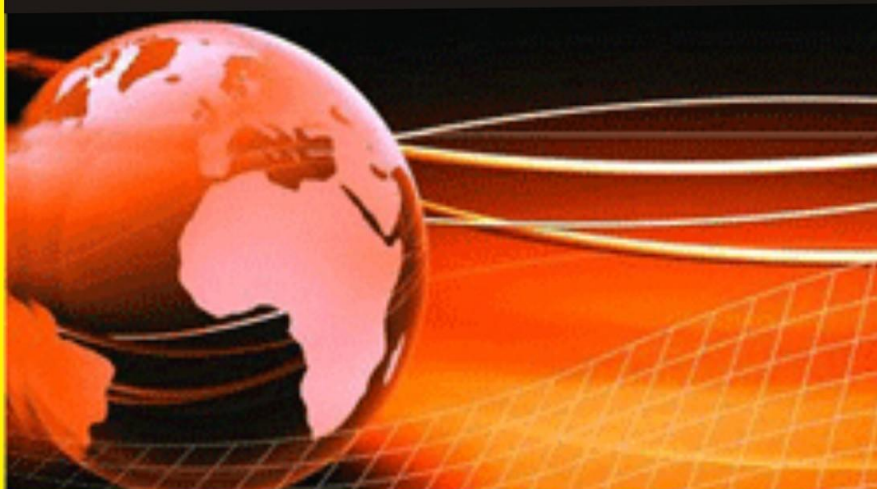


ACADEMICIA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICIA

An International
Multidisciplinary Research
Journal



Published by

South Asian Academic Research Journals

A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri

(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

ACADEMICIA

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN (online) : 2249 –7137

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. B.S. Rai

Impact Factor : SJIF = 5.099

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

Start Year : 2011

Indexed/ Abstracted : Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, ProQuest, U.S.A.
EBSCO Discovery, Summon(ProQuest),
Google Scholar, CNKI Scholar, ISRA-JIF, GIF, IJIF

E-mail id: academicia@saarj.com

VISION

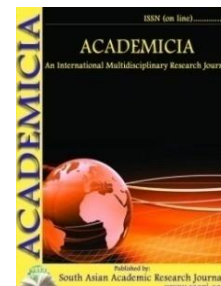
The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, 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.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

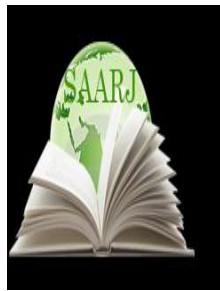
ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.
1.	DEVELOPING PMS TRACKER TOOL USING ORACLE ADF Varshak.G, H.Ramakrishna, G.R. Pashupatimath	1-6
2.	CRM – CATALYST FOR GROWTH OF RETAILERS Mr. P. Sathish Chandra	7-17
3.	A MARKET STUDY OF ELECTRICAL WASTEGATE ACTUATOR & ADOPTING TO INDIAN MARKET Girish V, H. Ramakrishna, Mr. G. R. Pashupatimath	18-31
4.	OPERATIONAL SIMULATION MODEL OF THE RAW MATERIAL HANDLING IN A MANUFACTURING UNIT Mala A, Dr. S.A.Vasanth Kumar	32-36
5.	IMPACT OF MEDIA AND ICT IN RURAL LIFE OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOUTH ASSAM Sonali Choudhury Biswas	37-49
6.	THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES IN SRI LANKA DURING THE PERIOD OF PORTUGUESE AND DUTCH – A STUDY Dr. K. Arunthavarajah, S. Mangalarubi	50-56
7.	IMPLEMENTING A BARCODING SYSTEM TO ERROR PROOF NUMBER PUNCHING IN AN ENGINE ASSEMBLY LINE Divya C H	57-65
8.	THE UNCONQUERED IMBALANCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION Dr. Sandhya Kumari Singh	66-71

9.	EXPLORING SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY THROUGH CONCEPT MAPPING Dr. K. Vijayakumari, Fousiya Kuveri	72-81
10.	FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA Loveleen	82-100
11.	IS SHG A POWERFUL TOOL TO IMPROVE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF UNPRIVILEGED? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE Dr. Kasamsetty Sailatha, Kavyashree KM, Vinutha K.R.	101-113
12.	CONSTRAINING FACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION IN INDIA Amarendra P. Singh	114-134
13.	VALUES IN CONTEXT: WHAT VALUE EDUCATION SHOULD CONTAIN Patitapaban Das	135-142
14.	SURROGACY MARKET IN INDIA – ETHICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL CONCERNS Dr. Shipra Gupta	143-151



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



DEVELOPING PMS TRACKER TOOL USING ORACLE ADF

Varshak.G*; **H.Ramakrishna****; **G.R. Pashupatimath*****

*Student,

Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

**Professor and Head,

Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore. INDIA.

***Director Engineering,

Actuant India Pvt Ltd.,
Bangalore, INDIA.

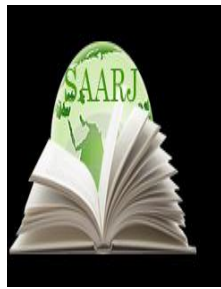
ABSTRACT

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.

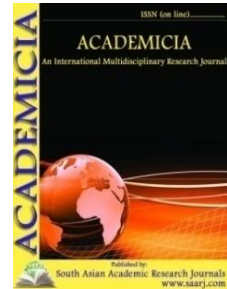
KEYWORDS: *Oracle Fusion architecture, Oracle ADF, MVC Framework, JDeveloper, ADF business components, Jsf page, Application module.*

REFERENCES

- [1]. Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide docs.oracle.com/cd/E12839_01/core.1111/e10105/toc.htm.
- [2]. Engineering Department change of Request, Actuant corporation.
- [3]. Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g: build applications with ADF, May 2009.
- [4]. European organization for nuclear research cds.cern.ch/record/1392655/files/CERN-ATS-2011-205.pdf.
- [5]. Oracle Fusion Developer Guide F Nimphius, K Munsinger - 2010 - publidisa.com.
- [6]. Oracle Fusion Middleware Patterns H Gaur, M Zirn, S Subramaniam - 2010.
- [7]. An Oracle White Paper June 2011, Oracle Application Development Framework Overview.
- [8] Database design using JDeveloper by Susan Duncan, Oracle Corporation, ODTUG technical journal.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals
ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



CRM – CATALYST FOR GROWTH OF RETAILERS

Mr. P. Sathish Chandra*

*Associate Professor,
Warangal Institute of Management,
Warangal.

ABSTRACT

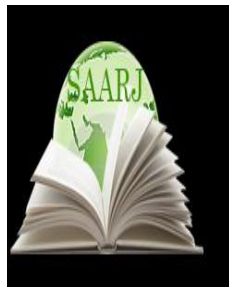
Customer Relationship Management is the most emerging concept of modern management .it is the overall process of building and maintaining profitable customer relationship by delivering superior customers' values & their satisfaction. Quality is an important dimension to meet the sophisticated competitors 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.*

REFERENCES

- 1) Reda, S., 2003. Study shows CRM implementation outpaces planning Stores.
- 2) Gronroos, C. (1990), "Relationship Approach To Marketing In Service Contexts: The Marketing And Organisational Behaviour Interface", Journal Of Business Research, Volume 20, pp. 3-11.
- 3) Reinartz, W., Kumar, V., "Customer Relationship Management: A Databased Approach", Wiley, 2006.
- 4) Gefen, D., "Customer Loyalty in E-Commerce". Journal of the Association for Information Systems, Vol. 3, 2002, pp.27-51.
- 5) Roberts-Phelps, G., "Customer Relationship Management. How to Turn a Good Business into a Great One", Thorogood, 2001.
- 6) Ryals, L., 2005. Making customer relationship management work: the measurement and profitable management of customer relationships. Journal of Marketing 69 (4), 252–261.

- 7) O'Malley, L., Tynan, C., 2000. Relationship marketing in consumer markets: rhetoric or reality? *European Journal of Marketing* 34 (7), 797–815.
- 8) Zeithaml, V.A., Rust, R.T., Lemon, K.N., 2001. The customer pyramid: creating and serving profitable customers. *California Management Review* 43 (4), 118–142.
- 9) Gruen, T.W., 1995. The outcome set of relationship marketing in consumer markets. *International Business Review* 4 (4), 447–469.
- 10) Kumar, V.; Denish Shah; and Rajkumar Venkatesan. “Managing Retailer Profitability—One Customer at a Time!” *Journal of Retailing* 82, no. 4 (2006).
- 11) Bligh, Philip, and Douglas Turk. *CRM Unplugged: Releasing CRM's Strategic Value*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2004.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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

Girish V*; H. Ramakrishna; Mr. G. R. Pashupatimath*****

*Student,
Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

**Professor and Head,
Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

***Director Engineering,
Actuant India Pvt. Ltd.,
Bangalore, INDIA.

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.*

REFERENCES

- [1] Turbocharger Market – Global Trends & Forecasts to 2017 by: marketsandmarkets.com John Parker, “Waste gate valve for internal combustion engine”, United States Patent No.4, 630,645, Date: Dec.23, 1986.
- [2] David G. Elpern, “Electronic turbocharger control”, United States Patent No.4, 656,834, Date: Apr.14, 1987.
- [3] Paul Douglas Free, Spencer Clews, Camden R.Nelson," Electronic turbocharger waste gate controller ", United States Patent No.5, 755,101, Date: May.26, 1998.
- [4] International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers www.oica.net
- [5].American International Automobile Dealers Association www.aiada.org
- [6] Society of Indian Automobile manufactures www.siamindia.com
- [7]. S.M. Shahed, John Allen and Jerry Artache, “The Development of Electrically Assisted Turbochargers for Diesel Engine Applications”, Diesel Engine Emissions Reduction Conference, August 2000
- [8] James Alexander McEwen, “Turbocharger with Waste gate” United States Patent No US 2005/0241309 A1, Date: NOV. 3, 2005



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



OPERATIONAL SIMULATION MODEL OF THE RAW MATERIAL HANDLING IN A MANUFACTURING UNIT

Mala A*; Dr. S.A.Vasantha Kumar**

*Student,
Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

**Professor,
Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

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.*

REFERENCES

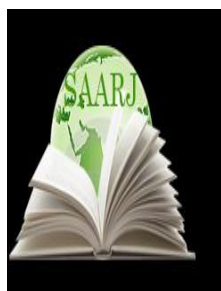
- [1] Chan, D.S.K., (2003), "Simulation modeling in virtual manufacturing analysis for integrated product and process Design", In: Assembly Automation, Volume 23, Emerald.
- [2] Modeling and simulation of material handling for semiconductor wafer fabrication Pierce, N.G. ; Adv. Products Res. & Dev. Lab., Motorola Inc., Austin, TX, USA ;Stafford, R.
- [3] Jain, S., Choong, N.F., Aye, K.M. and Luo, M., (2001), "Factory simulation: an integrated approach to manufacturing systems modeling", International Journal of Operations & Production Management, Vol. 21.
- [4] Kapp, R., B. Löffler, H.-P. Wiendahl, and E. Westkämper, (2005), "The logistics bench: Scalable logistics simulation from the supply chain to the production process", CIRP Journal of Manufacturing Systems, 34 H. 1, p. 45-54.

[5] Kelsick, J. and Vance, J. M., (1998), “The VR factory: discrete event simulation implemented in a virtual environment”, Proceedings of ASME Design for Manufacturing Conference, Atlanta, GA.

[6] Kühn, W., (2006), “Digital Factory-Simulation Enhancing Product and Production Engineering Process”, University of Wuppertal, Rainer-Gruenter-Str. 21, 42119 Wuppertal, Germany.

[7] Implementing a hybrid simulation model for a Kanban-based material handling system 01/2008; DOI:10.1016/j.rcim.2007.09.012

[8] Operational simulation model of the raw material handling in an integrated steel making plant December 13-16, 2009.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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

Sonali Choudhury Biswas*

*Librarian,
Radhamadhab College,
Silchar.

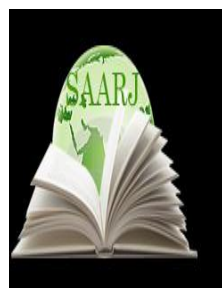
ABSTRACT

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.

REFERENCES

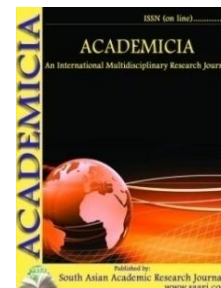
1. shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in /bitstream.
2. Ray, Ashok Kumar (2008).Society, Politics and Development in N.E.India, New Delhi: Concept Pub. Co.
3. Dutta, P.C.A preliminary Note on the Socio-Economic Development of NER with special reference to Assam (Perennial Pursuits, Vol 1, No.1,2008, pp.7-22.)
4. www.amtron.in/
5. www.drdacachar.org
6. www.cic.nic.in/assam/cachar



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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

Dr. K. Arunthavarajah*; S. Mangalarubi**

*Senior Lecturer,
Department of History,
University of Jaffna, SRI LANKA.

**Senior Lecturer,
Department of History,
University of Jaffna, SRI LANKA.

ABSTRACT

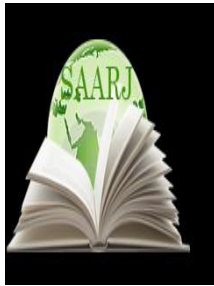
The relationships of two strong marine kingdoms of Portugal and Dutch were seen in Sri Lanka for more than four Centuries in Sri Lanka (1505-1796). The fall of Constantinople in the later part of 15th Century, obstacles in the spices trade, the renaissance of science, were the reasons for the arrival 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.*

REFERENCE

1. Abeyasinghe, T. (1966), Portuguese rule in Ceylon 1594 – 1612, Lake House Investments Ltd, Colombo.

2. Arasaratnam, S.(1964) The Administration of the Dutch east India Company, New jersey.
3. Arunthavarajah,K.(2005), History of Europe,(Tamil), Anchu publication, Nallur.
4. Gunasingam, Murugar.(2008), Tamils in Sri Lanka, (300-2000), (Tamil), M V Publication Sydney.
5. Gunasingam, Murugar.(2005), Primary Sources for History of the Sri Lankan Tamils, M.V Publications Sydney.
6. Kirishnarajah,S.(2000), History of Sri Lanka II,(Tamil), Pirainela Publication, Jaffna.
7. Kunarasa, K.(2008), A Brief History of Ceylon, (Tamil), Kamalam Publication, Jaffna.
8. Marashall,R.,Singer.(1981). The Emerging Elite(Study of political leadership in Ceylon), Cambridge Massachusetta Institute of Technology Press.
9. Perera,S.G.(1948), History of Ceylon, Lake house, Colombo.
10. Pieries,,P.E. ed.(1956), Ceylon and the Portuguese(1505-1658), Sri Satguru Publications, Delhi.
11. Rasanayagam,S.(1986), History of Jaffna,(Tamil), Asian Publication Service, Jaffna.
12. Silva, C.R.(1972) The Portuguese in Ceylon 1617 – 1638, Colombo.
13. Silva, K.M.De.(1981), A History of Sri Lanka, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
14. Silva, Cosme.(1994), Fidalgrs in the Kingdom of Jaffna of Jafanapatam, Harwoots Publishers, Colombo.
15. Sivasamy,V.(2013), History of Sri Lanka - 1505 – 1796, (Tamil)(Selection of Articles) Ed. Arunthavarajah,K. Anchu publication, Nallur.
16. Sitrapalam, S.K.(1992), History of Jaffna Kingdom,(Tamil), University of Jaffna, Thirunelvely.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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

Divya C H*

*Department of Industrial Engineering and Management, DSCE,
Bangalore, INDIA.

ABSTRACT

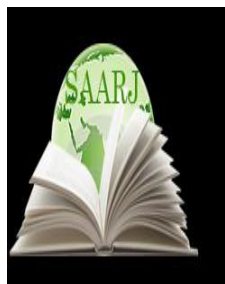
Quality in engineering and manufacturing has a pragmatic interpretation as the non-inferiority or superiority. Maintaining quality is of vital importance for any industry. Imparting quality is a continuous process that involves proactive error detection and prevention. This project aims at developing 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.*

REFERENCES

1. www.ashokleyland.com
2. The Bar Code Book – Roger C. Palmer, Helmers Publishing, ISBN 0-911261-09-5
3. The Bar Code Manual – Eugene F. Brighan, Thompson Learning, ISBN 0-03-016173-8
4. Handbook of Bar Coding Systems – Harry E. Burke, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, ISBN 978-0-442-21430-2
5. Information Technology for Retail: Automatic Identification & Data Capture Systems – Girdhar Joshi, Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-569796-0

6. Khanna.O.P, "Industrial Engineering and Management" , McGraw Hill Pub, 1990.
7. Sundarajamoorthy T.V. and Shanmugam, 'Machine Design', Khanna, 1995
8. "Engine", McGraw-Hill Concise Encyclopedia of Science and Technology, Third Edition, Sybil P. Parker, ed. McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1994
9. Amies A, Wu C F, Wang G C, Criveti M (2012). Networking on the cloud IBM developer Works, June 21.
10. Sincoskie, WD (2002) "Broadband packet switching: a personal perspective." IEEE Commun 40: 54-66



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



THE UNCONQUERED IMBALANCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Sandhya Kumari Singh*

*Lecturer,
Faculty of Education,
Babu Shivnath Agrawal College,
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University,
Agra, INDIA.

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.

REFERENCES

113th Report on Technical Education: Department Of Related Parliamentary Standing Committee On Human Resource Development, 21 oct, 1997

172- Second Report on University and Higher Education: Department Of Related Parliamentary standing Committee On Human Resource Development, 22ND May, 2006

Report of the Central Advisory Board Of Education (CABE) Committee On Autonomy Of Higher Education

Central Advisory Board Of Education (CABE): 1935

National Policy On Education (NPE) and Programme

Sen AK (1998) On Economic Inequality, Oxford University Press

Dholakia, Ravindra H. (1985) : Regional Disparity in Economic Growth Of India, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House

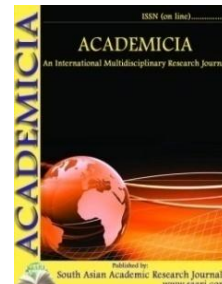
National Conference On Development of Higher Education For Expansion, Inclusion and Excellence : University Grants Commission, New Delhi.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



EXPLORING SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY THROUGH CONCEPT MAPPING

Dr. K. Vijayakumari*; Fousiya Kuveri**

*Associate Professor,
Farook Training College,
Farook College,
Calicut, Kerala, INDIA.

**Student,
Farook Training College,
Calicut, Kerala, INDIA.

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.*

REFERENCES

- Education Commission. 1964-66. Education and National Development. Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Meera, K. P., & Menon, S. (2008). Effectiveness of Synectics model of teaching on the creativity of higher secondary school students. *International Educator*, 20(1), 220-226.

Mukhopadhyay, R., & Sen, M. K. (2013). Scientific Creativity- A New Emerging Field of Research: Some Considerations. *International Journal of Education and Psychological Research (IJEPR)*, 2(1), 1-9.

Novak, J. D. (1990). Concept mapping: A useful tool for science education. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 27: 937-949.

Novak, J. D., & Gowin, D. B. (1984). *Learning how to learn*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Timperley, H., & Robinson, V. (2000). Workload and the professional culture of teachers. *Educational Management Administration & Leadership*, 28(1), 47-62. DOI:10.1177/0263211X000281005

Vijayakumari, K., & Sreeja, T. P. (2012). Effectiveness of concept mapping on achievement in mathematics of secondary school students. *Research Explorer*, 1(2), 51-54.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

Loveleen*

*Research Scholar,
Kurukshetra University,
Kurukshetra, INDIA.

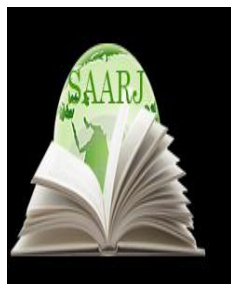
ABSTRACT

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.

REFERENCES

1. Australia-India Relations: Trade and Security (1990) (Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia)
2. Australia and India: The Next Ten Years (1991) (Melbourne: Melbourne South Asian Studies Group)
3. Australia Through the Eyes of India (1996) (Canberra: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade AGPS)
4. Australasian Post (1971) MODERN WORLD, 'You have to see this to believe it ...', 18 November: 40-41
5. Australasian Post (1974) PICK of the PICS, 'New nail "King" of the world ...', 8 August: 25
6. Australasian Post (1985) 'Guru in chains', 13 June 1985: 12-13
7. Baldev, 'Wild dancing cult' (1972) Pix/People, 15 June. 1 and 2-4

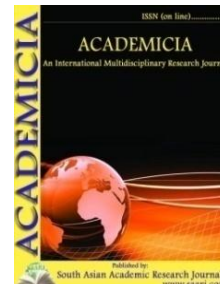
8. Bongiorno, Frank (2005) 'British to the Bootstraps?' H.V. Evatt, J.B. Chifley and Australian Policy on Indian Membership of the Commonwealth, 1947-49 Australian Historical Studies Vol.37, No.125, April: 18-39)
9. Button, John (1994) Flying the Kite (Milsons Point: Random House) Cotton, James and John Ravenhill (2001) The National Interest in a Global Era: Australia in World Affairs 1996-2000 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press,)
10. Crocker, Walter (1966) Nehru: A Contemporary's Estimate (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd)
11. Grant, Bruce (1982) Gods and Politicians (Ringwood: Allen Lane)
12. Gurry, Meg (1992) 'Leadership and Bilateral Relations: Menzies and Nehru, Australia and India, 1949-1964' Pacific Affairs (Vol.65 No.4 Winter: 510-526)
13. Gurry, Meg (1996) India: Australia's Neglected Neighbour? 1947-1996 (Queensland: Griffith University)
14. India-Australia: Redefining relations for a strong friendship, Canberra: High Commission of India in Association with L.B. Associates (Pvt) Ltd., 2004)
15. Jones, Dorothy B. (1955) The Portrayal of China and India on the American Screen, 1896 – 1955 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
16. Khan, Pervez Ahmed (2007) 'Congress demands ban on Nishabd', The Hindu, March 4
17. Koch, C.J. (1982, 1965) Across the Sea Wall (Australia: Angus & Robertson)
18. Kremmer, Christopher (2006) Inhaling the Mahatma (London, New York, Sydney and Auckland: Fourth Estate)
19. McDonald, Hamish (2009) 'India: Beyond the Sea Wall - Chronic neglect and Australia-India relations' Asialink Essays (Melbourne: Sidney Myer Asia Centre, June, No.4)
20. Mishra, Vijay (2002) Bollywood Cinema: Temples of Desire (New York: Routledge) fearless nadia Sally Percival Wood 10



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



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

Dr. Kasamsetty Sailatha*; Kavyashree K; Vinutha K.R.*****

*Coordinator and Associate Professor,
PG Department of Commerce,
TTL College of Business Management (PG Centre),
Saraswathipuram, Mysore, Karnataka, INDIA.

**PG Department of Commerce,
TTL College of Business Management (PG Centre),
Saraswathipuram, Mysore, Karnataka, INDIA.

***PG Department of Commerce,
TTL College of Business Management (PG Centre),
Saraswathipuram, Mysore, Karnataka, INDIA.

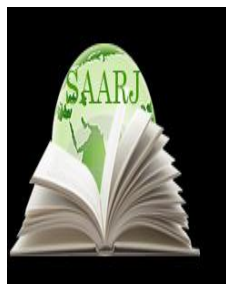
ABSTRACT

Self help groups (SHGs) have gained popularity because this method works based on the concept of team-work 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 fulfil 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

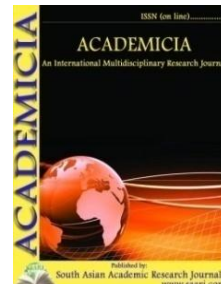
1. Rekha, R . Gaonkar., (2001), “Working and impact of Self help groups in Goa ”, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.56, No.3, p .465.
2. Naila kabeer(2005) “Is Micro Finance a” Magic Bullet“ For Women”s Empowerment? Analysis of Findings from South Asia “Economic and Political Weekly October 29, 2005.
3. M.Anjugam and C. Ramasamy (2007) „Determinants of Women”s participation in Self-Help Group led micro finance programme in TamilNadu. Agricultural Economics Research Review, 2007, vol. 20, issue 2.
4. GladisMary John(2008) “Women Empowerment Through Self Help Groups” Southern Economist March 1 2008.
5. Manimekalai, N., and G. Rajeswari (2003). Grassroots Entrepreneurship through Self-Help Groups. SEDME, June.27 pp.77-97
6. Anitha H.S., and Ashok D. Revankar (2007). Micro-credit Through Self-Help Groups for Rural Development, Southern Economist, August 15, pp. 17-19.
7. Tushir, Chadha et.al (2007), “Role of Micro Finance in Uplifting the Economic Conditions of Women Households in Haryana Through SHG”, Southern Economist, Vol. 46, No. 7.
8. Waheed, S. (2009). Does Rural Microfinance Credit Improve Well-Being Of Borrowers in the Punjab (Pakistan). Pakistan Economic and Social Review, 47(1), 31-47.
9. Banerjee, A., Duflo, E., Glennerster,R., and Kinnan, C.(2009). “The Miracle of Microfinance? Evidence from a Randomized Evaluation”. Working Paper. Cambridge, MA: MIT Department of Economics and Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab.
10. Wen Cong Lu and M. A. Hasan (2011) Effect of microcredit program on rural poverty alleviation: An empirical study of four major microcredit organizations at Monirampur Upazila in Bangladesh African Journal of Agricultural Research Vol. 6(26), pp. 5742-5746.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



CONSTRAINING FACTORS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Amarendra P. Singh*

*Associate Professor,
Department of Business Management,
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University,
Madhya Pradesh, INDIA.

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.

KEYWORDS: *New Technology, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Globalization, Management.*

REFERENCES

- FAO. Fertiliser Use By crops in India, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0257e/A0257E03.htm>
- Fertiliser Association of India. (2003/04). Fertiliser and agriculture statistics. New Delhi.
- Motsara, M.R. (2002). Available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium status of Indian soils as depicted by soil fertiliser maps. Fert. News, 47(8): 15–21.

NSSO (2003). Some Aspects of Farming, 2003, Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, National Sample Survey (NSS) 59th Round, (January–December 2003)

Rao, V.M. and Hanummappa, H.G. (2000). Marginalisation process in agriculture: Indicators, Outlook, and Policy Implications in Rural Prosperity and Agriculture (Ed), National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

seednet.gov.in.<http://www.indiastat.com/agriculture/2/seeds/17227/requirementandavailabilityofqualityseeds>

seednet.gov.in/Material/SRR-08.pdf

Sharma, S.K., Subba Rao, A.V.M. & Murari, K. (2004). Atlas of rice-wheat cropping system in Indo-Gangetic Plains of India. Modipuram, India. Bulletin No. 2004-I, PDCSR (ICAR), pp. 110.

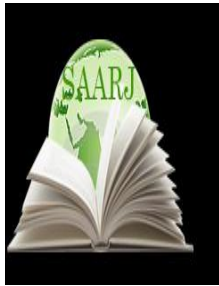
Singh, M.V. (2001). Evaluation of current micronutrient stocks in different agro-ecological zones of India for sustainable crops production. Fertiliser News, 42(2): 25–42.

Singh A.P. (2012). Strategies for Sustainable Development of Small Farmers, Book Chapter (Forthcoming), Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Social Sciences, Jhansi, Allahabad, U.P.

Singh, A.P. (2012). Factors influencing total household income of farmers in Uttar Pradesh, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management, Vol. No. 2 (2012), Issue No. 3 (March) 2012.

Vyas, V.S. (1993). New economic policy and vulnerable sections: rationale for public interventions, Economic and political Weekly, March 6, 1993.

Vyas, V.S. (1996). Diversification of agriculture and food security in the context of New Economic Policy, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 51 (4): October-December.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



VALUES IN CONTEXT: WHAT VALUE EDUCATION SHOULD CONTAIN

Patitapaban Das*

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Philosophy,
Ravenshaw University,
Cuttack, Odisha, INDIA.

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.*

REFERENCE

- ¹ Singer, P (2011) Practical Ethics, Cambridge University Press, New York, p-1
- ¹ Ibid p-2
- ¹ Aristotle Nicomachean Ethics 2.5
- ¹ Sahakian W.S (1974) Ethics: An Introduction to Theories and Problems Barnes & Noble Books, New York, P-56
- ¹ Aristotle Nicomachean Ethics 2.9
- ¹ Montaigne(1595), Of Custom and Herodotus, Persian Wars, Book III, P-38
- ¹ Singer, P (2011) Practical Ethics, Cambridge University Press, New York, p-3

¹ ibidP-8

¹ Sahakian W.S (1974) Ethics: An Introduction to Theories and Problems Barnes & Noble Books, New York, P-57

¹ Singer, P (2011) Practical Ethics, Cambridge University Press, New York, p-9

Beck, L.W., (1960) A Commentary on Kant's Critique of Practical Reason, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Brink, D.O., (1989) Moral Realism and the Foundations of Ethics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Demos, Raphael(1939) The Philosophy of Plato, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

Gauthier, D., (2006) Morals by Agreement, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Herodotus, (1942) The Persian Wars, tr. by George Rawlinson, New York: Modern Library.

Kant, Immanuel, (1923) Fundamental Principles of Metaphysics of Ethics, Eng. tr. by T.K. Albott, Longmans, Green & Co.

Plato Republic

Singer, Peter, (2011) Practical Ethics, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

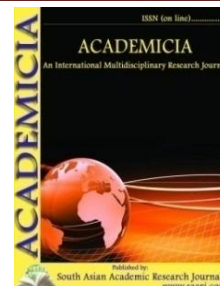
Singer, Peter (ed.), (2006) A Companion to Ethics, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



SURROGACY MARKET IN INDIA – ETHICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL CONCERNS

Dr. Shipra Gupta*

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Laws,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh, INDIA.

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.

REFERENCES

- ¹ For e.g., biological mother and father, surrogate mother, commissioning parents and egg donors.
- ¹ See, e.g., the “Model Law against Trafficking in Persons”, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (“UNODC”) to assist States with the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (entry into force 25 December 2003, Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime of 29 September 2003) which specifically mentions “forced pregnancy” and the “use of women as surrogate mothers” as, in certain circumstances, possible examples of “exploitation” which States may wish to consider when legislating to criminalise “trafficking” available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNODC_Model_Law_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf (accessed 16 March 2012).
- ¹ Amrita Pande, “Commercial Surrogacy in India: Manufacturing a Perfect Mother-Worker”, *Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Signs, 969-992 at 975, Vol. 35, No. 4 (Summer 2010) available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/651043>
- ¹ Iwan Davies, “Contracts to bear children” *Journal of Medical Ethics*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Jun., 1985), pp. 61-65 at 61 available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27716353>
- ¹ Hal B. Levine, “Gestational Surrogacy: Nature And Culture In Kinship”, *Ethnology*, 173-185 at 173, Vol. 42, No. 3 (Summer, 2003) available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3773799>
- ¹ A 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. The study highlighted 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.
- ¹ Laura R. Woliver, ‘Reproductive Technologies and Surrogacy: Policy Concerns for Women’ *Politics and the Life Sciences*, Vol. 8, No. 2, *The Politics of Surrogacy Contracts* (Feb.,1990), pp. 185-193 at 187 available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4235685>
- ¹ Amrita Pande, “Commercial Surrogacy in India: Manufacturing a Perfect Mother-Worker”, *Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 2010, vol. 35, no. 4] *Signs*, Vol. 35, No. 4 (Summer 2010), 969-992 at 971 available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/651043>
- ¹ Kelly Oliver, *Marxism and Surrogacy*, *Hypatia*, Vol. 4, No. 3, *Ethics & Reproduction* (Autumn, 1989), pp. 95-115 available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3809828>
- ¹ See Pritha Chatterjee and Mayura Ajanwalkar, “The great Indian egg Bazaar”, *The Indian Express* at 13, 9.2.2014 and Pritha Chatterjee, “Egg donor’s death: Internal bleeding, ovaries severely enlarged, says report” *The Sunday Express*, Feb.9, 2014, at 1&2. Reasons cited for the death of Mumbai girl as per the panel of doctors were “brain haemorrhage and pulmonary

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 Pritha Chatterjee and Mayura ajanwalkar, “The great Indian egg Bazaar”, The Indian Express Feb.9, 2014, at 13.

¹ Iwan Davies, “Contracts to bear children” Journal of Medical Ethics, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Jun., 1985), 61-65 at 61 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27716353>

¹ (2008) 13 SCC 518.

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 ANIL MALHOTRA AND RANJIT MALHOTRA, SURROGACY IN INDIA, 9-10 (Universal Law Publishing Co., ed. 2013).

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

Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter no. 25022/74/2011-F.I dated 9th July 2012 regarding foreign nationals intending to visit India for commissioning surrogacy.

¹ See <http://newdelhi.usembassy.gov/service/reporting-births-and-citizenship-questions/surrogacy-a.r.t.-and-dna-testing>

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.

- ¹ See, e.g., the “Model Law against Trafficking in Persons”, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (“UNODC”) to assist States with the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (entry into force 25 December 2003, Protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime of 29 September 2003) which specifically mentions “forced pregnancy” and the “use of women as surrogate mothers” to be considered as possible examples of “exploitation” by the States while considering to criminalise “trafficking” in their respective legislations, available at http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNODC_Model_Law_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf
- ¹ 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.
- ¹ Louisa Ghevaert, “Recent Surrogacy Disputes in Focus” BioNews, (September 16th, 2013) available at <http://www.geneticsandsociety.org/article.php?id=7162> accessed on 23.7.14
- ¹ Susan Berke Fogel, Francine Coeytaux, Marcy Darnovsky, Lisa Ikemoto, and Judy Norsigian, RH REALITY CHECK April 23rd, 2014 at <http://www.geneticsandsociety.org/article.php?id=7699>

Editorial Board

Dr. B.S. Rai, Editor in Chief

Former Principal
G.N. Khalsa PG.College, Yamunanagar,
Haryana, INDIA

Dr. Romesh Chand

Professor- cum-Principal
CDL College Of Education,Jagadhri,
Haryana,INDIA

Dr. Dhramveer

Former Principal
CDL College of Education, Jagadhri,
Haryana, INDIA

Dr. Victor Sohmen

Professor
Department of Management and Leadership
Drexel University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
USA

Dr. Anisul M. Islam

Professor
Department of Economics University of
Houston-Downtown, Davies College of Business
Shea Street Building Suite B-489
One Main Street, Houston, TX 77002, USA

Obidjon Khamidov

Professor
Tashkent State University of Economics,
UZBEKISTAN

Dilbar Aslanova

Professor
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,
Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN

Dr. S S Narta

Professor
Department of Commerce,
Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, INDIA.

Dr. Michelle L. Rosser

Professor
Psychology, Ashford University, USA.

Dr. Secil Tastan

Professor
Management and Organizational Behaviour,
Marmara University, TURKEY.

Dr. Ludmila Mladkova

Faculty
Management, University of Economics Prague,
CZECH REPUBLIC

Dr. Suresh Dhanda

Associate professor
Head, Department of Political Science,
S. A. Jain College, Ambala City, Haryana, INDIA.

Nagah A. A. Mohamed

Associate professor
Sudan University of science and technology,
SUDAN.

Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy

Associate Professor
Organizational Behavior & Human Resource
Management, KSOM, KIIT, University,
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, INDIA.

Dr B. Mohan

Associate Professor in English
S.V. College of Engineering and Technology
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA

Dr. Durgesh Nandini

Associate Professor
Department of Public Administration,
IGNOU, Delhi, INDIA

Jumana M. ELhafiz

Associate Professor
Department of Biochemistry, Shendi University,
Ministry of Health, SUDAN

Dr. Karun Kant Uppal

Assistant Professor
P G Deptt. of Commerce & Management,
Kamla Lohtia S D College, Ludhiana, INDIA

Dr. Dalbir Singh

Assistant Professor
Haryana School of Business, G.J.U.S & T, Hisar,
Haryana, INDIA

Nadeera Jayathunga

Senior Lecturer
Department of Social Sciences,
Sabaragamuwa University,Belihuloya, SRI LANKA

Rania Al Omari

Lecturer
Applied Science University,
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Science,
Accounting Department, Jordan-AMMAN

Amir Askari

PhD in Psychology
Crisis Intervention Committee Chair,
Iranian Psychological Association, Tehran, IRAN

Categories

- Business Management
- Social Science & Humanities
- Education
- Information Technology
- Scientific Fields

Review Process

Each research paper/article submitted to the journal is subject to the following reviewing process:

1. Each research paper/article will be initially evaluated by the editor to check the quality of the research article for the journal. The editor may make use of iThenticate/Viper software to examine the originality of research articles received.
2. The articles passed through screening at this level will be forwarded to two referees for blind peer review.
3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.
4. The review process may take one/two months.
5. In case of acceptance of the article, journal reserves the right of making amendments in the final draft of the research paper to suit the journal's standard and requirement.

Published by

South Asian Academic Research Journals

A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri (Haryana)
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

Our other publications :

South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research (SAJMMR)

ISSN (online) : 2249-877X

SAARJ Journal on Banking & Insurance Research (SJBIR)

ISSN (online) : 2319 – 1422