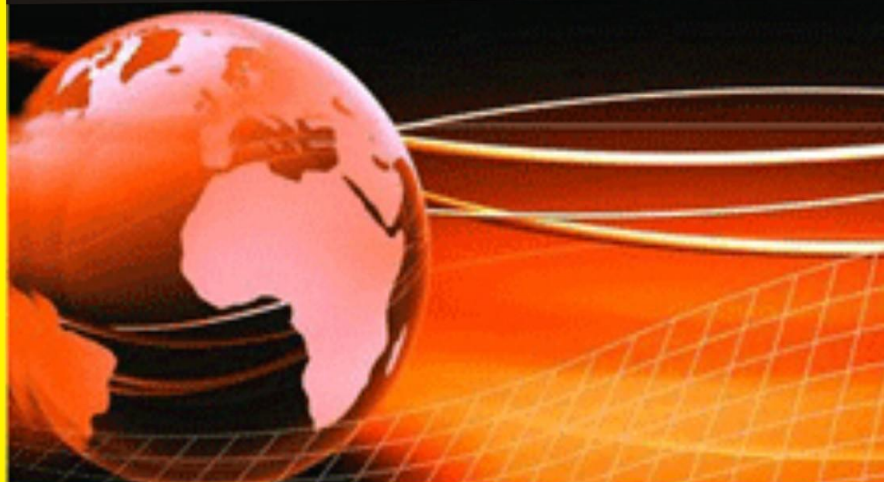


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# ACADEMICIA

An International  
Multidisciplinary Research  
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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.

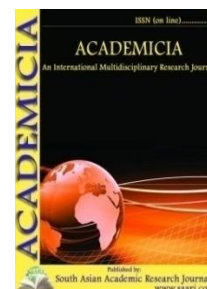


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SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.
1.	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE - A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY Dr. Rupak Chakravarty, Jyoti Sharma, Navneet Kaur	1-11
2.	DOWRY: A THREAT AGAINST WOMEN Mrs. Shallu Sharma	12-29
3.	VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN CYBER SPACE: A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITIES OF KASHMIR Khan Gul Afroz, Shaista Amin	30-49
4.	EFFECT OF LITERACY ON SELF-ESTEEM OF ADULT NEO-LITERATES Rajkumar Suresh Singh, Orjubala Haorongbam	50-62
5.	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MONEY SUPPLY, PRICE LEVEL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CAUSALITY TEST IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT Rajni Pathania, Saleem Anwar	63-70
6.	LAW OF WILAYAT AND POSITION OF WOMEN Pankhuri Agrawal	71-80
7.	THE INDUSTRIAL MARKETS OF SPORULATING BACTERIA Silva F., Boon, N., Verstraete, W.	81-94
8.	PREVALENCE OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG ADOLESCENTS AFTER THE EASTERN AZERBAIJAN EARTHQUAKE IN IRAN Maryam Asgari, Parivash Vakili, Amir Askari	95-103
9.	CRIME AGAINST WOMEN Mrs. Shallu Sharma	104-111
10.	ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: SIGNIFICANCE OF APTITUDE, ATTITUDE AND ANXIETY	112-119

	Mrs. Santwana G. Mishra, Dr. K.L. Chincholikar	
11.	<b>SIX SIGMA CONCEPTS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES – AN EMPIRICAL STUDY</b> P. Mohanraj	120-132
12.	<b>AN EVALUATION OF INDIAN AND IRANIAN HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY</b> Dr. S. Venkatesh, Ms. Rahil Abdollahi	133-146
13.	<b>THE CHANGING SPHERE OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT</b> Amit Kumar Sahu	147-157
14.	<b>ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b> Mr. Yudhvir	158-166
15.	<b>A STUDY ON THE VARIABLE IMPORTANCE IN REGRESSION MODELS – PARTIAL STANDARDIZATION TECHNIQUE</b> M. Sudarsana Rao, M. Venkataramanaiah, M. Subbarayudu	167-178
16.	<b>COMMUNITY POLICING IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: A STUDY OF SOLAN POLICE DISTRICT</b> Neelam Kumari, Dr. Jagmeet Singh	179-192
17.	<b>LEAN MANUFACTURING MATURITY ASSESSMENT IN GARMENT INDUSTRIES – A CASE STUDY FROM SRI LANKA</b> D.M.A. Kulasooriya, R. S. Chalapathi	193-217



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## NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE - A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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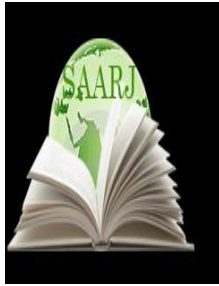
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### ABSTRACT

*The study presents the Bibliometric analysis of articles published in the New England journal of Medicine. There are a total of 2740 articles published during the years 2006-2010. The study attempts to highlight the distribution of articles, affiliation wise distribution of articles, year wise authorship pattern, year wise Impact factor of articles, year wise distribution of length of articles, country wise distribution of articles, subject wise distribution of articles, year wise distribution of references of articles, contribution according to thrust areas.*

**KEYWORDS:** *New England Journal of Medicine, Scopus, Bibliometrics, Citation analysis.*





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### DOWRY: A THREAT AGAINST WOMEN

**Mrs. Shallu Sharma\***

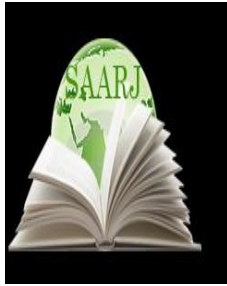
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G.G.D.S.D. College,  
Chandigarh, INDIA.

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#### ABSTRACT

*In Indian society, millions of women live in conditions of deprivation and suppression. The violence against women is increasing day by day. Women's are worst victims of exploitation from centuries ago. This has been due to spread of social evils like rape, sexual harassment, molestation, dowry deaths etc. There are many factors responsible behind exploitation of women. Just like rising population the cases of dowry deaths and injustice by husband have been increasing considerably. No doubt, the Constitution of India ensures equal right for every citizen irrespective of sex, colour, creed etc. But in reality, women are not enjoying equal status position as compared to men in our country.. In this context, several measures have been formulated and implemented by the Government but no desirable results have been achieved as required. ' Dowry has always been considered as an important component of marriage in our country. Due to this evil, the dignity of women declines in our society. As per the report of 1997, around 5000 women die every year because of dowry deaths. In this context, the present paper attempts to analyse the intensity of dowry related crimes practised against women in India over the period of five years. The paper examined the dowry related crimes against women through cases related to Dowry deaths (section-302/304 B IPC) and cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The persons arrested under both categories of dowry related crimes with respect to all States and Union-Territories has also been compared to get an overall position of dowry related crime committed against women in India. The study is based upon secondary data and has been collected from reports, ' Crime in India'', published by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The data has been analysed by using percentage analysis and interpretations were made accordingly. The data highlights that there were about 8233 dowry deaths cases registered in India in 2012 and among states, Uttar Pradesh has registered highest number of dowry deaths cases of 11252 as compared to other states during the period. Further, the cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 also increased from 5555 cases in 2008 to 9038 cases in 2012 respectively. Whereas, with regard to persons arrested under dowry deaths are concerned, cumulatively 118274 persons have been arrested by the police and*

*61015 criminals have been arrested from all states and union-territories under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 over the period of five years. As it was believed that women's education and their employment would help in solving this problem but it is not so in reality. It is required that necessary amendments in the laws protecting women must be made from time to time and effective implementation machinery should be established by the government.*



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**VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN CYBER SPACE:  
A CASE STUDY OF UNIVERSITIES OF KASHMIR****Khan Gul Afroz\*; Shaista Amin\*\***

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**ABSTRACT**

*Computer and internet are powerful tools. By their very nature they facilitate almost instant exchange and discrimination of data, image and materials of all types. The fast developments in the field of technological advance particularly in the field of electronic and information technology have unshared in a new era in the field of human lives. But such technological advances are not only soon for human being, they have also brought some ill effects. Whereas the technological inventions such as telephone, automobile, computer, cell phones, etc have brought comforts and other facilities in the other hand it has created new opportunities for criminals and wrong doors. With the advent of technology, cyber crime and victimization of women are on the high and it poses as a major threat to the security of a person's as a whole. Even though India is the very few countries to enact IT Act 2000(as amended by information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 to combat cyber crimes, issues regarding women still remain touched in this Act. The said Act has termed certain offences as publishing of obscene materials on internet, sending offensive messages through communication service, intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the image of a private area of any person without his or her consent as punishable offences. But the grave threat by victimization of women in general is not covered fully by this Act. The amendment of IT Act in 2008 has incorporated certain important changes but if we analyze the problem of victimization of women has not been dealt efficaciously, especially when we read and discuss the existing provisions with respect to cyber crimes they are not only general in nature but exhaustive. Therefore the author of paper has attempted to examine the threat to women folk through cyber space and in particular the present paper will highlight the extent of victimization of university*



*female students of Kashmir region using internet vis-à-vis the protection guaranteed in the light of existing provisions of IT Act.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Victimization, cyber space, cyber stalking, cyber crime, pornography, harassment, spoofing.*



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### EFFECT OF LITERACY ON SELF-ESTEEM OF ADULT NEO-LITERATES

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\*\*Research Scholar,  
Department of Political Science,  
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India.

---

#### ABSTRACT

*The current study attempted to find out whether literacy influences self-esteem of adult neo-literates. Altogether 30 adults in the age-group 28-78 years, (Mean age=45.7 years) who were enrolled in Adult Literacy Centres involved in the study as participants. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965) was employed to assess the self-esteem of the adult learners. The test was conducted twice (one-shot case study) at an interval of one month between Time One (during the first week of enrolment) and Time Two (during last week of literacy classes) to examine whether there was any difference in the self-esteem score of the adults. The results of the study indicated that there was a significant increase in self-esteem scores. t-test between Time One (mean=22.72; s.d. =9.116) and Time Two (mean=31.06; s.d. =4.111) was found to be significant at  $p \leq 0.05$  level of significance ( $t$ -value=4.57). There seems to have a salutary effect of literacy on self-esteem of adult neo-literates. Limitations and suggestions for further research were also made.*

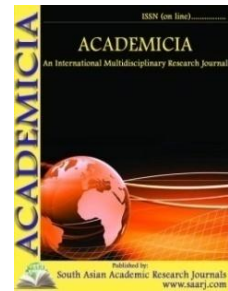
**KEYWORDS:** Adults, Manipur, Neo-literates, Self-Esteem, t-test.



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**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MONEY SUPPLY, PRICE LEVEL AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CAUSALITY TEST IN THE INDIAN  
CONTEXT**

**Rajni Pathania\*; Saleem Anwar\*\***

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\*\*Employee,  
Jammu & Kashmir Bank.

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**ABSTRACT**

*The relation between money supply, price level and economic growth is one of the most important controversies in the economic literature. This paper investigates the relationship between the money supply, price level and economic growth in India over the period 1993-2011. The objective of this paper is to study the direction of causality between money supply, price level and economic growth. The variables used under this study are broad money supply (M3), Gross National Product (GNP), used as a proxy to economic growth; Wholesale Price Index (WPI), used as a proxy to price. The methodology used in this study is cointegration and causality test. Johansen's cointegration and Granger causality test used for the selected variables to examine the cointegration and Causality between the variables. The results reveal that there is uni-directional causality running from money supply to price level and economic growth. Therefore, the empirical evidence from our study supports the quantity theorist's view.*

**KEYWORDS:** Wholesale Price Index, Gross National Product, Price level, Causality.



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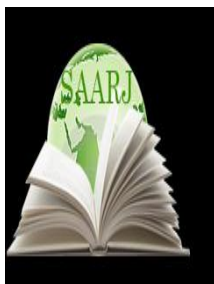
**LAW OF WILAYAT AND POSITION OF WOMEN****Pankhuri Agrawal\***

\*Student,  
National Law University,  
Odisha, India.

**ABSTRACT**

*The piece of think intends to rethink the legality of the remote of 'her' life and liberties being handled by 'him'. The subject matter of 'care of children' is mainly associated with their natural deprivation of self determination and self management. It leads to the concept of 'guardian', the representative of the child's rights and interests in a personal relationship with the child. State has acknowledged its responsibilities toward the children by imposing the legal status of minor and by taking notice of their natural right to guardianship. In India, the complexities regarding who's and how's of guardianship is more affected by the religion of child. The paper deals with the concept of custody and guardianship of person of the minor as inherent in the Islamic Jurisprudence and its inevitable effect on their marriage rights in the light of the preset notions of patriarchy in the society. The author is guided by an instinct to carve out the biasness in society towards women and unjustifiable distribution of rights between the men and women for the arenas relating to guardianship. The surpassing feature of the law assures the subjugation of the rights and interests of women for it considers them weak and incapable to perform any serious business, thus allowing the rampant show of the strength of men. The fight of mothers for guardianship rights and the gloom future of daughters under their wali pose a serious question to the 'rational human' of modern era in the Parliament and Judiciary.*

**KEYWORDS:** Guardianship, Wali, Islam, Women, Marriage, Custody.



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### THE INDUSTRIAL MARKETS OF SPORULATING BACTERIA

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Faculty of Bioscience Engineering,  
Ghent University,  
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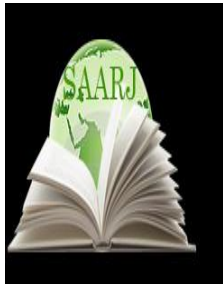
#### ABSTRACT

*The use of bacterial spores in food, feed and pharmaceutical applications has been widely studied. Bacterial spores have been used as probiotics for both animals and humans and represent a total annual market of about 565 M€. Some studies have shown that spores can be able to germinate and also to proliferate in the gastrointestinal tract and thus exhibit probiotic activity by bringing a small but consistent improvement in weight gain of about 3-4 %. Bacterial spores have been also used as pharmaceutical agents to transport drugs to the intestine. The extreme resistance of the bacterial spores allows them to survive the stomach conditions and carry the drug to the intestine. This article analyzes the major markets for sporulating bacteria, compares the prices for the authorized bacterial spores based probiotics and also states the profits that such probiotics can bring to the animal growth. Furthermore, some other possible applications for bacterial spores are suggested in this article. Although it is not the intent of this paper to deal with the fundamental aspects of sporulation, germination or any other mechanism related to bacterial endospores, a short description of the latter is provided in order to integrate these topics and to better situate the characteristics of these microbial structures.*

**KEYWORDS:** Spores, sporulating bacteria, endospores, probiotics, feed, functional food.

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**PREVALENCE OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG  
ADOLESCENTS AFTER THE EASTERN AZERBAIJAN EARTHQUAKE  
IN IRAN****Maryam Asgari\*; Parivash Vakili\*\*; Amir Askari\*\*\***

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\*\*Assistant Professor,

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Islamic Azad University,

Roudehen Branch.

\*\*\*Crisis Intervention Committee Chair,

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Tehran, Iran.

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**ABSTRACT**

**AIM:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder on the basis of gender differences among both male and female adolescent earthquake victims in Eastern Azerbaijan, Iran.

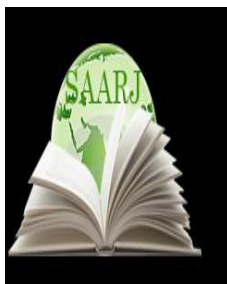
**METHOD:** The sample was composed of 195 adolescents exposed to the earthquakes. One year after the earthquakes, all subjects were approached with questions from a survey consisting of the Measures were administrated in a standard order as follows: Demographic Data Sheet, Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC), The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS).

**RESULTS:** The findings shows that the highest prevalence of traumatic events is the "dissociation state", that is 20.2% of respondents suffer from it, whereas only 7.3% of the adolescents suffer from "depression". The percentage of "Anxiety" and "Anger" were respectively 15.2% and 13.5%. The results show that 14.6% of adolescents Suffer from PTSD one year after earthquake. So, the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in the population studied is estimated at least 11.2% and a maximum of 21.6%.

**DISCUSSION:** After a catastrophic natural disaster, children and adolescents are at risk for co-morbid PTSD, dissociation and depression. Early clinical intervention is recommended to

*prevent chronic post-traumatic stress reactions and depression. The results of this study may be helpful for further mental health interventions for adolescents after earthquakes.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Adolescents, Earthquake, Eastern Azerbaijan.*

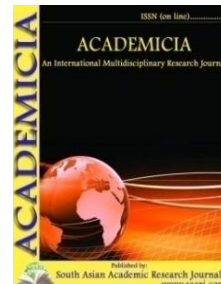


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### CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

**Mrs. Shallu Sharma\***

\*Assistant Professor,  
Department of Commerce & Management,  
G.G.D.S.D. College,  
Chandigarh, India.

---

#### ABSTRACT

*The growth and development of a nation depends on the socio-economic status of its community. In our country, women constitute around 49 percent of the total country's population of approximately nine hundred million people. But studies revealed that from century's women have been victims of exploitation by male-dominated society. Women in our country have been victims of ill-treatment, humiliation, torture, exploitation, rape murder, etc. from long period of time. According to the Constitution of India, women are the legal citizens of the country. To provide social justice is the keystone of the constitution of India. It represents equal rights with men. But the actual situation is far from this. In the modern society, crime against women is the most pervasive abuse in the country. Crime against women is not new rather it is a common evil in the Indian society. It represents the form of assertion of dominance and use of greater physical strength of men over women. A woman faced terrifying problems both within the family and outside family structure. It has been examined by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) that over 32000 murders, 36500 molestation cases, 19000 rape and 7500 dowry deaths are the violent crimes reported in India in 2006 against women. Thus, current condition of women has worsened their lives. The present paper is introspection about the intensity of crime committed against women in India over the period of five years. The paper also highlights head-wise incidents of crime against women and compare reported incidents of crime (both under IPC and SLL) for a period from 2008 to 2012 respectively. The percentage of crime against women is also compared with total IPC crimes so as to depict the actual position of crime against women in India. The study is based upon secondary data and has been collected from reports, "Crime in India", published by National Crime Records Bureau annually. The data has been analysed by using percentage analysis and interpretations were made accordingly. The data of cases mentioned under different heads revealed that all the crime heads showed a rising trend except the incidents reported under Sati Prevention Act, 1987 and Importation of Girls-section 366-B IPC. Further, the cases registered under Kidnapping and Abduction (section 363-373 IPC), Torture (section 498-A IPC) and*

*Molestation (section 354 IPC) had showed a sharp increase over the period of five years. Thus, in order to protect the women's from this evil, it is required that the code of laws related to crimes against women should be amended. Women's should be made aware about the legislation through awareness programmes because the law alone cannot be able to curb this menace of "Crime Against Women."*

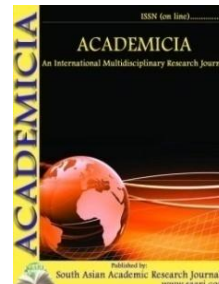


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### ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: SIGNIFICANCE OF APTITUDE, ATTITUDE AND ANXIETY

**Mrs. Santwana G. Mishra\***; **Dr. K.L. Chincholikar\*\***

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Department of Education,  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad.

\*\*Associate Professor,  
Government College of Education,  
Aurangabad.

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#### ABSTRACT

*Generally personality factors are ignored while assessment of academics. Teaching is a wholesome activity. The teacher's personality factors are equally responsible for his/her effectiveness in the teaching learning process. Much emphasis is given to the academic achievement of teachers thereby ignoring their personality parameters. The present research is designed to study the relationship of academic achievement with teaching aptitude, teaching attitude and anxiety in M.Ed. students. A sample of 296 M.Ed. students from the department and colleges of Education affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad was selected randomly for the study. Standardized test were used for assessment of teaching aptitude, attitude and anxiety in post-graduate students of education (M.Ed. students). The academic score was collected separately using a self-prepared form. The total percentage of marks obtained at graduation level (B.Ed.) was considered as academic score. The data was analyzed statistically. Linear regression was used as a statistical tool for inferential analysis on the collected data. It was found that teaching aptitude level and anxiety are significant predictors of the academic achievement score in M.Ed. students. Anxiety was found to have a negative relationship to the academic achievement. It is recommended that more study should be done for determining the role of anxiety in the area of teacher education.*

**KEYWORDS:** Academic Achievement, Anxiety, Teaching Aptitude, Teaching Attitude, Teacher Education.





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### SIX SIGMA CONCEPTS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES – AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Nandha Arts and Science College,  
Erode.

---

#### ABSTRACT

*Textile industry is one of the nation's oldest, most diverse and dynamic segment of entire manufacturing industries. The Indian textile industry is one of the single largest segments of Indian economy accounting for over one fifth of the total industrial production. India is known all over the world for its ancient and rich industry and its trade. Textile industry is the second largest employment provider in India after agriculture sector in both rural and urban areas. It is also self reliant industry, starting from the production of raw materials to the delivery of final product, with considerable value addition at each single of processing. The present study deals with applying six sigma concepts in hosiery industries and Tirupur district was purposively selected due to breakneck growth of applying six sigma concepts.*



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### AN EVALUATION OF INDIAN AND IRANIAN HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY

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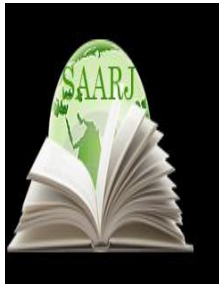
\*\*Research Scholar,  
DOS in Commerce,  
University of Mysore  
Mysore, India.

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#### ABSTRACT

*The health of populations is a distinct key issue in public policy discourse in every mature society often determining the deployment of huge society. They include its cultural understanding of ill health and well-being, extent of socio-economic disparities, reaches of health services and quality and costs of care, current bio-medical understanding about health and illness. So, present study focuses on the Health care reforms of India and Iran. And also compare the health expenditure, Public health expenditure, Per Capita health expenditure and public health expenditure as percentage of total health expenditure of both the country.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Health expenditure, Public Health expenditure, Per Capita health expenditure.*



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### THE CHANGING SPHERE OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

**Amit Kumar Sahu\***

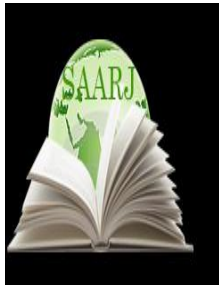
\*Assistant Professor,  
Kamala Nehru College,  
Department of Commerce,  
University of Delhi,  
New Delhi, India.

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#### ABSTRACT

*The Companies Act defines the broad contours within which the companies are expected to carry out its operations. It defines the rules and regulations for them and also gives them the required autonomy to flourish in the long run. The first glimpse of the modern day company dates back to 17<sup>th</sup> century which had a completely different environment as compared to current times in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Today the environment is more turbulent and the policymakers need a thorough understanding to make laws that stands at par to such changes. The objective of this paper is to make the readers aware of the past and the present changes in the Indian Companies law, which gives them a valuable insight of the current market scenario and the thrust on which such enactments are based. The facts enlisted here have been collected through various secondary sources like articles, websites and various academic books and magazines. The paper gives a special focus to "The Companies Act, 2013" highlighting its key features and concepts that make it a statue that matches to the expectations of the corporate, specially the shareholders and investors. The paper concludes with a comparison of the New Companies Act with its predecessors which will enable the readers to judge whether "The Companies Act, 2013" is actually a law of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.*

**KEYWORDS:** Companies Act, corporate governance, Independent Director, shareholders, CSR.

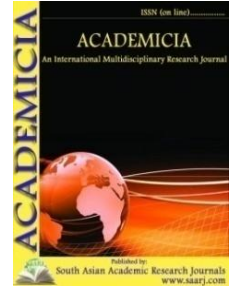


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# ACADEMICIA:

## An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed &amp; Reviewed International Journal)



### ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

**Mr. Yudhvir\***

\*Assistant Professor,  
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#### ABSTRACT

*The NGOs play an important role in different phases of disaster management and risk reduction, but very often the efforts of the NGOs do not succeed in achieving desired results due to lack of effective coordination with other stakeholder groups, especially government machinery, and among the NGOs themselves. In the absence of proper Guidelines on the role of NGOs in DM, the huge capacity of NGOs, CSOs and faith-based organizations available in India are not being optimally utilised. The ad-hoc systems of NGO operations also raise certain concerns.*

**KEYWORDS:** Disaster, NGO, CSR & PPP.

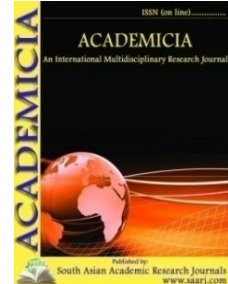


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### A STUDY ON THE VARIABLE IMPORTANCE IN REGRESSION MODELS – PARTIAL STANDARDIZATION TECHNIQUE

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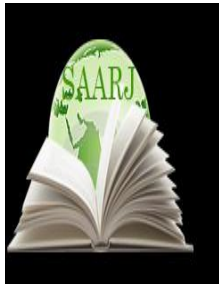
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Department of Statistics,  
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Tirupati, India.

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#### ABSTRACT

*Variable importance means the importance of different independent variables considered in the model under study. It aims at investigating the contribution of each independent variable. But in some cases, it means not only to judge the contribution of particular variable, but also, it helps in the selection of a best subset of independent variables. In this article an attempt is made to trace out the relative importance of explanatory variables in multiple regression by employing standardization technique and partial standardization technique. Lastly, comparative study has been made between the standardization technique and partial standardization technique to see the responsiveness of the respective techniques in tracing out relative importance of explanatory variables in regression models.*





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**COMMUNITY POLICING IN HIMACHAL PRADESH:  
A STUDY OF SOLAN POLICE DISTRICT****Neelam Kumari\*; Dr. Jagmeet Singh\*\***

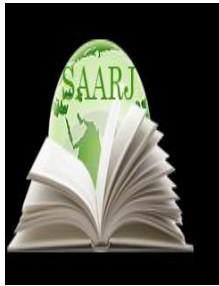
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**ABSTRACT**

*The community policing focuses on close collaboration with the community and addressing community problems. The community policing spotlight the police being proactive in delivering the services and having increased interface of police with community. It is a bridge between police and common man. Police administration, in any country can fulfill its duties successfully only with the assistance of the people and healthy relationship between police and public can be helpful in controlling the crime and make the society fear free. Public support is required for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cases, and also for maintaining peace during all important social, cultural, economic and political events. Police-public relations remain sensitive and complex because of constantly changing interactions among representatives of the police organization and an assortment of governmental agencies, public groups, and private individuals representing a wide range of competing and often conflicting interests. Police need the assistance of the public as witnesses, informers and supporters. In community policing, police generate the consciousness among the public to help them in case of need. The purpose to serve the public, to understand the problems of public and a commitment to public for their security lead to healthy police-public relations. The paper is an attempt to assess the community policing initiatives in the Solon Police District of the State of Himachal Pradesh.*

**KEYWORDS:** Community, Police, Public, Schemes.

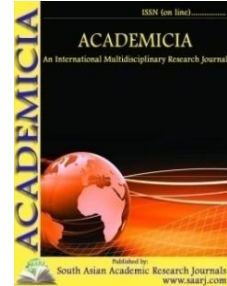


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## LEAN MANUFACTURING MATURITY ASSESSMENT IN GARMENT INDUSTRIES – A CASE STUDY FROM SRI LANKA

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Member of Board of Directors of NSBM,

\*\*Mechanical Engineer,

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### ABSTRACT

*Lean Manufacturing Management (LMM) is a buzz word in the business community in Sri Lanka and it was originally practiced as a Toyota Production System (TPS) conceptualized by Toyota Motor Corporation in Japan. After 2005, with the removal of Multi-Fibre Agreement, many a garment manufacturing firm commenced practicing lean manufacturing system to reduce the lead time and cost of manufacturing. Though the lean manufacturing systems highlights the importance of making an organization lean, it doesn't properly address the issue of assessing the degree of leanness of business organizations and its maturity levels like in other sectors of the economy ( e.g. Capability Maturity Model Integration-CMMI). In order to study the issue, five factories from a leading garment manufacturing were selected and studied the processes where lean practices have been implemented and the maturity levels. Data was collected through the senior managers of the factories who are directly involved with implementation of lean manufacturing systems. Findings of the study revealed that a variation of implementation of lean manufacturing system from factory to factory is significant. Further it was found that the level of knowledge about lean practices is also in varying degrees. Hence it is important to explore ways and means of improving the lean implementation in a holistic approach instead of piecemeal approach, which is the norm of all factories in the study.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Lean Manufacturing System, Maturity Model, Just In Time, Kanban, Load Leveling, Overall Equipment Effectiveness, Total Productive Maintenance, Value Stream Mapping*

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