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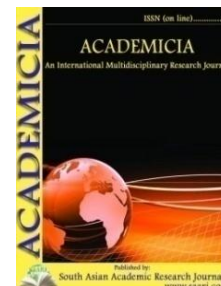


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**EMPOWERING CITIZENS: DOES GENDER DIFFERENCE PREVAILS IN
THE EXERCISE OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY**

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ABSTRACT

Empowering civic responsible citizens ensure a better nation. The present study aims at investigating how far the history students are responsible as future citizens and whether there exist any gender difference exist among them. The sample consists of 1611 students of B.A (history) studying at various colleges of arts and science in TamilNadu. Descriptive method using survey as technique was used to solve the present problem. Exercise of Civic Responsibility Scale (ECRS) developed and validated by V.Sasikala and S.Francisca (2016) had been used for collecting the data. The data was analyzed using mean, S.D and 't' test. The result showed that majority of the college students exercise their civic responsibility moderately and gender difference prevails in the exercise of civic responsibility.

KEYWORDS: *Active participation, Civic Responsibility, Empowerment, History Students.*

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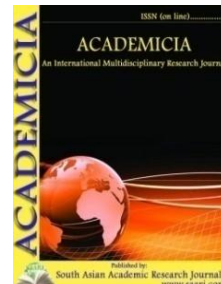
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FIELD EVALUATION OF AQUA FERTI SEED DRILL

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ABSTRACT

In the realm of food crops in the world, wheat occupies the number one position. India is one of the principal wheat producing and consuming countries in the world. Its importance in Indian agriculture is second to only rice. The rice- wheat is the most important crop rotation covering nearly 69.3 million hectare area in India. The area under rice and wheat cultivation was 43 and 26.3 million hectare and total production was 129 and 72 million tones respectively during the year 2005. Dry land agriculture constitutes about 67% of total cultivated area (118 Mha) in India and contributes 42% to food production with average productivity of 0.7 to 0.8 t/ha. Timeliness is more important in rain fed farming to utilize the available moisture for crop establishment. Crop production in the rain fed areas is a very difficult task due to uncertainty of soil moisture during sowing time. This creates problem in proper germination of seed and good establishment of crop in the initial stage. There is always uncertainty of further growth and development of crops grown during winter season. Also, the applied fertilizer remains unavailable to the plant due to inadequate soil water to dissolve, dilute and convey it to the root

depth level. A research prototype of rotary gear pump with constant head gravity tank having five constant head level i.e. 47.5, 42.5, 37.5 32.5 and 27.5 cm and four nozzle opening of 10, 8, 6 and 4 mm was developed and test evaluated. Increased rate of aqueous fertilizer gave enhanced growth performance parameters in addition to better germination. For 8000 l/ha aqueous fertilizer rate, increase in germination, no of shoot per plant, no of ear head, plant height , grain yield and straw yield were 51%, 48, 38%, 11%, 38% and 60 %, respectively in comparison to those in plots with no aqueous fertilizer. The use of aqua ferti seed drill is economical keeping in view its advantages. The cost of the machine is estimates as Rs. 27,000 with BEP 49% of annual utility of 200 hours and pay back period of 3 years. It would make possible the sowing of wheat in dryland areas where seeding is not possible in many instances.

KEYWORDS: Gravity, Germination, Precipitation, Fertilizers, Predominately, Conventional

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**“STOP PAYMENT” INSTRUCTION – DOES THE DRAWER GET
IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY UNDER SECTION 138 OF
N.I. ACT.**

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**Research Scholar,
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ABSTRACT

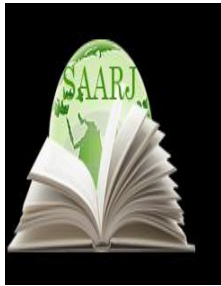
This paper attempts to study whether criminal liability contemplated in section 138 Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 is attracted, when the drawer, after delivering the cheque to the payee, gives “stop payment” instruction to the drawee bank, resulting in returning the cheque unpaid. The amendment made in the N.I. Act by Act 66 of 1989, inserted a new chapter XVII containing sections 138 to 142 with effect from 01.04.1989, Section 138 created a legal fiction that when a cheque issued is returned unpaid by the drawee bank, on the ground of insufficient funds or it exceeded the arrangement made with the banker, the drawer of the cheque shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act, be deemed to have committed a criminal offence, warranting sentence of imprisonment that may extend to two years or fine which may extend to twice the amount of cheque or both. Section 139 created a presumption that the holder of the cheque, received the cheque for the discharge of a legally enforceable debt. It is not uncommon, a dishonest person, knowing well that his bank account does not have sufficient funds, with a view to delay or defraud the creditor, issues cheque but later gives “stop payment” direction to his banker. His sole aim is to escape from criminal liability under the provisions of the N.I. Act. In this

article I have analysed the interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Act and various judicial decisions, where courts have gone beyond the veil of the debtor, to find out the real reason for issuing “stop payment” instruction. When the cheque was issued without sufficient funds in the account of the drawer, stop payment instruction given would not save the drawer from the criminal liability mandated in sections 138-142 of the N.I. Act.

KEYWORDS: *Stop payment, intituled, Jural relationship, debtor and creditor relationship, relationship of trustee and beneficiar,. “suppresso veri, suggestio falsi”*

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REDUCING OPERATIONAL CYCLE TIME USING SMED TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

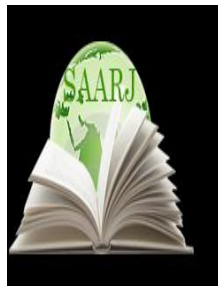
This paper focuses on how SMED Technique helps an organization to save time of their operational cycle. It shows that parallel working along with SMED technique gives an effective result. It presents the findings of the work carried out at TATA STEEL GLOBAL WIRES at Tarapur production plant during the period of June, 2011 – July, 2011. A Project entitled “TIME SAVING & COST REDUCTION USING SMED TECHNIQUE” was undertaken during this tenure. In this span, all the Changeovers and related processes were studied for the period of 2 months; also cost saving through raw material consumption was done. The main objective of the initiative was to reduce the changeover time i.e. to reduce operational cycle time. The main objective of the project is Time saving and suggest measures to control the cost through raw material handling.

KEYWORDS: *Single-Minute Exchange of Die), Material Handling, Cost Saving.*

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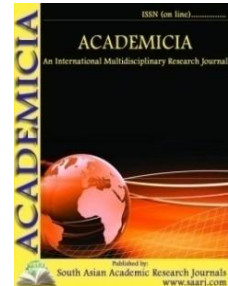
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**AN EMERGING TREND DESTRUCTION MET BY THE SHAREHOLDER
AND PROACTIVE USE THEIR RIGHTS TO REVOLUTION**

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ABSTRACT

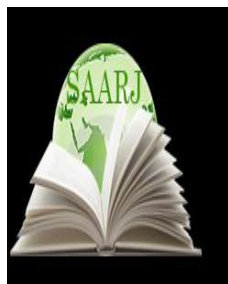
The shareholders always focus on their wealth. The shareholders have met failure in corporate governance in corporate sectors. It will affect their wealth. They have hope on company director to provide clear financial result. Failures of the regulatory framework and management practice in the company have affected the shareholder interest to invest in the company. This study focused on what are the problems occur for investor and how their relatively active participate for utilize their rights.

KEYWORDS: *framework, corporate, shareholders, fraudulent,*

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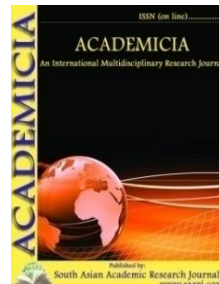
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**ESTIMATION OF WATER SAVING BY AQUEOUS FERTILIZER
METERING MECHANISM IN COMPARISON TO TRADITIONAL PRE-
SOWING IRRIGATION (FLOODING METHOD).**

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ABSTRACT

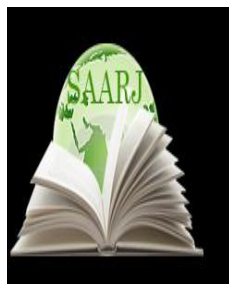
The water saving was determined for three soils i.e. Loamy sand, sandy loam and loam soil. The assumed germination moisture were taken as 14%, 13% and 12% for loamy sand, 20%, 18% and 16% for sandy loam and 27%, 25% and 23% for loam soil respectively. The initial moisture was varied from 3-7% for loamy sand, 4-12% for sandy loam and 8-16% for loam soil respectively. The water saving for assumed germination moisture of 14 %, ranged from 13591-21358, 27182-42715, 40774-64073 and 54365-85430 liter per hectare for the depth of 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10 cm respectively for the variation in initial soil moisture from 7 to 3 per cent. Similarly, for 13 per cent germination moisture, the water saving ranged from 11650-19416, 23299-38832, 34949-58248 and 46598-77664 liter per hectare for the depth of 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10 cm respectively for the variation in initial soil moisture from 7 to 3 % and similarly, for 12 % assumed germination moisture content, the water saving varied as 9708-17474, 19416-34949, 29124-52423 and 38832 liter per hectare for the depth of 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10 cm respectively for the variation in initial soil

moisture from 7 to 3 per cent. The maximum water saving was observed as 64072 liter per hectare for the depth of 10 cm and assumed germination moisture 14 %, and the minimum water saving was 9708 liter per hectare for the assumed germination moisture 12 % and depth 2.5 cm and initial moisture 7 per cent. The maximum water saving was observed as 124262 liter per hectare for the depth of 10 cm and assumed germination moisture 20 %, and the minimum water saving was 7766 liter per hectare for the assumed germination moisture 16 % and depth 2.5 cm and initial moisture 12 per cent. The maximum saving in water was observed as 147562 liter per hectare for the depth of 10 cm and assumed germination moisture 27 %, and the minimum saving in water was 13591 liter per hectare for the assumed germination moisture 23 % and depth 2.5 cm and initial moisture 16 per cent.

KEY WORDS: *Respectively, Germination, Mountainous, Suitability, Cultivated*

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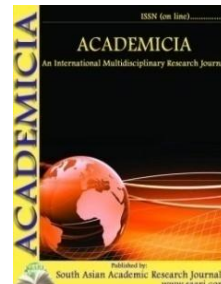
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ROLE OF SHG IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BY NGO

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ABSTRACT

International non-governmental organizations have a history dating back to at least 1839 it has been estimated that by 1914, there were 1083 NGOs. International NGOs were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the World Disarmament Conference. However, the phrase "non-governmental Organization" only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 with provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter for a consultative role for organizations which are neither governments nor member States—see Consultative Status. Globalization during the 20th century gave rise to the importance of NGOs. Many problems could not be solved within a nation. NGOs have developed to emphasize humanitarian issues, developmental aid and sustainable development. Interims of environmental issues and sustainable development, the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 was the first to show the power of international NGOs, when about 2,400 representatives of NGOs came to play a central role in deliberations. Some have argued that in forums like these, NGOs take the place of what should belong to popular movements of the poor. The role of NGOs in the SHG programmers is to support women to encourage and launch groups, provide training and aid in the group's effort, both its inner operations and its interaction with banks and other organizations. Its infrastructure and team capability tolerate it to endow with strong and steady sustain in reaction to the needs of the SHGs, which vary according to neighborhood issues and stages of enlargement. This research study is to assess the impact of NGO's in tribal areas through promoting education to children & women and their participating through SHGs with special reference. From the above analysis it is concluded that SHGs are developed as a tool for poverty

alleviation in different countries of the world. Basically SHGs are developed as a micro finance unit and they gradually move on to more complex income and employment generation activity.

KEYWORDS: *Self-Help Group, Tribal development, Non-Government Organization, Education, Children, Women empowerment and Tribal Participation.*

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STARTUP INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES
“START UP INDIA STAND UP INDIA”

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ABSTRACT

India is a country of many great legends that were famous all over the world because of their work, sharp mind & high skill. Youths in India are very talented, high skilled & full of innovative ideas. But they don't get opportunity due to lack of solid support & proper guidance in right direction. In this way, BJP government launched “START UP INDIA STAND UP INDIA” scheme on 16 January 2016 to help the youth of India to go in right direction using their new & innovative ideas. This scheme was launched to motivate & promote new comers towards business & grow their career as well as economy of the country. This programme is a big start to enable Start ups through financial support so that they can use their innovative ideas in right direction. There are tremendous opportunities for Start up entrepreneurs in India. The key areas are Like Textile, Media, Health Sector, Event Planner, Tourism, Automobile etc. So there are various opportunities where entrepreneurs can start their Start ups. But along with opportunities there are some challenges also that Start up entrepreneurs may have to face like Infrastructure Deficit in India, Risk Factor and Right Talent Acquisition etc. Despite of these challenges, Government as well Start up entrepreneurs should have to work together to face these challenges & make this programme effective. The study will focus on Start up India scheme, opportunities available under this scheme as well as challenges may have to be faced & suggestions to overcome the challenges so as to make the Start up India programme successful

KEY WORDS: *India, Start up India scheme, Opportunities, Challenges.*

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