The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences, education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher’s with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.
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DEVELOPING PMS TRACKER TOOL USING ORACLE ADF

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ABSTRACT

Developers are increasingly using frameworks that enable the faster building of applications. In order to reduce the Time Consumption which is necessary during Project Management, we proposed Application Development Framework with Oracle Database as Back End Operation, which satisfies the Basic Project Requirements. It monitors the major functions. Allows team lead/manager to track the performance of the project, team and particular engineer and a common format of error detection and recording different types of errors. The framework regards Web application development as a special type of software development project. The use of the framework should result in more effective Web application development. Adfs enable developers to write programs using runtime environment. We’ll be using Oracle JDeveloper 12c Version and the ADF framework to build the application, in the process we’ll work with Oracle ADF Business Components, Oracle ADF Faces Rich Client Components and Oracle ADF Task Flows. The application that is created in this, displays information on department and employees creates several JSF pages that enable to query and update the data in the database. Increasingly popular approach such as application development frameworks is changing the importance of the traditional operating system.

KEYWORDS: Oracle Fusion architecture, Oracle ADF, MVC Framework, JDeveloper, ADF business components, Jsf page, Application module.
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CRM – CATALYST FOR GROWTH OF RETAILERS

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ABSTRACT

Customer Relationship Management is the most emerging concept of modern management. It is the overall process of building and maintaining profitable customer relationship by delivering superior customers’ values & their satisfaction. Quality is an important dimension to meet the sophisticated competitors of today’s world & maintaining the long-lasting relationship with customer. Given the challenging business climate currently facing retailers, it may seem to be a bad time to talk about investment. But when business is at a premium, it is arguably the best time to invest in the most valuable resource a retailer has: customers. The emergence of Retail in India is cause for success of Indian organized Retail & Marketing. With the help of modern management techniques we will become the specialist Retailers in future. We know that the relationship between the Retailer & customer is very close than other chains of distribution.

KEYWORDS: Customer Relationship Management, Customer Loyalty, Retailing, Retention, Service.

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A MARKET STUDY OF ELECTRICAL WASTEGATE ACTUATOR & ADOPTING TO INDIAN MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The turbo charger is one of the basic accessories used in passenger vehicles and commercial vehicles & it consist of part called waste gate which is operated through pneumatic actuator but the problem in this actuator is actuation response time is very slow and also there is a leakage of exhaust gases during the operating of pneumatic actuator. To overcome this problem we recommended in adapting new technology of using Electrical actuator to operate the wastegate in Indian automotive turbocharger market. The main objective is to do market research study about the existing product in the market and make comparison with new technology of using Electrical actuator in controlling of wastegate in Indian automotive turbocharger market. This market study consists of information about the product feasibility, competitors, customers, market shares, market growth & market size for the existing product in Indian market. Based upon all this data the frame work of analysis has been done through descriptive statistics & chi-square relation statistics which gives conclusion to adapt Electrical actuator in place of Pneumatic actuator in Indian automotive turbocharger market.

KEYWORDS: Descriptive statistics, Electrical actuator, Market study, Pneumatic actuator, Turbocharger, and Wastegate.
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OPERATIONAL SIMULATION MODEL OF THE RAW MATERIAL HANDLING IN A MANUFACTURING UNIT

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ABSTRACT

This Article is focused on design and implementation of an Operational Simulation Model (OSM) of an integrated plant handling raw materials, in an operational perspective. The various operations of the plant include receiving, unloading, Stocking, handling, and supplying different raw materials. The aim of this implementation is to assist the inventory team. This OSM, which is based on methodological structure developed by Coelho (2008) showed that most of the valid concepts for simulations with a strategic focus do not present relevance from an operational point of view. The advantage of OSM is the very fact that it is deterministic, while exhibiting behavior satisfying both the management and the steelyard team.

KEYWORDS: operational simulation model (OSM), Raw material handling.

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IMPACT OF MEDIA AND ICT IN RURAL LIFE OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOUTH ASSAM

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ABSTRACT

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the key driving forces, in the 21st century. It transforms the way we live, learn, work, and play. Advances in computing and communication technology have created a new infrastructure for business, scientific research, and social interaction. This expanding infrastructure is providing us with new tools for communicating throughout the world and for acquiring knowledge and insight from information. ICT provides a vehicle for economic growth. Information and Communication Technology penetrated all activities of human life. It acts as a link to the development of the society. The management of developmental activities and government programs require generating, collecting, storing and retrieval of a large volume of data. The ICT has been employed for the effective manipulation of data and information. ICT started to play a crucial role in increasing the overall efficiency of the economy and its own growth. Application of knowledge or information and its production-processes has brought change in socio-economic-cultural progress, in any part of the world. But what about rural development? Can the application of ICT help to improve the conditions of the rural people? Well, one of the major components and driving force of rural development is communication and information. Right information to be made available to the right person at the right time at low cost is possible only through the new communication technology. Information and Communication technology is a device which is used to accelerate the process of the development and expected to bring maximum social advantage for the benefit of the society in rural India. Conventionally, communication includes media, human communication & now information technology (IT). All these forms of communications have tremendous potential to influence the development scene of rural areas, by communicating the required information necessary for bringing about desirable social and behavioural change among the most vulnerable rural poor and women. The role of communication technology for development must be viewed in this context. IT and ICT programmes (panchayati raj institutions) have a vital role in bringing awareness and disseminating information for the upliftment of the rural people.
In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the application of Information and Communication Technologies in rural areas of South Assam, and its impact on the progressive and professional life of the people of rural areas.

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THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES IN SRI LANKA DURING THE PERIOD OF PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH – A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The relationships of two strong marine kingdoms of Portugal and Dutch were seen in Sri Lanka for more than four Centuries in Sri Lanka (1505-1796). The fall of Constantinople in the later part of 15th Century, obstacles in the spices trade, the renaissance of science, were the reasons for the arrival of the Portuguese and Dutch. The above said European maintained the relationship with Sri Lanka for the purpose of trade. But later they engaged in local politics. Sri Lanka had lost its independence and autonomy at first to the Portuguese and later to the Dutch from the beginning of 16th Century. They used the politics to fulfill the propagating of religion and extend the trade. This was the cause for their administration in Sri Lanka. The main purposes of this research is to compare the administrative activities of Portuguese and Dutch, their Characteristics, similarities and dissimilarities among them. This research is mostly done on the basis of the historical approach. I have used the primary sources for this article. They are the Portuguese and Dutch documents, archaeological and other historical materials. I have also utilized as secondary sources, the journal, magazines and internet based on primary sources.

KEYWORDS: Traditional Administration, Captain General, Military Administration, Religious Administration, Economic Administration.

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IMPLEMENTING A BARCODING SYSTEM TO ERROR PROOF NUMBER PUNCHING IN AN ENGINE ASSEMBLY LINE

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ABSTRACT

Quality in engineering and manufacturing has a pragmatic interpretation as the non-inferiority or superiority. Maintaining quality is of vital importance for any industry. Imparting quality is a continuous process that involves proactive error detection and prevention. This project aims at developing and implementing an error proofing system in the engine assembly line. Any process that is subjected to human intervention is subjected to errors that can occur due to distraction, tiredness, cramped conditions etc. – to varying degrees. Eliminating the people from any production process is improbable. The changes in the production/sequence order changes due to one or many unforeseen circumstances can contribute to manual errors in the assembly line. The major ones being fitment of wrong engine parts, fitting the parts incorrectly and / or missing the parts completely. This project intends to implement an automation system that minimizes need for human intervention at the assembly line namely: Automation of name plate number punching Automation of cylinder block number punching using a barcoding system

KEYWORDS: Automation, proactive error proofing, quality assurance, reducing manual errors, Traceability system.

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THE UNCONQUERED IMBALANCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The University and Higher Education is faced with challenges. The pressure on higher education is increasing day by day. The goal of moving towards equality is been reiterated as in the National Policy on Education, 1986. Several social, economic, administrative and other reasons seem to act together as hindering access to equity in higher education. Factors like regional imbalances, rural-urban divide, gender disparity, economic hardship, etc. are some of the major problems being faced by higher education. There is tremendous imbalance in access to higher education in urban and rural areas. Most of the colleges and universities, are located in urban or semi-urban areas. Similarly, the gender disparity in higher education in India is yet another area of concern. Large sections of our population, therefore, are denied access to learning for historical, geographical, economic, cultural, religious, and other reasons. The Union Government’s expenditure on higher education to various states is also grossly uneven. Another distinctive feature of regional disparity is visible in the number of colleges/institutions located in different States. Special focus should also be there for improving access and equity in remote regions and geographically disadvantaged places. Prior to independence, the growth of institutions of higher education in India was very slow and diversification in areas of studies was very limited. After independence, the number of institutions increased significantly. There are today, 214 universities and equivalent institutions including 116 general universities, 12 science and technology universities, 7 open universities, 33 agricultural universities, 5 women’s universities, 11 language universities, and 11 medical universities. While higher education in India has achieved remarkable progress in terms of no. of institutions, teacher’s enrollment, infrastructure, it is strongly felt that there are still number of challenges that need to be addressed urgently such as making the higher education equitable, meaning thereby to remove the regional and social imbalances prevailing in the access to higher education. The irony of the whole situation is that despite all the efforts being made still this problem remains as much a problem as it was yesterday. This paper is an effort to focus on the causes of imbalances in
education such as historical, geographical, Lingual, economical, social, demographical factors the roots of which are embedded from the time immemorial that even today it remains as much a problem.

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EXPLORING SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY THROUGH CONCEPT MAPPING

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ABSTRACT

The highly complex modern world needs a large number of creative persons to meet multidimensional challenges emerging in the society. This suggests the importance of fostering creative thinking in the field of science. Scientific creativity has emerged as an independent field of creativity research, rather being considered as a mere application of creativity in scientific endeavor, and is now getting increasing attention of science educators. To foster creative expressions among children, teachers must use various styles and strategies. This study focuses on finding out whether concept mapping can contribute to scientific creativity and was conducted on a sample of 87 secondary school students. Statistical techniques like test of significance of difference between two large independent groups and large dependent groups were used together with ANCOVA and Cohen’s d. Findings of the study supported the theoretical assumption that Concept mapping stimulates the creative thinking among students.

KEYWORDS: Concept mapping, Scientific creativity, Secondary school students.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

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ABSTRACT

Recent years have seen remarkable growth in the trading relationship between India and Australia, fuelled by the many complementarities between the two economies. Two-way trade has grown in value from $5.1 billion in 2003 to $15.2 billion in 2013. India is the world's largest democracy and is a market of 1.2 billion people. Its youthful population, diversified economy and growth trajectory present significant opportunity for Australian business, especially in the agriculture, energy, manufacturing, mining and services sectors. The objective of this paper is to assess the role of Australia's trade relation mainly in economic development of India. To empirically test the trade relation between India and Australia we used simple linear regression analysis. We have taken absolute time series data from 1970-2012 for our analysis. The results reveal a significant relationship between India and Australia.

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IS SHG A POWERFUL TOOL TO IMPROVE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF UNPRIVILEGED? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

Self help groups (SHGs) have gained popularity because this method works based on the concept of teamwork and it works to attain an objective i.e. improving the socio-economic status of the team members. This movement started by the people who has desire to meet their needs and determine their own destinies based on the principle “by the people, for the people and of the people.” The present study is carried on to analyze the impact on socio-economic status of the members at town level and rural level. To fulfill this objective, the study collected the data both on primary and secondary data. The secondary data was used for the conceptual frame work of the SHGs and primary data was used to know the opinion of the members of SHGs about the impact of socio-economic status after joining the SHGs. The sample size was used 120 SHG members i.e. the total of the sample size was bifurcated fifty per cent each from town and rural of Mysore District. The statistical tools used were percentage analysis and chi-square test. Compared to town SHG members, the rural SHG members strongly agreed that there is a great positive impact on their socio-economic status after joining the SHG.

KEYWORDS: SHGs, Socio-economic, Town & Rural level.
10. REFERENCES


CONSTRAINING FACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India is basically an agriculture country and substantially affects the overall economic growth and socioeconomic condition of people. Any policy/programme for rural development in isolation without adequate focus on ensuring adequate foodgrain production will have limited success. During last four to five decades, especially after the mid sixties, growth in agriculture sector, especially foodgrains was quite impressive but could not sustain for longer period and now during last two decades it has remained stagnant. Despite enough opportunities for growth of foodgrains it is constrained by various factors such as lack of improved and certified seeds, availability and excessive use of nitrogenous fertilisers leading to imbalance in use of required nutrients, access to adequate amount of credit in time and more importantly the remunerative prices supported by policy intervention, etc. Since population growth is still quite high, growth in foodgrain production will be necessary for ensuring food as well as nutritional security. Though a part of cultivated land needs to be diverted for non food crops for higher income but care has to be taken that this might not adversely affect the foodgrain production. Besides, there is a need to formulate comprehensive state level agricultural policies to have balanced growth of foodgrain and non foodgrain crops without further accentuating the regional disparities.


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VALUES IN CONTEXT: WHAT VALUE EDUCATION SHOULD CONTAIN

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ABSTRACT

An appropriate mode of value education in contemporary knowledge system is of immense importance. However, many misperceptions about appropriateness of value education do exist. That value education should or must include some objective values once and for all, that value education is only a sham since values are relative to religion, society, culture and even subjective whims. Therefore, a conceptual scrutiny of value theories seems significant to offer a solid foundation for value education. With the ever expansion of knowledge system, value education faces divergent new values to be incorporated within its fold. Knowledge by the process of its development restructures itself. In the process, it discards the inadequate values with fresh, more compatible and pragmatic values. Are we ready with our doors and windows open to grab them?

KEYWORDS: Objectivism, Relativism, Contextualism, Deontology, Consequentialism.

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Plato Republic


SURROGACY MARKET IN INDIA – ETHICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

India has become a global player in the world surrogacy market and is a favoured destination for the infertile couples from all over the world. The composite effect of feminization of poverty, rising infertility, easy and economical access to ‘rented wombs’ complimented with legal uncertainty is opening up a host of sceptical issues. Various malpractices like forced impregnations, uninformed abortions, adoption-trafficking and baby trading in the guise of surrogacy arrangements are commonplace as the spill over effect of commercialization of surrogacy. Lack of informed consent and security cover to the service providers- like the egg donors and the surrogates, make them susceptible to exploitation. Uncertainty looms large in surrogacy arrangements due to lack of regulatory legislation. Various bewildering issues involving medical, ethical, social, psychological and legal concerns have emerged from time to time. Various legal issues concerning parentage and legality of children born through surrogacy, citizenship, immigration, custody etc. arising from transnational surrogacy have been dealt with on an ad hoc basis by the courts in the recent past. Glorifying surrogacy as a ‘benevolent job’ and a great service to humanity by providing children to the infertile couples is a way for the subtle and strategic conditioning of the poor surrogates to procure their services. Keeping in view the complex dynamics that exist between contemporary assisted reproductive practices and technology in the wake of rising infertility worldwide, and also the ethical, social and legal ramifications of surrogacy business, the author seeks to put forth some pragmatic suggestions to check the malpractices already rampant in surrogacy industry and give it a thought as to whether commercial surrogacy should be commercialised.

KEYWORDS: Surrogacy, commercial surrogacy, assisted reproductive technology, egg donation.
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haemorrhages due to ovarian hyper stimulation”. In the Delhi case as per the post-mortem report submitted by AIIMS, haematoma in the peritoneum (stomach cavity), around the uterus and ovaries were “severely hypertrophied” or enlarged due to hormones injected to trigger the ovaries to produce more than usual number of eggs


1 2010 (3) RCR Civil 635.

1 The twin children born of a foreign couple through an Indian surrogate mother, were stuck in a controversy pertaining to citizenship and were denied issuance of birth certificates by the government on the ground that the children were registered as children born of a foreign couple through an Indian surrogate mother.


1 Article 7, The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child.

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

1 See http://mha1.nic.in/pdfs/Surrogacy-111013.pdf ; see also regulations at mha.nic.in/pdfs/ForeigD-FRRO_version223.6.11pdf


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1 Recent study by the Centre for Social Research, India, “Surrogate Motherhood – Ethical or Commercial” (March 2012) (http://www.womenleadership.in/Csr/SurrogacyReport.pdf) accessed 25 8 2014 highlights many concerns including illiteracy and poverty of surrogates, dependence on the clinics for the terms of the contract, without independent advice; coercion from husband or agents for surrogacy arrangement; indications of female foeticide, no mention of insurance/emergency needs of surrogate, both during pregnancy and in future after relinquishing the child; clinics often stay away from the contract to avoid any legal hassle as the contract is between the commissioning couple and the surrogate; no fixed guidelines for the payment to the surrogate.

Ujjwala Nayudu, “Surrogacy as cover for trading in babies”, The Indian Express, Jan 8, 2013 at 9; In a recent incident the complaint by a woman to entrap her boyfriend, who had impregnated her, as he was seeing another woman, unearthed a surrogacy racket in Gujarat, the hub of surrogacy business. He convinced her not to abort the child and give the child to a couple for payment through a doctor. She delivered the baby, sold off illegally without following surrogacy laws.


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