

ACADEMICA

ISSN (online) : 2249-7137

ACADEMICA

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

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

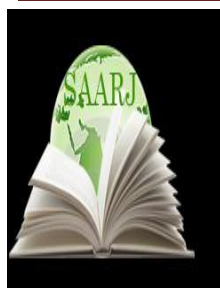
Start Year : 2011

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.

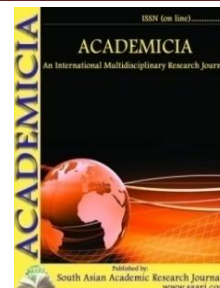


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed International Journal)



SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.
1.	STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING AGRIPRENEURSHIP AMONG FARMING COMMUNITY IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA Amarendra Pratap Singh	1-12
2.	IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON YOUTH IN TODAY'S SOCIETY N. Geeta	13-31
3.	MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF STACKING SEQUENCE IN KENAF AND BANANAFIBER REINFORCED - POLYESTER LAMINATE P. Samivel	32-65
4.	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT IN BANKS: A CRITICAL REVIEW Kavita Rani, Swati	66-73
5.	A STUDY OF PERSONALIZED VEHICLES AND TRAVELLING PROBLEMS IN PUNE CITY Dr. (Mrs.). Rupali A Jain, Dr. Satish N Pawar	74-99
6.	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF HAPPINESS AMONG STUDENTS Dr. Malik Roshan Ara	100-107
7.	IMPACT OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS CREDIT ON EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS – A CASE STUDY IN MYSORE DISTRICT Soma Nayaka. S	108-124
8.	THE NATURE AND USE OF INQUIRY BASED LEARNING IN MEANINGFUL CHEMISTRY Anuradha Sekhri, Dr. Ram Mehar	125-132
9.	SUSTAINABILITY ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA – RESPONSE TOWARDS ECOLOGICAL RELAPSE Karnika Gupta	133-145

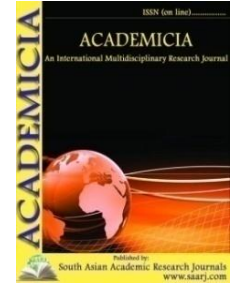
10	GOOD GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA Dr. Jitendra Sahoo	146-149
11	ROLE OF HR AND EMPLOYEE'S SATISFACTION IN ORGANISATION'S SUCCESS AT APOLLO INDRAPRASTHA HOSPITAL Dr. Sehar Zia	150-160
12	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LITERATURE ON TROPICAL MEDICINE IN INDIA AND SRILANKA: A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY Dr. Kishore Kumar.S, Dr. Raja.S	161-171
13	EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AXOM SARVA SIKSA ABHIYAN": A CASE STUDY Rupam Roy, Deepshikha Dev Choudhury	172-183
14	ASSESSMENT OF WATER-QUALITY AND PLANKTON ABUNDANCE IN PRESENCE OF MACROPHYTES IN SOME PONDS OF KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA Rimel Banerjee	184-190
15	AN ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS IN INDIA Monika Saini	191-239
16	INSTITUTIONAL FINANCING FOR COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN KARNATAKA, INDIA Lt Beena S.N	240-250
17	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN Navin Kumar	251-257



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

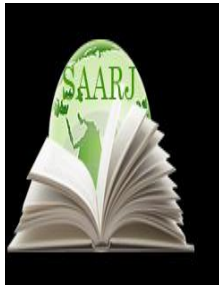
**STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING AGRIPRENEURSHIP AMONG
FARMING COMMUNITY IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA****Amarendra Pratap Singh***

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

ABSTRACT

A farmer to become successful agripreneurs needs to recognize appropriate market opportunities, manage existing resources for taking risk. In general, agripreneurs should be proactive, curious, determined, persistence, visionary, hard working, honest, integrity with strong management and organizational skills. Agripreneurship is greatly influenced mainly by the economic situation, education and culture. The critical analysis of agripreneurs and traditional farmers in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh in India clearly indicates that if the right environment is created and farmers are provided with good infrastructure, technological support, and timely availability of credit it can enhance food production and ensure food security as well as increase in income of the farmers and quality of life. Contrary to common belief, caste, farm size, and age of the farmers are not necessarily major constraints for the success of agripreneurship. Even less educated small farmers of old age can also become an agripreneur provided they are clearly informed about the right type of technologies and knowledge about their use. Hence, technology dissemination system is equally important than technology generation. The farm size per se is not a major constraint. At present, information has become another crucial input like land, labour, and capital for enhancing agricultural production and if right type of information and facilities/services are provided timely certainly a few of the farmers will become agripreneurs.

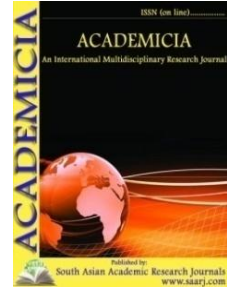
KEYWORDS: *Agripreneurship, Innovation, Extension, New Technology.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

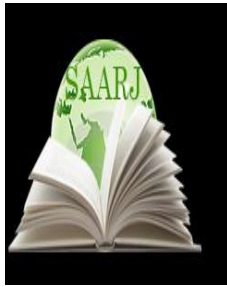
**IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON YOUTH IN TODAY'S SOCIETY****N. Geeta***

*Assistant Professor,
Chaitanya Pg College,
India.

ABSTRACT

Nobody can imagine a life without technology. Today's world technology plays a gorgeous role in the society. The technology sector has changed and developed the country. Technology refers to the collection of tools that make it easier to use, create, manage and exchange information. Technologies such television, computer etc are the various tools that allow them to share their knowledge representation with others. In the earlier times, the use of tools by human beings was for the process of discovery and evolution. Tools remained the same for a long time in the earlier part of the history of mankind but it was also the complex human behaviors and tools of this era that modern language began as believed by many archeologists. Technology affects societies in the development of advanced economies, making life more convenient to more people that have access to such technology. The 21 century is century of the new technologies. Humanity created a lot of new things which changed our life. The main objective of this paper is to know the impact of technology on the youth in the society. This paper explores three technologies i.e. Television, mobile phone and computer (Internet). The analysis reveals the technology has some positive and some negative impact on youth.

KEYWORDS: *Technology, Communication, Youth and Society.*

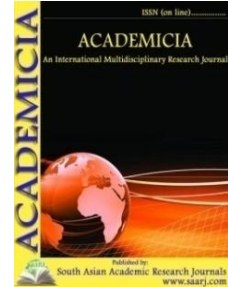


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF STACKING SEQUENCE IN KENAF AND BANANAFIBER REINFORCED - POLYESTER LAMINATE

P. Samivel*

*Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Jayalakshmi Institute of Technology,
Thoppur, Tamilnadu, India.

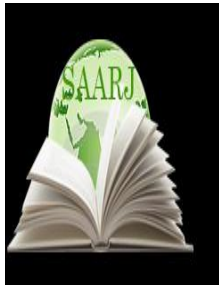
ABSTRACT

Recently the use of natural fiber reinforced Polyester composite in the various sectors has increased tremendously. The interest in fiber-reinforced polyester composites (FRPC) is growing rapidly due to its high performance in terms of mechanical properties, significant processing advantages, excellent chemical resistance, low cost, and low density. The development of composite materials based on the reinforcement of two or more fiber types in a matrix leads to the production of laminate composites.

In the present investigation, the effect of hybridization on mechanical properties on kenaf and banana reinforced polyester composite (KBRP) were evaluated experimentally. The main aim of this paper is to review the work carried out by using kenaf and banana fiber composite. This is due to the environmental problems and health hazard possessed by the synthetic fiber during disposal and manufacturing. The reinforcement made by using the kenaf and banana fiber shows its potential to replace the glass fiber composite. Composites were fabricated using Hand lay-up technique. The results demonstrate that hybridization play an important role for improving the mechanical properties of composites. The tensile and flexural properties of hybrid composites are markedly improved as compare to un hybrid composites.. Water absorption behavior indicated that hybrid composites offer better resistance to water absorption. In addition to the mechanical properties, processing methods and application of kenaf and banana fiber composite is also discussed.

This work demonstrates the potential of the hybrid natural fiber composite materials for use in a number of consumable goods.

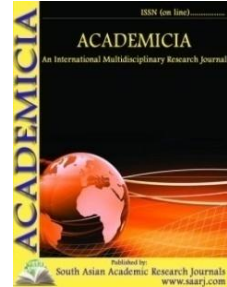
KEYWORDS: Kenaf Fiber, Banana Fiber, KBRPC, Polyester.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT IN BANKS: A CRITICAL REVIEW****Kavita Rani*; Swati****

*Research Scholar,
Kurukshetra University,
India.

**Research Scholar,
Kurukshetra University,
India.

ABSTRACT

The banking sector is the major component of the financial system of an economy. The process of financial development in India has hinged effectively on the development of banking system. The Indian banking industry is continuously going through a process of transformation since nineties, due to the introduction of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG), Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The present paper is descriptive in nature falls under the category of general review for understanding the conceptual framework of training and development, its needs, objectives, and various benefits. The present paper explained some suggestions to enhance training and development strategies, and to cope up with the existing challenges in the wake of severe competition in the training and development. The findings of the study suggest that training and development is inevitable and unavoidable in any sector.

KEYWORDS: *Training and Development, Banks, Human Resource Management, Employees.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**A STUDY OF PERSONALIZED VEHICLES AND TRAVELLING
PROBLEMS IN PUNE CITY****Dr. (Mrs.). Rupali A Jain*; Dr. Satish N Pawar****

*Professor,

Sinhgad Institute of Management,
Vadgaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

**Assistant Professor,

Sinhgad Institute of Management,
Vadgaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India.**ABSTRACT**

Pune city is an important urban center in Maharashtra. It is one of the rapidly growing metropolises of the country. Over a period of time, the city has started experiencing problems in safe and easy movement of people and goods. This study addresses problems faced by two wheeler users and four wheeler users while travelling. Study also finds out readiness of people to use public transport and bicycle, their expectations from public transport to shift to public transport. Increased travel time, a long wait at traffic signals, daily traffic jams, are some implications of Pune's traffic. People are ready to shift to public transport if a reliable and efficient system is provided and ready to use cycles if safe and separate cycle tracks are provided. This will help to reduce congestion. In the twenty-first century, a large number of rural people migrated to the cities. These ever expanding cities have generated a tremendous demand for transportation. The vehicle population in India has increased tremendously during the last two decades. Much of the growth is in personalized modes like two-wheelers, cars and jeeps. Such a rapid growth threatens the sustainability of city by creating local, national and global problems. Congestion and delays in traffic are common in all cities affecting city's efficiency and productivity. Pune city is an important urban center in Maharashtra. It is one of the rapidly growing metropolises of the country. Over a period of time, the city has started experiencing problems in safe and easy movement of people and goods. This study addresses problems faced by two wheeler users and four wheeler users while travelling. Questionnaire was designed to find out daily distance travelled (for office purpose) time required to travel it, no. of times stucked in traffic jam, time spent in traffic jam, time spent while waiting for signal. As use of public transport and bicycle can be the best solution to reduce use of personalized vehicles, study also finds out readiness of people to use public transport and bicycle, their expectations from public transport to shift to public transport. Hypothesis that Safe and

separate cycle routes will increase use of cycles and If reliable bus services are provided, people will use public transport were set and tested by using z test. Results showed that

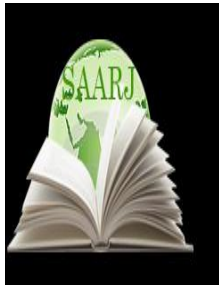
1. 75 percent people get stuck in a traffic jam daily either 1 to 3 times or more than 3 times, while travelling to their work place (bothways). 60 percent people spend more than 15 minutes daily in a traffic jam.

2. Total waiting time at a traffic signal is high. 32 percent people spent 15 to 30 minutes waiting for a signal while 6% spent more than 30 minutes while travelling to their work place (bothways).

3. 94 percent are ready to use the bus if reliable and good (non stop/clean/ no crowding) bus service is provided. Peoples' expectation from bus services are as follows:- reliability followed by good and clean condition of buses, place for sitting and comfortable entry exit. 87% People are ready to use bicycles.

Suggestions include demand management strategies and strategies for improvement in public transport to reduce use of personal vehicle.

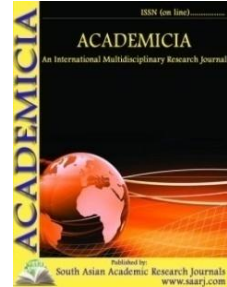
KEYWORDS: *Personalized Vehicles, Public Transport, Travelling Problems, Traffic Jams, Two Wheeler Users, Four Wheeler Users.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

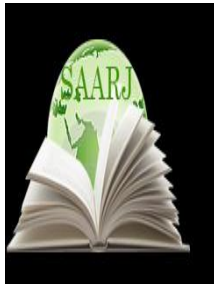
**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF HAPPINESS
AMONG STUDENTS****Dr. Malik Roshan Ara***

*Department of School Education,
Government of J & K,
Srinagar, J & K, India.

ABSTRACT

Emotional intelligence (EI) has attracted interest in the field of education as a vehicle to improve the socio-emotional development of students. People with highly developed EI are proven to be more successful in the workplace. They can use their emotions as clues to what their body and mind are trying to tell them. Emotionally intelligent people are known to evaluate situations as less stressful which result in a higher satisfaction with life and happiness. Happiness is one of the psychological variables which are related to physical and mental health and it is the mental or emotional state of well-being which is characterized by positive or pleasant emotions. Previous studies have revealed that women on an average are more aware of their emotions, show more empathy and are more adept interpersonally. Present study aimed to find out whether EI is a significant predictor of Happiness. Results revealed that EI is significantly correlated to happiness as well as all the dimensions of the Emotional intelligence scale (EIS) (i.e, Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Motivation, Social-awareness and Social-skill) and overall EI. Happier individuals were found to regulate their emotions better and control their impulses; moreover, happiness increases the level of Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Motivation, Social-awareness and Social- skills. So far as the gender differences are concerned, females scored higher than the males. Females tend to be more emotional and intimate in relationships than males, so their emotional intelligence ought to be higher. Higher emotional intelligence among females can also be explained in terms of some of their personality characteristics like; empathy, social responsibilities and interpersonal relationships.

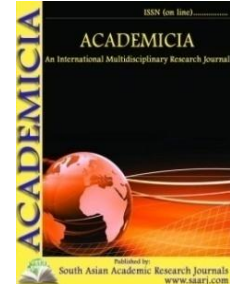
KEYWORDS: *Emotional intelligence, Happiness, Gender differences.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

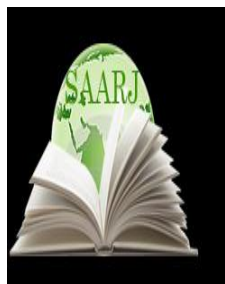
**IMPACT OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS CREDIT ON EMPOWERMENT
OF FARMERS – A CASE STUDY IN MYSORE DISTRICT****Soma Nayaka. S***

*Research Scholar,
Department of Economics,
University of Mysore
Mysore, India.

ABSTRACT

The credit is a basic input for any development programme. This is particularly true for agricultural development, which has its goal to improve the standards of living of realties as well as to increase agricultural productivity. Unless sufficient credit is provided to the development programme for the weaker section of the society the goal of development programmes cannot be achieved. The credit requirements of farmers can be classified into two types – productive and unproductive loans. The farmer includes loans to buy seeds, fertilizers, implements etc. To pay taxes to the Government and to make permanent improvements on land such as digging and deepening of wells, fencing of land. All these forms of credit help the farmers in their agricultural operations or improving their land besides these the Indian farmer borrows for unproductive purpose. Such as celebration of marriage, births and deaths. The problem of agricultural credit is unique, in the sense that, the prospective borrowers are to be reckoned in millions, their creditworthiness is practically nil, their needs of great urgency, their knowledge of accounting matter is small, and their economic status is low. The policy maker should aim at securing the economic and political health of the people through agricultural credit. The importance of agricultural credit in a country like India, which is essentially rural in nature hardly, needs elaboration. Economic development of the countryside hinges upon availability of credit to rural economy. The burden of indebtedness in rural India is great, and falls mainly on the households of rural working people. The exploitation of this group in the credit market is one of the most pervasive and persistent features of rural life in India.

KEYWORDS: Credit, Farmers and Weaker Sections.

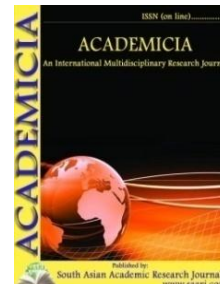


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



THE NATURE AND USE OF INQUIRY BASED LEARNING IN MEANINGFUL CHEMISTRY

Anuradha Sekhri*; **Dr. Ram Mehar****

*Research Scholar,
Department of Education,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh, India.

**Assistant Professor,
University School of Open Learning,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh, India.

ABSTRACT

Inquiry-based learning is a pedagogy which enables students to experience the processes of knowledge creation. Scientific understanding in chemistry requires considerable higher-order thinking—to apply, to analyze, to evaluate and to construct knowledge among different representations or models. Chemists build new knowledge using abstraction techniques such as analogical reasoning, imagistic reasoning, thought experiments, and limiting case analysis. In inquiry-based science learning, the learner will learn to pose researchable questions and pursue them through open-ended investigations. Inquiry thus involves a complex thinking process when a learner attempts to convert the information presented by the educator to useful, applicable knowledge. Chemistry students learn in an inquiry-based classroom by formulating questions, developing investigations, and analyzing results. Inquiry-based classrooms f allowed students to confront problems, generate and test ideas for themselves, and apply them to new problem situations.

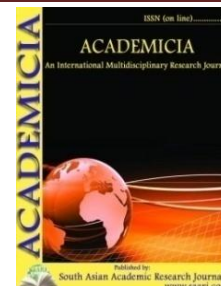
KEYWORDS: *Inquiry-Based Learning, Meaningful Chemistry.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**SUSTAINABILITY ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA –
RESPONSE TOWARDS ECOLOGICAL RELAPSE****Karnika Gupta***

*Research Fellow,
Department of Commerce,
Kurukshetra University,
Kurukshetra, Haryana, India.

ABSTRACT

Today, the whole world is traumatized and common living is upsetting as a consequence of environmental hazards which are disturbing the sustainable and healthy living on the planet. Nature, in highly undesirable ways is pushing humans to change their unsustainable lifestyle aligning it with the demand of environment sustainability. The consequences are evident in the form of a wide range of troubling natural calamities. In response to this environmental melancholy, Indian government and other non-governing institutions have shown many initiatives for the promotion of environment protection and maintaining its sustainability. The paper attempts to gather information on various sustainability arrangements that are undergoing in India. These initiatives are worthy and welcomed in the wake of changing environmental scenario but it is also true that all of these initiatives are worthless unless individuals become active members for the cause and take instant part in every organized activity. Consequently, the major implication of the paper targets consumers whose general power can make big differences for achieving the objective of sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: *Environmental Issues, Environmental Protection, Environmental Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Living.*

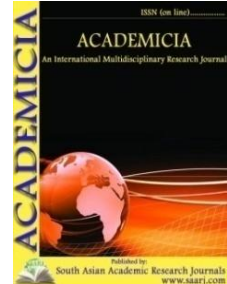


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



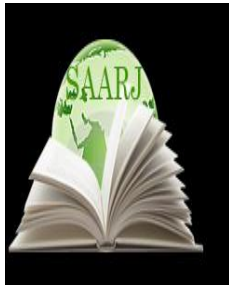
GOOD GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Dr. Jitendra Sahoo*

*Assistant Professor,
Dewan Abdul Gani College,
West Bengal.

ABSTRACT

A state is known by the rights it maintains, so said Harold Laski, the Grammarian in Political Science. A state turns into an 'Ideal State' when the governance of the state is not at conflict with the basic needs of its inhabitants and citizen's rights. Theories in politics suggest that, a democratic state would emphasize on ensuring political rights to the people, a socialist state would guard the economic rights, whereas a democratic-socialist state would encourage both the sides. Though the non-students of Political science use the words interchangeably, they are not the same. Individuals over the ages have convinced themselves of the relevance of the existence of an institution like state.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

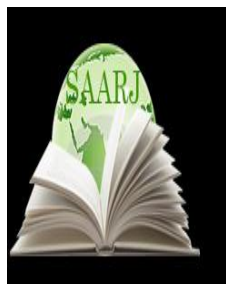
ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**ROLE OF HR AND EMPLOYEE'S SATISFACTION IN
ORGANISATION'S SUCCESS AT APOLLO INDRAPRASTHA HOSPITAL****Dr. Sehar Zia***

ABSTRACT

This research paper intends to explore and understand the role of HR practices in the field of Healthcare which determine the level of employee satisfaction and eventually the success of an organization. A renowned organization is chosen and its employees were surveyed through questionnaires, face-to-face interviews and brief discussions with department heads about their satisfaction with respect to HR engagement, compensation, policies, long term strategy towards career development, work-life balance, team work etc. of the organization. The sample population is chosen in such a way so that it encompasses the entire spectrum of workforce in a healthcare organization. The data collected is organized using statistical techniques like Average, Standard Deviation, Co-efficient of Variation to interpret and answer the objectives of the paper. The overall result showed that there is a 90% employee satisfaction at the organization and the HP policies of the organization were able to meet the expectations of a substantial majority of its employees. However, there were some areas which the organization needs to focus like long working hours, leave system and work-life balance to further boost the morale of its employees.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LITERATURE ON TROPICAL
MEDICINE IN INDIA AND SRILANKA: A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY****Dr. Kishore Kumar.S***; **Dr. Raja.S****

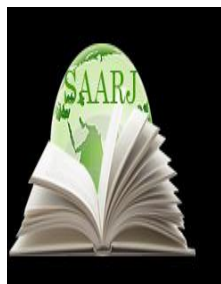
*Assistant Librarian,
Central Library,
Alagappa University,
Karaikudi, Tamilandu, India.

**Assistant Librarian,
AU-CB Public Library,
Alagappa University,
Karaikudi, Tamilandu, India.

ABSTRACT

The comparative study was to perform a scientometric analysis of all tropical medicine research publications by Indian and Srilankan scientists. A total of 889 (India – 699, Srilanka - 190) publications were published by the Indian and Srilankan scientists in Tropical medicine during 2001-2010 which received 14478 citations (India-11322, Srilanka-3156). The parameters studied include growth of publications and citations, relative growth rate and doubling time, national and international collaboration, highly productive institutions, highly productive authors, highly preferred journals and highly cited publications.

KEYWORDS: *Scientometric study, Tropical medicine, India, Srilanka, Citation analysis.*



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**“EDUCATION AS A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AXOM SARVA SIKSA ABHIYAN”:
A CASE STUDY****Rupam Roy*; Deepshikha Dev Choudhury****

*Faculty,
Regional College of Higher Education,
Guwahati, India.

**Faculty,
ERDF,
Guwahati, India.

ABSTRACT

Education is the only tool by which a society can move towards sustainable development. Keeping in view of this The Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan has worked for educating people irrespective of age, caste and creed. With the help of Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan many children including the students who belong to below poverty line are getting education without any difficulty. They are also getting value based education which can help them in improving their behaviour and lifestyle. The main objective of the study is to highlight the schemes that are associated with Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan. The study also focuses on which class of people are getting benefitted from Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan. It also aims to highlight how education under Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan leads to sustainable development. The significance of the study is how Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan is working for the development of our society by educating the future of our nation. It is the high time to analyse whether the objectives of Assam Sarba Siksha Abhijan are being fulfilled or its meaning is interpreted by our society differently.

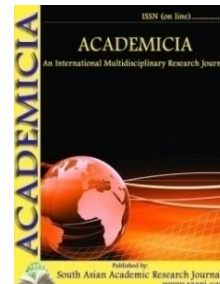
KEYWORDS: Education, Sustainable future, Assam Sarba Siksha Mission (ASSM), Sarba Siksha Abhijan (SSA) Lower Primary (LP), Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS).



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

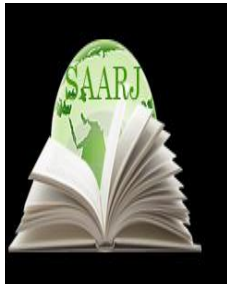
(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**ASSESSMENT OF WATER-QUALITY AND PLANKTON ABUNDANCE
IN PRESENCE OF MACROPHYTES IN SOME PONDS OF KOLKATA,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA****Rimel Banerjee****Student,
Doon University,
Dehradun, India.

ABSTRACT

This work illustrates primarily the importance of ponds and the role of macrophytes present in them. This study was initiated to get an idea about the present status of some ponds in the city of Kolkata. The water quality of these ponds, with differing plant communities was analyzed and an effort was also made to examine the plankton communities present within it. To assess the water qualities, various parameters of the pond-water were analyzed both in the field as well as in the laboratory. On one hand, a relationship was derived between the macrophyte community and the plankton abundance and its diversity. While, on the other hand, the water quality and the macrophyte presence was also related. Lastly, a recommendation was also made whether the pond-waters can be used for drinking purposes, with or without conventional treatments.

KEYWORDS: Ponds of Kolkata, Water-quality, Macrophyte, Planktons, Aquatic ecosystems.

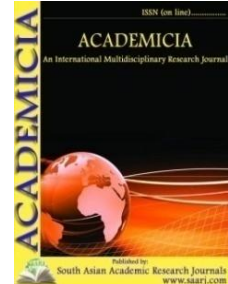


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



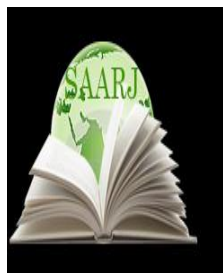
AN ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS IN INDIA

Monika Saini*

*M.Phil Scholar,
Department of Commerce,
Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi,
India.

ABSTRACT

An exchange-traded fund (ETF) is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, much like stocks. An ETF holds assets such as stocks, commodities, or bonds, and trades close to its net asset value over the course of the trading day. Most ETFs track an index, such as a stock index or bond index. ETFs may be attractive as investments because of their low costs, tax efficiency, and stock-like features. ETFs are the most popular type of exchange-traded product. Exchange traded fund is a new variety of MF which first came into being in 1993. the ETFs are organized as unit trusts, and are similar to index mutual funds, but are traded more like a stock. They represent a basket of securities that are traded on an exchange.

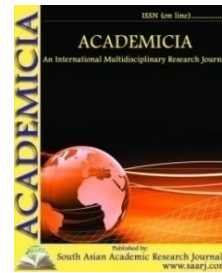


Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:

An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)



INSTITUTIONAL FINANCING FOR COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN KARNATAKA, INDIA

Lt Beena S.N*

*Research Scholar,
Mysore University,
Mysore, India.

ABSTRACT

Many of the coffee growers are finding that coffee cultivation is no more profitable which a delight was some years ago. Low international prices and frequent price fluctuations, Rising cost of production, Shortage of labour, Imbalance in the supply chain, Lack of farm credit, over dependence on a single income source, inability to access the market, lack of credit and market information, lack of technical support, quality degradation, livelihood diversification, difficulty in mechanization of cultivation, high labour cost, damage to plantation by wild animals, increased borrowings leading to more debt, changing weather conditions, lower yield, ever changing government policies (eco sensitive zone) etc.

Price Volatility is one of the major problems faced by almost all the growers. Most of them concentrated on plantations when the price of coffee reached Rs. 3000 per bag of 50 kg of Robusta cherry. But this did not last long. The prices saw a sharp decline leaving the growers in dilemma. Now again we have seen a price rise but it is not stable and the planters cannot rely on it.

At the outset, it seems that a good market price alone is the best solution for this problem but in reality, it is not so. The best way out is by providing sufficient amount of information as well as credit to the farmers at the time when it is required and for the purpose it is required. At the same time, there must be a close watch with regard to its usage.

This calls for a need to see the adequacy and purpose of institutional credit and also the credibility of the institutions which provides it. Therefore a fair amount of importance is given to the above in this study to see the adequacy and usage of finance by the farmers in this paper.

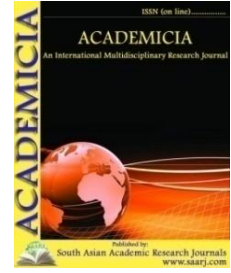
KEYWORDS: coffee, farmers, finance, lending, plantations, credit.



Published by: South Asian Academic Research Journals

ACADEMICIA:
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN****Navin Kumar***

*Assistant Professor,
Regional Centre Dharamshala,
Shimla University,
India.

ABSTRACT

A victim of domestic violence faces a variety of complex legal and personal issues that can be further exacerbated by the pressures of immigration and culture concerns. Women often feel isolated from their communities, both domestically and internationally. Domestic violence occurs in all socio-economic and cultural population subgroups; and in many societies, including India, women are socialized to accept, tolerate, and even rationalize domestic violence and to remain silent about such experiences. Violence of any kind has a detrimental impact on the economy of a country through increased disability, medical costs, and loss of labour hours; however, because women bear the brunt of domestic violence, they disproportionately bear the health and psychological burdens as well. Victims of domestic violence are abused inside what should be the most secure environment—their own homes—and usually by the persons they trust most. Domestic violence was recognized as a criminal offence in India in 1983. The offence chargeable under section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code that relates to domestic violence is any act of cruelty by a husband (or his family) towards his wife. In this paper I am trying to explain all the violence and the effects on women. India is the one of the country, where in every day more than 2 girl or women is assaulted.

KEYWORDS: *Sufferer, Cruelty, Violence, Assaulted, Offenders, Conviction, Physical Fatigue, Chronic Headache. Inmate Partner, Murder.*

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