit being one of them) must be enhanced for them to be empowered. It is based on the understanding that the latent capacities of the poor for entrepreneurship has to be supported through loans which are small, timely and most critically do not require physical or monetary collateral. There are no two opinions about the soundness of the logic behind giving women access to credit. The rationale is that since finance is the lifeblood

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Dr. C. MUMIYAMDI

## MIGRATION IN INDIA: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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# A STUDY ON MIGRATED WOMEN CONSTRUCTION WORKERS 



Dr. K. Kaliammal<br>Asssociate Professor In Economics, Sri. G.V.G.Visalakshi College For Women (Autonomous), Udumalpet


#### Abstract

The construction industry is one of the largest industries absorbing the maximum number of migrant labour force. The migrant labour force comprises mostly of marginal farmers or landless labourers belonging to the lower strata of society. Women comes into the industry as a migrant work force and lives in the construction site itself. They are drastically deprived of good living as well as working conditions. Hence, there is an urgent need to give top priority to the issues and problems of the workers in the construction sector. A very little attention has been paid to the women construction workers. There is a need for comprehensive study to address the problems of this largest, poorly unorganized women construction labour force. This study makes an attempt to fill the research gap and focus light on the various dimensions of construction workers. Thus the attempt of the study can be generalised in the context of Indian Economy and appropriate policy paradigms can be formulated in order to ameliorate the condition of women workers.


## Introduction

The construction workers are the backbone of the economy, as they have been contributing substantially to the infrastructural development of nation by contributing their labours (almost one-third of these workers are women and children) to build hospitals, schools, townships, offices, houses and other buildings, urban infrastructure (including water supply, sewerage, drainage), highways, roads, ports, railways, airports, power systems, irrigation and agriculture systems, telecommunications etc. Whereas the socio-economic development of these poor people have remained inadequate in spite of their productive contribution to national development. They are burdened with indebtedness and poverty, their nutritional levels are now, their bodies are weak and they are overwhelmingly illiterates. They are not only discriminated but also exploited by the contractors / employees by taking benefit of their poor bargaining and socio-economic conditions. They are compelled to work on lower wages and under unhygienic conditions without proper facilities of housing, washing, bathing, latrines, urinals, other sanitary arrangements and social security measures. Frequent changes in their work place and instability of their work deprive them and their children from primary facilities like health, education and food subsidy from ration cards.

In the light of the above, it is necessary to study the socio-economic characteristics of workers and, migratory aspects of the construction workers, living and working condition of the women construction workers, Hence the researcher decides to undertake study with the following objectives.
> To examine the social and economic background of the women construction workers.
> To study the migratory aspects of the women construction workers.
> To examine the living and working condition of the women construction workers.
To understand the Socio -Economic Status of women construction workers, primary data was collected using a pretested interview schedule. The study covered a sample of 525 migrated women construction workers from urban Coimbatore. Coimbatore city was selected purposively and. Within the zones, the researcher intended to collect data from 600 women construction workers in Coimbatore city. As the entire Coimbatore city is divided into 4 zones namely, East, West, North, South and in order to give due representation to all these zones, the researcher fixed a sample of 150 per zone. However, while collecting data from these zones, 49 women workers did not respond and 26 women workers were not available. Hence, the researcher is now finally able to collect a total sample of 525 (East zone $=132$, West zone $=$ 125, South zone $=128$, North zone $=140$, Total $=525$ ). The data from these sample women was collected during the period March 2009 to May 2009. The interview schedule contained items like social and economical background, migratory aspects, living and working conditions. The collected data were compiled, classified, tabulated and analysed with reference to the objectives of the study. Appropriate statistical tools have been used to draw inferences from the collected data.

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## MIGRATION IN INDIA: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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# CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MIGRATION IN AGRICULTURE 



Dr. K. Kaliammal<br>Associate Professor, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women

C. Vijayalakshmi<br>Research Scholar, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women


#### Abstract

Migration brings opportunities and challenges to rural areas in the countries of originly transit and destination. Migration will affect the supply of labour and related skills which mix with demographic composition of the remaining population. Migration itself can contribute to agriculture and rural development in the countries of origin and rural areas in low and middle-income transit countries. Migration and protracted forced displacement can constitute challenge for local authorities to provide quality public senvices for the migrant and host populations and can amongst other things further strain natural resource, if increasing pressure on agriculture and fishery-based livelihoods and Programmes play an important role in shaping the outcome of migration in terms of agricuture and rural development and ultimately as regards poverty reduction and food security in rural areas. Agriculture and nural development can make a strong contribution to meeting the global challenge of addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. In this context the exploratory research design is used. The researcher plans to collect only secondary data through from varies magazines, journals and websites. This study offers contributions to intermational efforts to address the migration challenges.


Keywords: Agricultural Production, migrants, displacement, poverty, global challenges

## Introduction

Migration has the movement of people either within a country or across international borders. A large share of migrants originates in rural areas. Agriculture and rural development (ARD) are key to addressing the root causes of migration. By 2050, over half of the population in the least developed countries wills still lives in rural areas. Three quarters of the extreme poor base their livelihoods on agriculture or other rural activities. Efforts must be geared towards a more productive agricultural sector and improved food. Migration has been linked with the rapid population growth. Agriculture continues to be the major contributor in GDP. Increase in high urban population generally aroused research and policy interests of the fact that migrants from rural areas also make up a part of the increased population. Migration could also have a positive impact on the origin of migration when migrants send remittances to alleviate financial constraint of migrant's households.

## Statement of the Problem

More than 75 per cent of the world's poor and food insecure live in rural areas, mostly depending on agricultural production for their subsistence. Rural poor and especially smallholder family farmers, face considerable difficulties in accessing credit, services, technologies and markets that would allow them to improve the productivity of their natural resources and labour. Most available jobs in agriculture are associated with low and unstable incomes.

## Objectives of the Study

> To generate employment opportunities.
> To promote the economic empowerment of the rural people.
> To provide technical assistance and capacity development.
> To generate policy recommendations on agriculture and rural development.

## Methodology

Secondary data has been collected from text books and internet sources for the purpose of study.

## Review of Literature

Mendola (2008) established migration as a subsistence strategy, the different strategies of migration when considered as heterogeneous (non-migration, temporary and permanent migration) may be subject to different selective behaviours as well as different consequences to the farm household at origin of the migration.



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# A STUDY ON FUNCTIONING OF HANDLOOM UNITS IN POLLACHI 

Dr.Mrs.R.Parameswari, Associate Professor,<br>Ms.S.Subhashree, Assistant Professor,<br>Department of Commerce, Sri G.V.G Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.

## ABSTRACT

The Textile Industry has two broad segments, namely, Handloom, handicrafts, sericulture, power looms in the unorganized sector and spinning, apparel, garmenting made up in the organized sector. Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to more than 43 lakhs weavers and allied workers. The study has made an attempt to identify the key areas in the functioning of handloom units and to study the various problems faced by handloom units in Pollachi Area. Thus, the handloom industry requires more investment in various assets, more labourers are required in the processing difficulty in marketing of handloom products, no proper maintenance of accounts and the like are the various issues to be examined in connection with the handloom industries, with this background an attempt was made to study the functioning of handloom units in Pollachi area.
Keywords: Hand loom, Functioning areas, Problems etc.

## INTRODUCTION

Handloom industry plays a vital role in the Indian economy. This industry helps in the creation of ample opportunities of employment especially for labour class. It helps in earning considerable sum of foreign exchange to the country this strenghting the national economy. The handloom industry has developed a lot over a period of a time. It is spread throughout the country. Most of the handloom industry are run either as sole trading or else they work under mater weavers. A very large number of looms were located even in rural parts of pollachi. The rhythm of handloom used to be heard in every village. There were both men and women weaving were a way of life. In early days majority of handloom weavers followed the hereditary line. Today, inspire of its vast potential and hence growth prospects, many problems are haunting this sector thus seriously affecting its sustainability, particularly in the Pollachi area. The looms disappear one after other, and there is constant decline in the number of handloom workers. This sector is now dominated by the cooperative sector which holds 94 percent of the looms.


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## நாட்டிப்புபுவியறும் தமிழா் பய்ாபாடிம்்

 திருமதி. சு.あலைச்செல்வி (இணணா்ப்பேராரிிியiா
## விமங்கியய்் துறை

11ீ ஷி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்சி மகளிi் கல்லூாி
உடுமமல.
நநட்டுப்புறவியல் மற்றும் நாட்டுப்புறக் கலைகள் என்பது நாட்டுப்பெ மக்களை பற்றிய வாழ்க்கை அனுபவங்களாகும். 1960 களில் துாக்் நாட்டுப்புறவியல் பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சி - பாடத் தலைப்பாக எடுத்துத் கொண்டாா்கள் அதை பழம்பெரும் பேராசிரியா்கள் ஏளனம் செய்தணா், பிறகு தமிழகத்தின் பல பகுதிகளில் இத்தலைப்ப ஆராய்ச்சி - UTL,த் தணலப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
நீர் நிலைகளும் நாட்டுப்புத் தெய்வங்களும்
நீiா நிலைகள் என்பみ இயற்கையின் ஆற்றல்களினாலும் புவியியல் நன்மையின் பாிமாணங்களாலும் உருவாக்கப்படுவதாகும். உயிரிிகளிம் வாழ்நிமைகளுக்கும் பயன் மற்றும் புல் பூண்டுகளின வள்்ச்சிக்கும் இன்றியமையாாத உயிiாகளாக நீர்நிலைகள் விளங்குகின்றன. இந்நீீ நிலைகள் இருபுல், வருபுனல் மற்றம் இடுபுன் ஆகியவற்๓ற மமயமமாகக் கொண்டவையாகும். முன் னிலை இரண்டும் இயற்மை சாா்ந்தவையாகும். பின்னது செயற்கை சாா்ந்ததாகும். இயற்கை சாா்ந்த நீாாநநிமலகளாக ஆறுகள், ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைகள் நீரோடைகள், ஆறுகளின் சங்கமங்கள், பெரிய மற்றும் சிறிய காராறுகள், பள்ளத்தாக்குகள், ஏரிகள், குளங்கள், சுணைகள் மற்றும் நீா்வீழ்ச்சிகள் Cuான்றவற்மறக் கொள்ளலாம். இவற்றை எப்பொழுதும் நீருள்ளळை என்னும் பரூவக் காலஸஙககளில் மட்டும் நீாா நிறைபவை எனவும் பிரிக்கலாா். எப்பொழுதும் வற்றாத நீா் நிலைகளில் தெய்வம் உறையும் எண்பது மக்கள் நம்பிக்கையாகும் நீா் நிலைகள் அயைத்தும் தெய்வங்களாக பாதுகாக்கப்படுகின் றன என்பது பொதுவாா கருத் தாக மக் களிஷ் மøங்களில் பரவி இருக்கின்றன.
நாா்டுப்புறக் கळைகள், பழிமாழிகள் மற்றும் விடுகळைகள்
ஏட்டுக் கல்வியறிவு வாய்கப் Quறாத நாட்டுப்புற மக்கள் தங்கள் உ ணா்வுகள் அனுபவங்கள், கற்பணைகள், காதல், தொழில், சுணைகள், கேளிக்கைகள் போக்றவற்றை வவளிப்படுத்தும் விதமாக தோன்றுபயமை நாட்டுப்பு கळதகளும், நாட்டுப்பு, இலக்கியங்களும். இதில்

##  EqP 5 Hus




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# சு. தமிழ்ச்செல்வியின் புதினங்களில் பெண் சார்ந்த சிக்கல்களும் தீர்வுகளும் 

ந. சாரதாமணி,
உதவிப் பேராசிிியர், தமிழ்த்துறை, ஸீ ஜி.வி.ஜி. விசாலாட்சி மகளிர் கல்லூரி(தன்ஞாட்சி),

உடுமலை.

## முன்னைை

சு. தமிழ்ச்செல்லி அவர்கள் திருவாரூர் மாவட்டம் கற்பகநாதா் கதளத்தில் 04.05.1971-இல் பிறந்தவர். தமிழில் முதுகலைப் பட்டம் பெற்றிருக்கும் இவர் தற்போது ஆசிிியராகப் பணியாற்றுகிறாா்். சமுதாய மேம்பாடு குறித்த அக்கரைமிக்க எழுத்தாளர்களுள் சு. தமிழ்ச்செல்லிக்கு முக்கிய இடமுண்டு. இவிி் எழுத்துக்கள் மனித உணர்வுகளைப் பக்குவப்படுத்தல், மெருணூட்டுதல் என்னும் நோக்கங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டது. கற்பனையாகக் கதைபுயைந்து படைப்போின் உள்ளத்தை ஈர்க்காமல், மக்களின் நநிதர்சனங்களை நநந்சில் நிறுத்திச் சிந்தளைகளைத் தூண்டிவிடும் அயுகுமுறறைை இவரின் எழுத்துக்களில் காணலாம். இலக்கியங்களில் ஆழமான தோய்வுடையவர் என்பதை இவாின் பல படைப்புகள் வாயிலாக நன்கு அறிய முடிகின்!ுது.பெண்களின் வாழ்கையில் எதிாகொள்ளும் பல்வேßு சிக்கல்களைக் கண்முன் நிறுத்தி நெஞ்சில் பதித்து அவற்றை கலலவதற்கான வழிவகைகளையும் ஏற்கும் வகையில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி சமூக மலர்ச்சிக்கான பணிகளை்் செய்துவரும் சு.தமிழ்செல்வியின் புிிணங்களில் பெண் சாா்ந்த சிக்கல்களும் அதற்கான தீர்வுகளும் பற்றி ஆராய்வதே இக்கட்டுゥையின் நோக்கமாகும். மாணிக்கம், அளம், கீதாரி, கற்றாயை, ஆறுகாட்டுத்துறை, கண்ணகி, பொன்னாச்சரம் - போன்றவை இவருடைய புதினங்களாகும்.
பெய்கள் சந்திக்கும் வாழ்வியல் சிக்கல்கள்
தந்றதவழிச் சமூகத்தில் பெண் ஆணைச் சார்ந்து வாழ்பவளாகவே இடுக்கிறாள். பெண்ணின் உயைப்யைச் சுரண்டுவதும் தன் கட்டுக்குள் வைத்திருப்பதுமான அனைசுமுறை ஆண்டாண்டுகாலமாக இந்தச் சமூகத்தில் நிலவுகிறது. பெண் சார்ந்திருக்கும் குடும்பத்தலைவன் பொறுப்பற்றவனாக இருக்கும்போது அந்தக் குடும்பத்றைக் காப்பாற்ற கவண்டிய கடமை பெண்ணைச் சார்கிறது. குடும்பத்தில் பெண்ணின்

# Autonomous Learning [Language and ELT] 

Dr. K. Kamalasmganyakumari<br>Assistant professor, Department of English (Si), Sri OVG Visalakshic College for Women (autonomous), UDUAAALPIT, India U. Llamela Saga roy traumas

Assract: This article delineates on the autonomous leaner sand their attempts in the direction of mastering the forcignlanguage,it also summarises the influences in favour of helping language learners to become autonomous. Lamer autonomy is a challenging term because it is widely tangled with self instruction. Learner autonomy in foreign language leading and learning has been a favourite topic for a long time. In recent years, many new approaches and innovations have been meed to develop learner autonomy in different levels of foreign language education at different schools and it different universities. Helping foreign language learners to become autonomous is one of the essential and wide-reaching negotiation going on at present. Learners who think that their learning styles and their efforts are necessary to develop the leaning methods in achieving the foreign language can also give some constructivedrive to their teachers or professors to develop their teaching methods and techniques, if acknowledged. The concepts of autonomyleads one to be more responsible and active. One of the key aspects to consider in defining Learner Autonomy is whether we view it as a means to an end (learning a foreign language) or as an end in itself (making people autonomous learners). These two options do not exclude each other, both of them can be part of our views towards language learning or learning in general.

## AUTONOMOUS LEARNING

Autonomy (Ancient Greek: aùtovopía autonomia from aúróvoцoçatonomo" from auto= auto- "self" and vófognomos, "law", hence when combined understood to mean "one who gives oneself one's own law") is a concept found in moral, political, and bioethical philosophy. Within these contexts, it is the capacity of a rational individual to make min formed, un-coerced decision.
The term "learner autonomy" was first coined in 1981 by Henri Holes, the "father" of learner autonomy, Many definitions have since been given to the term, depending on the writer, the context, and the level of debate educators have come to. It has been considered as a personal human trait, as a political measure, or as an educational move. This is because autonomy is seen either (or both) as a means or as an end in education.
Some of the most well-known definitions in present literature are:
'Autonomy is the ability to take charge of one's own learning' (Henri Holes)
'in order to help learners to assume greater control over their own learning it is important to help them to become aware of and identify the strategies that they already use or could potentially use' (Holmes \& Ramos, 1991, cited in James \& Garrett, 1991: 198).[3]
'Autonomy is essentially a matter of the learner's psychological relation to the process and content of learning' (David Little)
'Autonomy is a situation in which the learner is totally responsible for all the decisions concerned with his [or her] leaming and the implementation of those decisions'. (Leslie Dickinson)
Autonomous Learning or Self-instruction or self -learning can be defined as the ability of amindependent learner to be an investigator, acting separately to make judgments about what should be done to evaluate one's own learning without teacher's backing. He should plan and organize himself in acquiring the subsequent target language without demanding or depending on others for aid or support.
In a wide-range of vision we can perceivethat both in the past and in the present day age, autonomous or self-learning is booming conversant in the society. This type of self-learning is applied noticeablyin the existing social order in a vast capacity. This acquisition includes not only a process of different learning but also different group of learners and their leaning.
Autonomous learning as supposed is independent to achieve, can be interpreted easy, butat times a tough task to be accomplished. In the process of progress, the target language is learnt in twofold, onethe natural and other traditional. To our understanding, autonomous or natural learning adopts the former (easy), whereas the traditional school system implements the later (tough).Natural way of learning is easy because it does notessentially have any accountability to be recorded. The traditional, on other is a line of attackwhich is a customary andtruly tough and challenging. It should be governed and favoured with different pedagogies, rules and regulationaccounted with an extra effort.
Universally there are people who experience this autonomous learningnot only for their foreign language but also for leaning their mother tongue or basically any language as their first language or to some extent an introductory language generally, A child actively or naturally learns through the process of autonomy, It learns its mother tongue uninformed. Accounted as a natural process it also learns the skills of the language uninformed. In addition toLl and L2 sometimes it leamsmore than one language, adjacent applying the similar technique of autonomy.
The same autonomous learning or self-learning cannot be applied for physically challenged people because they cannot lean languageuninformed or without any guidance. We believe that they have problem with their body that makes it difficult for them to do things that other people can do easily. Inspite of all their inability they are competent enough to challenge the world by mastering the target language (English). Reasonable, more than a handful shine as leadingEducationalist, Professors, Writers, and Orators etc. They may be dependent in learning but the speed of their learning will be unique and limitless. Their wavelength is
unparalleled. We must follow the efforts of them in learning the language which is exceptionally praiseworthy . They are simply unsurpassed.
Over and done withthe confidence and the significance of the learner in mastering the second language, a strong foundations, with a stimulating environment should be created. It's also worth remembering that autonomous learning resources don't have to be only overtly educational things like books, art supplies and musical instruments. They can be anything likeGoogle-boxes, cassettes, DVDs, audio-visualassistances, scrap packages, creative articles, access to the outdoors, non-verbal activities, etc. Anything that helps people to generate their own concepts or ideas, extraordinarily as a learning tool.
When we reallymake an attempt to learn a foreign language it should bemore likely, enjoying the experienceslikefondness, accomplishment, pleasure andconsiderate in adventuring it.Autonomous learners should displaytheir responsibility for learning, monitoring and evaluating their own learning and should show a considerable growth. Basically,they can beinspired as a life-long learner in handling and adapting the processes and procedures in learning the language.
The students who can take responsibility for their learning are more successful than those who have faith exclusively on the teacher.Main idea behind learner autonomy is that students should take responsibility for their own learning, rather than be dependent on the teacher (Holec 1981). Majority of them now have a smart phone or iPad/iPodto access the information all over within few seconds. The autonomous learners can use the technology in maxima to acquire the target language.lt helps to record conversation, listen to the sounds, have audio visual effect etc.
The technology sound more in 'English' which is more advantageous in learning English habitually. Deprived of English it is a mere waste of having an expensive mobile, It helps to identify mistakes when entered wrongly. If it can teach a man anything, it can also teach English, consistently of the different levels- phonetically and orthographically.
Through autonomous learning students will develop responsibility, positive self-esteem, decision-making and problem-solving skills, interpersonal skills, critical and creative thinking skills, and a passion for areas of learning that interest them.
According to Candy (1991; 459-66), there are over 100 competencies associated with autonomy in learning. Candy (1991) states that autonomous learners are;
Methodical/disciplined
Logical/analytical
Reflective/self-aware
Motivated/curious
Flexible
Interdependent/inter personally competent
Responsible/persistent
Venturesome/creative
Creative/have positive self-concept
Independent/self i sufficient
Skilled in seeking/retrieving information
Knowledgeable about/skilled in learning
Able to develop/use evaluation criteria
Time management is one of the factor whichdemands the autonomous learners to adapt the online learning at a pace they pick. The learning environments, correspondingly, will be structured Self-paced and customizable. Autonomous learning is easiest and best managed through technology.
Autonomous learners should have an optimistic and long term view in learning. In other words if a person learns things with heartfelt effort and determination, he will be more efficient or more appropriate to become a unique person. Learning a language cannot be kept considered into one section of life one of the key aspects to consider in defining Learner Autonomy is whether we view it as a means to an end (learning a foreign language) or as an end in itself (making people autonomous learners). These two options do not exclude each other, both of them can be part of our views towards language learning or learning in general.

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# REVOLUTION Through LITERATURE 



## Edited by

 Department of English Language NGM College
# REVOLUTION THROUGH LITERATURE VOLUME - II 

Edited by<br>Department of English Language (UG/SF)<br>NGM College<br>Pollachi

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## REVOLUTION THROUGH LITERATURE

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Revolution through Renunciation: } \\
& \text { Apotheosis of Womanhood in Vimala Raina's Ambapali } \\
& \text { P.Rajeswari, } \\
& \text { Asst. Professor in English, } \\
& \text { Sri G.V.G. Visalakshi College for Women, } \\
& \text { Udumalpet. } \\
& \text { Introduction: }
\end{aligned}
$$

History has ever since witnessed beauty as a cause of war; a perfect example is Helen of Troy and the Trojan War. Amidst various circumstances there are instances where women had to experience challenges through life while facing or coming across such situations. The Anklet by Ilango Adigal depicts the rich cultural tradition of India. The strength, devotion, chastity, forgiveness and tolerance of womanhood are being portrayed through the character of Kannagi, the protagonist of the story. Kannagi's devotion and submissiveness towards her husband shows how these qualities take her to godliness. Her anger arouses when she comes to know that her husband Kovalan has been falsely acquitted with the crime of stealing. She revolts against the King for his wrong judgement, she curses and bums Madurai.

Vimala Raina's Ambaplait races a legendary court dancer of Vaishali, who lived in the period of Buddha around 600 BC . The novel traces the life history of Ambapali from her infant days through her career as raj nartaki (court dancer) of Vaishali, her passionate romance and gandharvavivah(secret love marriage) to the disguised Samrat (Emperor) of Magadh, the stormy torments of her soul upon discovering that her lover is the Magadh monster, and her acceptance of nirvana at the feet of Buddha as the means of revolution against MagadhSamrat. The course of her life runs from gay innocence through tempestuous passion to renunciation. her guru Acharya Kashyap commends her that she is a question box compelling him to waste his time in answering her questions. When Ambapali is fifteen years old, the Chinese traveler, Than Swan Shanng, who comes to Vaishali along with his friend Chou Yon is stunned by her beauty and questions whether she is a nymph or a mortal, such beauty he has not seen in all his travels.
Ambapali's Transformation from Childhood:
In Vaishali there has been no dance competition for nearly four years after the death of raj nartaki Chandra Sena. Fighting was going on at the border with Magadh. The princes and the nobility were busy and mostly away from Vaishali. Now they decide to have the competition being held again after four years. Ambapali, accompanying princess Ratnawali, is sitting in the royal gallery to witness the contests. Her father has brought some costly ornaments to decorate her hair and also nice clothes and had dressed her like a princess. While Ambapaliis watching the dance competition notices a wrong step made by a dancer Sundari from Kuru, who is enraged by her action, challenges her to perform the dance. Ambapali was encouraged by the president Raja Chetak and her guru to accept the challenge. She danced perfectly and encouraged by the crowd she

## REVOLUTION THROUGH LITERATURE

performed the classical dance of Vaishali. Her loveliness, elegance and charisma are all so blended in harmony, that the dance becomes a melodious phantasy filling both the dancer and the people who watch her magnetized with an exhilarating ecstasy. When Ambapali finishes her performance, the public starts shouting "AmbapaliJayati, Natya Samagyani Ambapali Jayatu, Roopasi Natyarani Jayatu." The president Raja Chetak has no option but announce that Ambapali is the winner of the title of Raja Nartaki of Vaishali. Thus she attains the title of Raj Nartaki at the age of fifteen quite by accident.

The war starts between Magadh and Vaishali resumes. During the war period, the princess of the Lichchavi Federation come and rest in raj nartaki Ambapali's palace. Some of them engage in personal and silent wars among one another to win her love though she treats all of them equally as the guardians of the freedom of Vaishali. One day, when two princes fight over their love for Ambapali, and draw their weapons; Giribal, her father, intervenes in their fight to separate them. But he is accidentally killed by one of the two princes. Giribal leaves his daughter in the care of Raja Chetak and dies.

Ajat Shatru, the Samrat of Magath, wins the latest battle. But he learns from his minister Vasakar, that his victory is only a gift from Vaishali's most beautiful woman, Ambapali, who has unknowingly become the reason for her country's defeat. Hearing of such beauty, AjatShatru, disguises as a merchant named Ajit Singh, and accompanied by his Senapati Abaya Singh, who is disguised as the merchant's slave, comes to Vaishali to meet Ambapali.

Ajat is mesmerized by the beauty of Ambapali and falls in love with her. Amabpali, who is in the throes of depression after the death of her father, is attracted towards him and reciprocates his love. Ajat Shatru and Ambapali
enter into a gandharva Marriage and become pregnant with his child.

The members of the Parishad realize that the reason for the Vaishali's defeat is raj nartaki Amabapali's beauty. So they decide to make her nagarvadhu (city's bride). Raja Chetak and Vijaya Veera unwillingly sign this proclamation, as they know of Ambapali's love for Ajit Singh. Ambapali is so shocked to hear the news but soon, she realizes that it is done for the country's welfare and accepts it. Her love for her country is such that she is even ready to forego her love and everything else.

Soon after this, the second shock comes to her. Ajit Singh reveals to her that he is the Magadh Samrat Ajat Shatru. This is intolerable for her. She is ashamed of having conceived of the Magadh Monster, whom she hates most. When Ajat Shatru compels her to come with him to Magadh and be his queen, she spurns his offer and asks him to leave her instantly. But Ajat swears to regain her even by force if necessary. Learning of Ambapali's pregnancy, Raj Chetak consults Acharya. Kshyap and declares that nagarvadhu Ambapali will keep away from all festivities till the war is over. The birth of VimalKund, Ambapali's son is kept secret.

Ambapali's Sacrifices:
Ambapali's strong decision to stand by her country is evident when he accuses Buddha for preaching peaceful means and love and thereby changing the minds of the people. She strongly feels that people should fight and severe for the country. Ambapali wonders at Buddha's secret power over the hearts of people. She is angry with Buddha, who is leading astray the men of Vaishali, to whom she has dedicated her life. Later, the glow she found in Buddha brings changes in her, but continues her service to her country as nagarvadhu. She allows her son to join

## REVOLUTION THROUGH LITERATURE

Buddha, when he seeks her permission. She offers Buddha, her amravan for his sang and her own son to Buddha. Ambapali's Revolt through Renunciation: The war between Magadh and Vaishali is over now. Raja Chetak dies. The whole of Vaishali is drowned in death and depression. Her palace grounds are filled with the wounded and the dead. When Ambapali hears the news of Magadh Samrat Ajat Shatru approach after breaking through the third wall of Vaishali, she asks everyone to leave the palace, except the wounded, which are all unable to move. She wishes that there should be no one in her palace to give homage to Ajat, the Magadh monster. She asks her servant to drown the palace in darkness.

Ajat Shatru's only motive for this ferocious battle has been to get back Ambapali, and to make her his queen. But when he meets his love, it is difficult for him to identify her, because she is dressed in saffron robes. She has cut off her hair and holds it in her hand. She welcomes Ajat and offers her long silken hair which was once valued equal to a kingdom by Ajat. He cries out in agony and then stands motionless and speechless.

Ambapali's strong patriotic feelings for her country urge her to revolt the king's wishes. When the king comes to meet her after the war to conquer her, she makes her mind strong enough to diminish her beauty which was the cause of the war. She cuts her hair and presents to the king. The king is astonished to see his beloved in saffron robes and he realizes the graveness of his mistake. He becomes spell bound. Ambapali wants the king to realize how his selfish act of possession has ended up drastically. The two take a ride through the battle field where they witness many soldiers of Magadh and Vaishali lying dead. They reach a place where a group of Buddhist monk preaches. A young monk comes near them seeking alms and

## Revolution through Renunciation: Apotheosis of Womanhood in Vimala Raina's Ambapali

Ambapali reveals the truth to the king that it is their son Vimal Kund who has converted as monk. In his desperate mood, he offers his crown into Vimal's alms bowl. As Vimal refuses to get the crown, Ajat gives him some pearls and the ring which he once gave Ambapali, as the symbol of their love and which she has just returned it to him. Ambapali's decision to renounce the worldly desires astounds the king. The change in the king's beloved and his son made him speechless. He starts realizing his silly action towards pursuing worldly pleasures. The Samrat's realization over worthless worldly power reminds one of Shelley's Ozymandias.

Ambapali meets Buddha and becomes the first woman to be taken into his fold. There she starts a new life. She becomes the messenger of Buddha and leads his mission to Lanka. She who was the 'city's bride' of Vaishali thus becomes the 'bride celestial' of all humanity. In his book Indian Writing in English, K.R.Srinivasa Iyyer comments:

Ambapali herself emerges as the Mary Magdalen of the Buddha, beautiful and bold and intense and human, and VimalaRaina deserves all credit as much for the choice of her theme as for the portrayal of her heroine (475-76).

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# RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING - ( ESPECIALLY ENHANCE THE SKILL OF LISTENING) 

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"If we were supposed to talk more than we listen, we would have two tongues and one
ear." ---
-Mark Twain

English is the most widely spoken and used as an official language in the world. Nearly 200 million use English as their second language. As per the words of Pt. Nehruji English our major window on the modern world. His words are true when we realize that English act as a cementing force between nations to build better understanding. It has a history of 400 years in India. In spite of such long stay and laurels it is still a herculean task for most of the learners to learn and listen English particularly those you come from rural environment. So it's the vital responsibility of the teacher to make English learning as a cake walk.

As Learning is a process of developing mental structure through activities it is necessary to make learning a selective, desirable and an effective one. Here comes the incredible assurance of E resources/E sources to improve educational quality and finding innovative ways to use technology. It also pave easy way to enter into the society of language leaming. English language as a complex skill consists of four sub skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. In this Listening is key to all improvements in learning. Developing listening skills comes "naturally" for some students, but with great difficulty for others. Some times listening became a passive one ameng students. In such case $\mathbf{E}$ resources provide number of contents to improve the learners learning ability and listening skill. Unlike hearing listening is always a purposeful task. Jane Wills writes." Listening is not totally passive. It is also an active skill because it involves decoding a message and understanding.......the chance to listen to different types of English ....". Thus students can improve listening skill using E resources. In the present scenario there are varieties of $E$ resources available to improve listening skills. It enhances listening classroom activities faster .easier. less painful and more engaging and also create a optional language listening and learning environment.

The main motto of teaching English and improve listening skill should bring positive influences to learners with entering activities. For this purpose a number of programmes, E resources are used. A few examples are as follows,

Voice Thread: audio blogging tool- allows audio and video collaboration. Helpful for teachers to improve LSRW SKILLS. It gives students their own voice in discussion . students can listen as well as correct their pronunciation and extra speaking skill.

The English learners Movie Guide. Helps Learners to improve listening skills through the dialogues.

5 Minutes English-provide variety of exercises to learners and improve listening and vocabulary.

Anti Moon- Learn to recognize the sounds in the English language and use correct intonation.

Listen and Read Along: This is exactly what it sounds like. Listen to stories and read along with them by following the highlighted word. Hear pronunciation and intonation while getting a better grasp on sentence structure.

MindTool: Computer programme that engage the students in creative thinking skillful activities.MindTools provide Special soft wares for pronunciation and its sure that their communication skills and build their confidence level through listening the dialogues, lectures and so on.

## Language Lab facilities:

E-listening: E-listening refers to technology enhanced listening. This application provides listening exercises to the learners to improve it. Here the learner has to hear the reading or conversation using one of the communication devices like cellular phone or net sources. After listening the learner has to face the test and practice the exercises and answer to the teachers' questions. From this the learner's attentiveness , understanding as well as his level of listening ability will be observed. At the end the learner can modify his style of reading, conversation, pronunciation accent, toning of English and other abilities in learning a language through this facility..

## Note taking using 3G Phones:

Some 3G Phone function s allow learners with more aspects of learning English.Note taking can be done without any writing materials. It can be done by recording the information and it will be a meaningful experience of learning. As a result this learning process the skill of listening will be
long standing one. Like this The Google's speech recognition translator application also facilitate a good listening skill.

## Sing www as learning, listening tool of English:

The world wide web can also be used as a mine of information to aid language teaching an interesting one. It provides ample of reference tools like Dictionaries, Thesauri. Spell Checks through online.

## Your Dictionary website

http://wwwyourdictionary.com/ provides 1800 dictionaries with more than 250 languages. This reference tool can be accessed via onelookwebsite. This website is linked to a database of 746 dicitionaries. The pronounciation part in this will build a good power.

## www.youtube.com

website provides unlimited information about all subjects. and areas. Learners can be use video lectures to listen and learn.It act as a powerful audio visual tool for English.

## Britishcouncil BBC teaching English

http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/ is a great website which assist learners to learn and improve LSRW skills. Specially learning and listening skills.

Dane's ESL café: http://www.eslcafe.com/ is a great storage device which provides ample of samples to learn English in an interesting style.

English club.com provides plenty of ELT resources as video project in English for the utilization of learners.

## English pronunciation

http://www.soundssofeeenglish.org/pronounciation/index.htm)
This web resources provide pronunciation exercise and activities with video audin worksheets.

## PODCASTS:

Podcasts are audio recordings which a user can subscribe to and download to his her computer or portable listening device such as an MP3 player (Barber, 2007).A Podcast can be abour ant topic which can include audio(music) and video. Leaners can find detailed information related to podcasts from Podcasting Tools (http://www.podcasting-tools.oom bloghtm some of the useful podeasts as follows.

## ESL Listening: Podcasts http://iteslj.org/links/ESL/Listening/Podcasts/

This is a sub-page of The Intermet TESL Joumal with different categories of podcasts. In this activities can be practiced by listen and repeat podcast and also for practicing imonation, thythm and intonation, jokes in English podcast, "Leam a song" podcast, and so on.

## English Feed http://www.podeastdirectory.com/podcasts/7538.

English Feed is a weekly podcast including review and listening exercises on imporant grammur and vocabulary subjects.

## ELT Podcast http://www.eltpodcast.com/

ELT Podcast provides basic conversations for ESL students and classes.

## List of useful podcast links

http://www.speakingenglishpodcast.com/ a familiar site to improve strong listening slill.
http://www.podomatic.com/dictionary//anguage\ courcees.
hitp / www.betterenglish.com.
All these sites provide resources on slang, conversational English, English usenge. vocabulary etc.
usage:
The teacher can search and utilize relative podcast collections and equip the stutents skill authentically.

## Best way of using the E-sources

Iven though the e-sources teaching is more innovative and helpful io learners as well as leachers if has to be handled carcfully and positively.Just like a coin it has two sides both ments and demerits To avoid
i) The instructors presence must make it more lively than mechanically.
ii) The instructor must make students to understand that the presence of an instructor and his lively teaching cannot be replaced by a tool like this.
iii) The instructor must teach the learners to avoid the frequent usage inorder to protect their eyesight and health.

## Conclusion:

Today E resources have occupied an inevitable part in everyone's life especially in the worid of teaching and leaming. It is a magic key to open and enter the world of independent and innotative learning. The above presentation reviews the field of teaching English and developing listening skill met a drastic change from the old prototype of teaching and learning. Realising this teachers of English can develop the learning caliber of the students as well as organize the thoughts of students while learning and sharing with others. Teachers can also encage and entertain teaching with the support of E sources. This article concludes by assuring that E resources approach is hencficiat specifically in developing the English Language Teaching and improving Listening Skill.

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தலைப்பு

## பொருள்

முதற்பதிப்பு
பக்கங்கள்
நலல் அளவு
தாள்
விலை
பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள்

## வெளியீடு

## தமிழ் இலக் கியங் க ளில


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முळைவர் மா. பெரியசாமி முணைவா் இரா. அனிதா முனைவா் க.அல்லிராஜன் முனைவா் இரா.கமலாதேவி முணைவர் மு.முத்துவைரம் பேரா. நா.இரஞ்சித்குமார் பேரா. கு.கனகமணி முனைவர் தி.கௌரி
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## பொருளடக் கம்

1. சங்க இலககிய போாகககளத்தில்

1
திருமதி.க.தனலெட்சுமி
2. தலித்தியமும் விடுதலையும் 7 அ.கணேசன்
3. கம்பராமாயணத்தில் காணப்படும் ஆளுணைப்பண்புகள் 11 கங்காதேவி
4. கொங்கு நாட்டுப்புஇ இலக்கியங்்களில் ஆளூமைப்பய்புகள் 16 முணைவाா.க. சரவணக்குமாா்
5. ஐோ டி துருஸ்ஷ ஆிி சூம் உலகு 21 ந.சிதம்பரம்
6. நாலடியாா் நவிஷு் தலிமலித மேம்பாட்டு மதிப்புகள் 25 பேரா.சகோ.ஆ.மாிய சாந்தி
7. பறநநாாற்றில் தமிழரின் வாலியல் ஆளூணை 30 சு.மகேஷ் பாண்டி
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ஜெ.பா.சாம் செல்வகுமாா்

# 10．இலக்கியத் தில் நட்பாளுமைகள் முめைவர் ．ப．தமிழ்ப்பாめ』 இணைப்பேராசிரியர் தமிழ்த்குறைத்தலைவ்் ஸீஜி．வி．ஜி．விசாலாட் சி மகளிர் கல்லூரி（தன்னாட் சி） <br> உடுமலைப்பேட்டை 

## உடுக்ணக இழந்தவஷ் ணகபோல ஆங்லே

இடுக்கய்் கணளவதாம் நட்ப（पொருட்பால，■ட்ப．788）
என்கின்றார் வள்ளுவர்．இது நட்புக்கு இலக்கணமாக அமையுமா？இடுக்கண் களைவதுதான் உண்மையான நட்புக்கு அடையாளமா？நட்பு துன்பம் தீர்த்துள்ளதா？துன்பம் வரும்போது எவ்வித எதிர்பார்ப்பும் இண்றி உதவியிருக்கின்றதா？சிந்திப்போம்，முடிவெடுப்போம்．

புயர்ச்சி பழகுதல் வேண்டா உணர்ச்சிதாம்
நட்பாம் கிழ円ம தரும்（பொருட்பால，நட்பு．785）
என்றும் வள்ளுவர் கூறியுள்ளாரே．எனவே，நட்பு என்பது பல்வேறு பரிமாணங்களையுடையது என நம்பலாம்．

ஒரு கைப்பிடி அறிவு
ஒரு கைப்பிடி உணர்வு
சேர்த்தே அணுகு
ஒரு போதும் பிறழாது நட்பு என்பர்．
அறிவும் உணர்வும் சேர்ந்ததுதான் நட்புக்குப் பொருத்தமானது．பக்கம் பக்கும் அமர்ந்திருப்பது நட்பல்ல．தொலைவில் இருந்தாலும் உள்ளம் கலந்திருப்பதே உண்மை நட்பு．இத்தகு நட்பாகிய ஆளுமைப் பண்பு இலக்கியத்தில் எங்ஙøம் சிறந்துள்ளது என்பதை இக்கட்டுரையில் காணலாம்． இலக் கியம் காட்டும்

நட்பு என்ற சொல் மிக வலுவான சொல்．ஒருவன் நட்பை நல்ல முறையில் பெறுவானேயானால் அவனது வாழ்க்கை நடைப்பயணத்தில் தளர்வு என்பது ஒருநாளும் இருக்காது．நல்ல நண்பனையும் நல்ல நட்பையும் என்றுமே இழந்துவிடக்சூடாது．நட்பின் வலிமையை விளக்க சொற்கள் இல்லை．

சங்ங இலக்கியம் தொடங்கி இன்றுவேை நட்பு பல்வேறு நிலைப்பாடுகளை உடையதாக விளங்குகின்றது． நட்டல் என்பதனடியாகப் பிறந்த நட்பு

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இறைப்பேரா சிரியா்，தமிழ்த்துறைத் தலைவா் ஸ்ஜீ ஜி．வி．ஜி．விசாலாட் சி மகளிர் கல்லூரி（தன்ளாட்சி） セடுமலைப்பேட்ாட－ 642128.





 என்று ஏபூம் அகத்தியைனையாயிற்று．இதனைத் தொல்காப்பியயம்，
＂கைக்கிளை மு！ூலாப் பெருந்தியை இறுவாய்／ முற்படக் கிளந்த எழுதிணை என்ப＂（தொல்．946）எண்று बiடின்： அகத்திணைuில் ஐந்திணையாவது இயல்பொழுக்கம்．அகத்தியx
 அகத்திணை இலக்கியபம் பெண்ணிலக்கியபமாகவும்，குடும்ப இல்்ஷun！ ஏற்றம் பெறுகின்றது．＇அகத்திணை களவு，கற்பு என இருணைகோாாய் ய̈＇，
 கூட்டம் என நான்கு வகைப்படும்．கற்பு என்பது மறை வெளிப்படுண்，bi゙ பெறுதல் என இருவகைப்படும்＇（சங்க இலக்கிய ஒப்டீடு，ப．．38）

## செவ்வியல் நாடகத்தில் அகத்திணை மாந்தர்கள்

தமிழ்மொழியின் அகஇலக்கியப் நாடகப்போக்கில் அமைக்க்பயடு 64 கலந்து இன்புறும் அகவொழுக்கம் பிறாுக்கு எடுத்குகைக்க இயリリ｜த


＂நாLக வழ்்ரிிும் உலகியல் வழக்கினும்／


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## திருநாவுக்கரசாின் பார்வையில்

முனைவா். வி. வசுமதி*


 சசவா்களூக்குக் கோவிலான திருத்தில்லைப் பதிகத்தில் आிியாLロாா்த (தீயேந்தி ஆடுபவனாக) கோலம் பூண்ட ஈசனை कிருநாவுக்கரனன் 4, ம் திருமுணையில் திருத்தல்லைப் பதிகத்தில் பதிவு செய்த்ஞ்்ார், அந்நடன அதிர்வுகளை விஞ்ஞாாத்துடன் பொருந்தி வடுఎாத்

## நோக்கம்:

மனிதனிø் சிறப்பு அறிவும் மனமும் ஆகும். அதில் நி円றறற நிற்க இறறந்லைக்கு இடம் உண்டு. அதைத் தத்துவம் எஸ்நுறா வழிபாடு என்றோ அழைக்கிறோம். இது மனிதனிண் மனறிறய் அறிவிலும் ஒருவித அதிர்வை ஏற்படுத்திவிிுகிறது. அதஈய அறிவியலாளர் Frequency (அதிர்வெண்) என்று அறழக்கிம்றறோ். அந்த அதிர்வை ஆளுடை அரசு பாடிய திருத்தில்லைப் பதிகத்றிற் வாயிலாக நிரூபிப்பது இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கம்.

## அயுுமுறை

மனிதமனம் பற்றி அறிய மனவளக் க லை மிகறிய் இன்றியமையாததாக உள்ளது. அக்கலை வழியே ஈசனிள் தீீயந்த ஆடும் ஆடலை Kinematic Quivering Motion, Transformation, Primordial state of Universe என்ற அறிவியல் கூறுகளுடண் அயய|ய ஆராயப்பட உள்ளது.

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 சியிபநுயா6ே சுந்தர பாண்டியனாாகி அரசாண்ட சிறப்பும்


அவ்வ๓கயయல் ஈチனிஞ் அரூள்ดபற்ற பாண்டியா்களளளள் ஒருவன் ఎஙங்ிய சுடாமணிி. இவஷிø் ஆட்சிக் காலத்தில் ஈசனிஞ் அருளால் நல்லாட்ச நிலவுவதால் சீிிய சிவபக்தளாகக் காட்சியளித்தான்.
 நந்தயயா்் ఐவத்து, அங்கூ பூத்த மலர்களால் சிவபபருமாணை ஷியபமராோற். அவ்வゅகயலல் இவனது மலர்த் தோட்டத்தில்,

## 



## V. Siedidu

பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள்்
சி. ஜைக்கேல் சறோாிஓைி பாu்
บ. பத்மநாய பிள்øை
ఎ. இறாாナாத்தினா்்

## வளाi कுிிி ஆய்வு மciறறம்

कிய்பு்க்கல்

## 2018

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| பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் | : | சி. மைக்கேல் சரோஜினி பாu் 6 <br> ப. பத்மநாப பிள்ளை <br> வ. இராசரத்தினம் |
| முதற் பதிப்பு | : | อே 2017 LT |
| தாள் | : | 18.6 மேப் லித்தோ பு: |
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| வெளியீடு | : | வளர் தமிழ் ஆய்வு மன்றம் <br> பூங்குன்றன் பள்ளி வளாகம் <br> விவேகாஆந்தா நகர் <br> திண்டுக்கல் - 624001 <br> தமிழ்நாடு <br> தொ.8ே. 0451-2427458 |


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|  |  |  |

# மாங்காய்ப்பால் புதினம் முன்னிறுத்தும் 

## இலட்சிய இளைஞர்கள்


 ழபரரரளிகள் எனப் பல பெயi்களில் அழைப்பதும்டு. இத்தகு

 หயூர்ள் வழியில் தொடாபவா்கள் சில்ா. அவ்வாறன்றி புராணம், இதிகாசம், இலக்கியம் இவற்றில் இடம்பெறும் இலட்சியப கதைமாந்தiாகளைத் தங்களकு

 முஞ்|்ோறறத்திற்குத் தங்களை அா்ப்பணிக்கத் தொடங்குகின்றைா். படிடபபாளா்கள் தங்களது படைப்புகளில் இலட்சியக் கதைமாந்தi்களை
 நு.லே.பாலசுப்பிரமணியன் எழுதிய மாங்காய்ப்பால் புதினத்தில் இடம்பெறும் இலட்சிய இளைஞi்களாகிய சபேசன், மணிகண்டன், சாருமதி ஆகிய ழுய1fி்் சமுதாய முன்னேற்றச் சிந்தனைகளை ஆய்வதாக இக்கட்டுரை 2ம1மகிறது.
க毋தச்சுுுக்கம்
இப்புதினத்தில் இடம்பெறும் சபேசன், மணிகண்டன், சாருமதி முஹநந்் புரட்சிகரச் சிந்தளையும், ஆற்றலும், விவேகமுமிக்க இளைஞ்்கள். நூந்துக் குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்து, நன்கு படித்து உழைக்கும் வா்க்கத்திற்காகப் Cuாராடும் இளைஞன் சபேசன். மணிகண்டன் பன்னிரண்டாம் வகுப்புப் 6uாதுத்தே்்லில் அதிக மதிப்பெண்கள் எடுத்தும், தனது இலட்சியமான மநத்துவத்துறறயில் பயில இயலாமல், தாவரவியலில் பட்டம் பெற்று இயற்கக மருத்துவத்துறையில் சாதனை படைக்கிறான். சாருமதி மிகப்பெரிய னғல்ஃந்தடும், சாதிவெறியும், ஆதிக்கக்குணமும் கொண்ட கண்ணுச்சாமி நாயக்கரின் மகளாகப் பிறந்தும் ஏழைகளை மதிப்பவராகவும், உணழப்பாளிகளின் தோழியாகவும் திகழ்கிறாள். தனது கருத்தோடு⿹ब்றுட்ட சபேசனைத் திருமணம் செய்து கொள்கிறாள். 80பғб

சடேச்் பதுமையும், புரட்சியும் பூக்கும் சிந்தனையாளன். இலக்கிய மன்ற

## முளைவா் வே.செடிப்பவுன்

ทீ ஜி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்சி மகளிiா கல்லூரி, உடுமலைப்பேட்டை.

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பதிப்பாசிசியா்்கள்
சி. ఐைக்டேல் ச【ோஜிฝா பாய்
บ. பத்மநாப பிள்๗ை வ. இோசாத்தினா்

வளाi कமிழி ஆய்வ மcoinம்
திய்டிக்க்ல்
2012

| நூற்பெயர் | : | வளர் தமிழ் ஆய்வு <br> (கட்டுரைத் தொகுப்பு) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள் | : | சி. மைக்கேல் சரோஜினி Lாu <br> ப. பத்மநாப பிள்ளை <br> வ. இராசரத்தினம் |
| முதற் பதிப்பு | : | セே 2017 |
| தாள் | : | 18.6 மேப் லித்தோ |
| அளவு | : | டெம்மி |
| அச்சுரு | : | அகராதி 10 புள்ளி |
| பக்கம் | : | $\mathbf{x}+350$ |
| விலை | : | ரூபாய் 500/- |
| அச்சகம் | : | சூர்யா பிரிண்ட் சொலாசன்ஸ் சிவகாசி |
| உரிமை | : | பதிப்பாசிரியர்களுக்கு |
| வெளியீடு | : | வளர் தமிழ் ஆய்வு மன்றம் பூங்குன்றன் பள்ளி வளாகம் விவேகானந்தா நகர் திண்டுக்கல் - 624001 தமிழ்நாடு தொ.பே. 0451-2427458 ii |



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 நோக்கமாாகும்.

## கぁைக்கரு

 தங்கத்தாச்சிக்கும் ஏழு பெண் பிள்ளளகளுக்கும் பின் பிறந்தவன் IDாணறி்க்ங்.



 வைத்து ๓கராசி டாக்டர் என்ற பெயருடன் வலட் வந்தூாண். அச்சுயயத்தில்
 மலர்ந்தது. தன் எல்லா ஆஆசைகளளயும் எளிதாக நிிறறலேற்றறிய தாய், ஜிடுமணத்தில் குறுக்கீடு செய்தாள். அப்பபண்ணை மணை் முடிக்க அமளனிள்


 ஆர்பித்தான். மாணிக்கத்றை திருத்த வேண்டும் என்ற நநநா்கத்த்ல்
 மகனுக்கு மணமுடித்து வவத்தாள். ஆனால் மாணிிக்க்் அதிக இட்டுதல் இல்லாமல் குடும்ப வாழ்க்கையை ஆரம்பித்தான். தன் மருமயண๓ா




## ந.சாரதாமணி

> ரீ ஜி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்்சி மகளிர் கல்ஹாாி, உடுமணை.

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87. bosinnaी

## பதிப்பாசிரியா்கள்

சி. யைக்கேல் சரோஜினி பாயா் ப. பத்பநநாப பிள்ளை வ. இாாசாத்தியாட்

# வளi் தமிழ் ஆய்வு மண்றம் 

திண்டிக்கல்
2017

ப. பத்மநாப பிள்ளை
வ. இராசரத்தினம்

อเ 2017
தாள் $\quad: \quad 18.6$ மேப் லித்தோ

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அச்சுரு

பக்கம்

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தொ.8ப. 0451-2427458

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சொல்லிய இன்தமிழ் மாலை பத்தும்
சொல்ல வல்லாi்க்கு இல்லை துன்பம் தாஞே"
எனும் பாடலடிகளின் வழி சத்திரிய வம்சத்தைச் சோ்்தவா் என்பதும் கொங்கு நாட்டின் வேந்தன் என்பதையும் சேரநாட்டவா்களுக்குத் தலலவiா என்பதையும் அறியமுடிகிறது.

பாசுரங்கள் அனைத்திலும் வால்மீகியின் வட்மொழி இராமயணக் கருத்துக்களைக் எடுத்துக் கூßினாலும் பாசுரங்களில் தூய தமிழ் சொற்களே பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. பாசுரங்களை இருபிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். ஒன்று திருகோயில்களில் வீற்றிருக்கும் திருமாலது வடிவம் பற்றியது, மற்றறாண்று அத்திருமாலின் அவதாரங்களான கண்ணன்-இராமன் பற்றியதுமாக அணமந் துள்ளது.
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Graphicar representation of Accuracy in the Henry-Friedel field hockey skill test

## CONCLUSION

Within the limitation of the present study, and on the basis of the findinges, the following conclusions have been drawn

1. Thiere is no any significant difference was observed in selected skill test of field hockey players. It might be because of the training plan which was taken for the experiment is only for four weeks. If the same training continued for 12 weeks then the result would have shows significant difference,
2. Further it was also observed in the study that, accuracy of drive, ball controlling and ball carrying speed were found significuntly improve when compared to the earlier stages.

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# P53: EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS RUNNING AND INTERMITTENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON SELECTED BIO-MOTOR COMPONENTS OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE MEN ATHLETES 

B. SUJATHA ${ }^{1}$ and D. SARAVANAMOORTHY ${ }^{2}$<br>${ }^{\text {S Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet, Tirupur District, Tamilnadu }}$<br>${ }^{2}$ University College of Engineering, Nagercoil, Anna University Constituent College<br>Konam, Kanyakumari District-629004, Tamilnadu


#### Abstract

The Purpose of this study was to find out the effects of continuous running and intermittent training programmes on selected Bio-motor components of professional college men athletes. The study was conducted on sixty men professional college students from various Engineering Colleges in Trichy District were randomly selected as subjects. They were randomly assigned equally into three groups, Group -1 underwent Continuous Running ( $\mathrm{n}=20$ ), Group II underwent Intermittent Training ( $\mathrm{n}=20$ ) and Group-III acted as control Group ( $\mathrm{n}=20$ ). Among the Bio-motor Components speed was selected as creation variables and it was assessed through 50 meters run test. The pre and post test data was collected from the experimental and control groups and it were statically examined with Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). To determine the paired means difference the Scheffe's test post hoc test was applied. Speed showed significant difference among the groups.


KEY WORDS: Continuous running, intermittent training, Speed.
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Dr. A.M Manjunatha
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## CONCLISION

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# P06: Impact of Short-Term Practice of Yoga on Anxiety and Stress Control among Volleyball Players <br> Dr. B.Sujatha 

Director of Physical Education, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet, Tirupur. Tamilnadu, India

Dr.Kaitha Kumaran

1) rector of Phestal I ducatron. Powidence College for Women. Comone

> Abstract
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 randomly as subjects. The subjects were assigned at random into two groups of fifteen each ( $n=15$ ). Gro underwent Yoga Practice and (iroup-II acted as Control. The short lerm yoga practice that is four w duration was given for Experimental group and it was restricted number of sessions per week was confin, five in a week. Among different type of Anxiety State Anxiety only taken for this investigation. Anxiety stress only selected as dependent variable and it was assessed through questionnaire developer Spielberger(1966) and Everly and Girdano's respectively. All the subjects were tested prior to


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ஜமால் முகம்மது கல்லூரி (தன்னாட்சி), தமிழாய்வுத் துறையில் 2015 ிசப்டம்பா் 22ஆம் நாளில் தமிழ்ச் சடுகம் - கலாச்சாயம் - கல்லி - வணிகட் - இலக் ததாடர்புச் சாதன்ங்களின் தாக்கமும் மாற்றமும் எனும் தணைப்ப் நடதிதப் ி கருத்துர்்க்் வவளியீடு

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# CRIMES ADJACENT TO WOMEN - CONSTITUTIONAL dEALINGS AND SAFEGUARDS 

Lt. P. Karpagaralli

## Introduction

The abuses and discriminations which the women folk encounter are not of recent origio rather they are from the ancient days. In the present century, only its magnitude has increased. The scientific and technological advancements instead of curbing the violence is aiding people to commes 'innovative' crimes. Ironically, the increase in legislations has led to increase in crime rates. Sensing the velocity of the problem the intemational community has convened several Conventions to curb the abuses against this vulnerable weaker section. The Indian judiciary and legislature has also done its part in enacting and amending the existing statutes as and when the need arises. As far as India is concerned, the reason for increased crime rate is definitely not the lack of legislations, rather the poor implementation by enforcement agencies and deteriorating moral values can be attributed for the same. As a panacea to these issue this paper throws light on some of the issues encountered by women with special reference to the provisions for criminal violations faced by them under several legislations, crimes at home, cybercrimes, the efficacy of these enactments and remedies in solving this age old problem. It is high time we as citizens examine where we have gone wrong in protecting the weaker section and let us plug all the loopholes that continue to bea safe haven for the offenders with the aid of the State machinery.

## Present Position of Women

The role of women as a daughter, a wife, a mother, a sister and as a grandmother is beyond description. No amount of words would suffice to describe her contribution to the family, the society and the nation as a whole. In India, the ancient law given by Manu and Yajnavalkya entrusted the responsibility of protecting females upon father, husband and son at various stages of life. The current status of women is the result of age old efforts that were made to safeguard their rights and privileges. Compared to the ancient days women are definitely in a good state. In the past the women folk were denied education, property and other rights. In medieval period they were confined within the four walls of the home. Thanks to our legislations that has broken all the bondages of women, to live a life of freedom. The land mark enactments include The Special Marriage Act 1954, The Hindu Marriage Act 1954, The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961,Matemity Benefit Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, The National Commission for Women Act, 1990, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 etc., All the above mentioned legislations inter alia has increased the status of women manifold. Besides, the Constitution of India also contains provisions asserting the equality of women along with men in all spheres. In short the legislations have played a vital role in elevating the status of women.

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# The Historical Approch of Indo - Srilankan Relations: Current Issues and Challenges <br> P.Karpagavalli 

Abstract- In modern times ho state can avoid whement in the International sphere. This involvement be systematic and based on some well defined ciples. The principles and the purpose of a state are facted in the Foreign Policy. India expressed her pinst imperialism and colonialism. India's foreign cy has been on of building bridges of friendship and 0 -peration with all countries irrespective of their conomic or political systems. In keeping the global anomic and trade scenario, India's strategic priorities during the last Ocean region have also undergone a change are based on a dwo decades. India - Sri Lanka relations shared historical experiend abiding friendship based on cultural values sustained by and common civilisation and ethnic affinity. There have been shifts and changes in the pattern of the relationship marked by mutual differences, irritants, cooperation and friendship. But, both the countries have developed adequate strength to withstand the stresses and strains; this is a notable feature of their bilateral relationship. At the core of India's foreign policy is iteration of the Indian Government's commitment to protect Sri Lanka's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is imperative that India adopts a pro-active policy towards Sri Lanka in order to not only save the Tamils but also for its own enlarged security reasons. Economic aid could be a big trump card in India's foreign policy. This study will bring out few valid suggestions and recommendations in policy changes and it will lead the future friendly relationship with Sri Lanka in the coming years in particular with Tamil Nadu

Keywords-- Foreign Policy, India, Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu

## I. INTRODUCTION:

IN ancient times, Aristotle said," Man by nature and necessity is a social animal". In modern times we can safely say that no nation or country can live in isolation. But in ancient world, international relations were incidental, sporadic and limited in nature. A successful foreign policy enhances a nation's power and prestige in

[^0]the committee of nations. India - Sri Lanka relations are based on a deep and abiding friendship based on shared historical experience and common civilisation and cultural values sustained by geographical proximity and ethnic affinity.

## II. Definitions:

According to Hasfmann, "Foreign policy is a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests".

Padelford and Lincoln observe that through foreign policy, every state decides, what course it will pursue in world affair within the limits of its strength and realities of the external environment.

According to Schleicher, "The actions of government officials to influence human behaviour beyond the jurisdiction of their own state" and another view of Schleicher," the objectives, plans and actions taken by a state relative to its external relationship".

## III. Historical background of india and SRI LANKA RELATIONSHIP:

India is Sri Lanka's closest neighbour. The cultural and historical heritage of Sri Lanka goes back to 2500 years. The reference of Sri Lanka as the "resplendent land", is found in the ancient Indian epic Ramayana. So first tie was the religious tie which binds the two neighbours. The Buddhism was introduced to Sri Lanka in the 3 century B.C. from India, where it had been established by Gautama Buddha. During the reign of Indian Monarch Asoka, Buddhism was elevated from a minor sect to an official religion enjoying all the advantages of royal patronage. According to Mahavamsa, the most valuable source of knowledge for scholars probing the legends and historical heritage of Sri Lanka. Asoka's son and emissary to Sri Lanka, Mahinda introduced the king Devanampiya Tissa ( 250 B.C) to Buddhism.

The Asoka's missionary approach featured preaching and carried the principles of the Buddha of the directly to the common people, achieved greater success in Sri Lanka than it had in India and could be said to be the island's first experienced in mass education. The earliest records of the history of Sri Lanka the fact that Sri Lanka was a multi ethnic society. Evidence suggests that during the early centuries of Sri Lankan history there was considerable harmony between the Sinhalese and Tamils.


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## Women in Contemporary Society: Status and Challenges

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# EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION - AN INSIGHT 

Dr.(Lt.) P. Karpagavalli

Assistant Professor of History \& Associate NCC Officer, Sri GVG.
Visalakshi College for Women (Autonomous), Udumalpet, Tirupur Dist, Tamil Nadu

Education is enlightenment to an individual. It is one that lends dignity to people. Education seels to build up the personality of the pupil by assisting his/ her physical, intellectual, moral and emotional development. A man/woman without education is equal to animal. There was a time when as reported by the Hunter Commission in 1882, only one girl out of 849 was under instruction and only one in 430 could read and write. In pre-independence India though education of women had not spread widely, the earlier opposition to women education was gradually waning. A more serious problem in the field of women's education was early withdrawal of girls from schooling. In Madras, the Theosophical Society that encouraged female education. Free exercise of rights is in vogue only if all women are educated. Education is the panacea for the holistic development of the women. The knowledge and awareness of human rights are equally important in times of war and peace. Human rights education is the priority in that it contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of the person. The Right to Education is recognized as a human right by the United Nations and it is understood to establish an entitlement to free compulsory primary education for all children. Every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This is stated as per the $86 *$ Constitution Amendment Act added article 21A. Women in the modern era are enjoying the benefits only because of their predecessor who forgot vehemently against the concreticized fabric of culture and politics. The educational system was overwhelmingly conservative, but the education of women had unexpected and unanticipated consequences. The first generation of educated women found a voice; they wrote about their lives and about the condition of women. The second generation acted. The boundaries of early 190 century had been stretched considerably by the early $20^{\circ}$ century. By the early years of the $20^{\circ}$ century Indian women were full participants in the redefinition of their future through education.

## Empowering Women Through Education

"Education is the most powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world.

- Nelson Mandela.

Education is one of the most important instruments to empower women. The status of a nation depends upon the educational level of its citizens. Women constitute half of the humanity and they have to play a very important role in the national development of any country. Gender discrimination or inequality from womb to tomb is well known fact in the traditional cultures of the developing countries. Equal opportunities in education and employment will constitute the basic strategy for management of gender diversity. Though women constitute about 50 percent in the total population of the country.



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Editor Dr. T. Sahayaraj, s.J.

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Tourism - A Gateway to Economic Rural Developmen

Th simple dothes, open eyes and an uncluttered ming* Travel like Gandhi, with simple
"Mahatma Gandhi rightly said " Inda lives in its villages".
5. More than 77 core farmers live in 5.5 lathed

India is known as, "Land of V1 4 about $18.5 \%$ of the national income $(2005-(1)$ ) village (2001) Agriculture coniributh of population of India still depends on Agriaitas
 lience, A Agriculture is not w
domestic product in India.

The Indian Tourist, secter contributes 53 percent of India's GDP 2006-07. The Tourism induitry shom that India had 3077 million domestic tourists and 3.92 intemationd tourits. The Forex eamings from the tourism industry were 25000 crores. The tourim indurtry created 388 million direet and indirect jobs. The 2011 census estimates that percent of the country's toal population in habits in villages. The rural development d India is one of the mont important factors for growth of the Indian economy.

## Rural Tourisam

The Rural tourism comsiat, the good scenic beauty due to presence of take, river, $x$ beach, hills, mountains, paddy lield, or mustard field, fruit garden or flower garden Tow wenic beauly, historical importance may appeal to urbanites, caught up in todays ber

## pace of lifestyle.

Pumal hourium is an integral part of rural development and it refers to any kind d tourian activity which benefits the rural people economically and socially, Our coument has been recently focusing on its rural tourism.

Pural touriom is a dentination, could be defined as a wider area dominated by to ratural and 10 farmed / foreted environments where spectic natural, economic and soot cultural features such as tradition local co-operation trust reciprocity are harmonions embedded and as such create a unique tourist product that in predominantly small seas nature friendly etho-cultured, in other words, "Sustainable", Since touriss" predominantly $\mathbf{x}$ comouner activity most of the studies are demand driven. Concentron (on the visitons and their needs and motivation. Hence the motives attracting people to the villages are ween as reflection of a growing interest in the outdoors, and a number of of gevenil trendi of louris motivation. The attractions of rural areas for tourism and reates) can first be asocigted with the image of reality.

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Pakshirajapura Tribal Village，Mysore District of Kamataka
－Mr．Mahadexiah年

# Tourism Policy for Tribes 

## Dr. P. Siranjeevi

Introduction
Tribes are an integral part of our civilization but they mark distinct difference in gm the ordinary population in terms of defying change the world Tribe originates from misting in the society however there is no uniform kind of social and political organization group with territorial affiliation endogamons, with definition of a tribe. A tribe is a social tribal officers hereditary or otherwise. United in la specialization of function ruled by distance with tribes or castes without any as it does er dialect recognizing social above all conscious of a homogeneity of ethnic and ter in caste structure, tribal traditions T.B.Waik has proposed the following seven criteria by will integration Anthropologist
A) A tribe has the least functional int

B] It is economically back ward
C] It is geographically isolated from other people.
D] It speaks a comm. Dialect which may however be subject to regional variations

E] A tribe is politically a unit under a common tribal authority
F] A tribe has its own tribal laws which often differ from those of the majority Communities.

A tribe is viewed developmentally or historically as a social group existing before the development of or outside states. A tribe is a group of distinct people, dependent on their land for their live hood. Who are largely self sufficient societies. It is perhaps the terms most readily under stood and used by the general public. This purpose of this research is to give due importance to the Tourism policy for tribes.
Tribal Tourism
The contribution of anthropology towards national policy formulations Over the world have Aboriginal or native or first Nation or indigenous communities all scale societies have been well established. In an increasingly globalizing world the small traditional ab are keen to participate in the development process on their own terms. The exploratory abodes of the tribes fascinating tourist destination that trigger human ethoteness of thavior because of cultural, geographical, ecological peculiarities and other ways of their habitats, in order satisfy the fundamental human curiosity to experience of life and other cultures.


## Business Process Services



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Editor
Dr.K. Vidyakala

Business Process Services

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# A Study on Implementation and Issues of Business Process Reengineering 

Dr.R. Vanamadevi

## I. Introduction

OVER the last few years, many factors have accelerated the need to improve business processes. New methods, technologies and major changes are rapidly bringing new capabilities to businesses. One approach for rapid change and spectacular improvement is the Business Process Reengineering.Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) is the strategic analysis of business processes and the planning and implementation of improved business processes.Business Process Re-engineering is the 'fundamental rethinking' and 'radical redesign' of business processes to bring about 'dramatic improvement' in performance. The concept of Re-engineering traces its origins back to management theories developed as early as the nineteenth century. The purpose of Re-engineering is to "make all the processes the best-in-class". According to Michael Hammer, "Business Process Reengineering (BPR) is the fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, contemporary measures of performance, such as cost, quality, service and speed."

## II. Significance of Business Process Reengineering

BPR is an important way to build organizations more efficient, effective and modernize. BPR is considered to be a perfect tool for all business organizations that want to make feasible qualitative improvements in their business processes.It allows organizations to make a quantum leap in the nature and level of their services and processes, by making radical changes and eliminating duplicates and irrelevancies, which cause delays. Business Process Reengineering is the key to transform the way people work in organization. Even the minor changes in processes can have dramatic effects on cash flow, service delivery and customer satisfaction.BPR is considered to be a perfect tool for all business organizations that want to make feasible qualitative improvements in their business processes. Generally BPR involves discovering how business processes currently operate, how to redesign these processes to eliminate the wasted or redundant effort and improve efficiency, and how to implement the process changes in order to gain competitiveness. The aim of BPR, is seeking to devise new ways of organizing tasks, organizing people and redesigning IT systems so that the processes support the organization to realize its goals.

## III. CONCEPT OF BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING

> Innovative Rethinking: This is a process that is itself completely dependent on creativity, inspiration and old-fashioned luck. This inconsistency is apparent only





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60．हान．बतு खणाता का


அர்－சம்கத்துக்கு புண்னும் பின்னும்，நிர்வாகவியல்

62．டுயமลif யாழ்，ส．சந்திரா
 （தpிஞ்சிப்பாட்ட்ன் புலப்பாட்（b）நெநpியும்



ப．த158ெच बा










 aunjuinpi Qaüg. ypanpuren Opplyonpsanio







 Ђஆாக்கில் இக்कi டுயை அயையவுள்ாது





 เாற்றடும் ஏற்படவில்லை.

 வழியய இண்பமாக இருப்பவள் எடுந்துக் कnplarail ubyun









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## த1றிழ் இலக்கியாங்களில் <br> உஎவு புறைகளும், விருந்தோய்யலுi்

- தொகுதி 3


பதீu்uाசிிியuif

 யாலக்காடு ரோாட, யயாள்ளாக்சி - 642001


மு. லோகநாயகி
293. ஜோ. கனகவள்ளி
294. சா. நல்லதாய்

தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் உணவு முறையும் விருந்தோ்்பலுய்
295. முணைவா் வெ. திருவேணி

தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களில் உணவு முறைகள்
296. பா. லூக்காஸ் ஜேக்கப்

பெரும்பாணாற்றுப்படையில் தமிழர் உணவும், விரும்தோம்பல் மாண்பும்
297. பா. அருள்ஜோதி

புறநானூற்றில் உணவும் விருந்தோம்பலும்
298. 戶ு. பிருந்தா

புறநானூற்றில் உணவும் விருந்தோம்பலும்
299. க. வீரராகவன்

சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் விருந்தோம்பலும் உணவு முறைத
300. சி. ஜெயப்பிரகாஷ் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களில் உணவு முறைகள்
301. கோ. புவஞேஸ் வரி

காிகால் பெருவளத்தானின் விருந்து புரக்கும்பண்ட
302. மு. ஜெயலட்சுமி வள்ளுவம் உணா்த்தும் உணவு முறைகளும் விருந்தோம்பல் பண்பாடும்
303. லோ. தீபப்பிரியா புறநானூற்றில் உணவும் விருந்தோம்பலும்
304. பொ. துர்க்கா தேவி

## 

சு. பிருந்தா

தமிழ்த்துறை ทீ ஜி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்சி மகளிர் கல்ญூாி உடுமலைப்பேட்ணட.
பழந்தமிழில் உள்ள தொகை நூவ்களில் ஈடு இணணயற்ற சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த நூல் புறநானுறற. இந்நூல் பண்டைய மக்களின்
 தொழில் முறைகளளயும்,வாழ்க்கை நிணைகளளuும், நாகளகத்மதயும் அறுய உதவும் களஞ்சியமாகத் திகழ்கிறது.புறநானூறு அரச்்களிஸ் வீரம், ஈகைத்திறன், புலவா்களின் மாண்ப, புலவர்கள், பாணाiகள், வாணிக்்களின் வாழ்க்கை முறை,அக்கால மக்களின் உணவுுறைகள், அவा்களின் விருந்தோ்்ல்் சிறப்பு, வாழ்லியல் Cநநழுற்றகள், வீரஉ ண்்வு, ஈணைத்திறன் போன்றவற்றை நாம் அறிவதற்கான கருத்துப் பெட்டகமாக விளங்சுகிறது.

மனிதனின் அடிப்படைத் தேவைகள் மூண்று. அவை உணவ, உடை, இடுப்பிடம். இவற்றுள் முதலாவதாகக் கருதப்படுவது உ ணவ. உடம்பை வளர்த்தேன் உ யிா் வளர்த்தேஞே என்பாா்
 எள்கிறது மணிமேகலல. (மணிமேகணல:11:95). இக்கருத்றதயய புறநானூற்றிலும் காணலாம்.

## நீர் இண்று அமையா யாக்ணைக்கு எல்லாம்

2 ண்ட கொலுத்தோர் உயிர் ிொாுத்தோரே
2 ண்டி முதற்றெ 2ணவிळ் பிண்ட்் (புநநாஜூறு:18:18-20) நீர் இள்றி வாழழுடியா உடலுக்கு உ ணவு கொடுத்தோா் உயிi் கொடுத்தோா் எள புறநானூறு வலியுறுத்துகிறது. இத்தகு உயிருக்கு மருந்தாகிய உ ணவை பகிi்ந்துண்டி வாழ்ந்தவர்கள் தமிழi்கள். விரநந்திளi்களை இள்முகத்தோடு வரவேற்று அவர்களூக்கு அகம் மகிழ விருந் திட் (b) உளம் மகிழ்ந் தவா் கள். அக்கால உ றவுமுறைகளளயும் விருந்திட் டும மகிழ்ந்த நிறையையும் இக்கட்டுணையில் காணலாம்.

## விருந்து

விருந்து என்ற ிொல்லுக்கு ‘புதமை’ என்று பொருள். (கழகத் தமிழகரரதி:ப.323). புதியவi்கணள இஸ்லத்திற்கு முகமலர்ந்து வரவேற்று அவा்கள் அகம் மலர உபசாக்க வேண்டும்.

மோப்பக் குறழயும் அனிச்ச்்் முகந்திரி|்து நொக்கக் குゅழுயு் விருந்து
எண்ற குறள் விருந்திளாககளை எங்ஙனம் உபசிக்க வேண்டும் என்பணை உணा்்துகிறது. சுக்iந்தாலே வாடும் அனிச்ச மலாைப்போல ழுகத்தில் சிறிது வேறுபாடு தோன்றிளாலே விருந்திளா மேம் வாடிவிடும்.


ஸீராாமிிருஷ்ணே மிஷன் வித்யாலய கலை அறிவியல் கல்லூரி (தண்ணாட்சி) 2017

43. மの அமைதிக்கு மாமருந்து திருவாசகம் செ.பிருந்தா
44. திருநாவுக்கரசரின் பார்வையில் எரியாடனின் ஆடல் காட்டும் விஞ்ஞானமும் மெய்ஞ்ஞானமும்

முணைவा். வி. வசுமதி
45. திருப்பதிகங்களில் மந்திரங்களின் அற்புத ஆற்றல்
45. திருப்பதிகவ் வெ. செல்வசுப்பிரமணியன்
முனைவா

முணைவா மெ மெய்ஞ்ஞானமும்
46. சிவபுராணத்தில் விஞ்ஞானமும் மெய்ஞ்ஞானமும்

திருமதி. ச. இலக்கியசங்கீதா
47. திருஞானசம்பந்தாின் திருச்சிவபுரப்பதிகத்தில் மெய்ஞ்ஞானம் விஞ்ஞானம்-முனைவா. மு. கவிதாதேவி
48. திருவாசகத்தில் விஞ்ஞானமும் மெய்ஞ்ஞானமும்

முனைவா்.ச.கலைச்செல்வன்
49. திருவகவல் புலப்படுத்தும் இறைச்சிறப்பு

திரு. நா.கிருஷ்ணராஜ்
50. அன்னைப்பத்தும் ஆசைப்பத்தும் காட்டும்

ம.சித்ரகலா மெய்ஞ்ஞானமும் விஞ்ஞானமும்-முனைவர் ம.சித்ரகலா
51. திரு ஆலவாய் கோயில் சிறப்பு (தேவாரம்)

இரா.அருணா
52. தேவாரத்தில் இராமாயணக் கதைக்கூறுகள்
53. திருவாசகத்தில் மெய்ஞ்ஞானம் முனைவா். இ ரா.பாிமளம்
54. திருவாசகத்தில் அறிவியல் முனைவா். ச. குருஞானாம்பிகா
55. திருவாசகத்தில் கருவியல் முனைவா் கி.சுதா
56. திருவாசகம் உணா்த்தும் அண்டம் ச.கலைச்செல்வி
57. திருவாசகத்தில் உ யிi்கள் ச.கல்பனा

## மன அமைதிக்கு மாமருந்து திருவாசகம் <br> சு．பிருந்தா＊

அமைதி நிறைந்த மனம் ஆற்றல் மிக்கதாய் விளங்கும்．செயல் வேகம் மிகுந்ததாய் இருக்கும்．வல்லமை கொண்டதாய் இலங்கும்． மøவலிமை கொண்டவன் எண்ணிய காரியம் யாவிணும் வெற்ற் பெறுவான்．சடுதாயத்திலும் சிறப்பு பெற்றவனாய் இடுப்பான்． தனிமனிதனும்，சமுதாயமும் சோந்தாற் போல் உன்ளத நிலலயை அடைவதற்கான அடிபபடை சाதனம் மみஅமைதி，மみவலிமை．இத்தகு ஆற்றல் வாய்ந்த மみவலிமையை，மみஅமைதியைப் பெB ளளிய வழி பக்தி மார்க்கம்．வாழ்வில் மみவலிமையு｜ம்，அமைதியும் பெற்று சாதனை புிய விரும்புவோாுக்குத் कிடுவாசகம் சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாகத் திகழ்கிறது．

இறைவைைை மனதால் போற்ற்புபாி，மகிழ்ந்து தன்றை மறந்தத நிலையில் ஆனந்தக் கண்ணி்விட்டால் அவன் திருவருள் கிட்டும்． இந்நிலையையே மாணிக்கவாசகா்＂அழுதால் உன்னைப் பெறலாமே＂ என்று குறுப்புடுகிறார்．

இசைக்கு ஈi்க்கும் ஆற்றல் மட்டுமல்ல，ஈடில்லா ஆற்றலும் உண்டு．நம் மனதும் உடலும் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று தொடர்புடையது． மみதில் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்பு உடல்நலஇக்குக் கேடு விளளவிக்கும்． உடம்பில் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்பு மனநிலையில் மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும்． இன்றைய அவசர உலகில் வேகம் இருக்குமளவிற்கு வவவேகம் 8 நப்பதில்ணல் பரபரப்பு இருக்குமளளவ்ற்கு மみஅமைதி இடுப்பதில்ணல் மみ அழுத்தம் இருக்குமளவிற்கு மனப்பக்குவம் இருப்பதில்ணல் ஐந்து வயது்் குழந்தை முதல் அறுபது வயது முதியவா்கள் வைை மன அ புத்தத்துடன் காணப்படுகின்றஆா்．விஞ்ஞான வளा்ச்சி வாணை எட்டும் அளவு வள்்த்ருந்தாலும் அளைத்தையு｜் தள்வயப்படுத்தும் ஆற்றறல் அதi்த இல்லை．மருத்துவ்க்ள் பிி்ந்துறைக்கும் மாரந்துக்கு மட்டுப்படாத
＊தமிழ்த்துறை
பூ ஜி．வி．ஜி．விசாலாட்சி கல்லூாி，உடுமலைப்பேட்டை．


பீராாமிிகுஷியण மிஷன்் வித்யாலய களை அறிவியல் கல்லூரி (தன்னாட்சி)

28. திருவண்டப்பகுதியில் இறைமை137 முனைவा் சு.சசிகலா
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30. தேவாரம் குறிப்பிடும் மரங்களின் ..... 143மருத்துவப் பயன்கள் - திரு. த.மகேஷ்
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32. மாணிக்கவாசகர் உணர்த்தும் விஞ்ஞானச் ..... 150சிந்தனைகள் - முனைவர் போ. அனு
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ஆதிமனிதன் தோன்றிய காலந்தொட்டு இருப்பது அண்டம். இவ்வண்டமே அவனுக்கு அனைத்துமாக உள்து. அவன் பயிi்த்தொழிலைச் செய்து பாா்த்ததே முதல் விஞ்ஞானம் ஆயிற்று. பிறகு நெருப்பு, இரும்பைக் கண்டான். அதன்பின் மின் ஆற்றல், அணு ஆற்றலைக் கண்டுவிட்டான். இப்போது விாிந்த போியக்கத் தொடர்களமான பிரபஞ்சத்தை ஆராய்கின்றான். எனவே கண்ணக்குத் தொிகிற உருபொருள்களின் இயக்க விளக்கம் விஞ்ஞானம் என்றால் மறைபொருள் விளக்கம் தான் மெய்ஞ்ஞானம் ஆகிறது.

## மெய்ஞ்ஞானம்

உண்மை பற்றிய அறிவும் அன்பும் கருணையும் கொண்டதே மெய்ஞ்ஞானம் ஆகும். எனவே பக்திமார்க்கத்தில் இறைப்பயணi் மேற்கொண்ட நாயன்மார்கள், ஆழ்வார்கள், யோகமார்க்கத்தில் பரம்பொருளை அடைந்த சித்தi்கணங்கள், ஞானிகள் என அனைவருமே விஞ்ஞானத்தையும் மெய்ஞ்ஞானத்தையும் உணர்ந்தே சென்றுள்ளள்.

இவ்விரு துறைகளும் இணைந்தால் சமூகம் உன்னதமான பல உயர்வுகளை அடையும்.

## அண்டமே இறைமை

சூரியனையும் அதைச் சுற்றி வரும் எட்டுக் கோள்களையும் கொண்ட அமைப்பினை 'சூரிய மண்டலம்’ என்பார்கள். அண்டம் என்றும் அதைக் கூறுவதுண்டு என்கிறார் திரு மா. சண்முக சுப்பிரமணியம். அண்டங்கள் யாவையும் ஆக்கினோன் நான், அவை பிழையாமே சுழற்றுவோன் நான் என்கிறார் பாரதியார். இப்பிரபஞ்சம்

உதவிப் பேராசிரியா், தமிழ்த்துறை,
ஸீ ஜி.வி.ஜி. விசாலாட்சி மகளிர் கல்லூாி (தன்னாட்சி)
உடுமலைப்பேட்டை. <br> <br>  <br> \section*{ <br> \section*{ <br> <br> \#8. $\operatorname{Fftan}$ <br> <br> \#8. $\operatorname{Fftan}$ <br> <br> ாவவரும் கேளிள் <br> <br> ாவவரும் கேளிள் <br> <br> ๑ดเทi <br> <br> ๑ดเทi <br> <br> uாதும் ஊரே <br> <br> uாதும் ஊரே <br> <br> பதிப்பாசிரியா்்கள் <br> <br> பதிப்பாசிரியா்்கள் <br> <br> சி. யைக்கேல் சரோஜினி பாиட <br> <br> சி. யைக்கேல் சரோஜினி பாиட <br> <br> ப. பத்மநாப பிள்ளை <br> <br> ப. பத்மநாப பிள்ளை <br> <br> வ. இாாசாத்தியம் <br> <br> வ. இாாசாத்தியம் <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> <br> 2012} <br> <br> 2012}

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அன்பு நநறியில் பரமனை அடைந்த இரு வேடi்கが முன்னுரை

இறைவனை அடைவதற்குறிய வழிகள் பல உள்ளன．சில்் சரியைத் தொண்டு செய்து இறைவனைச் சோ்்தன்．சில்் கிிிமயயு்் தொண்டின் மூலம் இறைவனடி பெற்றனா்．சில்ா யோகத்தின் முலப் இறைவனைச் சோ்்தன்．ஆனால் அன்பின் மூலம் இறைவனடி அணடந்தவள் மிக மிகச் சிலரே．அவ்வகையில் தன்னலமில்லா அன்பி円ை LLடடடம நெறியாகக் கொண்டு இறைவளைத் தம்பால் ஈi்த்தவா்கள் இருவா்．அவ்ரதாம் கம்பனின் குகப்பெருமாளும் சேக்கிழாாின் கண்ணப்ப நாயனாரும் ஆ』ா்்． அவ்விருவரும் பரம்பொருள் மேல்கொண்ட தீராக் காதலை，அด்ப வெள்ளத்தை ஆய்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்．

## இருவரும் வேட்்கள்：

குகன் என்னும் வேட்டுவன் வைணவாகளால் ‘குகப்பொருமாள்’ எ๙ இராமனுக்கு இணையாகப் போற்றப்படுபவன்．கண்ணப்பரோ சைவா்களால் அறுபத்து முன்று அடியாா்களில் ஒருவராகப் போற்றப்படுபவ்்．குகள் வடஇந்தியாவில் உள்ள கங்கைக் கரையில் உள்ள சிருங்கிபேரத்தில் உள்ள காளத்திமலையடிவாரத்தில் பொத்தப்பி நாட்டில் தோன்றியவா்．குகன் இராமனின் அடியவளாகச் சகோதரனாக ஏற்றம் பெற்றவா．குகன் வேட்டையாடுவதில் வல்லவன்．கங்கைக் கரைக்கு உரிமை உடையவள்． ஆயிர அம்பிகாளுக்கு நாயகன்．இவனை மீறிக் கங்கையைக் கடக்க எவராலும் முடியாது．அனைவருக்கும் மீணும் இறறச்சியும் வழங்கும் உரிமையுடையவன்．குகன் இராமனுக்குத் தம்பியாக மற்றவ்்களுக்கு அண்ணனாக மாறிய அன்பினன்．கண்ணப்பா் பதினாறு வயதிலேயே கன்னி வேட்டையிலேயே முக்தி அடைந்த பேரன்பினiா．
பரம்பொருளைக் கண்டதும் இருவாின் நிலை
கம்பராமாயணத்தில் குகன் இராமனைச் சந்திப்பதற்கு முன் அவனைப் பாா்க்காதவனாக அவனைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் அறியாதவனாக அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறான்．இதனை ஒரு உதாரணத்தின் வாயிலாா விளக்கலாம்．ஒரு வலிய ஆற்றல் வாய்ந்த காந்தம் இரும்பு அருகில் வந்ததும் காந்தத்தால் ஈா்க்கப்படுகிறது．இணைகிறது．இணணந்ததும் வலியப் பிாித்தாலன்றி பிரியாத நிலையடைகிறது இரும்புந் துண்｜ு． இராமனுக்கும் குகனுக்கும் உள்ள உறவு நிலை இத்தகையதே．இதணணக் கம்பா்，

## முனைவா் சு．சசிகலா

ஸீ ஜி．வி．ஜி．விசாலாட்சி மகளிi் கல்லாாி，உடுமலலப்பேட்யை．

## 



##  (பல்கலைக்கழக நததநல்கைக்குழுவின் தன்னாட்சிநததஉதவியுடன்)

பிப்ரவாி 12, 2016<br>தீருவள்ளுவராண்டு 2047-தை 29

Uฐீบ்பாசிภியणi
புணைவா் ச. ஈஸ்வரன்


கடிழாuิவுக் து60ற

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## NATIONAL COLLEGE


46. கம்பராமாயண क்தில் நிiாவாக மேலாண்மை (1) ைளाँ धெ.டோ कிலா
47. புறநாறுாற்றில் நுi், நில மேம்பாட்டுச் சிந்தகைகள் (1) ョவो அ. ேோபிநாத்
48. ஆஆ்்டாளின் தலைமைப் பண்புக்்் ๒. दேேाமதி
49. அறமே திருமந்திரம் முணைவர் அ.கோவிந்தராஜண்
50. திருக்குறளில் மேலாண்மைச் சிந்தனைகள் முனைவர் ரெ.கௌச ல்யா
51. குறள் வழி தொழில் முனைவோ்் சிந்தனைகள் முனைவர் ச.கௌசல்யா
52. கண்ணதாசன் திரைப்படப் பாடல்களில் மேலாண்மைச் சிந்தணைய|इக் முணைவர் ரெ.ஹேமலதா
53. சித்தா் பாடல்களில் அறவியல் மேலாண்மை

54. தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் மேலாண்மைச் சிந்தணைகள் க.சத் தியராஐ்
55. புறநானாற்றில் மேலாண்மைச் செய்திகள் ஆ.சத் தியமூர் த் தி
56. புநநானூற்றில் மேலாண்மைச் சிந்தனைகள் முぬைவர் வி. சத்யவதி
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சித்தர் பாடல்களில் அறவியல் மேலாண்மை


முணைவர். சு.சசிகலா,
உதவிப்போசிிியாா, தமிழ்த்துறை,
ஸீ ஜி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்சி மகளிi் கல்லூரி (தன்னாட்சி),
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முன் னுரை:
மனித சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஏதேனும் ஒரு வகையில் பயன்படும் முறையில் வாழ்க்கையின் உண்மையான எதாா்த்தங்களைப் பகி்ந்து காலங்கள் கடந்தும் நிற்பது வாழ்வியல் விழுமியச் சிந்தனைகளாகும். இச்சிந்தனைகள் உயா்ந்த நோக்கங்களைக் கொண்டவையாகும். அவ்வகையில் சித்தா்கள் உரைப்பன அனைத்தும் மக்கட் சமுதாயத்திற்குத் தேவை. இவா்கள் சமுதாதயத்துடன் சோ்ந்தும் சேராமலும் தாமரை இலைமேல் தண்ணீா் போல் வாழ்ந்தன். இவாதம் கொள்கை தம்முள் இருக்கும் இறைவனை உ ணiா்்து இரண்டற கலத்தலே ஆகும். அவ்விறைவணை அடைய இவiாகள் வகுத்துக் கொண்ட மாா்க்கம் அறமாi்க்கமாகும்; மட்டுமல்லாது மக்களுக்கும் அறம் சார்ந்த கருத்துக்களையே வலியுயத்திச செல்கின்றன. இவ்வாறு அறம் சா்்ந்த மேலாண்மைக் கூறுகள் சிதறிக் கிடக்கும் குறிப்பிட்ட சித்தா் பாடல்களை ஆராய்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

மேலாண்மை இயல்:
மேலாண்மை என்ற கருத்து கி.பி.19ம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதியில் தோன்றியது. இது உரிமையின் அதிகாரம், கடமை என் றும் உணா்வுகளைக் கொண்டிருந்தது. மேலாண்மை என்பது ஒரு நிறுவனத்தின் நோக்கங்களை அடைவதற்காக தனிமனிதனாகவோ குழுவாகவோ பணிபுரிய வைக்கும் மிகவும் நுட்பமான அணுகுமுறை என்கிறாi் சி.சரவணக்குமாா். மேலும் மேலாண்மை என்பதற்கு பிறரைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தக் கூடிய பலம்; மேலோங்கிய நிலை; மேலாதிக்கம் என்பள போன்ற பொருளை க்ரியாவின் தற்காலத் தமிழ் அகராதி தருகின்றது. எனவே மேலாண்மை என்பது முடிவெடுக்கும் திறன், தொடா்பு கொள்ளும் ஆற்றல் குறிக்கோள்களை நிiாணயித்தல் போன்றவை இதன் செயல்பாடுகள் ஆகும்.

## அறவியல் மேலாண்மை:

ஒரு செயலைச் செய்யும் போது வெற்றிதான் அதன் இலக்கு என்றாலும் அதில் அறவியல் கண்ணோட்டம் அடங்கியிருக்க வேண்டும். 'அறம்' இல்லாமல் செய்யப்படும் மேலாண்மை சிறந்த மேலாண்மைச் செயல்பாடாக இருக்க முடியாது. எனவே அறம் செய்தல் என்பது உ வு,

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# Quality Service Gimmick by Amazon India 

Assistant Professor, Department Dr.M.Mehar Band<br>Department of Economics, Sri G.V.G.Visalakshi College for Women, (Autonomous) Udumalpet


#### Abstract

Historically, the best opportunity to cultivate great customer relationship is within an environment where personal interaction between the retailer and customers is at its peak: a physical store. The digital age has forced the evolution of customer service. In a world where emails and texts have replaced more intimate forms of communication, where shoppers can complete a sale 24/7 via online transactions, and where showrooming is linking the physical shopping experience with the virtual, the modern definition of customer service seems to have downgraded the importance of direct human interaction. And, let's not forget that customer service in the traditional sense has also been crippled in recent years by an economy fostering a trend toward part-time, minimum wage, less "invested" sales associates. As the world's largest online retailer, Amazon has been a driving force behind the e-commerce movement and changing standards for customer service excellence. Some of the words consumers used in their reasons to nominate Amazon for Customers' ('hoice included "efficient," "fast," "reliable," "no hassle," "easy," and of course, "free shipping". This case study reveals the growth of Amazon in India accelerating the commerce market with service quality and customer satisfaction


Key Words: Amazon, Quality Service, Customer Satisfaction

## I. Introduction

Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon.com" or the "Company"), the Internet's number one book, music and video retailer, opened its virtual doors on the Web in July 1995. Amazon com, one of the most widely known, used and cited commerce sites on the Web, offers more than 4.7 million book, music CD, video, DVD, computer game and other titles. The Company offers its customers a superior shopping experience by providing value and a high level of customer service. Amazon.com is a proven technology leader; it has developed electronic commerce innovations such as 1-Click ordering, personalized shopping services and easy-to-use search and browse features. Shopping at Amazon.com is fast and safe, incorporating a simple ordering system, secure credit card transactions, e-mail communication with customers and direct shipping worldwide.

The Internet is an increasingly significant global medium for online commerce. According to Forrester Research, the total value of goods and services purchased over the Web was $\$ 43$ billion in 1998 and is expected to increase to $\$ 1.3$ trillion in 2003. Amazon com believes it is well positioned to capitalize on this growth. According to Media Metrix, approximately $16 \%$ of Web users visited Amazon.com's stores in December 1998. Amazon.com, Amazon co uk, Amazon. de, Internet Movie Database, Earth's Biggest Bookstore and 1-Click are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Amazon.com or its affiliates. All other names mentioned herein may be trademarks of their respective owners. Information contained on the Company's Web sites is not deemed to be a part of this Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$. As used herein, "titles" offered by the Company means the teems offered in the Company's catalogs and includes books, CDs, videotapes, audiotapes and other products. Amazon com was incorporated in 1994 in the state of Washington and reincorporated in 1996 in Delaware. The Company's principal corporate offices are located in Seattle, Washington. Amazon com completed its initial public offering in May 1997 and its common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "AMEN."

## Personal Financial Management <br> Text \& Cases



Dr.A.Venkatachalam

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## A STUDY ON WEALTH MANAGEMENT AS A PROFESSION AND ITS ROLE IN FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR THE INDIVIDUALS

Mallika Baska,

## Abstract

In recent years it has become increasingly important for many popular advisers to call themselves as "Wealth Managers" to differentiate themselves. A recent study from ICMA has better defined what wealth management really means and their conclusions imply that it constitutes unique job task and specialized knowledge and skills different from financial planning and design to serve unique type of client those with dollars 5 millions of net worth. If it gains momentum the implications of the IMCA study significant as it implies that some of advisors are using a label that it is not actually wish to work in this area may need to get further education and training.

The basic conclusion of the study was that wealth management is distinot fields of practice through qualified professional's high net worth client achieve their goals related to accumulation protection and distribution of wealth, by applying a set of specialized knowledge and skills. Hence the major paper focuses on the main theme on wealth management as a profession and its role in financial planning for the individuals.

## Introduction:

Financial planner and financial planning go hand in hand in assessing wealth management. The financial planning profession is filled with many different individuals all who have unique backgrounds. The article examines the impact of successful financial planner. The recent survey on contributing behavioural factors to success within the financial planning professions have been the most trusted area in the discussion of personal financial management.

In recent times it has been an upsurge in the area of knowing about how financial planner is useful in assessing wealth management. Recent studies on financial planning the survey was electronically administered to 10,000 members of the Financial Planning Association (FPA) randomly selected by FPA research administrator. The survey methodology utilized a five step process including, survey practice, survey launch e-mail whereby respondents were directed to online survey, survey follow-up and thank you, and a separate incentive drawing also conducted via e-mail.

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Dr.A.Venkatachalam

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# INVESTMENT PREFERENCE AND BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS IN TIRUPUR CITY - A STUDY 

D.L.Dhanalakshmi

## Abstract

A variety of investment avenues are available such as Savings $\mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{FD} \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{c}$, Government Securities, Corporate Bonds, Insurance policies, Real estates, Commodities, Shares and MFs, Chit Funds and Gold and Silver. All the investors invest their surplus money in the above mentioned avenues depending on their risk taking attitude. "No pain, no gain" it is the golden principle of investment management. In the developing economic condition one can earn more and more money when there is more risk. Investors cannot avoid risks but they can minimize the risk by investing their money in various forms of safe investments so that they can get a moderate profit. This paper aims to find the behaviour of individual investors of Tirupur city vis-a-vis available investment avenues in the Indian financial markets. The major factors behind an investment are the safety of principal amount, liquidity, income stability, and appreciation.

## Introduction

India financial products for the investors on varying needs and risk appetite are issued. In the past, traditional financial products were offered by the banks (Current Accounts, Saving Banking Accounts, Recurring Deposits, and Fixed Deposits), the Insurance companies, and the Postal Department (Recurring Deposits, National Saving Certificates, KisanVikas Patras). However, in recent years, with the advent of LPG of financial services, the industry has offered diverse financial products such as mutual funds, shares, derivatives, life and non-life insurance schemes (Unit Linked Investment Plans (ULIPs), precious metals such as Gold, Siiver as well as provident and pension funds, and children's education plans, etc.). Investment preferences differ from person to person, as each individual behaves differently while investing. Investment behaviour of the individual is influenced by his/her own environment. With an anticipation of creating high returns over a period of time and at certain level of risk, individuals invest in different financial products. Today, a number of investment avenues are available to individuals but an individual, after a thorough study of market and according to his needs and circumstances, shall have to decide which investment avenue has to be chosen. The present study is an attempt to analyse the investment preferences of individual investors in Tirupur which is, incidentally, called the "Manchester of South India".

## Personal Financial Management <br> Text \& Cases



Dr.A.Venkatachalam

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## CRITICAL EVALUATION ON THE SENIOR CITIZENS PERSONAL SAVINGS FOR FUTURE INCOME

J.Geethamani

## Introduction

Elderly or old age refers to a state of human life nearing or surpassing the average life span of human being. The boundary of the old age can't be defined exactly because it doesn't have the same meaning in all society. Government of India adopted National Policy on older people in January 1999. This policy defines Senior Citizen as a person who is 60 years old or above. This policy strives to ensure well-being of senior citizens and improve quality of their life through providing specific facilities, concessions, relief, services etc. and helping them to cope up with problems associated with old age. Today's older adults typically have a number of sources of income. For most, the primary source of income is Social Security. Other sources are income from investments and other assets, pensions and other retirement plans, earnings from work and, for a small percentage, public assistance programs and veterans benefits. Due to ever changing socio economic and demographic scenario of the country, role of senior citizens in India's economy has increased vehemently. The fast increasing population of senior citizens of India cannot be over looked any more. Senior citizens need to be organized so that their role in nation's economy could be recognized as well as appreciated at various levels and on the other hand, their consumer interest could also be protected.

The elders live in constant worry related to three matters, i.e. diseases, poverty and loneliness. There is no escape from the first problem because it is the result of natural process of aging. The second problem is either due to poverty the absence of saved funds or income yielding investment in the sunset years. The citizens who are usually regulated to a position of economic inactivity. Lack or problems other than physical and mental health issues. Once, a person ef old age, the income and the savings gradualth issues. Once, a person enters into senior citizens makes it inevitable to gradually decreases. This state of affairs of the of income.

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# An Emergence of Innovative Strategies in Tourism Marketing <br> Dr. Mallika Baskar <br> Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics with Logistics \& Freight Management, Sri GVG Visalakshi College For Women, Udumalpet 

## I. Introduction

In tourism, the ability of destination Organizations and business to select to aggregate and to distribute information to the right Consumer at the right time and in the right place is critical. ICT-Skilled tourism enterprises and destination marketing Organizations (DMOs) have huge opportunities to apply ICTs for communicating their offering enhancing their visibility on the Market. The question of how to move with evolution of new technologies and Tourism sector is a vita concern in modern times in this fast moving World.

## II. Use Of Innovation Systems And Iets In Tourism Industry

In this Challenge, from specific cnilenia must be taken into account to guarantee an integrated vision of the tourism, regional development strategy to include initiatives stimulated to assume the collection and spread to tourism information concerning the Productive system and firm's needs, and to facilitate the access to information and supporting Services by tourism Stake holders (Santinha and Castro, 2010)

Recently, in many Countries, has emerged the need to establish a resources center to develop cưadion, training and Projects facilitation to support the move to onlinc tourism businoss Practicos. Responsibilities of the Natural Online Tourism Resource Centre are as follows

- Maintaining a resource directory to be accessed by industry for identifying opportunities and implements to the uptake of Online technologies
- Assisting industry associations to Promote Online technology among their members , including Organizing.
- Developing National Competency Standards in Online technologies.
- Developing a set of guidelines for minimum infrastructure needs for Online business Practices.
- Monitoring and Providing information about tax and legal issues relating to online
- Understanding applied research and data gathering about the most effective online strategies for SMTEs.


## III. Strategic Use Of Information Technologies In The Tourism Industry

Information Technology as a business Tool Development in ITS revolutionize both economics and enterprises. ITs are defined as the Collective term given to the most recent developments in the mode (electronic) and the mechanism Computer and Communication technologies used in the acquisition, Processing analysis Storage, retrieval dissemination and application and information. Information Technologies as a major Contribution to Competitiveness and Competitive Advantages. The table below illustrates the latest annual Manufacturing Attitudes Survey not only regard investments on ITs as crucial in enabling them to outperform competitors but also their expectations from IT systems go for beyond their operational management and focus primarily on the Strategies management enterprises.

## Table Sources the Information Technologies on businesses

| Significantly enhance competitive | $79 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Edge Improve Information | $77 \%$ |
| Better External Communication | $65 \%$ |
| Manage Computers expectations better | $63 \%$ |
| Improve decision making Process | $61 \%$ |

## IV. Information Technologies And Tourism Demand

Computer Reservation systems (CRSs) and increasingly internet Provides satisfy the needs of consumer for convenient access to transparent and easy to compare information. They cover the entire variety of travel lodging and leisure services, destinations holiday packages as well as display by actual prices and availability of such services. TheseServices also Provided immediate confirmation and speedy documentation of reservations, allowing a greater degree of flexibility and inability prospective travellers to book at the last minute.

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# A Study on Promotional Strategies in Marketing of Life Insurance in India 

Assistant Professor in Economics, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women (Autonomous), Udumalpet
Abstract: The world economy nowadays is increasingly characterized as a service economy. This is primarily due to the increasing importance and share of the service sector in the economies of most developed and developing countries. In fact, the growth of the service sector has long been considered as indicative of a country's economic progress. Economic history tells us that all developing nations have invariably experienced a shift from agriculture to industry and then to the service sector as the main stay of the economy. This shift has also brought about a change in the definition of goods and services themselves. No longer are goods considered separate from senvices. Sentice differs from product marketing due 10 the fact marketing that senvices are intangible and typically require personal interaction with the customer. The concept of services is complicated, as a service may encompass many features, ranging from a personal service involving a complex relationship to a service more like a commodity with a tangible product, and thus more easily comprehensible. Insurance and economic development in India exhibits a direct positive correlation on the growth path. Insurance companies, both life and non-life, have been playing the role of financial intermediaries and performing extremely useful functions in our cconomy: In India, insurance sector was oponod for private participation with tho omactmrom of the IDRA Act, 1999. Since then, 22 private companies have been established in life insurance sector. All these players are actively introducing innovative products to meet the specific needs of the prospective policyholders. However, life insurance companies, particularly private sector players, give more attention in selling unit linked plans that are not suited to the real needs of the insured. Of the various altemative distribution channels, agency is still dominating and the successful one. Given poor level of consumer awareness, strong customer education programs and promotional strategies are the immediate requirements. Exploring more distribution chamels of micro-insurance for umapped rural market is extremely importam. Further more customer service is the key for the success and life insurance companies therefore should give more attention in post-sales services rather than pre-sales services. Hence the paper focused on the existing promotional strategies of the life insurance services which are essential in the protection of the lives of human beings.

## I. Introduction

In India, the structure of economic development has undergone a considerable change in the last decade with the service sector becoming a major part of the economy contributing to more of real GDP in the last few years. Growth in the services sector has been substantive and has resulted in the emergence of a new breed of larger more refined service companies. Services cover a wide range of activities like trading, banking \& finance, infotainment, real estate, transportation, security, management \& technical consultancy among several others. Contribution of various sectors of services to our economy had been increasing for the last decade. Banking and insurance services contribute the major chunk of financial services in India. The insurance industry provides the impetus to achieve the economic goals of social security and welfare

Social security is an essential requirement of social justice. It is expected that contribution of life insurance be expected to be considerably increasing in the future with enhancing level of insurance penetration and awareness among the general public about the need of insurance. Privatisation has brought in new players in the market with almost all having foreign partners. For the last one decade of this liberalized era, Indian life insurance industry has been witnessing tremendous changes with private players having reasonable growth rate and market share.

The emerging scenario provides the customers with choice of insurance, wider range of new and innovative products, competitive pricing of products and services. Insurance business falls under the ambit of services and is widely used as a method of risk transfer. Marketing of life insurance service is critical and complex compared to non-life insurance for various obvious reasons that include time span, periodicity and potentiality of claims and higher brand switching costs affecting the buying behaviour. In the present scenario, insurance companics arc facing problem of transiting from a perceived selling activity to a structured-strategic marketing activity.

# Insight of IPR: Concepts and Issues 

Dr.R. Radhika Dr.S. Sundari Bai Dr. Mallika Baskar

Insight of IPR: Concepts and Issues
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# Geographical Indications: Which way Should India Go 

Dr.S. Sundari Bai, Associate Professor, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet
J. Geetha Mani, Assistant Professor, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.

## I. Introduction

TTHE TRIPS is the first multilateral text providing for a comprehensive protection of Gls. It provides for
(a) Base-level protection for geographical indications related to all products.
(b) An additional protection for wines a and spirits and
(c) An extra-additional protection only for wines.

The TRIPS mandates the need to accord protection for each Gl for wines in the case of homonymous indications and the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of Gl for wines eligible for protection in the jurisdictions of those WTO members participating in the system the creation of a hierarchical system of Gl protection in the first instance the reason for the current deadlock is that on the one hand, some Asian, European and African countries are seeking to extend the extra-additional protection to include other products which can help to promote the export of valuable products and prevent misappropriation. On the other hand countries like United states, Australia, Philippines, Japan and New Zealand, India are of the view that according higher protection to all Gl products will lead to increased administrative costs as well as potentially hinder imports. Tounderstand the following objective of GI.

## II. Defining Geographical Indications

Geographical indication is an identifier which associates a product to a particular region. For example 'Sarawak pepper' of Malaysia and 'Thung Kula Rong-Hai Thai Hom Mali Rice' of Tha Tailand are Gls. The TRIPS defines Gls in the following terms:

Indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a Member, or a region or locality in that tettitory, where a given quality, reputation or other.

In other words, Gls are badges of origin that serve to identify the geographical source of goods, which grants a specifically identifiable attribute to the goods Thus, a 'given quality', 'reputation' or 'other characteristics' of a good can each be a sufficient condition, ceteries paribus, for protection as a geographical indications.

## III. ELEMENTS AND FEATURES OF GLS UNDER THE TRIPS

The characteristic features of Gls under Article 22 of the TRIPS Agreement are as follows:

The definition of Gls in TRIPS is border in its scope than 'appellations of origin' but narrow as compared to 'indications of source' 'appellations of origin' are restricted to the geographical name of the originating territory and relate only to the 'quality' and 'characteristics' of 'products'. An indication of source on a given product is merely subject to the condition that this product originates from the place designated. There is no quality or characteristic linkage.


##  (ஆய்வுக்ச்்டுறூத் ிதாசுப்ப)




เற்றறற்




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(பன்னாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கம்)


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புறநானாற்றுப் பெண்கள்
(2-ம் பாகம் வாயிலாக)

## முன்னுரை:

தமிழ் இலக்கிய வானில் தனக்கென தனியிடம் பிடித்து அன்றும், இன்றும், என்றேன்றும் மாறாது வலம் வருவள சங்க இலக்கியங்கள். சங்க காலத்தின் கண்ணாடியாய் மிளிரும் இவ்விலக்கியத்தின்வழி சங்ககால வாழ்வியலை மதிப்பிட முடியும். மக்கள், அரசர்கள், அவற்றுள் பெண்கள் என பல்வேறு பார்வைகளையும் சங்க இலக்கியம் காட்டிச் செல்கிறது.

## ஆய்வு நோக்கம்:

எக்காலத்திலும் பெண்கள் தங்களுக்கென்றே தனியிடம் பதித்துள்ளனர். அவ்வகையில் பெண் படைப்பாளர்கள் சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் வலம் வந்திருப்பது வெளிப்படை. எனவே புறநானுறற்றின் இரண்டாம் பாகத் தில் இடம் பெறும் பெண்படைப்பாளர்களின் படைப்புக்களை மட்டும் ஆய்வு செய்வது இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கம்.

## ஆய்வு எல்லை

அரசன், அரசியல், வணிகம், பொருளாதாரம் போன்ற எல்லை விிிந்த பரப்பினைக் கொண்டிருப்பது புறநானூறு. இதனுள் 2- ம் பாகத்தினுள் பெண் படைப்புகள் 18 பாடல்களாகும். அதாவது 200 பாடல்களில் பெண்கள் பாடியது 18 பாடல்கள். (9\%).

##  (ஆய்வு்்ட்டுறைத் ிதாக்ப்ப)



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எந்தவொரு பொருளாக இருந்தாலும் தேறைப்படும்லபாழுது
 आாட்ஷின் நியதியாக உள்ளது．அன்பு，பாசம்，எதிாபா்்ப்பு， அ｜川円ணாப்பு，அக்கறை ஆகியன சூL உரிய காலத்தில் கிळLத்தால்தாண் இவற்றிற்தும் மதிப்புண்டு．நம் சமூகப் பண்பாட்டில் கிடுமயம் என்பத தவிiாக்க முடியாத பந்தம்．இப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்ட ப்்புதான் ஆணுக்கும்，பெண்ணுக்கும் சமூகத்தில் உரிய み｜்்கீகாரம் கிணைக்கின்றது．அதிலும் குறிப்பாக குழந்தைப்பேறு கிஈடத்த பின்னா்தான் அவா்களது வாழ்வு முழுணை பெறுகிறது． அ｜த்பின் அவா்களது ஒவ்வொரு செயலும் குழந்தையை ๓மயயிட்டட அமைகிறது．மக்கட்பேறைவிட சிறந்த பேறு வேறு எதுவும் இல்லை என்பதை உணா்த்தவே வள்ளுவப்பபருந்தணை மக்கட்டேறு என ஒ்ா அதிகாரத்தைப் படைத்தாா்．இத்தகு சிறப்பும்க்க
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## நகிி毋மத் தளிiா－கதைச்சுருக்கம்

கண்ணகி பiறந்தது முதல் செல்வாக்கு மிக்க தனது தாத்தா Uாட்டியின்（தாயின் பெற்றோர்）அரவணைப்பில் வளாககறறாள்． ஆவூாகளும் அவளிடத்து மிகுந்த அன்பு செலுத்திளா．கேட்கும் டபாரூளெல்லாம் வாந்கித்தந்தனi゙ゥ．ஆனாலும் அவளை்் சுற்றி

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## கぁぁத゙சナருக்க்்

 அఎஞுக்கு ஏற்றఎఎாக பணம்，அழசு，அந்தஸ்து எண்ற สশ்லா
 தூணம்，பழக்கவழக்கம் அத்தணை சியயல்ல்லை எண்று ிசல்லியய்்் தந்மதக்கு தெரிந்தும் பெரிய இடத்துப்பிள்றள எய்ற கரரணத்தாறும் பணத்திற்கு பஞ்சமில்லை எø்பதாறய்
 ఎீடு．னғன்றறாள்．ஆனால் ஒரு வருடட் முடிவதற்குள் சுந்தூ்்
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# aceptual Analyses on Application of Business Process Reengineering 

## Dr.R.Vanamadevi

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## Abstract

The globalization of the economy and the liberalization of the trade markets have formulated new conditions in the market place which are characterized by instability and intensive competition in the business environment. Competition is continuously increasing with respect to price, quality and selection, service and promptness of delivery. Removal of barriers, international cooperation, technological innovations cause competition to intensify. All these changes impose the need for organizational transformation, where the entire processes organization climate and organization structure are changed.

## Introduction

The highly competitive market environment that emerged with the $1990^{\circ}$ "s put many organizations under extreme pressure to improve their performance, reduce the cost of running their businesses and many factors have accelerated the need to improve business processes. New methods, technologies and major changes are rapidly bringing new capabilities to businesses. One approach for rapid change and spectacular improvement is the Business Process Reengineering. BPR is an important way to build organizations more efficient, effective and modernize. BPR is considered to be a perfect tool for all business organizations that want to make feasible qualitative improvements in their business processes. Business Process Reengineering is the 'fundamental rethinking' and 'radical redesign' of business processes to bring about 'dramatic improvement' in performance. Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) is the strategic analysis of business processes and the planning and implementation of improved business processes. The analysis is often customer cantered and holistic in approach.

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# FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES 

Dr.R.VANAMADEVI

Assistant Professor of Commerce, Sri G.V.G. Visalakshi College For Women, Udumalpet.


#### Abstract

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a very important role in the development of the nation. It is very much vital in the case of underdeveloped and developing countries. A typical characteristic of these developing and underdeveloped economies is the fact that these economies do not have the needed level of savings and income in order to meet the required level of investment needed to sustain the growth of the economy. In such cases, foreign direct investment plays an important role of bridging the gap between the available resources or funds and the required resources or funds.FDI offers number of benefits like overture of new technology, innovative products, and extension of new markets, opportunities of employment and introduction of new skills etc., which reflect in the growth of income of any nation. The world has been globalizing and all the countries are liberalizing their policies for welcoming investment from countries which are abundant in capital resources. The countries which are developed are focusing on new markets where there is availability of abundant labors, scope for products, and high profits are achieved. Therefore Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has become a battle ground in the emerging markets. Even though India has been a latecomer to the FDI scene compared to other East Asian countries, its considerable market potential and a liberalized policy regime has sustained its attraction as a favorable destination for forcign investors. With a view to boost the ease of doing business in India and to further promote 'Make in India' and 'Startup India' initiatives, the Government published a Press Note on November 10, 2015 outlining significant reforms in the Foreign Direct Investment ('FDI') Policy. The reforms are aimed at attracting more foreign investments through further easing, rationalizing and simplifying the process of foreign investments in the country and putting more FDI proposals under the automatic route. This research paper aims to analyse the policy framework of foreign direct investment, importance of FDI for the development of economy andchallenges\& opportunities of FDI in India.


Keywords: (Foreign Direct Investment, Pre \& Post Liberalization Period, Economic Growth, Automatic Route)

## INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization FDI takes vital part in the development of both developing and developed countries. Foreign Direct investment plays a very important role in the development of the nation. Sometimes domestically available capital is inadequate for the purpose of overall development of the country. Foreign capital is seen as a way of filling in gaps between domestic savings and investment. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a type of investment in to an enterprises in a country by another enterprises located in another country by buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country. Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of any economy as like India. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI).

According to data from the RBI (Reserve Bank of India), India attracted foreign direct investment worth $\$ 34.9$ billion between April 2014 and March 2015, or fiscal year 2015. This quantum was up $61.7 \%$ from the previous fiscal year.Mauritius continues to be the country contributing the singlelargest share of the foreign direct investment pie. According to data from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, FDI equity inflows from Mauritius

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# BORROWERS PREFERENCE TOWARDS DAILY COLLECTION FINANCE - A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KURALKUTTAI VILLAGE <br> Dr.(Mrs.)N. LAKSHMI SriG.V.G.Visalakshi College for Women, Affiliated to Bharathiyar University,Udumalpet 642128. 

Daily collection finance unless registered will be an unauthorized source of financing. The daily collection finance isdepended upon by poor people prone to some drawbacks in formal financial system. The daily collection finance however is not a risk free finance offered to poor. The present work has been carried out with the objective of finding out the reasons for preferring daily collection finance as a mode of borrowing, factors influencing selection of daily collection financiers and level of satisfaction of borrowers towards daily collection finance.The study on borrower's preference towards daily collection finance is based on the data provided by the respondents through a sthictured questionnaire covering preference, factors influencing selection of daily collection financiers and level of satisfaction of borrowers. The study obsenes individual level awareness, opinion, satisfaction and attitude on daily collection finance. All the borrowers belonging to the Kuralkuttai village on the basis of daily collection finance represented the sampling frame.A sample of 125 respondents was approached for the study adopting random sampling technique. The daily collection finance is not a risk free finance offered to poor. The risks involved relates to payment of high interest rate compared to the interest rate charged by the formal financial system. The benefits and convenience of daily collection finance in terms of need for collaterals, easy access, simplified procedural formalities and availability in short notice were attractive aspects for borrowers particularly in the nural environment. Borrowers preferdaily collection finance due to tolerable risk, simplified procedure, nearness in the location of lender and convenience in repayment. The government can take effor ts to regulate interest rate applicable to informal sector. Petty shop owners and farmers highly prefer to depend on daily collection finance. Daily collection finance was highly preferred to meet short term needs particularly unproductivity purpose

KEY WORDS: daily collection finance, borrowers satisfaction, Kanthuvadi, Hourly vadi

Daily collection finance charges interest on a daily basis. Money lenders need to register themselves with the local tahsildars office. Financiers operating by setting up business get registered compared to financiers operating from houses. Money lenders are very popular in rural areas due to the difficulties in getting financial assistance from banks in terms of procedure, strict guidelines, need for collateral security and expectations for sound financial background. The poor have no choice but to depend on the money lenders losing a substantial portion of earnings and remain in debt in the long run.

Of the varied types of financial assistance, daily collection finance is very popular among borrowersin terms of suitability in repayment procedure.As in any other business,lenders ensure and take care of the prompt repayment of the loan by way of regular collection efforts and by way of lending on personal familiarity bases. The type of borrower under daily collection finance includes small merchants, fruit sellers, farmer, and petty shop owners to meet short term / daily needs. Daily collection finance is popular even among households to take care of short term requirements at times of emergency / functions / festivals.



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## Eco-Waste Management \& Nanobiology

## EWMN - 2016




Department of Zoology Sri G.V.G Visalakshi College For Women Udumalpet

One day National level Seminar on Eco - Waste management and Nanobiology

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# Antibacterial Activity of Pure and Transition Metals (TM=Mn, Co) Doped ZnO Nanoparticles Synthesized by Chemical and Plasma Assisted Methods 

M. Nirmala and A. Anukaliani


#### Abstract

The present investigation was carried out to evaluate the antibacterial activities of pure and transition metals doped ZnO nanoparticles synthesized by chemical and plasma assisted methods. Antibacterial activity was performed by well diffusion and disc diffusion methods in Muller Hinton and Sea weed agar respectively. The microorganisms used for antibacterial test were Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus.mirabilis, Shigella dysenteriae, Bacillus subtilis and Salmonella typhimurium. Zno nanoparticles showing antibacterial activity were subjected to minimum inhibitory concentration assay. The inhibitory effect of the ZnO nanopowder was compared with standard antibiotics tetracycline and chlorophenicol. Structural and morphological properties of ZnO nanoparticles were characterized by X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Experimental results suggests that pure ZnO nanoparticles and ZnO nanoparticles doped with transition metals could be developed as antibacterial agents against a wide range of microorganism to control and prevent the spreading and persistence of bacterial infections and for food safety applications.


Keywords: Antibacterial activity; Bacteria; Crystallinity; Nanoparticles; Plasma

## I. Introduction

NANOTECHNOLOGY is the production and use of materials at the smallest possible scale[1]. Nanotechnology can be useful in diagnostic techniques, drug delivery, sunscreens, antimicrobial bandages, disinfectant, a friendly manufacturing process that reduce waste products (ultimately leading to atomically precise molecular manufacturing with zero waste), as catalyst for greater efficiency in current manufacturing process by minimizing or eliminating the use of toxic materials, to reduce pollution (e.g. Water and air filters) and an alternative energy production (e.g. Solar and fuel cells)[2]. ZnO shows a marked antibacterial activity in neutral region ( $\mathrm{pH}=7$ ) without the presence of light and zinc is a mineral element essential to humans etc. Hydrogen peroxide $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$ was generated from the surface of the ZnO crystal, which was effective for the inhibition of bacterial growth [3].

Zinc oxide ( ZnO ) is listed as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (21CFR182.8991). As a food additive, ZnO is the most commonly used zinc source in the fortification of cerealbased foods. Because of its antimicrobial properties, ZnO has been incorporated into the linings of food cans in packages for meat, fish, corn, and peas to preserve colours and to prevent spoilage. Nano-sized particles of ZnO have more pronounced antimicrobial activities than large particles, since the small size (less than 100 nm ) and high surface-to-volume ratio of nanoparticles allow for better interaction with bacteria. Recent studies have shown that these nanoparticles have selective toxicity to bacteria but exhibit minimal effects on human cells [4]. ZnO nanoparticles have a wide range of antibacterial activities against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including major food borne pathogens like Escherichia coli 0157:H7, Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes, and Staphylococcus aureus [5, 6]. In this present work a rapid fabrication technique do thermal plasma method and co-precipitation method was used to synthesize pure and transition metals doped ZnO

[^2]

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# Key Factors Influencing the Implementation of Digital Libraries in the Indian Perception 

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## Abstract

Today, libraries are a lot more than storehouses for books, journals, and newspapers, and incorporate other forms of electronic data. One thing is that the world of information is perpetually escalating and is on going to do so at ever-rising speeds. Presently there is so much information in print that it is impossible to expect that individual libraries will have the funds to buy everything or the space to store it all. This paper discusses the factors influencing digitization, issues and challenges involved in the process of digitization are also highlighted. The major limitation in the project include finance, technical expertise etc. This paper establishes that there are challenges in the digitization of academic libraries and concludes with the comments that although digitization is a challenge still information professionals/librarians must meet with the practical skills and the vision to implement it in a controlled and manageable fashion.
Key words: digitization, academic libraries, information, technology

## Introduction

Now there is a need for the academic libraries to change the practices and maintain their status in the educational society and for this purpose upgrading and reconstruction aspects are to be considered as a main concern. There is also a need to shift the activities from local to universal access to information so as to provide a strong base for developing the research concepts in users and increase use of libraries and this could be achieved using information technology freely in the area of LIS. The development of electronic resources, and the use of internet as information provider, is very beneficial and economical for acquiring and storage of information, as well 25 retrieval. Hence there is a need to apply ICT and to gain IT based skills for managing and handling information by both users and library professionals. The benefit of the web enabled resources including e-journals, e-books, e-resources and access to information web the libraries help in proper usage of ine access to information over networks in Need for Modernization and Restructurin and also access to information globally.

## of Academic Libraries

 automation due to its importance. Growi automated and many are in the process of completing fast information delivery, are the basic information, changes in user needs, use of technolog. restructuring libraries. The human basic factors which is the rationale for modernizing or concepts like automated system element is a very important aspect in implementing new automation project, it is crucial and reengineering the libraries. During the course of an
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# A Study on Consumer Brand Preference towards Health Drinks with Special Reference to Palani Town 

Dr.R. Vanamadevi and G. Deepika

I. Introduction

Today's consumers are concerned with overall health and wellness. As a result, there is significant impact on they are about maintaining a high quality of life M that consumers are as concerned with good health as consumer satisfaction depends on their perception and haters' survival depends on consumer satisfaction. have emerged as the most profitable andgrowing sand preference of the particular brand. Health drinks the last decade the health consciousness of consumersent of the overall soft drinks industry in theWorld. Over market especially food products. Healthier food products become an important factor to determine success of years and rapidly gained market share. Various studies have entered the global markets with force in the past perception of healthy foods and its determinants are key sue concluded that better understanding of consumer and for successfully negotiating market opportunities success factors for market orientation and development energy supplements in the modern world. Health drinks provide ever increasing demand for nutritional and adults. Among growing children health drinks are generally labeled and and energy for both adolescents and usually consumed as an alternative to milk on the other hard, energy mated as nutritious drinks and are enhance both mental and physical energy. There are various energy drink is a kind of beverage which claims to and they are playing an important role in fulfilling the needs of energy drinks available today in the marketsuch as Boost Herlics. There are many brands and choices of

## II. Review Of The Literature

T. Kalakumari and M. Sekar (2013) conducted "A Study on Emotional Brand Loyalty towards Consumer Health Drinks". This research is mainly dealt with the mind-set of the consumers buying health drinks. The main objective of the study was to find out the reason for purchasing health drinks, reason for shifting another brand and to analyse brand preferences. Consumer preferred Horlicks as the most followed by Complan, Boost and then Bournvita.They concluded that Brand Loyalty has been a part of the consumers in choosing the brands of their Health Drinks.P. Aron (2012) conducted a study on "A Study on Consumers Buying Habits towards Health Food Drink Products in Salem District Tamilnadu". The main objective of the study was to understand the impact of demographic factors of consumers for buying health drinks and to identify the pre purchase behaviour. The study clearly shows that demographic factors like gender, place of purchase are largely influence the consumers while they purchase beverage products in the shops. Clanging consumerism is the biggest factor that plays a major role as for as consumers purchase behaviour is concern. Mrs. J. Tamilselvi and M. Kirubaharan (2011 )conducted a study on "Consumer Preference towards Health Food Drinks in Trichy City". The objective of this study is to find out the consumer buyer behaviour about health drinks, factors influenced to purchase and sources of influences. They used Factor analysistechnique and $t$-test used for data analysis.

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National Conterence on "Role of Commerce in Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development of India"

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# Removal of Remazol Black Dye from Aqueous Solution Using Bauhenia racemosa Seed Pod Carbon 

S.Umadevi and N. Renugadevi


#### Abstract

Colour removal from wastewater has been a matter of concern both in the aesthetic sense and health point of view. The present work investigated the adsorption of remazol black5(RB5) dye by acid activated Bauhenia racemosa seed pod(BRSP) carbon by varying the parameters such as dye concentration, adsorbent dose, pH and temperature by batch mode adsorption experiments. Equilibrium adsorption data followed both Laungmuir and Freundlich isotherms. Acidic pH was favorable for adsorption of remazol black 110 dye.


Keywords: Dye adsorption, RB5dye, Bauhenia racemosa carbon, Isotherms.

## I. Introduction:

INDUSTRIES such as textile, rubber, plastic, printing, leather, food and cosmetics utilises wide variety of synthetic dyes to colour their products. They generate a considerable amount of coloured waste water every year. It is estimated that $2 \%$ of dyes produced annually is discharged in effluents from associated industries(Allen et al., 2003). Discharge of dye bearing waste water into streams and rivers without proper treatment causes severe irreparable damage to the living things and crops both aquatic and terrestrial. Dyes absorb and reflect sunlight entering water and interfere with the growth of bacteria and hinder photosynthesis in aquatic plants. Due to their complex aromatic structure dyes are stable to light, heat and oxidising agents. Thus an essential duty of research community is to develop an effective, economical and efficient dye removal technique for the treatment of coloured effluents from various industries.

Many conventional treatment processes such as coagulation / flocculation, chemical precipitation, biodegradation, oxidation, membrane separation, photo degradation, ion exchange, ultra filtration and reverse osmosis have been applied for the removal of dyes from waste water. Among all these treatment technologies, adsorption by activated carbon is one of the methods which is gaining more attention because of its easy operation and versatility compared to other techniques. However the high cost of activated carbon has led to the development of low cost agricultural residues such as coir pith (Namasivayam et al., 2002), banana peels(Annadurai et al 2002), Orange peel (Rajeswari et al 2001), rice husk (Malik et al.,2003), straw(Kannan et al., 2001) and almond shell (Ardejani et al., 2008) as effective adsorbents.

The objective of this work is to study the efficiency of carbon adsorbents prepared from acid activated ripened Bauheneia Racemosa seed pod for the removal of RB5 dye from aqueous solution. The influence of various parameters on adsorption such as the effect of pH , initial dye concentration, adsorbent dose, contact time and temperature were studied. Adsorption isotherm studies were carried out to decide the mechanism of adsorption of RB5 dye from aqueous solution.

## II. Materials and Methods

The activated carbon was prepared from the ripened seed pods of Bauhenia Racemose by treatment with conc.sulphuric acid. The Bauhenia Racemose belonging to the family Caesalpiniaceae and is abundantly found in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

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# Green Approach to Corrosion Inhibition of Mild Steel using Gum Exudates of Azadirachata Indica in 2 M HCl Medium 

Malarvizhi $M$ and Mallika I


#### Abstract

Abstrace: The imhibition effeciency of Azadirachta indica gum was studied for mild steel in 2 mol $\mathrm{L}^{-1} \mathrm{HCl}$ using weight loss method. Results confirm that the inhibition efficiency increases with increasing temperature and increasing mhibtors concentration. The effect of temperature ( 303 - $323 \pm 1 \mathrm{~K}$ ) on corrosion inhibition has also been scudled Gorrosion kinetic parameters and thermodynamic adsorption parameters have been calculated and discussed. The adsorption of this gum on the mild steel surface obeys Langmuir adsorption isotherm. The mechanism of inhibition process is ascerlained usitig FT-IR spectroscopy.


## 1. Introduction

NATURAL GUMS are essential recipient in pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic industries [1].They are naturally considered as any clammy substance that exudes from certain plants. It hardens on exposure to air and dissolves or forms sticky masses in water. In terms of solvent loving characteristics, gums are either hydrophobic or hydrophilic. They are colloids of high molecular weight molecules. Several studies have been carried out and reported for some plant gums and it is generally accepted that industrial utilization of a given gum depends on its physiochemical and rheological properties [2]. Natural guar gum is also employed as a binder of water-insoluble, ultrafine minerals in the froth flotation of potash ores [3]. Some gums have also been found to be good corrosion inhibitors for the corrosion of metals in acidic solutions.

In view of the numerous advantages offered by some gums for corrosion inhibition systems, Umoren et al [4] reported the potential of Gum Arabic as corrosion inhibitor for aluminium in alkaline medium. The effect of naturally occurring exudate gum from Raphia hookeri on the corrosion of mild steel in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ in the temperature range $30-60{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ was also investigated by Umoren et al., [5] using weight loss and hydrogen evolution techniques. Guar gum has been shown to be an effective corrosion inhibitor for metal in aggressive acid environment by Abdallah[6]. The present work investigates the corrosion inhibition and thermodynamic adsorption study of gum exudates of Azadirachta Indica (AI gum) on mild steel in $2 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{~L}^{-1} \mathrm{HCl}$ The inhibition efficiency has been tested by weight loss methods. The effect of temperature ( $303-328 \pm 1 \mathrm{~K}$ ) and immersion time $(2,4$, and 6 h$)$ on the corrosion behavior of mild steel was studied using weight loss measurements. The kinetic and thermodynamic adsorption studies for mild steel corrosion and inhibitor adsorption were determined and discussed in detail. The surface of the mild steel in the absence and presence of inhibitor has been analyzed by employing FT-IR spectroscopy.

## II. Materials

The gum exudates of Azadirachta indica A. Juss. Meliaceae was collected locally and identified taxonomically and authenticated by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Laboratory grade hydrochloric acid solution was used as an aggressive medium. All the solutions were prepared using double distilled water. The mild steel of the composition $0.07 \mathrm{wt} \% \mathrm{C}, 0.008 \mathrm{wt} \% \mathrm{P}, 0.34 \mathrm{wt} \% \mathrm{Mn}$, remaining iron ( Fe ) was used in the study. The metal specimens used for weight loss measurements were cut to obtain rectangular surfaces with dimensions of $25 \times 10 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ with a hole drilled at the upper edge in order to hook it in the glass rod for immersion in the aggressive medium. Substantial layer of the specimen was removed by using vanous

[^4]
## Insight of IPR: Concepts and Issues

Dr.R. Radhika<br>Dr.S. Sundari Bai<br>Dr. Mallika Baskar

## Insight of IPR: Concepts and Issues

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## IPR: A Tool to Make "Make in India" Globally

## M. Mehar Banu, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Udumalpet. wa. Mohamed Irfanulla, IV-Electronics \& Instrumentation, Jeppiaar Engineering College, Chennai.

## Introduction

OWARDS the end of 19th century, new inventive ways of manufacture helped
trigger large-scale industrialization accompanied by rapid growth of cities,
sion of railway networks, the investment of capital and a growing transoceanic
New ideals of industrialism, the emergence of stronger centralized mments, and nationalism led many countries to establish their modern ectual Property laws. At this point of time, the International Intellectual Property -m also started to take shape with the setting up of the Paris Convention for the ction of Industrial Property in 1883 and the Berne Convention for the Protection Fiterary and Artistic Works in 1886. The premise underlying Intellectual Property - ghout its history has been that the recognition and rewards associated with -ship of inventions and creative works stimulate further inventive and creative - -ity that, in turn, stimulates economic growth.

## The Concept of Intellectual Property

## ectual Property

tellectual property is an intangible creation of the human mind, usually assed or translated into a tangible form that is assigned certain rights of property. ples of intellectual property include an author's copyright on a book or article, a ctive logo design representing a soft drink company and its products.

## lectual Property Rights

-tellectual property rights (IPR) can be defined as the rights given to people over creation of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the fhis/her creations for a certain period of time. Intellectual property rights (IPR) f.sociated with greater trade and foreign direct investment flows, which in turn te into faster rates of economic growth. Intellectually or artistically gifted have the right to prevent the unauthorized use or sale of their creations, just -me as owners of physical property, such as cars, buildings, and stores. Beyond ing it possible for innovators and artists to be compensated fairly and for ries to attract foreign investment and technology, intellectual property ection is critical to consumers. Most advances in transportation, communications,
culture, and health care would not exist without strong IP support. Increased nition and support of intellectual property also has much to do with the rapidly standards of living in countries like China and India.

## CATEGORIES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Dre can broadly classify the various forms of IPRs into two categories:

1. IPRs that stimulate inventive and creative activities (patents, utility models, industrial designs, copyright, plant breeders' rights and layout designs for integrated circuits) and

## Insight of IPR: Concepts and Issues

Dr.R. Radhika
Dr.S. Sundari Bai
Dr. Mallika Baskar

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Case Study: Protection of Geographical Indication in

# India-Case Study on 'Darjeeling Tea' 

 Dr.S. Sripriya, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women.
## I. Introduction

PROTECTION of Geographical Indication (GI) the years, emerged as one of the most contentious IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) issues in the realm of the WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) TRIPS defines GI as any indication that identifies a product as originating from a particular place, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the product are essentially attributable to its geographical origin. Also a geographical indication (GI) gives exclusive right to a region (town, province or country) to use a name for a product with certain characteristics that corresponds to their specific location. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 protect the GI's in India. Registration of GI is not compulsory in India54. If registered, it will afford better legal protection to facilitate an action for infringement.

## II. Need for Legal Protection of Gi

Given its commercial potential, legal protection of GI assumes enormous significance. Without suitable legal protection, the competitors who do not have any legitimate rights on the Gl might ride free on its reputation. Such unfair business practices result in loss of revenue for the genuine right-holders of the GI and also misleads consumers. Moreover, such practices may eventually hamper the goodwill and reputation associated with the GI.

## III. International Protection for Gi Under Trips

At the international level, TRIPS sets out minimum standards of protection that WTO members are bound to comply with in their respective national legislation. However, as far as the scope of protection of GI under TRIPS is concerned, there is a problem of hierarchy. This is because, although TRIPS contains a single, identical definition for all GI, irrespective of product categories, it mandates a two-level system of protection: (i) the basic protection applicable to all GI in general (under Article 22), and (ii) additional protection applicable only to the GI denominating wines and spirits (under Article 23).

This kind of protection is challenging, if Article 22 fails to provide sufficient intellectual property protection for the benefit of the genuine right-holders of a GI. A producer not belonging to the geographical region indicated by a GI may use the indication as long as the product's true origin is indicated on the label, thereby freeriding on its reputation and goodwill.

## IV. History of the Trips Provisions on Gi

The Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations began in 1986, precisely when India's development policy making process was at a watershed. By the time India launched its massive economic reforms package in 1991, marking a paradigm shift in
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## WOMEN AND social transformation

Prof.K.R.Murugan Prof.K.Manimekalai

Published by the Department of Women's Studies, Alagappa University

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## Ms.R.Rajini ${ }^{*}$

## INTRODUCTION

Women start careers in business and other professions with the same level of intelligence education and commitment as men yet comparatively few reach the top echelons.

This gap matters not only because the familiar glass ceiling is unfair, but also because the work has an increasingly urgent need for more leaders. All men and women with the brains, the desire and the perseverance to lead should be encouraged to fulfill their potential and leave their mark.

The Mckinsey Leadership project an initiative to help professional women from the personal interviews and research a distilled leadership model comprising five bread and inter related dimensions exhibit containing meaning or finding your strength and putting them to work in the service of an inspiring purpose, managing energy of knowing where your energy comes from, were it goes and what can do to manage it positive framing or adopting a more constructive way to view your world, expand your horizons and gain the residence to move ahead even when had things happen, connecting or identifying who can help you grow building stranger relationships, collaborating with others.

## EXHIBIT

How leaders lead today intelligence tolerance for change predictions desire to lead communications skills

## CENTERED LEADERSHIP STARTS WITH HAPPINESS

It makes the heart beat faster provides energy and inspires passion. Researchers have demonstrated that an ice cream provides only short lived pleasure, in contrast the satisfaction derived from an act of kindness or gratitude lasts much longer. Katherine Grahara, the first female CEO of a fortune 500 enterprises the Washington Past Company, famously said to love what you do and feel that it matters.

## MANAGING ENERGY

Actively managing energy levels is crucial to leaders today's executives work hard to percent of the senior executives toil more than 50 hours a week and two percent

[^5]


## பதிப்பாசிரியா்ககள்

சி. ஹைக்கேล் சரோாிஃி uாய் u. பத்மநாப ทிள்ฒை ณ. கராசுத்கிய1்்

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# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CUSTOMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS HOUSING LOAN OFFERED BY BANKS IN UDUMALPET 

Dr.Mrs.K.Umamageswari<br>Associate Profess or in Department of Commerce, Sri G.V.G Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet Miss.S.Subhashree Assistant Professor in Department of B.Com (e-Commerce), Sri GV.G Visalakshi College for Women, Udümalpet

## INTRODUCTION

Every human being aspies to have his own house to live it. After food and Clothing, housing is the third most important human requirement. On an average a person spends almost two thirds of his life in a house which is his sanctuary in his old age. Adequate housing is therefore a fundamental need of human beings and an essential prerequisite for physical, intellectual and mental development. The term "Housing Loan" loan of finance for buying or modifying the house. Blessed are those who live in their own house and fortune are those who have the money to buy one. But all are not privileged to buy a house of their own. For many such privileged, buying a house has become possible in modern times through housing loans. Theivarious types of housing loan such às Home Extension Loan, Home Improvement Loan, Plot plus Construction Loan, Construction Loan and Conversion Loan are offered by Commercial banks and private banks. Hence, the "Housing Loan" may be defined as the financial resources for an individual or a group of persons used especially for the purpose of housing.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In recent times, banks via with one another in organizing loan melas with prior arrangement with the ultimate aim of reaching new heights in the area of disbursal of loans. In the falling interest rate scenario it is quite understandable that every bank in its pursit of capluring the market in exp loring all avenues to offer a competitive rate to bring more and more customers in its fold. The housing loan segment has received much impetus and is balanced for stupendous growth. Streamling of fousing loans through lead banks have become a source of su pport to pursue housing facilities and materialize the dream of future. Housing loan is one of the fastest growing retail banking products. Almost all banks are offering housing loan at attractive interest rates for meritorious and needy customers. The recent budget offers welcome initiatives towards infrastructure development. Though both the public and private sector banks are offering housing loan as per the same guidelines of RBI there may be same difference in a some of the factors such as insurance coverage, concession for preclosure cash back offer etc.,

In this context it is important to study the insight about the level of customer preference with respect to housing loan and to identify the problems faced by the customer.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:
$>$ To study the demographic profile of the respondents.
$>$ To identify the factors preferred of choice of bank for Housing Loan.
$>$ To identify the problems façed by the customers with obtaining the Housing Loan.

## HYPOTHESES

On the basis of the above objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated:
$\mathbf{H 0} \mathbf{0}_{1}$ : There is no significant relationship between educational qualification of the respondents and factors preferred to avail housing loan.
$\mathbf{H 0}_{2}$ : There is no significant relationship between annual income of the respondents and factors preferred to avail housing loan.


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H. goièvanorl

## பதிப்பாசிரியர்கள்

சி. யைக்கேல் சடோஜி囚ி பாu் ப. பத்மநநாப பிக்ளை வ. இாாசாத்தினாட்

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# "தட்டாகே திறந்தி|ூக்கிறது" - ஞானவாயயல் 

> ப.தமிழ்ப்பானை ஸீ ஜி.வி.ஜி விசாலாட்சி மகளிர் கல்லூரி(தன்னாட்சி) உடுமலைப்பேட்்ை

கவிக்கோ அப்துல்ரகமானுக்கு அறிமுகம் தேவையில்லை. "தட்டுங்கள் திறக்கப்படும். கேளுங்கள் கொடுக்கப்படும்" என்பது பைபிள் மொழி. "தட்டாதே திறந்திருக்கிறது" என்பது அப்துல்ரகுமானின் மொழி. எப்போதும் எல்லாப் பாதைகளும் அடைக்கப்படுவதில் லை. உண்மை என் னவென்றால் பலவேளைகளில் திறந்திருக்கும் நிலை பலருக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. தட்ட வேண்டும் என்று பலர் நினைப்பதேயில்லை. மூடியிருந்தாலே பூட்டியிருப்பதாகப் பொருள் கொள்ளுபவரும் முயற்சி இல்லாதவரும் இருக்கின்றா்்கள்தானே? ஆனால் அப்துல்ரகுமான் திறந்திருக்கும் கதவைப்பார். மூடியிருக்கும் கதவிடம் காத்திருக்காதே என்கின்றார். திறந்திருப்பது தெரிந்தவர்கள் புத்திசாலிகள்.

21 தலைப்புகளில் பல்வேறு வாழ்வியல் உண்மைகளைத் தமக்கே உரித்தான கவித்துவ உரைவீச்சான மொழிநடையில் தட்டாதே திறந்திருக்கிறது என்ற தம் உரைநூலில் கூறிச் செல்கின்றார். இவரது தமிழுணர்வும், சமயம் சாராத மனப்பக்குவமும், சாதிகளற்ற உலகம் அமைக்க எண்ணும் உணர் நோக்கமும், மக்களை எப்படியாவது சிந்திக்கவைக்கவேண்டும் என்ற சீரிய சிந்தனையும் இக்கட்டுரைகளின்வழி வெளிப்படுவதை எவரும் உணரலாம். நம் எண்ணங்களையும், உணர்வுகளையும் மற்றவருக்கு உணiுத்தவல்லவர்களाா இருப்பது அவரவர் மொழி ஆளுமையைப் பொறுத்தது. இவ்வகையில் இத்தொகுப்பில் அப்துல்ரகுமானின் மொழிஆளுமை மிகச்சிறந்துள்ளது.

கல்வி பற்றிப் பலரும் பல கருத்துக்களைக்கூற, அப்துல்ரகுமானின் கருத்து உள்ளம் கொள்ளத்தக்கதாக அமைந்துள்ளது. "கல்வி என்பது உள்ளே இருப்பதை வெளியே கொண்டு வருவது. வெளியே இருப்பதை உள்ளே திணிப்பதல்ல" இக்கூற்று விவேகானந்தரின் கூற்றோடு ஒப்புநோக்கத்தக்கது. ஆனாலும் இன்றைய கல்வி முறையில் இது சாத்தியமா? என்ற நினைவு வரும்போது இளைய தலைமுறையிடம் அனுதாபம் கொள்ளாமல் இருப்பது எப்படி? நாம்தாம் மொட்டுக்களை மலரவிடுவதில்லையே?

தட்டாதே திறந்திருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு கவிக்கோ காட்டும் சான்றுகள் அலாதியானவை. வண்டுகள் திறந்திருக்கும் மலரைத்தான் நாடிச் செல்கின்றது. மூடியிருக்கும் மொட்டுக்களைத் தட்டிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில்லை என்கின்றார். நம் நாட்டில் உள்ள பிரச்சினை வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டமல்ல. வேலைக்கு ஆள் இல்லாத்திண்டாட்டம்தான் என்கின்றார். அனைவரும் சிந்திக்க வேண்டிய ஒன்று. உணர்ந்து செயல்படுவார் எவருமில்லையே என்ற வருத்தம்தான்

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## แாதும் ஊரே

## யாவரும் கேஎளா்



## பதிப்பாசிரியா்கள்

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# திரைப்படப் பாடல்களில் சிறுவர்களின் விளையாட்டுக் கூறுகள் 

வே.செடிப்பவுன்<br>யி ஜி.வி.ஜி.விசாலாட்சி மகளிர் கல்லூாி (தன்)<br>உடுமலை

நாட்டுப்புறப் மக்களின் பழக்கவழக்கங்களையும், பண்பாடுகளையும் அறிய உதவும் ஆவணமாகத் திகழ்வது நாட்டுப்புற இலக்கியம். நாட்டுப்புற்் சிறுவா்களின் செயல்கள், சிந்தனைகள், மனநிலை ஆகியவற்றை அவாகளது பாடல்கள் வழி அியலாகும். ஆழமான கருத்துகளும், அலங்காா்் சொற்களுமின்றி கேட்பவர் களை மகிழ் விக்கும் தன்மை இப்பாடல் களில் நிறைந்திருக்கும்.பாடல்களின் தன்மை மட்டும் செறிவுடன் விளங்குவதன்றி, அதனைப்பாடிய சிறுவா்களும் சுதந்திரக்காற்றை சுவாசித்து, இயற்கையோடு இணைந்து மனிதப்பண்போடு உ றவாடிமகிழ்ந்திருந்தன். ஆனால் இன்று நாகாிகம், தகவல்புரட்சி என்ற பெயா்களில் மனிதமனமும், குணமும் சுருங்கிவிட்டது. திரைப்படங்கள், தொலைக்காட்சி, கணினி ஆகியவற்றிடம் பெரியவா்களும், சிறியவா்களும் தங்களைத் தொலைத்துவிட்டு வாழ்க்கையை வளமாக வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருப்பதாக வேடம்ட்டுத் திாிகின்றுன்ா. நமது பண்பாட்டுக் கூறுகளை ம்ட்டடுக்க வேண்டிய கட்டாயத்தில் நாம் வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நாட்டுய்யு விளையாட்டுக் களையெல்லாம் ஆடிப்பாடி ஆரோக்கியமாக விளையாடிய பெற்றோர்கள் கூட பிள்ளைகளைத் தொடுதிரைக்கணினியிடமும், கைப்பேசியிடமும் தஞ்சமடைய வைத்துவிட்டு தரமான வாழ்க்கை வாழ்வதாக தம்பட்டமடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றனா. இத்தகு சூழலில் நமது தமிழ் திரைப்படங்களான பூ, வெயில், அழகி ஆகிய மூன்று படங்களிலும் இடம்பெற்றுள்ள மூன்று பாடல்கள் நமது நாட்டுப்புறச் சிறுவா்களின் விளையாட்டுக்கூறுகளை எங்ஙனம் பதிவு செய்துள்ளன என்பதை ஆய்வதாக இக்கட்டுரை அமைகிறது.

## சிறுவர்களின் விளையாட்டுக்கள்

மனிதனை மகிழ்விக்கும் மந்திரக்கோல் விளையாட்டு. மனிதசமுதாயம் எவ்வளவு தொன்மையானதோ அவ்வளவு தொன்மையானது விளையாட்டாகும். உலகநூல் கலைக்களஞ்சியம் ‘பொழுது போக்கிற்காகவும் வேடிக்கைக்காகவும் செய்யப்படுவதே விளையாட்டு' எனப் பொருள்தருகிறது. பொதுவாக விளையாட்டு என்பது சிறியவா முதல் பெரியவா் வரை பொழுதுபோக்கிற்காக விரும்பி ஆடப்படுவது என்பதை உணரமுடிகிறது. நாட்டுப்புற நிகழ்மரபுகளில் விளையாட்டுக்கள் சிறப்பிடம் பெறுகின்றன. இவ்விளையாட்டுக்களில் சில பண்பாட்டுச் செயல்களின் வெளிப்பாட்டு மாதிரிகளाகச் (Expresive Models of cultural Activities) செயல்படுகின்றன என்று மானிடவியலாா் கருதுகின்றன்ா. சிறுவா்களின் கற்பனைத்திறன், உளப்பாங்கு, மனத்திட்பம், அறிவு|ுட்பம்,

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## நவீஞ நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல்கள்

－Cடுமைலபடடட்
 ஒரு நாட்டின் நாகரிகத்தையும்，பண்பாட்டையும் அந்த நாட்டின் நாட்டுப்புய்பாடல்களின் வழி அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம்．இவ்விலக்கியங்கணை
＂பாடறியேல் படிப்பறியேன்－பள்ளிக்கூடம் நாஆறியேண் ஏடறியேன் எழுத்தறியேホ்－எழுத்துவகை நாேேறியேホ் ஏட்டிலே எழுதவில்லை எழுதி நால் படிக்கவில்லை வாயிலே வந்தபடி－வகையுடホே நாண் படிப்பேஷ்＂
எண்ற பாடலின் முலம் எழுதியதைப் படிக்காமல்，தாம் பாடியதையும் எழுதி வைக்காமல் தன் மみதில் தோன்றும் எண்ணாங்களை அப்படியே பாடுவது நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல்களாகும்．இதனை வாய்மொழிக்காவியம் என்றும் அயைக்கப்படுகின்றது．இயற்யையோடு இயைந்த வாழ்வு．மனிதநேயம்，மாசற்ற உள்ளம் ，இயற்கையில் கிடைத்த உணவுகள் இன்பமான வாழ்வு என்று வாழ்ந்த நம்முன்னோ்்களின் சிறப்பினை நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல்களின் வழி நாம் அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம்．இன்று இயற்கையைத் துன்புறுத்தி நாம் இன்பம் என்ற பெயாில் ஆட்பரங்களுக்கு அடிமையாகி，ஆரோக்கியம் இழந்து வாழும் நாகரிகவாழ்க்கையின் தன்மையைக் காட்டுகின்றன இன்றறய நாட்டுப்புறப் Uாடல்கள்．

மனிதன் அறிவின் சிறப்பினை அறிந்தது நவீனம்．ஆனால் இன்று நவீஞ நாகாிகம் என்ற போ்்வையில் மனிதனுக்குாிய இயல்பினை மறந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம் என்பதே உண்மை．நம் நாடு அனைத்து வளங்களிலும் சிறப்யற்லு இருந்த காலக்கட்டம் மாறி，இன்று இல்லாத வளங்களை அறிவியல் கருவிகள் கொண்டு ஆராய்ந்து வருகின்ற அவலநிலையையே காணமுடிகில்றது． நாகரிகம் என்ற சொல்லின் நிலலகளன் குறித்து ஆய்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கம்．

கிராமம்
ஒரு நாட்டின் வள்்்சி கிராமத்தின் வள்்ச்சியை அடிப்படையாகக －கொண்டதாகும்．அன்றைய காலத்தில் கிராமங்களில் விளைநிலங்கள் நிறைந்திருந்தன．எங்கு பா்்த்தாலும் பசுமை போ்்த்தியிருந்தன．குளம்， குட்ணைகளில் நீ்ா நிறறந்திருந்தன．காற்றோட்டமான இடங்கள்，மனமகிழ்ச்சி

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## பதிப்பாசிரியா்கள்

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# CULTURE: ATTAINING A STATUS OF PROMINENCE IN TRANSLATION THROUGH LITERATURE 

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#### Abstract

This paper states the crucial interplay between culture and language. It also emphasizes the role of culture in translation. As culture gives birth to language, translation and culture are intimately connected. Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions." (TNRNT-200). As this statement implies, translators are permanently faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source text (ST) and of finding the most appropriate technique of successtully conveying these aspects in the target language (TL). These problems may vary in scope depending on the cultural and linguistic gap between the two (or more) languages concemed (TTSR-130). The cultural implications for translation may take several forms ranging from lexical content and syntax to ideologies and ways of life in a given culture. The translator also has to decide on the importance given to certain cultural aspects and to what extent it is necessary or desirable to translate them into the TL. The aims of the ST will also have implications for translation as well as the intended readership for both the ST and the target text (TT). This paper aims at pointing different problematic areas in translation that result from differences in culture to which the two languages belong.


Key Words: Culture, Translation, Translators, Language.

## Introduction

During 19thcentury, when translation studies come up, that process was threat to literatures. It is because translation was treated as a kind of misinterpretation. Its accuracy was questioned whether the translated text gives the same message with the original text or not. They thought that when the book was translated, the words would lose their meanings. It is believed that when a text was translated, the original text lost its originality.It wouldn't make any sense in its translation. Translation studies unite many nations, because when a text is translated, people can find similarities between their languages and the translated text. In fact, translation shows that how language is universal rather than being regional or national. For example, if translation studies wouldn't be, how do people who don't speak English, understand the works of Milton? How do they compare their literature with the other? In this point, translation comes into play. Through translation, people who speak minor languages understand other literatures. They can compare and contrast the other literatures with theirs. By seeing the differences or similarities, they widen their perspectives. They can produce different kinds of works since they are interacting with other literatures.

## Translation and Culture

Catford states that "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language" (ALTT-20). In this definition, the most important thing is equivalent textual material. It is
still vague in terms of the type of equivalence. Culture is not taken into account. So Catford insists that Culture should be prominent. Nida and Taber explain the process of translating as, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translation, is nothing but involvement in the transposition of thoughts expressed in one language by one social group into the appropriate expression of another group, involves in a process of cultural de-coding, recoding and en-coding. As cultures are increasingly brought into greater contact with one another, it is the cultural aspect of the text that people should take into account. The translators are faced with an alien culture that requires that its message be conveyed in anything but a strange way. It is suggested that a translator should take into account the purpose of the translation in translating the culturallybound words or expressions. The procedures of translation should be discussed and considered. The inclusion of cultural perspective in the definition of translation unfortunately does not continue. In the following definition: "Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two is approximately similar and the structure of the SL is preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure is seriously distorted". (TS-2).

## The Importance of Culture in Translation

The study of the language of a society or country, it is not a good idea to focus just on the language and the process of communication. Indeed there are other
structures that help us better in understanding a country more than a language. One of the important structures is culture. Translators helps the people to come to know about the culture of a particular society. It takes us beyond our purpose. It is true that a nation's culture flourishes by interacting with other cultures. Cultural variety paves way to learn more about human rights. Language is an expression of culture and individuality of its speakers. It influences the speakers to perceive the world. So it is very crucial that in the process of translation from one language to another, the culture of both languages in the process of translation is infuential. Of course one should consider that to what extent the culture is in the text and to what extent the language is in the culture.

A good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and
social settings of the source and target language speakers. He should also be familiar with
different styles of speaking, and social norms of both languages. This awareness, can improve the quality of the translations to a great extent. The social context in translating a text is probably a more important variable than its genre. The act of translating takes place in the socio-cultural context. Consequently, it is important to judge translating activity only within a social context.It is important to consider the implications for translation. Inspite of the differences in opinion as to whether language is part of culture or not, the two notions appear to be inseparable.

The problems of correspondence in translation, Nida confers equal importance to both linguistic and cultural differences between the SL and the TL. The writer concludes that "differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure" (TTSR-130). It is further explained that parallels in culture often provide a common understanding despite significant formal shifts in the translation.

The relation between translation and culture
Language is a part of the cultural core, which lies at the heart of culture. Narrative, poetry, songs, plays, etc are soft expressions of a culture; they are faces of culture. Languages are systems of verbal symbols - vocal and/or written, organized by particular rules (grammar) \& used by particular rules (grammar) and used by particular communities in order to develop and communicate their thoughts and affections.

In the early stages of translation theory, according to Tour, translation was defined as replacing a text in one
language by another in a different language, with the two texts having approximatoly the same meaning. The meaning in translation has always been problematic; what meaning is intended? is it semantic or pragmatic or social? Finally all these types of meaning were thought relevant, and have been resumed under cuitural aspects of translation. Nowadays translation is rarely envisaged without one taking into account the source culture and the target culture.

Can culture be translated? Can a text be translated in isolation of its culture? It is a linguistic fact recognized by every scholar that language is interwoven with the threads of culture, and that it is difficult, probably impossible, to separate the two. If this is true, then every act of translation involves both language and culture. It is adequate to clarify the relation between culture and translation. The new reader plays an important role in this relation. A well- educated reader reacts differently to a translation from a less educated reader. Great works of translation do not only transform texts, but also the mind of the reader in the target language. Through translation, Arab scholars mastered the learning of the Greeks, the Persians and the Indians; they assimilated the new ideas which became part of their own culture. The same process took place at the beginning of the Renaissance in Europe, when translating the learning of the ancients was rediscovered, often via the writings of the Arabs.

A translator is a cultural mediator, who may move from the source culture to the target culture, choosing as much as he/she thinks appropriate to serve the aim of the translation. The basic purpose of translation from native language into non-native language is to enrich the nonnative linguistically and culturally. In this case the translator aims at preserving as much as possible the source culture. He/she translates the content and the style of the source text and introduces the target text. Gradually the translated languages are integrated into the target language and culture and become part of the new environment. However, there is always the danger of rejection, similar to that which takes place in the medical transplant of organs in the new body. Integration or rejection awaits every work of translation. Obviously, translator's interest lies in integration, which is surely the characteristic of a successful translation.

## Role of Culture in Translation

Culture is the product of interacting human minds and a science of culture. The science of culture must be built on interdisciplinary foundations including genetics,
neuroscience, individual development, ecology and evolutionary biology, psychology and anthropology. In other words, a complete explanation of culture is going to comprise a synthesis of all human science. Such a synthesis poses significant conceptual and methodological problems and difficulties. Scholars from different disciplines are going to have to be tolerant of one another, open to ideas from other areas of knowledge.

There are two tendencies in culture-studying considerations. On one hand, the scholars try to find out what exactly is being studied and how it is being studied when a particular approach is applied. On the other hand what can possibly be the proper field of study for a general science of culture. This means that culture is not an existing object of study that needs scientific analysis. Peeter Torop focuses on the relationship between culture and translation. He picturizes that culture operates largely through translational activity. The inclusion of new texts into culture produces the cultural innovation and its specificity.

## Conclusion

Cultural transfer needs a multi-pronged approach. It is concerned with the author's relationship to his subject matter and with the author's relationship to his reader. It should be reflected in a good translation. The translator must transmit this special cultural quality from one language to another. Some times translations are intended to serve imperfectly.The translated work acts as a substitute for the original, making it available to people who cannot read the original language. This imposes a heavy responsibility on the translator. Awareness of history is an essential requirement for the translator of a work coming from an alien culture. Thorough knowledge of a non -native language, its vocabulary, and grammar is not sufficient to make translation. One should be familiar with one's own culture and be aware of the source-language culture before attempting to build any bridge between the target language and source language.

The translation becomes difficult to understand when the translated work is not familiar to the reader. The translator would have to consider whether similar or parallel language resources exist in the target language.

The cultural translation holds the high value in Literature. In cultural translations, the question of relevance to the projected audience is more significant to the translator than to the original author. A translator should replace the equivalent terms of relevance in the target language. Even with all the apparent cultural hurdles, a translator can create equivalence by the judicious use of resources. Translation is an intellectual activity continues to thrive, deriving inspiration from the work in the source language and passing on such inspiration, or appreciation, to targetlanguage readers.

## Abbrevation

1. ST-Source Text
2. TL-Target Language
3. T-Target Text
4. TNRNT- The Nature and Role of Norms inTranslation.
5. TTSR- The Translation Studies Reader
6. ALTT- A Linguistic Theory of Translation

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（தன்னாட்சி） உடும๙ை


 ＂ロஸ்றத்துள்து கவியை－இள்பம்


எள்ં பாடலடிகள் கவிறை இலக்கணத்திற்கு அயைவராறும் எదி்தாளப்படும் மேற்கோள் ஆசும்．நாமக்கல்லாறோ，‘தேசிக
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இத்தசு பன்முக பணடப்பாளியின் வரலாற்றற ஆய்தல் எளிதன்று． ஆ円ाா்் அதே அளவு பø்முக ஆற்றல் கொண்் பேராசிfியர்．戸．சப்பிரட்டியார் அவர்கள் கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் பிள்ணள அவர்களிய் வாழ்க்ணையய நட்புடன் வெளிப்படுத்தியுள்ளார்．இதணை ஆய்விதத இக்கட்டிெரயின் நோக்கம்．

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# GIRIJA: A MOTHER OF SELFLESS LOVE AND ENDLESS SACRIFICE IN LAMPS IN THE WHIRLPOOL BY RAJAM KRISHNAN 

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#### Abstract

The focus of this paper is to explore the character of the Women Ginija, a mother of selfless love and endiless sacifice in Lamps in the whirpool which was witten by Rajam Krishnan, a major Tamil writer. The Lamps in the whirlpool is translated from the Tamil novel Suzhalii Mithakkum Deepangal. The title of the novel Lamps in the whiripool, "lamps' symbolizes the situation of the women in the family and 'whirpool' indicates the sufferings faced by women. The author describes how Giria, a protagonist is trained to be a dutful wife and a daughter-in-aw. She also says about the orthodox regulations of the Brahmin community in this novel. She shows how women in the Brahmin family are stressed by the 'madi' rules and 'aacharam'. Girija, the protagonist of the novel, struggles a lot to maintain her authority in home. When she comes to know that all of her seventeen years unting service and endless sacrifice to family is not considered by her husband Samu and mamiyar, Ginia is heart broken, She decides to come out of the mechanical life. Without informing anybody she stepped out of the house and decided to spend some time in the banks of river Ganges. What pains her more deeply is that Samu should have descended as low as to tell his son Bharat that Ginja is a 'Loose' woman and has ran away. She is driven out of the home as she violates the conventions of the Brahmin family. The present paper reveals how the protagonist Ginja struggles to maintain her authority in her home and how she comes out by violating the convention in the orthodox family. Key words: Identity, Orthodox, Selfless love; Rajam Krishnan, Lamps in the Whirpool.


Rajam Krishnan, born on 1925 in Musiri, Trichy District in Tamil Nadu in an excellent Tamil writer. She is known for writing social novels on the lives of people such as poor farmers, salt workers, lives of women in Taminadu and India particularly about the Brahmin women. Her novels and short stories have been translated into many Indian languages and English. She gives importance to Feminism and she is an author of Social Conscience. She gives her voice against the injustice done to women in the Indian Society. She articulates her agony at the way injustices are continued one after another.

Lamps in the whirpool portrays the struggle of an educated young woman in an orthodox Brahmin family. The protagonist Girija is a typical middle class girl. She is an educated woman and worked as a teacher before her marriage. After her marriage with Swaminathan, She is expected to be a dutiful wife and daughter-in law. She is not in the position to expose her love and affection towards her children. Serving to her mamiyar is her prime duty. She sacrifices all her desires, ideas and expectations to perform her role well as a daughter-in-law. She is purely unselfish. She excelled in different roles of a family life. She preferred the wishes of others than hers.

But the selfless love and unlimited sacrifice of Girija is not recognized by her husband and mamiyar. The Indian woman in the family is worshipped as an angel if she melts herself as a candle, otherwise she is not even considered as a human being.

The novelist Rajam Krishnan shows the protagonist Girija as an unselfish daughter-in-law. Even though is an educated woman and worked as a teacher for eight years she is treated as a slave after her marriage. Marriage caged her. She is not given chance to her exhibit her talents. She is not considered as a human being, she is treated as a worm. All her time is engaged to attend her mamiyar. The mamiyar makes Girija to follow the rules very strictly. Her physical and mental stress is not considered. She is not given priority anywhere. Girija faced all sort of inconvenience by her mother-in-law. On the other hand, Samu also ill-treats her. Girija is meant only to domestic chores. He doesn't treat her as his wife. The relationship between husband and wife should be understandable. They should share their ideas and views. The husband should give equal rights to his wife. But here the condition is worst. Samu treats Girija as a worm. Nothing is informed and shared to Girija. He mutes her if she raises any question to him. He humiliates her often. She consoled herself as that everything is sacrificed for the sake of husband and children.

As a mother her condition is very pathetic. The Children should not touch Girija if she finishes her bath. The children cannot hug their mother when they are from bed. If that happens, Girija should take bath before cooking food for her mamiyar. She cannot enjoy the love of the children and cannot response to the affection shown. She feels deeply that she lost her identity as a mother and self respect from her mother-in-law and her husband. There is an another character named Roja mami. A woman is an enemy to women, Nobody else. Roja creates lot of problems by misguiding the mamiyar. She poisons the mind of the old lady. On real she is a devil in the disguise of a woman. Moreover Girija's great disaster in life happens because of the box given by Rojamami to Samu to conceal. When Girija noticed the box and asked Samu there the problem begins. As an egoistic husband he cannot tolerate the question from her wife. It leads to a hot conversation. "He flared up. " Don't pester me with questions. It's getting late. What have you made, rice or chapattis?'(LTTW-28).

Ratna's arrival brought a great change in Girija's life. Ratna makes her to realize how she is being treated. She kindled her emotions. She makes Girjia to think about her past life. Even though Girija doesn't like madi rules she is compelled to do that.Ratna didn't follow madi rules. So the mamiyar doesn't like Girija's association with Ratna.So the mamiyar refused to eat the food prepared by Girija. "Don't pester me with whys.Can't I miss a meal if I want to?How I wish I could cook for myself. Then you would no have to ply me with food". (LTW-16)
"Go to hell! This house is as gloomy as a crematorium. I never see a smile on your face when I return from office. You are either muttering to yourself or sweating over the stove. Che! You seem to think of cooking as an unavoidable chore. Look at the dreadful food you serve me. There was too much salt in the lunch you packed today and you forgot the spoon" (LITW-29) One day Samu throws down the food plate as the food is not tasty. It is a total male atrocity. Girija is not in the condition to please him. She realized what goes around her. She decides to come out of the mechanical life. Without informing anybody she stepped out of the house and decided to spend some time in the banks of river Ganges. There she met an old couple. Girija joined with them when they moved to Haridwar. Girija came to know that Gowriammal's husband treated her very rudely at the young age and she tolerated many bitter things. But when years passed, her husband becomes old and he depends Gowriammal for everything.

Next, Girija met a spiritual widow in Haridwar. She narrated her story to Girija. She is a third wife of an old
man and during their visit to Ganges her husband drowned. After his death she decided to spend her days in Haridwat but she suffered a lot because of her step son who was a menace to her youth. Swami, Bhavananda gave her shelter in his ashram. Girija told her pitiable situation to the old lady and she advised Girija to take life in her hands and act with clarity. After this incident Girija's mind beoomes very clear. 'Your problems are yours to solve. Confront your Mamiyar, who is after all, also a woman, and share with her your feelings about being trapped in the cage of madi. Convince her that these rules are devoid of humane feelings. You are equal in status to your Mamiyar in that house. So why can't you bring about changes? You also have a responsibility and a duty towards the emotional development of your children....'(LITW-56).

After four days she returned home and she faced so many consequences and comments from her neighborhood and family. The family and the neighborhood charged her with infidelity. Samu told her children that Girija is a mad woman who has ran away from the home. They asked Girija to get out of the house. "Samu, don't ! Let it not be said that we ill-treated her. Don't waste your breath. The milk is spilt and nothing can be done about it. Let her take her belongings and leave" (LTW-61).With a great fustration Girija searched Ratna. Ratna comforts Girija by giving shelter. The incident wounded her much. She worries much about her daughters. She knows that her son will not be affected by anything. In the hostel she met Runo, who is ignored by her parents. Runo found herself a boyfriend and got into bad ways and she commilted suicide. Girija thinks of Kavitha and Charu that how they missed love and care from their mother. Next day Girija's mamiyar came with servant maid Maya to give her certificates, clothes and jewels. And she also gave a cheque of Rs 10,000 given by Samu. Girija's self respect didn't allow her to get the money. She fings the cheque away. Girija's self control snapped and she lashed out, 'You sanctimonious hag! Your madi and vizhuppu are all sham.You smuggle gold and diamonds, evade taxes and use an ignorant old woman's house to stash away your ill gotten gains.l don't want my children to become hypocrites, observing empty madi rituals'.(LTW-64).

Girija acted boldly. Her only thought is to get a job. Her soul concern is to see that her daughters are not destroyed by the family regiment. "Ratna, I feel unhappy when I think of Kavi and Charu. They need to be in contact with me. They should grow up to be free, mature human beings. I may be cast out from the family, but I cannot let go of them"(LTW-78).She wants to keep in touch with the
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Comparitive Study of Nanoparticles from Modern Medicine (Allopathy)

## E-Waste Management - Issues and Impacts

K. Manimekalai

Abstract: In the modern society, Electronics is one of the main essential parts of our daily life. It is frequently used evernwhere. Disposal electronic and electrical equipment with all of their peripherals at the end of life termed as e-waste. It causes severe health and pollution troubles, Discarding of e-waste involves significant risk to workers and communities need for E-waste management The impact of $E$-Waste is also dealt with, considering the severity of the trouble it is imperative for our country to adopt appropriate management measures to handle bulk $E$-Waste and thereby prevent the hazard thereof.

Keywords: Electronic waste, management, awareness, $E$-Parisara.

## I. Introduction

IN the current scenario, the information and communication revolution has brought tremendous changes. Rapid growth of technology, upgradation of technical innovations, and a high rate of obsolescence in the electronics industry have led to one of the fastest growing waste streams in the world which consist of end of life electrical and electronic equipment product. In our country there is no separate collection of e-waste. Nearly $80 \%$ of the households do not have the awareness where and how to dispose of electronic waste in a proper manner. Hence, people remedy to disposing all the wastes outside their places together with other household wastes. Most of the persons do not immediately dispose of or recycle unused electronics since they think that the products still have value.

Indians become richer and spend more on electronic items and appliances, computer equipment accounts for almost $70 \%$ of e-waste material, telecommunication equipment ( $12 \%$ ), electrical equipment ( $8 \%$ ) and medical equipment ( $7 \%$ ), other equipment including household e-crap account for the remaining $4 \%$. Our country has emerged as the world's fifth largest producer of e-waste, discarding roughly 18.5 lakh tonnes of electronic waste each year. In general, India will generate 130 million tonnes of e-waste by 2018 from the current 93.5 million tonnes in 2016. India is expected to generate 52 lakh million tonnes of e-waste by 2020. India is one of the largest waste importing countries in the world. It generates about 350000 tones of electronic waste every year and imports another 50000 tones.

## II. SOurces of E-Waste

Advancement in technology changes in style, fashion and status nearing the need of their useful life not taking precautions while handling them. The sources of E-Waste are Large \& Small Household Appliances, Information \& Communication Equipment, Lighting Equipment, Electric and Electronic Tools, Toys, Leisure, Sports and Recreational Equipment, Medical Instruments and Equipment, Surveillance and Control Equipment, Industrial machines and Automatic Issuing Machines.

## III. Threats

E-Waste contains several hazardous substances. It consists of ferrous metals, glass, ceramics, rubber etc. EWaste is valuable source for secondary raw material but harmful if treated and discarded improperly as it contains many toxic components such as lead, cadmium, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls etc.

### 3.1 Health Hazards

About $2 / 3$ of e-waste workers in India suffer from respiratory ailments like breathing difficulties, irritation, coughing choking and tremors problems due to improper safeguards and dismantling workshops. They often suffer from poor labour conditions and face various risks and hazards. It affects the nervous system, kidney, liver, lungs, skin, heart and brain. They are suffering from psychosocial problems also.

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# DIGITAL INDIA: A PROGRESSIVE APPROACH 

Mrs. K.Manimekalai MCA., M.Phil, Assistant Professor \& Head, Department of Computer Applications, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet, Tamilnadu-India gvgmanimekalai@gmail.com

Abstract-Digital India is a plan of Government of India to assimilate the government departments and the people of India. It sims at enduring that the government services are made available to cifizens electronically. It also includes plan to connect rural areas with high speed internet networks. This paper discusses how the government is taking a giant step forward to renovate the country into a digitally empowered knowledge economy.

Keywords - Digital India, DeirY, e-Governance, e-Kranti, Digital Locker, Digital India App, IOT

## I INTRODUCTION

Digital India is an operation launched by the Government of India. In this, Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The aim if digital India is ensuring the government services are made available to people of India electronically. It is used to digitally integrate the government departments and the citizens of India. It is coordinated by DeitY (Department of Electronics and Information technology) and is implemented by the government [4]. It consists of three main components.

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivery of services digitally
- Digital literacy

It would also bring in public accountability through mandated delivery of governments services electronically, a unique ID and e-Pramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperate and integrated government applications and data basis.

## II Pillars

The country to become digitally empowered the Govermment of India targets at nine pillars [1][5]. The governance will shift from e-governance to m -governance where m -is mobile governance. The initiative aims to bring big investments in the technology sector and Rs.1.13lakh crore initiatives will help in creating a participative, transparent and responsive government [2].

## - Broadband Highways

2.5 lakh gram panchayat connected by using National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN). This NOFN is completed in the financial year 2016-2017 with total estimated cost of Rs. 20, 100 crore.

## - Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity

By 2018, all villages are covered through mobile connectivity. The initiative is to focus on network penetration and fill the gaps in connectivity in the country. DoT will be the nodal department and project cost will be around Rs. 16,000 Cr during FY 2014-2018.

## - Public Internet Access

To enlarge the coverage of Common Service Center (CSC) from 1.35 lakhs to 1.5 lakhs. The two subcomponents of public Internet Access Programme are Common Service Center and post offices as multiservice centers,

- e-Governance

Government business processes Re-engineering using IT to improve transactions is the most critical for transformation across government and therefore needs to be implemented by all departments. The guiding principles are:
i)Form simplification and field reduction
ii) Online applications, tracking of their status
iii) Use of online repositories
iv) Integration of services and platforms
v) Electronic databases
vi) Workflow Automation inside Government
vii) Public Grievance Redressal

- e-Kranti

It focuses on electronic delivery of services. This project includes many sub-level projects like Technology for Education - E-Education, e-healthcare, Technology for farmers, Technology for security, Technology for financial inclusion, Technology Cyber Security, Technology Planning. In education, it focuses MOOC (Massive Online Open Courses) and installing free WI-Fi in $2,50,000$ schools.

## - Information for All

If focuses on online hosting of data and proactive engagement through social media and web based systems. 2 way communication is used between citizens and the government.

## - Electronic Manufacturing

Target NET ZERO imports is a striking demonstration of intent.

- Digital or IT for Jobs

For IT industry, the government is planning to teach one crore learners.

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# Nanoscience in the Environment and Agriculture: A Review 

Dr. S. Umamaheswari and Dr. K. Shobana


#### Abstract

Nanotechnology is making significant improvements in technologies for protecting the environment. Nanotechnology is gradually moving out from the experimental into the practical regime. In this article we review the contributions of nanotechnology to the sensing and degradation of pollutants for improved agricultural production with sustainable environmental protection. Nanotechnology plays an important role in developing smart materials that can simultaneously sense and destroy harmful chemical contaminants from our environment. The rapid developments in the nanosciences have a great impact on agricultural practices. This review article highlights some recent advances of nanoscience in the area of environmental remediation, wastewater treatment and disinfection and recycling of agricultural wastes.


Key words: Nano materials, Bio-remediation, Nano-photocatalyst, Nanoscience, Agriculture.

## I. Introduction

NANOSCIENCE and nanotechnology deal with the study and application of structures of matter of at least one dimension of the order of less than 100 nm ( $1 \mathrm{~nm}=$ one millionth of a millimetre). However, properties related to low dimensions are more important than size. Nanotechnology is based on the fact that some very small structures usually have new properties and behaviour that are not displayed by the bulk matter with the same composition (Jordi Riu et al., 2006). Nanoscience deals with new physical or chemical properties of matter at the nanoscale, and new sensor devices are being built that take advantage of these phenomena.

## II. Theimpact of Nanoparticles

The amount of surface area of a substance affects the interaction of chemicals in that substance with the environment. Smaller particles, nanoparticles, would result in a great deal of surface area. Thus there will be a dramatic increase in the interaction between that substance and the environment if its particle size changes from macro to micro to nano!

Nanotechnology is making significant improvements in technologies for protecting the environment. Nanoscale devices are being used for enhanced sensing, treating and remediating environmental contaminants.

In this new millennium, we are faced with the challenge of cleaning our natural water and air resources. While we enjoy the comforts and benefits that chemistry has provided us, from composites to computer chips, from drugs to dyes, we are faced with the task of treating wastes generated during manufacturing processes and the proper disposal of various products and byproducts. Nanotechnology can provide us ways to purify the air and water resources by utilizing semiconductor nanoparticles as catalysts and/or sensing systems. Furthermore the utilization of light and ultrasound to activate such nanoparticles opens up new ways to design green oxidation technologies for environmental remediation (Prashant \& Dan Meisel, 2003).

## III. Applications of Nanotechnology in Ecofriendly Agriculture

Nanotechnology is gradually moving out from the experimental into the practical regime and is making its presence felt in agriculture (Baruah, S. \& Dutta, J., 2009). Here we review the contributions of nanotechnology to the sensing and degradation of pollutants for improved agricultural production with sustainable environmental protection.

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# Lignocellulose Wastemanagement by Termites <br> Odontotermesbrunneus (Hagen) (Isoptera: Termitidae) 

## S. Kalaichelvi

Abstract: The aim of present research is to explain how to use the termite colonies for the benefit of man without making pollution Odontotermes in Udamalpet area. In the phylogenetically lower termites, anaerobic flagellates are present in a large fraction of hindgut volume. These due to their diet; however, degrade the wood particles comminuted by the termite. Termites are usually riotic interactions with gut microbes to this also led to insufficient amounts of nitrogen. Many termites established syition of new nitrogen through $N_{2}$ fixation. augment their nitrogen economy through recycling of uric acid and the acqu cardboard, because they contain rich source In present investigation termites feed on brown sheet cover, pamphlets and ware kept for 3 weeks, respectively, in the of lignocellulose as a plant product. Fifty to sixty termites per samplod source. The workers are collected from the laboratory and given up to three different types of papers as their fo. Within the 3 weeks of testing period, termites did termite colony because they are the voracious eaters of lignocelluloses. Within the 3 wed cardboard. On all paper products not perform well on paper products like brown sheet cover, pamphlets and cos not automatically make them suitable for were formed, that all waste paper products contain lignocellulosic fibers to see, if it were to be "termidegradation" and decomposition by termites. Each paper product has to be assessed on to see, it werous, and nitrogen content. It was then proposed to demonstrate the feasibility of using tefres food sources was collected. Accordingly, several experiments produce in terms of temperature, moisture and preferablordboard may be the "junk food" equivalent for termites. It is were conducted by using 0 . brunneus. In this species cardbon be solved using termite colonies. Solid wastes can be managed by the digestion of paper products like brown sheet cover, pamphlets and corrugated cardboards in the termites' gut as lignocellulose waste. Lignocellulose waste and soil in the bottle used as a valuable fertilizer and utilized as a renewable source of energy.

Keywords: Termites, termidegradation, soil fertility, Odontotermes brunneus, renewable source of energy, environmental problems.

## I. Introduction

TERMITE is a social insect. Termites have pale brown to white colour with a darker head and have no waist between the thorax and the abdomen. But, even though they look like ants, termites have very different characteristics and abilities [Mueller, U.G.et.al,1999]. Termites live on almost every continent except in Polar Regions. Termite species live in a perfect social order and are classified into three groups according to where they live: underground termites, above ground termites and dry wood termites [Yahya, H. 2007, Hopkins, J.D., ]. Atypical colony contains workers, soldiers, and reproductive individuals of both genders [Mueller, U.G. et.al, 1999, Hopkins, J.D., ]. There are approximately 2,600 species of termites described with perhaps $500-1000$ species still left to be described [Eggleton, P., 2011]. Termites feed on any cellulose containing material [Harris, W.V., 1961, El-Sherif, S.I., et.al.,2011]. This research discusses the possibility of using the termite's way of life as means of creating, as a clean and renewable source of energy and to increase the amount of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, in addition to

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# Impact of Silver Nanoparticles in Malarial Vector Control- A Review 

D. Abirami, N. Vijayalakshmi and R. Gomathi

Abstract: Mosquitoes transmit many infectious diseases to humans and causing millions of death every year. Mosquitoes acquired resistant to different types of chemical insecticides because of continuous usage. Effective insecticides of natural origin for vector control are a matter of great importance. Mosquito control is of serious concern in developing countries like India due to the lack of understanding, development of resistance, and socioeconomic reasons. Nanotechnology, a positive field of research opens up in the current scenario. Silver nanoparticles can be produced by both physical and chemical methods. Size of silver nanoparticles ranges from 1 to 100 nm . The distinctive properties of silver nanoparticles ( AgNP ) help to control immature stages of mosquitoes. The present paper is focused on potential role of silver nanoparticles in malarial control.

Keywords: silver nanoparticles, malaria, vector control, plant extracts, synthesized.

MI. Introduction OSQUITOES act as vectors of dreadful human diseases like malaria, filariasis, Japanese encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue fever and Zika virus. In India, malaria is one of the most important causes of mortality. About 2 the use of chemical the mosquitoes evolve resistance against the insecticides. In contrast with the past, synthetic insecticides have generated many ecological issues due to their constant residual accumulation in the environment, development of resistance in target vectors, and chronic effects on non-target organisms (Benelli, 2015).

The word "nano" is derived from a Greek word "nano" means $10^{-9}$, or one billionth of a meter. The word nanotechnology evolved due to use of nanometer size particles. The biosynthesis of nanoparticles using plant extracts is recently under development. Theprocess of biosynthesis of nanoparticles would be use synthesis of silver were produced extra-cellular using plant extracts in a controlled manner. So, nanoparticles has been studied extensively for th

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# Review on Organic Farming -A Tool for Eco Waste Management 

N. Vijayalakshmi , D. Abirami and R. Gomathi

Abstract $\cdots$ Organic Farming is the method of using bio fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic manures like Vermicompost, green manures, compost and crop rotation in agriculture. Organic Farming is an alternative solution for environmental degradation, eco waste management and sustainable agriculture. It plays a vital role in the conservation of bio diversity, natural resources and also to avoid pollution. It is a tool for waste recycling, solid waste management and to maintain ecological balance.

Keywords--. Organic Farming, solid waste management, vermicompost, pollution, waste recycling.

## I. Introduction

ASerious threat to the environment is the rapid growth of population. The unscientific disposal of ecological Community we prioritized factor in the reduction of sound economy and environment. Agricultural, Industrial, generates about 320 million wastes are the different wastes which form a major portion of the eco wastes. India stalk etc,. These was million tons of agricultural wastes per annum such as rice and wheat, straw, husk, cotton Disposal of these harbour insects, rodents and other pathogens and spread epidemia in the environment. Organic Agriculture ecosystem and mankind bent), Organic farming is the production system that sustains the nature of the soil, condition than the use relying on ecological process, bio diversity, natural cycles and adopted to local ar in use of inputs with adverse effects.
Organic Farming is based on natural biological processes and new technical applications. It includes the production of vermin compost, solid waste and sewage waste management, faecal waste management, industrial waste management and recycling. The other techniques use in organic farming to maintain soil fertility and pest weed control are crop rotation, mixed cropping, organic control and hand weeding. Agricultural productivity and soil growth are increased through organic farming and hence it promises sustainable improvement.

## II. SOLid waste management

Vermicompost produced from household vegetable waste, agricultural waste, rural and urban bio waste are excellent manure with rich nutrients. The earth worms convert the various organic wastes into Vermicompost, Similarly the Horticultural garden waste can be converted into Vermicompost-The Black Gold through
vermicomposting.

## III. Agro industrial wastes

Agro based industries use organic products and they produce organic disposable wastes in large quantities Most of the wastes are not recognised as potential manures. These wastes can be decomposed over a period of enhances the crop yield, soil structure and population of microbes.

## IV. Poultry manure

Poultry manure is one of the most potential organic manure for farming activity. The awareness of farmers to use this manure as a rich source of plant nutrients need to be strengthened.

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# MODELING OF INSECTICIDE TARGET PROTEIN -N-AMINOPEPTIDASE OF SPODOPTERA LITURA 

K. Shobana

Department of Zoology, Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women, Udumalpet.

Abstract
Application of bioinformatics knowledge in the field of entomology is a novel approach to develop arthropod pesticidal agents much more specific to insecticide targets. Spodoptera litura is a polyphagous insect which has acquired resistance to many of conventional and currently available insecticides. Hence there is a need to search for an alternate insecticide. When the insecticides are targeted to insecticidal targets, the side effects of the insecticides can be reduced. Membrane-bound APNs (aminopeptidase Ns) is a vital protein which is implicated in a variety of functions, including acting as receptors, cell adhesion molecules and signal transduction components. The X-ray crystallographic / NMR structures of N -aminopeptidase of S. litura are not available. So the modeling was done to predict the 3D structure. In the present study modeling of an insecticidal target protein of agricultural pest Spodoptera litura Fabricius is done. For modeling 3-D structures, the software MODELLER9v4 (which uses the concepts of Homology or comparative modeling) was used. So the present study predicts the structure of N -aminopeptidase of Spodoptera litura, which is the possible target for pesticide development.

Key Words: Insecticidal targets, Protein structure prediction, Homology modeling, N -aminopeptidase, Spodoptera litura.

## Introduction <br> Spodoptera litura - The Tobacco Cutworm

Among the insect pest damaging agricultural and horticultural crops, Spodoptera species are important. The cutworm, Spodoptera litura Fabricius, is a polyphagous insect that has about 150 host species. It is one of the most economically important insect pests of cotton, tobacco, chilly, tomato, etc. This pest has acquired resistance to many of conventional and currently available insecticides. Hence there is a need to search for an alternate insecticide.

The continuous use of synthetic insecticides causes side effects to nontarget organisms and insecticide resistance. Recently the workers have shifted their focus from synthetic insecticides to botanicals because the plant materials are non-toxic to non-target animals, have no phytotoxic properties and leave no



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முळைவा்．வே．செடிப்பவுன்，

 உணார்த்துகின்றது．ஒரே வ்ட்டில் வெவ்வேறு அறறகளில் இருக்கும் சூゆலில் பண்் என்ற வேறுபாடின்றி அயைபேசிகணளப்
 （YouTube）வாட்ஸタப（Whats App）போன்றற சமூக வமலதளங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றறள．இறை வெயுமனே

 நவநநாகரிக வள்்்்சியின் அயையாளாமாக இவற்றின் பயன்பாடுகள் கருதப்படுகின்றன．இவ்வணளதளங்களால் சமூகத்தில் நாள்தோறும் எண்ணற்ற சிக்கல்கள் உருவாகுவஞு வேதணையளிக்கும்மண்்ணம் உள்ளன．
 உண்டு எண்பணதப்டோல நส்மை உண்டெனில் தீமையும்
 அறுகவேய்டியுள்ளォ．தற்றோர்，கல்லாதவாா் என்ற வேறுபாடி்றி இவற்றிய் பயன்பாடு அதிகித்துள்ளது． இவ்வமைதளங்ஙள் உலகத்றை தங்｜தள்க்குள் ஒடுக்கி ஹைத்தீருக்கின்றறब எब்று சொன்னால் மியையாகாது． அதிலு்் குறிப்பாக，இளம்தமைடுமாறயின்ா இவற்றிடம் கட்டுண்டு கிடக்கின்றறா்．இத்தகு வல்லமமை வாய்ந்த வШலதளங்கள் மळித வாழ்லின் முக்கிய அம்ஆந்ஙளான உணவு，உடை，இருப்பிடம்，கல்வி，தொழில்， வாழ்க்கைகுமைற，பண்பாடு ஆகியவறற்றில் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள
 பதிவு செய்கிய்றறஎ என்பதை ஆய்வதாக இக்கட்டுறை அமைமிறது．

## வாழ்வியல் மாற்றம்

எல்லோரும் சூறும் ஒரு மந்திரச்சொல் நமது வாழ்க்ககமுணை மாறிவிட்டது இவ்விணாவிற்கு விணை தேடிணால் வாழ்க்கை அவ்வாறேதான் உள்ளது மனிதர்களிஆ் இயல்புதான் மாறிவிட்டது என்பதே பதிலாகக் கிணடக்கும்．அவசரமுன வாழ்க்ணை，குடும்ப அமைப்ப，உறவுமுறை，அறிவியல் வளர்ச்சி，சமூக பாாடுளாதார ஏற்றத்தாழ்றுகள்，இருப்பைத் தக்கயைத்துக் கொள்வதற்காண போाாட்டம் என எண்ணறறற காाணிிகள் நமது வாழ்க்கைமுறையை நநர் ணயிக் கின் றன． ஒவ்லொருவரும் சமூக பொருளாதார நிலையில் மேல் நிணலயை அயையவேண்டும் எனக் கருதி மேலும் மேஇும் உゅழத்து வெகு விணைவில் மேலேயும்（இறந்து） சென் றுவிடுகின் றயர்．பணிபுரிபவர்கள்，கல் வ १பயிலபபவ்்கள்，வாணிபம்செய்வோர்，இல்லத்தில் இருப்போ்் எண்ற வேறுபாடின்றி அணைவரும் உணரும் ஒரே மாதிிியான மனநிலை ஞாயிறு மாலை ஏன் விறைவில் கழிகிறது என்பதே．இதையே＂ஞாயிறு மதியம் தோன்றும்போதே ஓா் அவ்்்தையான மனநிமல ஆரம் பத் துவிடு கிறது＂எ ண் ற உண் மை

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பப்ப்வாி 12, 2016<br>தீர்வள்ளுவராண்டு 2047-60y 29



முஜைவர் சு. ஈஸ்வான்

$T$

தயிழாயபிவுத் துறை

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| பதீப்பாண்டு | பிப்ரவரி 2016 |
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# ஜெயகாந்தனின் 'சுந்தரகாண்டம்’ <br> புதினத்தில் 

மேலாண் மைச் சிந்தனைகள்

ந.சாரதாமணி
உதவிப்பேராசிளியா, தமிழ்த்குறை
ஸீ.ஜி.வி.ஜி.விசாலாட்சி மகளிா கல்ஷாரி
உடுமலைப்பேட்ாை 642128

முன் இுரை:
சமுதாயக் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இலக்கியப் பணி புரிந்தவ் ஜெயகாந்தன். இன்றைய சமுக-பொரூளாதாரச் சூழலில் நமது பொருளாதார விதிமுறைகள், ஒழுக்கம் பற்றிய விதிமுறைகள் மதிப்பீட்டுக்குள்ளாகி வருகின்றண. இதனால் தான் ‘சமூக விதிகளை மறுப்பதும், மாற்றுவதும் அதன் அநியாயமான த்ாப்புகளைக் காலத்தின் முன்னே மறுபரினீலனைக்கு வைப்பதும் இலக்கியத்தின் பணியாகிறது என்கிறாா் ஜெயகாந்தன். இவரது படைப்புகளில் வரும் பல பாத்திரங்கள் சமுகத்தின் கடுமையான ஒழுக்க விதிகளை மிக இயல்பாக டீறிப் போகிறா்்கள். சுந்தர காண்டம் புதினத்தில் வரும் 'சீதா' தனக்கு ஏற்பட்ட அடிமை நிலையிலிருந்து மீண்டு தண் வாழ்வை எவ்வாறு மேலாண்மை செய்கிறாள் எண்பதை விளக்குவதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

## மேலாண்் மை:

ஆளுமையின் மேம்பட்ட கூறுகள் ஒன்றிணைந்து 'மேலாண்மை' ஆகின. அவ்வகையில் மேலாண்மை என்பது, எதனையும் மிகச் சரியான முறையில் கையாளுதல் எனலாம். அதாவது 'மேல்+ஆளுமை' மேலாண்மை என்பா. மேலும் 'ஆண்மை' என்னும் சொல் ஆளுமையைக் குறிக்கும். ஆளும் தன்மையே ஆண்மையாகிறது. மனிதனிண் ஆளுமைப் பண்பில் அறிவாற்றல், மனத்திண்மை ஆகியவற்றோடு உடல் தோற்றமும் உரிய பண்பு வகிக்கிறது. மேலாண்மை என்பது வழக்கில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு செயலுக்கும், செயல்பாட்டிற்கும் இன்றியமையாத ஒன்று எனலாம்.

## पெண்களிண் நிலை - அண்றும் இண்றும்:

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வளi்த்தன எனலாம். உலகம் பொது மறையாம் திருக்குறளைத் தந்த திருவள்ளுவா் கூL அவருடைய காலத்திய மரபை மீற முடியாமல்,

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## ENTBTED

ORAL TRADITIONS AND FOLKLORES - AS THE ALTERNATE SOURCE IN HISTORICAL WRITING

on<br>2nd Sepiember 2016 (Friday) in the Golden Jubilee Year



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## INTRODUCTION:

The term 'folklore' was coined in the year 1846 in England, 'The Folk' were canilo illiterate peasantry of a given region. "Folklore is the art form, comprising vanoes tome

HE PAL proverbs, saying, spells, songs, incantations and other forms, which employs spoken many any of th medium. Folklore is commonly believed to be the oral literature that is folk danon asictans generation to generation orally. It generally incorporates folk songs, foik superstitious myths etc.

## DEFINITIONS:

"Folklore is that art form, comprising various types of stories, proverbs, saying, " incantations and other formulas, which employs spoken language as its medium" definatitRITIS Waterman.
Stith Thompson defined it as, "the common idea present in all folklore is that of tradione" the in handed down from one person to another and preserved either by memory or pradian eedom written record.
The most common definition of folklore was that it represented oral tradition or tracitit elodie been transmitted in an oral manner. An alternative approach to defining 'folklore fore ngs. 1 element of the 'folk'. More specifically, it describes folklore as those beliefs and practen 4 assica held by, "any group of people what so ever who share at least one common factor", whder-rfom family unit, a profession, or an ethnic, national or religious community.

## DEFINITIONS:

History, mythology and literature have served to promote the study of tradition and antigh is d much in common between the life of the Tamils and that of the people supposed to have lebr Indus valley, before the great flood. Archaeologists and Indologists have only partinn certain symbols, totems and taboos so far. Folk art is an integral part of living. It is both tes spontaneous. It reflects the constancy of belongingness and affinity in a cultural context.

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Dr P Siriamjeen Ph.D. Ast. Professor Dept. Of History Sn Gug Visalakstic Colices Iqu|
Udumalpet

## Madurai Viran

 village tradition and the Tamil centers or raised in a gesture of conquest Tanjore oa a rambunctious steed, hisswine demon who is possibly Munadian Structurally supported by another dive by villagers and his form is also commemorated ios The warn
temples.

As one story goes, he was the son the king of, of Banaras and was born under an thelochy his father ordered his execution. Instead, he was abd fled with her to Madurai his father ordered fell in love with the price
pomainayakanhe
Pomainayakan he reigned as King of Madurai.

This story lends some support to the idea that his wife was Minakshi daughter of tevel Madurai. She was born with three breasts and adopted as the son of the king and assumed soreeset And conquered all neighbors and gods except Shiva. When she confronted him steb) third breast and married him.

It is conceivable that Madurai Viran is another form of Shiva, especially by the villager af) wife is Minakshi.

He is also known as an attendant of the fishermen's goddess whose name is Minakstrol eyed]. He is also found as an attendant to many other Tamil village goddesses. The pre-eminence goddess in Tamil religious attitudes is expressed in the nature of his attributes

## Bhairava

At the side of the Aiyanar shrine five miles east of Tindivanam a terracotta Siva intemtite fearful form sits with his dogs who are an incarnation of shiva. Brahma and Vishnudisputed Burn having struck Vishnu and forehead. He cut off one of Brahma's five heads and made it drink tretic of Vishnu and the dogs lapped up the blood on the ground.

In another legend he is virabhadra who severs the head of Dakshana, and is worsing connection with goat sacrifices. Also,locally, he becomes the somewhat disreputable demon, //at Viran, who attends the local goddess and to whom animal sacrifices are offerer in past goddess.Animals are not offered to Aiyanar and he isnear him to provide a place for blood sacnife

## Fisherman's Aiyanar

The coastal fishermen also consider a protector of their village. The good eye moif al elephant haunches and the breast of Aiyanar frighten evil demons by the reflection.

## Seven Virgins

Also called sister and mother they are accompanied by two male attendants, placed onast base and elevated above the water at Viragunar on the bank of the vaigai river, ten kilometerses Madurai.They are thought to have indigenous origins and are referred to as sapta kannigis?


தயிழ் றயா இவளியட゙ட்டகய் தஞ்சாஷூர் மாவட்டம்.

தலைப்பு

வகை பதிப்பாசிரியர் $\quad: \quad$ க. கண்ணகி
(பேசி : 94867 42503)

முதல்பதிப்பு (சூலை, 2015)

பதிப்புரிமம

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இணைப்பேராசிரியர்
ดழிด.ดி.ดி. விசாலாட்ด เகளிர் கல்லூரி தன்னாட்ச
உடுமலைப்பேட்டை
paigulanII
வா்க்ணகணயப் பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து அதன் சிறந்த
 அத்ள் பண்ருக்ளைத் தெளிவுறுத்துவது அல்மது ஆராய்வது ஆ1னாாய்வு ஆகுட். ஆசிரியா் அதனை எந்த முறையில் எந்த ผलஙுயவ் அணுகியுள்ளாரோ அந்த நீலை சற்றும் பிறழாமல் ஷய்ப்து அதுபற்றிய நம் கருத்துக்கணை வெளியிடுதல் சாலும். ஈண்டு बரரர்்ீீுுடுடிணன் அவா்களின் குறிஞ்சித்தேன் முதல்படைப்பு அ க்றாஇும் இதன்கண் படகமக்களின் வாழ்வவத் தெற்றெனப்丩ฺ்பட்த்துயுள்ளாா். கணலமகள் இதழில் தொடர்கதையாக வந்த ब்பிினர்தான் இலக்கிய உலகத்தில் இவரைச் சிறந்த புதின \&8ிியபாரக அறிமுகப்படுத்தீயது.

அறநந்த செய்திகணளக் கொண்டு அமைந்த புதினமன்று இது. \&ாய்ப்த செய்த்கணளக் கொண்ட வட்டாரவழக்குப் புதீனம். ஏதாவது \$ர ஈருவவ மனரத்தீல் கொண்டு அவ்விடத்தீற்கே சென்று தங்க, ®யபபீஈmை அறிந்த பின்னரே புதினத்தை எழுதுவது இ之்வாசிியபின் தனிச்சிறப்பு. இவ்வட்டாரவழக்குப் பதீனத்தையும் ثடiబாறற நீబைிி படக இனத்தாரை நேரில் கண்டும், கேட்டும் ிூப்த டெப்தீகணளக் கொண்டு படகமக்களின் வாழ்க்கை
 டூ்்கணை, நாகாிகத்தால் விணளந்த கேடுகளை, வட்டார 4ட்்்கணள நன்கு தெளிலித்துள்ளாா்.



 ஒற்றுமையாக வாழவேண்டும் என்று இறுதீவரை



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    पெய்யயேப் பெய்யும் மゅழ' (துறள் 55)

