I, the undersigned, would like to certify and endorse that pages numbered 1 to 130 of Criterion III Pointer No. 3.3.2 (Number of Books and Chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in the national / International conference proceedings year wise during last five years) are true to my knowledge.
3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

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**Title of the Book/Chapter Published**

Environment culture and Ecofeminism in selected Indian Women’s Novels

**Name of the Publisher**

Educational Publishing House, New Delhi -2
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<td>978-93-89817-83-6</td>
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**Title of the Book/Chapter Published**
Adulterant Analysis in Food and Food Products

**Name of the Publisher**
Ideal International E – PublicationPvt. Ltd.

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**Adulterant Analysis in Food and Food Products**

**2023**

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**Name of the Publisher**: Idol International E – Publication Pvt. Ltd.
Vishnu Waman Thakur Charitable Trust’s
Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science
Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
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Online Proof Link  Economics-Paper-X-Entrepreneurship-and-Small-Scale-Industries-English-Version.pdf (mu.ac.in)

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**Title of the Book/Chapter Published**

Digital Logic Application

**Name of the Publisher**

Tech-Neo Publications LLP
Digital Logic and Applications
(Course Code: USIT102)

F. Y. B.Sc. (Information Technology)
Semester I - Mumbai University

Credit Based Semester and Grading System of Mumbai University with effect from the academic year 2022-2023

Course:
Digital Logic and Applications

Course Code: USIT102

Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes) 5

Credits 2

Evaluation System
Theory Examination 2 75
Internal -- 25

Course Objectives:
1. To introduce the basics of logic in digital electronics as an entry-level course.
2. To interpret and analyze number systems and the conversion of number systems.
3. To analyze the boolean expressions and reduce the expression to the minimum.
4. To design simple logic circuits using tools such as Boolean Algebra and Karnaugh Mapping.
5. To understand the role of a memory cell and its operation using flip-flops.
6. To create simple digital systems using counters, registers, etc.

Units

I. Digital Systems and Binary numbers
   - Introduction to number systems, positional number systems, and the conversion between them. (Refer Chapter 1)
   - Number systems, Binary, Octal, and Hexadecimal. (Refer Chapter 2)

II. Boolean Algebra and Gate-level minimization
   - Introduction to Boolean algebra, logic gates, and their implementation. (Refer Chapter 3)

III. Combinational Logic
   - Introduction to Combinational Logic Circuits. (Refer Chapter 4)

IV. Sequential Circuits
   - Introduction to Sequential Logic Circuits. (Refer Chapter 5)

V. Applications
   - Arithmetic and Logic units, Carry look-ahead generator, Boolean Multiplication and Division algorithms, and Booth's multiplication algorithm. (Refer Chapter 6)

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6 | Dr. Gauri Gaurav Vartak | 978-93-89926-64-4 | 2022-23 | Fundamentals of Microprocessor and Microcontrollers | Tech-Neo Publications LLP
Fundamentals of Micro Processor and Microcontrollers
(USIT202) (Core Subject)
F. Y. B.Sc. (Information Technology)
Semester II - University of Mumbai

F.Y.B.Sc. (Information Technology) Syllabus Choice Based Credit System with effect from the academic year 2022-2023

Dr. Gauri Gaurav Vartak
Ph.D (Information Technology), M.Sc.I.T.
Assistant Professor
Department of Information Technology,
VIVA college of Arts, Commerce and Science,
Virar West, Mumbai

R2-07

B. Sc. (Information Technology) Syllabus
Semester - II
Course Name: Fundamentals of Micro Processor and Microcontrollers
Course Code: USIT202

| Periods per week (1 Period is 50 minutes) | 5 |
| Credits | 2 |
| Evaluation System | Theory Examination |
| Hours | 2 |
| Marks | 75 |
| Internal | - |
| Marks | 25 |

Course Objectives
1) To understand the basic concept of Micro Computer Systems.
2) To develop background knowledge in 8085 Microprocessor.
3) To write Assembly language Programs of 8085.
4) To understand the peripheral devices and interfacing to 8051 Micro Controller and design aspects of Micro Controller.

Unit Details Lectures
1 Microprocessor, microcomputers, and Assembly Language
- Microprocessor

Microprocessor Architecture and Microcomputer System
- Microprocessor Architecture and its operation's, Memory, I/O Devices, Microcomputer System, Logic Devices and Interfacing, Microprocessor-Based System Application.

8085 Microprocessor Architecture and Memory Interface
- Introduction, 8085 Microprocessor unit, 8086-Based Microcomputer, Memory Interfacing, Interfacing the 8085 Memory Segment.

(Refer Chapter 1)
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<td>Dr Priyanka Roshan Brid</td>
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**Title of the Book/Chapter Published**

IoT Technologies

**Name of the Publisher**

Tech-Neo Publications LLP

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VISHNU WAMAN THAKUR CHARITABLE TRUST’S
Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science
Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
(VIVA College)
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
**Syllabus...**

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<td>IoT Technologies</td>
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<td>3</td>
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**About the Course**

The course aims to provide basic understanding of SoC architectures; IoT, different types of IoT platforms and different types of applications that can be built.

**Course Objectives**

- Introduce concepts of SoC and IoT.
- Introduce various types of IoT platforms.
- Interfacing various types of devices using different protocols with IoT.
- Understand practical applications of IoT in real life world.

**Learning Outcomes**

After successful completion of this course, students would be able to

- Understand SoC and IoT.
- Use different types of IoT Platforms and interfaces.
- Understand and implement an idea of various types of applications built using IoT.

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<td><strong>Fundamentals of IoT</strong>: Introduction, Definitions &amp; Characteristics of IoT, IoT Architectures, Physical &amp; Logical Design of IoT, Enabling Technologies in IoT, History of IoT, About Things in IoT, The Identifiers in IoT, About the Internet in IoT, IoT frameworks, IoT and M2M.</td>
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<td><strong>System on Chip</strong>: What is System on chip? Structure of System on Chip, SoC Elements: FPGA, GPU, APU, Compute Units.</td>
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<td><strong>Different types of IoT/SoC Platforms</strong>: Introduction to Raspberry Pi, Arduino &amp; NodeMCU, Introduction to SoC-ARM Architecture, atmega328 architecture.</td>
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(Refer Chapter 1)

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**Unit**

- **Interfacing with IoT Platforms**: Basic hardware components like LED, Button, Camera, 8x8 LED Grid, Motor etc. and interfacing them for input/output with IoT devices using PWM, UART, GPIO, I2C, SPI.


**IoT and Protocols IoT Security**: HTTP, UPnP, CoAP, MQTT, XMPP, Privacy and Security Issues in IoT.

(Refer Chapter 2)

**III IoT Applications**: Modern IoT case studies/applications used in the areas of transportation, agriculture, health care etc.

**Edge Computing**: Edge computing purpose and definition, Edge computing use cases, Edge computing hardware architectures, Edge platforms, Edge vs Fog Computing, Communication Models - Edge, Fog and M2M.

(Refer Chapter 3)

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<td>Dr. Sampada &amp; Dr. Brijesh</td>
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10 | Archana Ramchandra Patil | 978-1-387-73422-1 | 2022-23 |

**Title of the Book/Chapter Published**
Study on Digital Payments Era in India

**Name of the Publisher**
RED’SHINE PUBLICATION

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**STUDY ON DIGITAL PAYMENTS ERA IN INDIA**

**Archana Patil**
Assistant professor, Department of Commerce, VIVA college of Arts, Commerce and Science, Virar, India

**Abstract**

Digital payment is one of the latest trends in payment industry. The days are gone when cash used to be the most important thing utilized for exchanges. Banks and financial companies have spread awareness among people about non-cash payment methods. Digital payments are done with the help of technology. There is no wonder that these payment methods gained popularity in technologically advanced countries. It is still in developing form in India. This is because of unfamiliarity and lack of technical knowledge. The research aimed at analyzing present status of digital payments in India. It also tried to study factors which are responsible for the growth of digital payments in India. This research has conducted through primary and secondary sources.

**Published**
2022-11-25

**How to Cite**
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Title of the Book/Chapter Published  |  INTRODUCTION TO POETRY
Name of the Publisher  |  NIRALI PRAKASHAN
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   1.1 – 1.38

2. Poets and their Poetry  
   2.1 – 2.32  
   (John Milton, Robert Frost, Edmund Spenser, William Shakespeare, Walt Whitman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. B. Yeats)

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   3.1 – 3.42  
   (John Keats, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Wole Soyinka, Pablo Neruda, Nissim Ezekiel)

4. Model Question Paper  
   P.1 – P.2

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(New Syllabus w.e.f. June 2021)

F.Y.B.A. : Semester – I
Optional English

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1. Development of Short Story
2. Elements of Short Story: Plot, Character, Setting, Narrative.
3. Development of Essay
4. Features of Prose Writing, Types of Prose
5. Autobiography

Unit 2

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Name of the publisher: Scieng Publications

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SCIENCE OF ENVIRONMENT

*Volume - II*

Edited by

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Chapter 12
NANOMATERIALS MICROPLASTIC AND OTHER EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

AJITKUMAR V. INGLE¹ AND DR. SHEETAL R. POWAR²*

¹Assistant Professor, Head, Department of Chemistry, VWTC's Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science, University of Mumbai Virar, Maharashtra, India.
²Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, VWTC's Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science, University of Mumbai Virar, Maharashtra, India.
*Corresponding author: Dr. Sheetal R. Powar, Email: palandesheetal@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT
Various contaminants are released in our environment every day. Advancement of technology has introduced new materials which make our life easy. Although these are invented for the betterment of the society, they impose health and environmental hazards. This chapter uncovers the risks and effects of such materials on living species and environment. Nanotechnology always thrives on betterment, but it also brings the chronic hazards to the environment. Same applies to plastics and all the synthetic materials which are non-biodegradable and get accumulated in the environment.

KEYWORDS: Nanoparticles, microplastics, contaminants, health hazards.

INTRODUCTION
Innovative technology, new materials are always welcomed. Life becomes easy with all the technological advancement. New materials are introduced everyday. Plastic is known to all of us, it’s popular for its toughness, stability and vast applications. One more product of advancement is Nanomaterial. Materials that have a size of 1 to 100 nm are termed as Nanomaterials. Because of such small size these materials exhibit enormously fascinating and advantageous properties, these properties are further useful and exploited for applications right from medicines to space shuttles. When a material is reduced to nano size, its properties change remarkably; opaque substance like copper becomes transparent, inert materials like Pt, Au become reactive. Insulators like Silicon becomes conductor. Nanomaterials are remarkably strong, durable, tough yet ductile at high temp. They have very good resistance to wear and tear, resistance to corrosion and chemically very useful. They are also much more formable than their conventional, commercially available counterparts. Popular carbon nanomaterials like graphene, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), fullerenes which have found lot of applications in electronics, medicines, polymers,

Online Proof Link: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360860622_MEDICAL_WASTE_MANAGEMENT_ON_COVID_PANDEMIC
Introduction:

Thin films are basically deposited by the various modes like sputtering, thermal and electron beam evaporation, molecular beam epitaxy, chemical vapor deposition, pulsed laser deposition and atomic layer deposition. Among all these processes a good vacuum environment is necessary. The thickness of deposited films may vary from one atom up to millimeters where the material gets deposited atom by atom or molecule by molecule on a solid surface. The efficiency of solar cells can be enhanced by creating multiple layers of different materials used to form optical coatings.

Vacuum means reduction of atmospheric pressure in the container which corresponds to removing gas molecules from the container. Due to less number of gas particles present in the container probability of collision among them decreases. It helps to increase the mean free path of the gas particles which results in a decrease in collision among gas molecules. Thus high vacuum leads to minimize contamination of the insulating gas. On the other hand, a long mean free path reduces the probability of collision, the heat loss get correspondingly reduced. Thus requirements in the sputtering process get fulfilled.

Units:

The level of vacuum of the system is described by the pressure within the system. Formerly, a system of units was used equating the pressure to the height of the column of mercury which exerts the same pressure at its base. In SI system pressure is measured in Pascal or N/m². Thus units of pressure are tabulated as below:

Vacuum techniques useful for thin film

Title of the chapter/Book Published

Vacuum techniques useful for thin film

Name of the publisher

Bhumi publishers

Thin Film Technology and it's Novelties in Material Science

(ISBN: 978-93-91768-93-5)
# Thin Film Technology and its Novelties in Material Science

**Editors**
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**First Edition: 2022**

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SEMESTER - IV (CBCS)
COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND ANIMATION
SUBJECT CODE : USIT405
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**Name of the publisher**: Tech-Neo Publications
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Semester I - Mumbai University

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Prof. Shrivanka Velankar
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VIVA College, Virar (W), Mumbai

UNIT 1
Chapter 1 : Fundamentals of Digital Logic
Chapter 2 : Computer System

UNIT 2
Chapter 3 : Memory System Organization
Chapter 4 : Processor Organization

UNIT 3
Chapter 5 : Control Unit
Chapter 6 : Fundamentals of Advanced Computer Architecture

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Title of the chapter/Book Published

स्थूल अर्थशास्त्र -II

Name of the publisher

संचालक, दूर व मुक्त अध्ययन संस्था, मुंबई विद्यापीठ, विद्यानगरी, मुंबई ४०० ०९८
Vishnu Waman Thakur Charitable Trust’s
Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science
Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
(VIVA College)
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
Vishnu Waman Thakur Charitable Trust’s
Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science
Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
(VIVA College)
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Online Proof Link

MA-SEM-II-Macroeconomics-II-Marathi-Version.pdf (mu.ac.in)
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Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
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Books/Chapters Publication 2020-21
**Vishnu Waman Thakur Charitable Trust’s**  
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**Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce**  
**Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts**  
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**(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)**

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<td>Delcy Lopes, Jagruti Naukudkar, Glorita Pereira</td>
<td>978-93-5407-891-0</td>
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**Title of the chapter/Book Published:** Introduction to Wealth Management  
**Name of the publisher:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Agency for ISBN

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**As Per The Revised Syllabus w.e.f. 2016-17**  
**Elective Courses (EC)**

**Introduction to Wealth Management**

**B.Com (Investment Management)**  
**Semester – II**

- JAGRUTI NAUKUDKAR
- DELCY LOPES
- GLORITA PEREIRA
Revised Syllabus Of Course of B.Com. (Investment Management)
Programme at Semester II
With Effect from the Academic year 2016-17
Elective Courses (EC)

Introduction to Wealth Management

Jagruti Sanjay Naukudkar
M.com, NET & MH SET, B.Ed, M.A.(Education), PGDM(Finance), Pursuing Ph.D.(SNVT University)
VIVA College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Virar (W)

Delcy Justin Lopes
M.com, NET, B.Ed, Pursuing Ph.D. (SNVT University)
VIVA College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Virar (W)

Glorita Anthony Pereira
M.A.(Economics), NET, Pursuing Ph.D.(SNVT University)
VIVA College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Virar (W)

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<td>2020-21</td>
<td>Chapter 14 - Mycogenic fabrication of nanoparticles and their applications in modern agricultural practices &amp; food industries</td>
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Chapter 12 - Recent trends in fungal biosynthesis of nanoparticles
Sougato Ghosh, Sejd Shih and Thomas J. Webster
Pages 403-412

Chapter 13 - Role of fungi in bio-production of nanomaterials at megascale
Mukesh Meena, Prashant Swapan, ... Priyanka Raj Senigra
Pages 455-474

Chapter 14 - Mycogenic fabrication of nanoparticles and their applications in modern agricultural practices & food industries
Pratik Jagtap, Monish Keshav, ... Sucheta Dave
Pages 495-498

Chapter 15 - Role of fungal endophytes in the green synthesis of nanoparticles and the mechanism
Madhurima Misra, Ashish Sachan and Rashwati Ghosh Sachan
Pages 489-513
Chapter 14 - Mycogenic fabrication of nanoparticles and their applications in modern agricultural practices & food industries

Abstract

Green nanotechnology is very effective, emerging, and eco-friendly in the modern scientific field. Currently, it is materializing an ample range of nanoparticles synthesized through various methods, that is, physical (thermal), chemical, and biological (using microbes, fungi, plant extract). Recently utilization of nanoparticles has been made in every field of commercialization due to their immense physicochemical properties and beneficial point of views. Nanoagriculture is a young field which is associated with novel nanopesticides, nanofertilizers for crop protection, nanosensors to track the precision farming and pathogens, and stress tolerating nanoparticles to maintain the soil conditions. There is increasing employment of nanoparticles in the food industries in food safety, packaging, self-life extension, detection of pathogens, and processing of food and food products. In addition to biological methods,

Online Proof Link

https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-821734-4.00007-1
Books/Chapters Publication 2019-20
Chapter 10 - Microbial Control of Pests and Weeds

Deega Verma MSc, B.Ed, M.A, M.Phil., MBA, PhD, Temitope Banjo PhD, Madhvi Chawam MSc, Nikhil Teli MSc, PhD, Rohan Gavankar MSc, B.Ed, PhD

Abstract
# PART I
## GREEN APPROACH TO PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

1. **Pests of Agricultural Crops and Control Measures.**
   - Barbara Sawicka, PhD and Chukwuebuka Egbuna, BSc, MSc

2. **Plant Diseases, Pathogens and Diagnosis.**
   - Barbara Sawicka, PhD, Chukwuebuka Egbuna, BSc, MSc, Ashish Kumar Nayak, PhD and Smriti Kala, PhD

3. **Pesticides, History, and Classification.**
   - Yusuf Abubakar, Habibu Tijani, PhD, Chukwuebuka Egbuna, BSc, MSc, Charles Olawuse Adetunji, PhD, Smriti Kala, PhD, Toské L. Kryezilu, Jonathan C. Ifemeje, PhD and Kingsley C. Patrick-Iwuanyanwu, PhD

4. **Biopesticides, Safety Issues and Market Trends.**
   - Chukwuebuka Egbuna, BSc, MSc, Barbara Sawicka, PhD, Habibu Tijani, PhD, Toské L. Kryezilu, Jonathan C. Ifemeje, PhD, Dominka Síiba, PhD and Colin B. Lukong, PhD

5. **Natural Compounds Against Plant Pests and Pathogens.**
   - Agnieszka Jamiołkowska, PhD and Marek Kopacki, PhD

6. **Phytochemicals of Plant-Derived Essential Oils: A Novel Green Approach Against Pests.**
   - Arvind Saroj, PhD, Olumayowa Vincent Oriyomi, MSc, Ashish Kumar Nayak, PhD and S. Zafar Haider, PhD

7. **Semiochemicals: A Green Approach to Pest and Disease Control.**
   - Shahira M. Ezzat, PhD, Jaison Jeevanandam, PhD, Chukwuebuka Egbuna, BSc, MSc, Rana M. Merghany, Muhammad Akram, PhD, Muhammad Daniayl, Jaweria Nisar and Aamir Sharif

8. **Fungistatic Properties of Lectin-Containing Extracts of Medicinal Plants.**
   - Sergey V. Pospelov, PhD, Anna D. Pospelova, PhD, Valentina V. Onipko, Doctor of Sc. and Maxim V. Semenko

# PART II
## BIOLOGICAL CONTROL MEASURES

9. **Biological Control of Weeds by Allelopathic Compounds From Different Plants: A BioHerbicide Approach.**
   - Mohammad Mehdizadeh, PhD and Waseem Mushtaq, PhD

10. **Microbial Control of Pests and Weeds.**
    - Deepa Verma, MSc, B.ED, M.A, M.PHIL, MBA, PhD, Temitope Banjo, PhD, Madhvi Chawan, MSc, Nikhil Teji, MSc, PhD and Rohan Gavankar, MSc, B.ED, PhD

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**Online Proof Link:** [https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819304-4.00010-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819304-4.00010-5)
Sr. No | Name of the Faculty | ISBN | Year
---|---|---|---
2 | Dr. Sheetal Powar | 9788194469612 | 2019-20

**Title of the chapter/Book Published**
Engineering Chemistry II for First year Engineering Chemistry

**Name of the publisher**
Gaurang Publications

Engineering Chemistry II for First year Engineering. ISBN No. 9788194469612

**About the Authors**
Dr. Jitendra B. Patil has completed B.Tech and M.Tech in Mechanical Engineering from Institute of Science & Technology, University of Mumbai. He has been working as a Professor in VIVA College, Virar, for the last 20 years and is very well known for excellent teaching. His students have performed very well in the University exams and several of them have qualified for the entrance exam for IIT.

Dr. Chandrakant B. Patil is a Master of Science in Chemical Engineering from University of Mumbai and has completed his PhD from University of Mumbai. He has been teaching Chemical Engineering in VIVA College, Virar, for the last 20 years. He is much appreciated for his teaching style and can be counted as one of the beloved Teachers in the College.
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<td>978-81-942249-1-4</td>
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**Title of the chapter/Book Published**  

**Name of the publisher**  
University Press, University of Mumbai

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<td>Sarita Panigrahy</td>
<td>978-93-83072-32-3</td>
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Title of the chapter/Book Published: Business Statistics

Name of the publisher: Rishabh Publications

Business Statistics
F.Y.B.M.S. Semester I
Kubra T. K.
Ajay Gupta
Sarita Panigrahy

Bachelor in Management Studies

Rishabh Publications

VIVA College Road, Virar (West), Pin – 401303
Tel.: 97657 42335 Email ID: principal@vivacollege.org

Dr. V. S. Adigal
Principal
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## SYLLABUS

### Unit I: Elementary Financial Mathematics
- Simple and Compound Interest: Interest compounded once a year, more than once a year, continuous, nominal and effective rate of interest.
- Annuity: Present and future value, sinking fund.
- Functions: Algebraic functions and their transformations used in business and economics. Break Even and Equilibrium point.
- Permutation and Combination: Simple problems to be solved with the calculator.

### Unit II: Matrices and Determinants
- Matrices: Some important definitions and some important results. Matrix operations (Addition, scalar multiplication, matrix multiplication, transpose of a matrix).
- Determinants of a matrix of order two or three properties and results of Determinants.
- Solving a system of linear equations using Cramer’s rule.
- Inverse of a Matrix (up to order three) using adjoint of a matrix and matrix inversion method.
- Case study: Input Output Analysis.

### Unit III: Derivatives and Applications of Derivatives
- Introduction and Concept: Derivatives of constant function, linear function, polynomial function, exponential function.
- Application of Derivatives: Maxima, Minima, Average Cost and Marginal Cost. Total revenue, Marginal revenue, Average revenue and Marginal profit. Price elasticity of demand.

### Unit IV: Numerical Analysis (Interpolation)
- Introduction and concept: First, second and higher than second order differences. Forward difference operator and backward difference formula with simple examples. Newton’s backward interpolation formula with simple examples.

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<td>Dr. Archana Joshi</td>
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**Title of the chapter/Book Published**: F.Y.B.A. English: Introduction to English Literature

**Name of the publisher**: NIRALI PRAKASHAN
F.Y.B.A. English

INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE

Semester I

Mr. Sopan L. Gove  Mrs. Archana D. Joshi
M.A., B.Ed., SET  M.A., M.Phil,
Assistant Professor  Co-ordinator,
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Mahatma Phule  Department of English
Arts, Science and Commerce College,  VIVA College,
Paweli, District - Raigad.  Virar, District - Palghar.

Ms. Hemlata Waghchaure - Channe
M.A., B.Ed., SET
Head, Dept. of English
DSM's K. V. Pendharkar College
of Arts, Science and Commerce.
MIDC, Dombivali (W). District - Thane.

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SYLLABUS AND CONTENTS

Programme: B.A.
Course: Introduction to Literature
(Choice Based Credit System with effect from the academic year 2016-2017)
Semester One: Introduction to Literature – (Short Stories and Novel)

Unit 1: Terms:
Section A: Elements of Novel and Short Story
1. Plot
2. Character
3. Setting
4. Narrative
5. Theme
6. Point of View

Section B: Types of Novel
1. Bildungsroman
2. Picaresque Novel
3. Epistolary Novel
4. Stream-of-Consciousness Novel
5. Novel of Social Reality
6. Psychological Novel
7. Historical Novel
8. Science Fiction
9. Gothic Novel
10. Graphic Novel

Unit 2: Short Stories:
1. O’Henry: “The Last Leaf”
2. H.H. Munro: “The Open Window”
4. Edgar Allan Poe: “The Tell-tale Heart”
5. Katherine Mansfield: “The Doll’s House”
6. Kate Chopin: “The Story of an Hour”

Unit 3: Novel:
1. Jane Austen: ‘Pride and Prejudice’
   OR
2. Robert Louis Stevenson: ‘Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde’

Question Papers

P.1 - P.4

VIVA College Road, Virar (West), Pin – 401303
Tel.: 97657 42335 Email ID: principal@vivacollege.org

Dr. V. S. Adigal
Principal
Title of the chapter/Book Published: Business Communication Paper II – University of Mumbai

Name of the publisher: NIRALI PRAKASHAN
CONTENTS

1. Group Communication 1.1 – 1.60
2. Business Correspondence 2.1 – 2.28
3. Language and Writing Skills 3.1 – 3.19
   * University Question Papers P.1 – P.4

SYLLABUS

(New Syllabus w.e.f. June 2016)
F.Y.B. Com: Sem – II: Business Communication II

1. GROUP COMMUNICATION
   (A) Interview: Group Discussion, Preparing for an Interview, Types of Interviews-Selection, Appraisal, Grievance, Exit, Online
   (B) Meetings: Need and Importance of Meetings, Conduct of Meeting and Group Dynamics, Role of the Chairperson, Role of the Participants, Drafting of Notice, Agenda and Resolutions, Types of Secretaries - Company Secretary/Private Secretary, Functions of Secretaries (Only to be discussed and not to be assessed)
   (C) Committees and Conference: Importance & Types of Committees, Meaning and Importance of Conference, Organising a Conference, Modern Methods: Skype and Webinar
   (D) Public Relations: Meaning, Function of PR Department, External and Internal Measures of PR, Crisis Management, Press Release

2. BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE:
   (A) Trade Letters:

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**Title of the chapter/Book Published**  
Commerce VI - Human Resource Management – University of Mumbai

**Name of the publisher**  
NIRALI PRAKASHAN
CONTENTS

1. Human Resource Management  1.1 – 1.38
2. Human Resource Development  2.1 – 2.42
3. Human Relations  3.1 – 3.38
5. Model Question Papers  P.1 – P.8

SYLLABUS

Human Resource Management
T.Y.B.Com : Sem. VI : Commerce – VI

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Title of the chapter/Book Published: High-Performance Liquid Chromatography and High-Performance Thin-Layer Chromatography as Sophisticated Tools in Phytochemical Analysis.

Name of the publisher: Taylor & Francis Group
3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year
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<td><em>Fingerprinting analysis of phytosterols from Madhuca longifolia (Koenig) J. P. MACB Var. latifolia (Roxb) cheval leaves using high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) analysis</em></td>
<td>Fingerprinting analysis of phytosterols from Madhuca longifolia (Koenig) J. P. MACB Var. latifolia (Roxb) cheval leaves using high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) analysis</td>
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<td>International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research</td>
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<td>Isolation of heterotrophic lipid producing strain of Scenedesmus ecoronis from hot springs</td>
<td>International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research</td>
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<td>International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research</td>
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CROP PRICE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Neeraj Soni¹, Jagruti Raut²

Student, M.Sc. (CS), Department of Computer Science, Viva College of Arts, Commerce, Science Virar(W), India¹
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Viva College of Arts, Commerce, Science Virar(W), India²

Abstract: Farmers play a very important role in the agriculture sector. When the prices fall after the harvesting of the crops, farmers face massive amounts of losses because this country's GDP is affected by the price fluctuations of agricultural products. Crop price evaluation and estimation are done to take an intelligent decision before forming a specific type of seasonal crops. Predicting the price of a crop will help in making better decisions which results in minimizing the losses and managing the risk of price fluctuations. In this research paper, we had predicted the price of different crops by analysing the previous rainfall and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) data. We used the Decision Tree Regressor and Random Forest, a Supervised machine learning algorithm to analyse the previous data and Time Series Analysis to estimate the crop price for upcoming twelve months.

Keywords: Decision Tree Regressor, Random Forest, Machine Learning, Time Series Forecasting

I. INTRODUCTION

India is understood as an Agrarian country as about 55% of India’s population depends on agriculture or related activities for his or her livelihood. Agriculture features a significant contribution to the first sector of India’s economy. At present farmers face massive loss, its reasons are infertile soil, global climate change, oversupply within the market and there are tons of other uncertainties involved. Prediction of expected price in the future is very much needed to manage and sell the products at the right time to maximize revenue and minimize loss[2]. In past years, price prediction was done by judging the farmers experience on particular crop and field. Suppose that we have the previous data available in which various corresponding price predictions are recorded and these recorded price predictions are used to classify future price predictions [8]. The price forecasting is important for farmers also as they have their production and marketing decisions on the expected prices that may have financial repercussions many months later [9]. This prediction is based on data obtained from government sources and it uses Machine Learning techniques. Data mining is also useful for predicting the crop price. Generally, data mining is the process of analysing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information. Crop price prediction is an important agricultural problem. Each and every farmer always tries to
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Title of the paper: Isolation of heterotrophic lipid producing strain of Scenedesmus ecorense from hot springs

__ABSTRACT__

Renewed interest in biofuels over the last decade due to a sharp rise in fossil fuel prices and increasing concerns about the global climate change has culminated research in the field of microalgae biofuels. The present study was aimed at isolation of lipid producing microalgae capable of heterotrophic growth from hot springs. Scenedesmus ecorense was isolated from a hot spring, and was evaluated for its lipid producing ability. It was found that the strain was able to produce 14.49% of lipid of its dry weight. The optimum pH and temperature were found to be 7 and 38°C for lipid production under heterotrophic conditions. GC-MS analysis of the neutral fraction showed the presence of C14:0, C16:0, C18:2, C18:3, C16:1, C18:1, C18:2 and C18:1 fatty acids which makes the lipid a good candidate for biodiesel production.

Keywords: Microalgae, Scenedesmus, Heterotrophic, Lipid

INTRODUCTION

Fossil fuel is now widely recognized as an unsustainable resource with depleting supplies and increasing cost. Moreover, accumulation of carbon dioxide due to fossil fuel combustion in the environment is getting higher. Therefore, renewable fuels are necessary for environmental and economic sustainability (Khan & Dennis, 2009; Kuwertz, 1996; Mohtar, 2004).

Biofuels, as an alternative fuel, has attracted major interest worldwide in recent years. Convention sources of biodiesel include plant oils and animal fats. The energy content, cetane number and viscosity of biodiesel are similar to those of petroleum-based diesel fuel (Shahab et al., 1998). Renewed interest in biofuels over the last decade due to a sharp rise in fossil fuel prices and increasing concerns about the global climate change has culminated research in the field of microalgal biofuel (Choi, 2008). But, growing algae for biodiesel production is still debatable because of its feasibility and economic practicability (Van Balen, 2010). Hence, a major price gap still remains between microalgae-derived biofuels and fossil fuels despite the tremendous efforts to reduce the costs of microalgal production and processing.

Microalgal bioprospecting encompasses searching and collection of unique microalgal strains from different aquatic environments for exploiting the potential applications of value-added products like polyunsaturated fatty acids (Okada, 2003; Spadaro et al., 2006). For successful biofuel production using microalgae as feedstock for biomass and lipid accumulation, the essential step is to select and identify hyper-lipid producing strains. Selection of fast-growing, productive strains, optimized for the local climate conditions are of fundamental importance to the success of any algal mass culture and biodiesel production (Muradnia et al., 2011).

Research on isolation of novel strain and the methods to acclimatize microalgal strains to the cultivation environment is needed. In order to effectively cultivate algae in the local climate, selection and establishment of a pool of microalgae strains from local habitats becomes particularly important and necessary. An increase in microalgal lipid content can also be induced as a response to unmet conditions of growth conditions. Growth-limiting stresses such as nutrient deprivation, temperature change or UV radiation, activate the production of lipids and/or stress reserves, which have been considered a cellular survival mechanism (Shelah et al., 1993). Some strains of algae can grow both autotrophically and heterotrophically if organic carbon is supplied (Cubat et al., 2010). High biomass and high lipid yield have been demonstrated when heterotrophic algae were placed in low light with an organic carbon (Miao and Wa 2006; Xu et al., 2009).

Microalgae adaptation and survival to different environmental means with a variety of physicochemical and structural changes. Several microalgal strains can produce up to 30–70% of total lipids in that of the dry cell weight (Ward & Singh, 2005). The accumulation of lipids is closely linked to growth phase, functioning as an energy store during unfavorable conditions or cell proliferation (Adame-Vega et al., 2012). When microalgae are grown in media with optimized nutrients concentrations, and controlled conditions (e.g., pH and temperature, high biomass densities and commercially acceptable DHA and EPA productivities can be
### Title of the conference
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

### Title of the paper
Enzyme – Assay Guided Isolation Of An A-Amylase Inhibitor Flavanoid From Allium Sativum Leaves, In vitro

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**ENZYME – ASSAY GUIDED ISOLATION OF AN A-AMYLASE INHIBITOR FLAVANOID FROM ALLIUM SATIVUM LEAVES, INVITRO**

**Dr. Shraddha Khamkar**  
VIVA College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Virar West

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**ABSTRACT**

The management of post prandial hyperglycemia is an important strategy in the control of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 and complications of the disease. To control post-prandial hyperglycemia by the inhibition of enzymes required during the process of starch degradation is a very effective therapeutic approach for managing Diabetes Mellitus. Phytochemicals from medicinal sources can open up avenues to develop an attractive strategy for the purpose. Allium sativum (Garlic) bulbs have been researched and well known for its therapeutic uses. The leaves of A. sativum are less investigated and their role is still to be explored. In our research, we found that the ethyl acetate extracts of leaves of A. sativum displayed a potent inhibitory activity on pancreas pancreatic amylase. The bioassay-guided fractionation of the extract resulted in the isolation of Kaempferol as an active amylase inhibitor. Kaempferol showed an inhibitory effect with IC_{50} value 80.75±0.45µM, as compared to the standard sorbin.

**Keywords:** a-amylose, A. sativum

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**INTRODUCTION**

Diabetes is a serious health problem and the prevalence of Type II Diabetes is rapidly increasing in most parts of the world. Non-insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) is a common disease of the endocrine system in which the body is unable to produce enough or decrease in secretion of insulin by the pancreatic Langerhans cells or its defective insulin resistance due to excessive secretion of glucose. To control hyperglycemia is critical in the management of diabetes as there are acute and chronic complications which occur if the blood glucose level is not maintained at normal levels. A therapeutic approach to treat Type II Diabetic patient is by controlling the absorption of glucose by inhibiting carbohydrate hydrolysing enzymes, such as α-amylase and α-glucosidase. This leads to decrease in the digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, thus, decreasing the post-prandial hyperglycemia.

Plant based medicinal products can be used as a complementary approach to medications for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus. There are a wide array of plant species all around the world which are known to have antidiabetic effects. The role of α-amylase inhibitors is very important in the management of post-prandial hyperglycemia. The inhibition of α-amylase enzyme leads to a reduction in hydrolysis of starch to simple sugars, thus decreasing post-prandial hyperglycemia. There are several hypoglycemic agents available for the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes such as biguanides, sulfonylureas, thiazolidinediones, etc. These drugs have their own set of side effects associated with their usage. Plants have been the primary source of drugs in the treatment of various diseases including DM particularly in developing countries like India, because of high cost and poor availability of current therapies.

Garlic is commonly known as Allium sativum L. The plant is a member of Lilyaceae family. Garlic is used as a traditional flavoring agent and it also possesses therapeutic effect for many diseases including hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, and various cancers. Garlic is an emmenagogue, keratogenic and a bulbous plant grown for its pungent, edible both the flowers are hemaphroditic in nature. The leaves of garlic are elongated, contracted and flat. The cloves of A. sativum have been used in traditional medicine in many countries for a long time. In pharmacological research, there is a lot of evidence about a wide spectrum of pharmacological effects of A. sativum and its active compounds with low toxicity. The strong odor of garlic is largely due to sulfur-containing compounds (e.g. allyl mercaptans sulfides), which are believed to account for most of its medicinal properties. Garlic contains a variety of effective compounds that exhibit antioxidant (antioxidant), antithrombotic, antithrombotic, hypolipidemic, hypoglycemic, as well as hypotensive activity.

There have been numerous investigations on the phytochemistry of garlic bulbs (A. sativum) but the chemistry of garlic leaves has not been investigated, and because of the history of the use of Allium species as both condiments and phytopharmaceuticals, we have investigated a flavonoid from leaves of garlic and explored its effect on a-amylose.
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**Title of the paper**
Determination Of Heavy Metals In Surface And Ground Water In Vasai Region

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DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS IN SURFACE AND GROUND WATER IN VASAI REGION

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2Department of Environmental Sciences, VIVA College, Virar (W)
3Department of Zoology, B. K. Birla College (Autonomous), Kolkata (W)

**ABSTRACT**
Sustainability of good health depends upon purity of water. The toxic heavy metals presence in water bodies arises from the discharge of untreated effluents or dumping of solid waste containing heavy metal salts. Leaching of these heavy metals into water bodies causes various health hazards. Urbanization of rural areas has led to contamination of ground as well as surface water rendering it not suitable for human consumption. Vasai was selected for the study as it is a rapidly developing area in terms of urbanization as well as industrialization. The study involved determination of heavy metal contamination in local water bodies i.e., three ground water sources Killa Road Kolivada (Site A), Bhaskar Alley (Site B), Palmar wadi (Site C) and three surface water sources Papdi Talus (Site D), Bhumal Talus (Site E) & Dhar Talus (Site F) respectively. The water samples were tested for contamination of heavy metals like Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Zinc (Zn), Iron (Fe) and Copper (Cu) using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. Comparison of the results with the Indian Standard for Drinking Water (IS 10500: 1991) showed that ground waters were more contaminated than surface waters. Site B, D and C showed high level of Lead and Cadmium as compared to permissible range. Site D showed high level of Iron and Copper, whereas Site F was found to have lower concentration. The results showed that urbanization in the Vasai region has led to a deep impact on water bodies and sustainable development should be implemented for future developmental planning.

Keywords: Urbanization, Heavy Metal Contamination, Ground Water, Surface Water, AAS.

**INTRODUCTION**
Water is one of the most essential that supports all forms of plant and animal life on this planet. The two main natural sources of drinking water are; surface water such as freshwater, lakes, streams, rivers etc. and groundwater such as borehole water and well water 1.6. Only a small fraction (about 2.5%) of earth’s water is fresh and suitable for human consumption.

About 13% of this division is groundwater, an important source of drinking water for many people worldwide 4. In rural and small communities groundwater serves as the only source of drinking water. According to UNESCO, more than 50% of the world population depends on groundwater for domestic use 3. One of the most important aspects in groundwater studies and concerns with respect to human health is to make it mandatory to analyze the drinking water prior to consumption.

Over the years, groundwater pollution due to contaminants leaching from the disposal sites is a big problem in many countries. Industries such as ceramic, painting, glass, mining, battery and manufacturing are considered the main sources of heavy metals in local water streams, which eventually contaminate groundwater with heavy metals. Landfill leachates site is another source of heavy metal contamination in groundwater 5. Increase in human activities such as industrialization coupled with over population and increase in ambient temperature are among other factors that have become major environmental issues in recent years.

Nonpoint sources as well as point sources are major sensors for surface water heavy metal contamination. Nonpoint sources include city sewage and agricultural run-off, which has fertilizers and pesticides (fortified with various heavy metals). Point source pollution of surface water in semi-urban area mostly consist of small-scale industries.

Exposure to very low levels of elements such as lead, cadmium and mercury have been shown to have a cumulative effect on humans since there is no homeostatic mechanism that can operate to regulate the levels of these toxic substances 2. The increase of industrial activities has intensified environmental pollution problems and the deterioration of several aquatic ecosystems with the accumulation of metals in Stota. Although trace metals at low concentrations are essential to life, at high concentrations, may become hazardous. High concentrations of trace elements are dangerous because they tend to bio-accumulate resulting in heavy metal poisoning. However, at higher concentrations they can lead to poisoning. Heavy metal poisoning could result, for instance, drinking-water contamination (e.g. lead pipes), high ambient air concentrations near emission sources, or intake via the food chain. Heavy metals such as Pb, Cd, Cr, Ni, Zn, Cu, and Pb are not biodegradable and their existence in water bodies causes bioaccumulation in living organisms, which leads to several health
### Characterizations Of Cds Thin Films Prepared By Chemical Bath Deposition At Different Temperature

**Title of the proceedings of the conference**
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

**Title of the paper**
Characterizations Of Cds Thin Films Prepared By Chemical Bath Deposition At Different Temperature

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**Sr No** | **Name** | **ISSN/ ISBN** | **Year**
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4 | Niyanta Dave, Dr. Hemangi Raut | 2394-7780 | 2018-19

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**ABSTRACT**
Cadmium Sulphide (CdS) thin films are deposited at 25 °C, 45 °C, 65 °C and 85°C using Chemical Bath Deposition (CBD) and they are characterized for their crystallinity, morphology, spectroscopy and composition. The role of temperature has been very evident in the crystalline and morphological development of the thin films. The temperature also affected the band gap of the thin films. The Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy was used to analyze the composition of the thin films.

**Keywords:** Chemical Bath deposition, Crystallinity, EDS, Morphology, Energy Band Gap.

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**INTRODUCTION**
Cadmium sulphide (CdS) possesses a direct band gap of the value Eg = 2.4 eV. It is one of the most important II-VI group semiconductors, which has many vital applications in the several fields that includes light emitting diodes, solar cells, biological imaging and labeling devices, photodetectors, catalysts and other optoelectronics devices [1-8]. The CdS nano-material in thin film and powder form with different morphologies were synthesized using countless techniques such as hydrothermal method [9-11], microwave-assisted chemical bath deposition [12], chemical bath deposition [13, 14], using coordination solvents [15, 16], electro-deposition [17, 18], vapor liquid solid (VLS) [19], etc. Among these methods CBD method stands out and is used to deposit CdS thin films due to its numerous advantages over the other methods.

In this context, we are reporting the preparation of cadmium sulfide thin films by chemical bath deposition using an aqueous alkaline solution. In an attempt, to study the influence of deposition temperature CdS thin films are deposited at different temperature i.e, 25, 45, 65 and 85 °C for optimized time duration. The results are reported for optimized preparative parameters that were used to deposit evenly distributed and well adherent thin films with interesting nanostructures.

**Chemical Bath Deposition of CdS Thin Films at Different Temperatures**
The precursors were added in a beaker in 0.05 M concentrations and were kept at stand still with the glass slides immersed in them. The baths were kept at suitable temperatures. The deposition of CdS thin film is basically a gradual release of Cd²⁺ and S²⁻ ions in the solution that slowly crystallizes on the substrate. For this, Cd salt in an aqueous alkaline medium forming a suitable complexing reagent is used as CdO⁻ ion source and thiourea as S²⁻ ion source.

Chemicals used for the deposition of CdS thin film were cadmium acetate, thiourea and aqueous ammonia (25 %). All the chemicals that were used were of A. R. grade from by s. d. fine chem. Ltd. Mumbai.

The films were deposited at different temperature for optimal time duration.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**
**Optimization of the Preparative Parameters**
To optimize the deposition time for a particular temperature, concentration of cadmium acetate, concentration of thiourea and ammonia (25 %) were kept constant. The deposition temperatures were varied from 25 to 85 °C and deposition time was optimized for each temperature and the preparative parameters are depicted in table 1.

**Growth and reaction mechanism**
Here in the synthesis process, NH₄OH is used as a complex reagent to control the Cd²⁺ and S²⁻ ions in the solution. When a small amount of aqueous ammonia was added in the cadmium precursor, which resulted into formation of a turbid solution due to presence of colloidal Cd(OH)₂. Further, addition of excess ammonia causes the initially formed turbidity to vanish and the solution gets converted to clear and transparent solution. In this present research work, sufficient amount of ammonia has been added and hence due to the formation of cadmium tetra-amine (Cd(NH₃)₄²⁺) complex, the solution couldn’t contain colloidal Cd(OH)₂ in the deposition solution. The rate of Cd²⁺ formation is mainly governed by the concentration of Cd²⁺ provided by Cd(NH₃)₄²⁺ and the concentration of S²⁻ slowly released from SCN⁻.

The various reaction steps involved in the deposition of CdS thin films are as follows:

\[
\text{SC(NH3)2 + 3OH}^- \rightarrow \text{CN}^- + \text{HS}^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}
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Title of the proceedings of the conference
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper
An Analytical study of the customers attitude and satisfaction towards investment in Life insurance policies
**Sr No** | **Name** | **ISSN/ ISBN** | **Year**  
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6 | Prof. Snehal Patil | 2394-7780 | 2018-19

| Title of the proceedings of the conference | International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research  
| Title of the paper | Innovative Techniques in Higher Education

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**INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

Prof. Pratiksha Parmarje and Snehal S Patil  
Research Scholar, Pacific University, Assistant Professor, Department of English, VIVA College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Year (W)

**ABSTRACT**

"Higher Education Is not a Destination but a Journey."

This paper highlights the scope of Innovative Techniques in Higher Education such as illustrations, graphics, demonstrations, experiments etc. Information Communication Technology (ICT) includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching-learning process and will continue to be so with still advanced versions of its existence.

Education is a lifelong investment towards preparing us for any change the future may hold. As we evolve, so does our thirst for knowledge. There was a time when becoming a graduate was the ultimate goal. But now, people aspire for even higher qualifications. The more they learn, the more they want to— and how is no end to this learning. This lifelong learning needs to be a note of harmony and balance between heart and mind to establish and found a new set of society which can achieve an elevated pedestal of ethical values. Fortunately, so speech this seemingly unreachable titles for knowledge, there is a rich variety of experiences available across academic disciplines, both in India and abroad. And today you can reach for the moon, literally.

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. The purpose of the education is not only to make the students literate but also to make them creative, knowledgeable, think of their own and to meet the workforce. The success of a student depends on the teacher and the innovative methods which they incorporate in teaching. Learning in the 21st Century demands innovative pedagogical methods. There is a growing demand among the youth for greater access to higher education, which is seen as a means to better job, more security and better life prospects. However, knowledge is about empowering people. The higher education system has to cultivate minds among the youth, so that they learn to respect others, are tolerant and perseverant for realizing their goals in life. Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh decided to set up the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) in 2005 with a vision of transforming India into a knowledge powerhouse. As part of NKC, our role is to recommend to the government ways and means to be done in different areas to build excellence in the education system.

Keywords: Higher Education, Teaching, Learning, Knowledge, Innovative.

**INTRODUCTION**

India now has a larger network of around 634 Universities and 53,000 colleges with 8,17,000 teachers spread across the length and breadth of the country. The story of this massive geographical reach has not been without its share of problems; one of the most serious being a very high degree of inequity—between different socio-economic groups, men and women, rural and urban areas, and the rich and the poor. Against this backdrop, Higher Education in India analyses these issues in present-day India.

Tracing the history of universities in India from the time of Nalanda, the introduction puts in perspective the challenges to higher education today and the need for reforms under rapidly changing national and global socio-economic, political and technological circumstances. Acknowledging development, this brings to the fore the urgent need to have a vision and roadmap for higher education.

India has a rich and glorious tradition of higher education from ancient times, Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila, and Vallabhi were some of the ancient India and they occupy a special place in the history of higher education in the country, which stretches over more than 2000 years. These venerable institutions, some of which were the oldest ones in the world and had a glorious record as centres of higher learning, attracted scholars from not only many regions of India, but also several parts of the world.

In recent years, with the growth of the information technology (IT) – related service sector, the nature of demand for higher education has changed dramatically. The present scenario is the result of technological revolution, Web Technology and Web-Commerce. Education plays an important role in today’s world. Over the decades there has been rapid increase in the higher education system. Our education system is geared towards teaching and testing knowledge at every level as opposed to teaching skills. Teaching and learning are dynamic complements of knowledge sharing at a time of...
Title of the proceedings of the conference | International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research
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Title of the paper | Screening of antibiotics in Poultry liver, kidney, Gall bladder and muscles

**ABSTRACT**

Antibiotics are extensively used in different livestock farms for various purposes such as prophylactic preservation, control of diseases and also as growth stimulant. Some of the antibiotics used are not completely eliminated from different body parts of the livestock. The presence of antibiotics in livestock causes maximum production of superbugs, which cannot be killed easily and also leads to different disease conditions in humans which cannot be treated easily. In the current study, surveillance was done using chicken samples from different shops and was tested by disc diffusion assay. Also comparative analysis was done between organisms used for surveillance purpose. Tests were also carried out to study the effects of high temperature on antibiotics treated chicken sample. Also it was observed that 30% of antibiotics were present in its raw form even after treating it with high temperature.

**Keywords:** Antibiotics, Livestock, Surveillance, Disc diffusion assay, High temperature, Superbugs.

**INTRODUCTION**

Poultry industry is the major part of livestock production throughout the world. It is rapidly expanding to fulfill the demands of animal proteins in the form of meat and eggs. In India, this industry is a major contributor of food supply (79.55% of meat consumption) and maintaining the country's economy, because it is a cheap and easy source of protein for human consumption. Antibiotics are being excessively used in different animal farms for various purposes such as prophylactic prevention and control of disease, and as growth stimulant. [Hind, A. Elaassi et al]. Antibiotics are substances that can destroy or inhibit the growth of microorganisms. They are widely used in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases. [H. D. Chapman and T. H. Johnson]

They are therapeutically used to protect the health and welfare of humans and animals. Some antibiotics are produced by microorganisms but most of them are now manufactured synthetically. [Ramanant SAHU et al].

About one-third of two lac children are victims of antibiotic resistance, about 5% of these who re-treated for TB are resistant to multiple drugs. [Antibiotics and chicken TOI].

Two types of analytical methods are commonly used, the screening methods that include tests such as disc assay, test tube method, modified Plowman and Gelcontast methods and the confirmatory test can be done using more complex and advanced techniques such as ELISA and HPLC. The microbial inhibition tests were the earliest test used and are still in use because they are inexpensive and can cover entire antibiotic spectrum but are less specific than other tests. [Hind A. Elaassi et al]

India has no regulations or standards for antibiotics given to farm animals. Some European countries banned use of penicillin, streptomycin and tetracycline as growth promoters in 1970s. In 1986, Sweden banned antibiotic growth promoters and Denmark followed it. EU prohibited antibiotic growth promoters in 2006. [Antibiotics and chicken TOI]

The goal of present study is to screen the antibiotics in liver, kidney and muscle of livestock as well as study the relation between different bacterial species namely *Escherichia Coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* used for screening of livestock and also to study the effects of high temperature on antibiotics present in poultry.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Screening Collection
Title of the proceedings of the conference: International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper: Potential Screening Of Lab For Probiotic Properties From Milk Samples Of Buffalo And Goat

ABSTRACT
Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) are indigenous inhabitants of the human Gastro Intestinal Tract and have a long history of use in foods and fermented products as starter cultures. A variety of Lactic acid bacteria have been associated for their potential use as probiotics and are used as an aid in various types of food products or in therapeutical preparations. Therefore, the present study was aimed at isolation of lactic acid bacteria from buffalo and goat milk and their characterization for probiotic potential. Three different LAB species were isolated from buffalo milk and two different species were isolated from goat milk sample. The isolates were all found to be tolerant to acidic pH – 3, tolerant to bile and stimulated pancreatic fluid. Antimicrobial activity testing showed that most of the isolates were able to produce antimicrobial compounds. These isolates may be further used as probiotics to promote health of hosts, protect hosts from intestinal pathogens and maintain the normal balance of intestinal microflora during antibiotic treatments.

Keywords: Lactic acid bacteria, Acid tolerance, Bile tolerance, Pancreatic fluid test.

INTRODUCTION
Human beings as well as animals are normally born sterile but shortly after birth, colonization begins with different body parts being occupied by the wild microflora from the environment, thus creating a balanced ecological system. The normal microflora changes dramatically during the lifetime of the host. The Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) is present, constitutes the dominant flora population due to their ability to colonize the human and animal intestinal tract. However, exogenous bacteria, either of probiotic or pathogenic origin, influence the intestinal bacterial flora. The acid in the stomach keeps bacterial load low in the upper part of the digestive tract and destroys pathogenic microflora. Interactions that occur between various bacterial species are also important in maintaining the equilibrium of the intestinal microflora (Gnanasekaran, 2007).

Milk and milk products are usually associated with LAB, which provide supplements in maintaining beneficial intestinal balance (Ghose, 2001). Generally, the LAB are the most implicated of the probiotics with respect to intestinal bacterial colonization particularly those of Lactobacillus and bifidobacterium, which attributes antinutritional property by secreting acids to lower the pH. Bifidobacterium is capable of producing lactic acid and other enzymes to displace cancer causing bacteria. LAB, a probiotic must tolerate low pH and high bile concentration, which enables selected strains to survive, grow and perform their therapeutic role in the intestinal tract (Gilheden & Waker, 1999, Deonarain & Hounou, 1999), and produce substances that inhibit pathogens, non-pathogenic and spoilage organisms in fermenting foods and beverages.

Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) are indigenous inhabitants of the human Gastro Intestinal Tract and have a long history of use in foods and fermented products as starter cultures. A variety of Lactic acid bacteria have been assessed for their potential use as probiotics and are tested as an aid in various types of food products or in therapeutical preparations. Numerous health benefits of LAB have made them promising probiotic candidates and being extensively studied to explore their safety and other desirable properties and contribute to add value to products. New product categories, and thus novel and more complex raw materials with regards to probiotics technology, are certainly a key research and development area for the functional foods market (Wedjo B, 2014).

Milk is a potent source of Lactic acid bacteria. Apart from their fermentability, Lactic acid bacteria are commercially relevant organisms known for their health and nutritional benefits. Lactic acid bacteria are a heterogeneous group of bacteria that are gram positive, non-fermenting cocci or rods. Fastidious, acid and tolerant and strictly fermentative as the major end product during sugar fermentation. LAB’s are most likely to grow in the moist rich habitats such as various food products (Milk, meat, beverages and vegetables), whereas some are also a part of natural flora of mammals. Lactic acid bacteria comprise the following genera: Lactobacillus, Leuconostoc, Lactococcus, Leuconostoc, Leuconostoc (Y. Worrakikoon, R. and A. Feuerman, 2014).

Because of the growing interest in probiotics, LAB are a focus of intensive international research into their essential role in fermented foods and for their ability to produce various antimicrobial compounds promoting probiotic properties like favorably altering the intestinal microflora balance, inhibiting the growth of pathogenic...
Mrs Delcy Lopes, Swati Patil, Miss. Alina D’costa,

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Title of the proceedings of the conference
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper
Interactive Media: An Opportunity for Entrepreneurs from Developing Region

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research
Volume 6, Issue 2 (VII); April - June, 2019 Part - 1

INTERACTIVE MEDIA: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTREPRENEURS FROM DEVELOPING REGION

Delcy Lopes¹, Swati Patil¹ and Alina D’costa¹
Assistant Professor¹, Assistant Professor², Assistant Professor³ VIVA College, Virar East

ABSTRACT
Interactive Media, as a learning environment, defines Interactive Media as a method of communication that allows two-way interaction with multimedia course material, another computer, or another user with direct response to the input, as opposed to one-way communication from TV, Video, and other non-responsive media. Interactive attributes commonly include data or text entry, mouse input, touch screen, voice commands, video capture, and real-time interaction.

Now media is one of the most interesting trends for entrepreneurship in the world today. It is considered vital in driving economic growth, creating jobs, and narrowing the gender gap in the society. The question is how can the new media drive and develop entrepreneurial opportunities and advancement in Vasai-Virar region. Having known the significant role of new media, the study established the requirement for a concrete approach for the implementation of development strategies. There are many upcoming projects in the Vasai-Virar region which will transform it from being a satellite city to a metropolitan city in coming years. Increasing opportunities for various businesses in Vasai-Virar has resulted in a shift of focus from developed regions to Vasai-Virar.

This paper analyses the opportunities and advantages of interactive media in developing business and promoting new tools of communication which will lead to overall growth of entrepreneurs from this developing region.

For this study, secondary data was used which was taken from multiple sources

Keywords: Interactive Media, Entrepreneurs, Developing Region

INTRODUCTION
Interactive media technology is such an essential part of human life that we can no longer imagine life without it.
## Title of the proceedings of the conference
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

## Title of the paper
Awareness among the college students about the harmful effects of cell phone radiation and its precautionary measures

### Abstract
The use of modern means of communication has become an indispensable part of the college students’ life. College students are connected to global networks through cell phones and internet. Since, cell phones and internet access is getting cheaper and easily available, the number of students using the cell phones is increasing. Hence, the objective of the study is to find out the awareness among the college students about the harmful effects of cell phone radiations and its precautionary measures. A survey of 100 Commerce students was conducted by collecting data through dichotomous questionnaire. It has been observed that the students have a varying degree of awareness about different kinds of cell phone hazards. The maximum no. of students were aware about deafness caused by cell phones, but they showed less awareness about other issues like male infertility caused by them and the precautionary measures that should be taken to minimize such harmful effects.

Keywords: Awareness, cell phone radiations, harmful effects, precautionary measures.

### 1. Introduction
A cell phone is a wireless device which allows users to carry out multiple activities like calling, messaging, internet surfing etc. Its use and user base has increased over the years. At the end of January 2019, there were 1.181.97 million wireless subscribers (GSM, CDMA & LTE) in India (TRAI, 2019). These cell phones use non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation in the microwave range (450-3000 MHz). The human body absorbs energy from cell phone’s radiation. The dose of the absorbed energy is estimated using the specific absorption rate (SAR), which is expressed in watts per kilogram of body weight. The exposure to radiation because of the cell phone use has raised concerns as it has the potential to cause certain types of cancer or other health problems like brain tumors, infertility etc.

#### 1.1 Effects of cell phone radiation on human health
Cell phone EMF can possibly be carcinogenic (NCE. 2019). The radiofrequency radiation from cell phones can cause biological effects like heating of the ear and head where the cell phone is being held. (Nitta et al., 2014). The study conducted by Vedavyas, Govindasamy & Raman (2011) has shown that the cell phone radiation has caused hearing loss in the dominant ear i.e. the ear which is often used with or exposed to the cell phone. Phone radiations can also cause Transient Smartphone Illness due to the long-term exposure in darkness. (Ahluwalia & et.al, 2016). Long-term exposure to cell phone radiations can significantly decrease number of sperms. Cell phone radiations may cause DNA fragmentation if directly exposed to such radiations for a longer period. (Gurpincho, Nikitin, 2014). Radiofrequency energy (RF) causes electromagnetic interference (RFI) in some electronic devices, like pacemakers or implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICDs) which is dangerous for heart patients. (Bajpai, N.et al, 2016).
Vishnu Waman Thakur Charitable Trust’s
Bhaskar Waman Thakur College of Science
Yashvant Keshav Patil College of Commerce
Vidhya Dayanand Patil College of Arts
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International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research
Volume 6, Issue 2 (VII): April - June, 2019 Part - 1

THE VISION OF A SMART CITY – VIRAR

Sachin Arjun Kadam
Student, VIVA College of Arts, Science & Commerce

1) ABSTRACT
In 2011, the number of people living in city will be almost as large about 1,221,284 populations today. That’s why we need completely new approaches to be taken in order to make our cities to be Smart City.

Approach
❖ The mission adopts a projects based approach to make sure basic infrastructure services concerning,
❖ Water supply,
❖ Sewerage,
❖ Transport and
❖ Development of green spaces.

Smart Cities gained importance as a means of making ICT enabled services and applications available to citizens, and authorities that are part of a city’s system. It aims at increasing citizen’s quality of life, and improving the efficiency and quality of the services provided by governing entities and businesses. Smart City is a type of city that uses new technologies to make them more liveable, functional, competitive and modern through the use of new technologies, the promotion of innovation and knowledge management. City today are facing significant challenges including increasing populations, infrastructure and declining budgets.

Keywords: smart cities, rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse, sanitation, open defecation, behavioural change.

Sincerely yours,

VIVA College Road, Virar (West), Pin – 401303
Tel.: 97657 42335 Email ID: principal@vivacollege.org

Dr. V. S. Adigal
Principal
Title of the proceedings of the conference
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper
New horizons and challenges faced in digital marketing

Abstract
With the emergence of digital age market has witnessed tremendous change over the last decade. Digitalisation is reshaping the market and businesses. Marketers come across new challenges and opportunities. This paper examines various forms & trends in digital marketing. The paper also discusses various challenges faced by the marketer while marketing goods and services through digital platforms. It also suggests new horizons and opportunities of digital marketing to the marketer in exploring the market.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Visibility, SMO, VRM, ROI

Introduction
Digital marketing is promotion of goods and services through electronic media i.e. Internet, mobile phones, social media, electronic billboards, television as well as radio channels. Under digital marketing, marketers focus on informing and attracting customers with the help of electronic media. In recent times we have seen a shift from mass marketing to segment marketing to niche marketing and further to one to one marketing. The CEO of General Electricenices Jack Welch rightly quoted “Change or die” i.e. the ability to change or adapt faster than your competitors. Following are some of the new happenings in the field of digital marketing.

Objectives
- To study the dynamic trends in digital marketing
- To study the challenges faced by the marketers in marketing goods & services through digital marketing

Methodology Applied
Secondary data: Secondary data is collected from books, journals, magazines and websites.

Review of Literature
   The way in which digital marketing has developed since the 1990s and 2000s has changed the way brands and businesses utilise technology and digital marketing for their marketing. Digital marketing campaigns are becoming more prevalent as well as efficient, as digital platforms are increasingly incorporated into marketing plans and everyday life, and as people use digital devices instead of going to physical shops.

2. Afrina Yavnie, Sudha Fauzoon, Kande Fauzoon have published an article “Effectiveness of Digital Marketing in the Challenging Age: An Empirical Study” in International Journal of Manageme Science and Business Administration Volume 1, Issue 5, April 2015, Pages 09-60
   Marketers increasingly bring brands closer to consumers’ everyday life. The changing role of customers as co-producers of value is becoming increasingly important as technology plays a vital role in improving the quality of services provided by the business units. According to Hoge (1995), electronic marketing (EM) is a transfer of goods or services from seller to buyer involving one or more electronic methods or media. E-Marketing began with the use of telegraphs in the nineteenth century. With the invention and mass acceptance of the telephone, radio, television, and then cable television, electronic media has become the dominant marketing force.

New Trends in Digital Marketing
1. SEO - Search Engine Optimisation
   SEO is a technique to get your business or product ranked in Google, Yahoo, Bing, Amazon and manipulate search results to rank higher and to bring more traffic to your website so that you get customers. Marketers need to alter their SEO strategy. To appear at the top of the search results whenever any customer tries to search for the product that the marketer deals in.

2. Virtual Voice Assistants
   Introduction of virtual voice assistants like Alexa by Amazon, Siri by Apple, Google Assist by Google and many more have increased the love for voice search. These voice assistants use natural language
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**International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research**

**Title of the proceedings of the conference**

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

**Title of the paper**

Self Help Group- Empowering Women

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**International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research**

**Volume 6, Issue 2 (VII): APril - June, 2019 Part - 3**

**SELF HELP GROUPS – EMPOWERING WOMEN**

**Dr. Rakhee Oza** and **Prof. Amol Vaze**

1. BCOM Commerce, Viva College of Arts, Commerce and Science
2. Coordinator (Financial Management, Investment management), Viva College of Art’s, Commerce and Science

**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, Self Help Groups (SHGs) are increasingly becoming an important method of constituting women collectively to take action and transform their social status. The people who are facing problems are likely to be the most committed to solve their problems as they become strength of SHG. The women get an opportunity to become a member by joining the group and mobilize their savings, manage savings for future and reduce financial exploitation by participating in financial accountability decisions. SHG enhances the socio-economic status of women thereby leading to empowering them socially and economically.

Keywords: SHG, NRLM, empowerment.

**INTRODUCTION**

In India NABARD initiated SHGs in the year 1995-96. But the real effort was taken after 1991-92 from the linkage of SHGs with the banks. A SHG is a small economically homogeneous affinity group of the rural poor voluntarily coming forward to save a small amount of money regularly, which is deposited in a common fund to meet the members’ emergency needs and to provide collateral free loan decided by the group. The SHGs have been recognized as useful tools to help the poor and as an alternative mechanism to meet the urgent credit needs of poor through thrift.

A self-help group can be viewed as a social mobilization process which empowers the poor to constitute their own organization in which they participate freely, fully and directly and take decision on all issues regarding generating income by creating employment opportunities and removing poverty. The SHG constitutes a group of about 10-20 members. The members meet at regular intervals i.e. monthly or weekly. At the meeting, all members commonly agree an amount as savings. The group then breaks these savings into its members, stores them in a cashbox or deposits them in a group bank account in order to facilitate a group loan. Members can access a loan quickly from their group’s fund in cases of emergency or need. To overcome the shortcomings and weaknesses of individual level, by the collective responsibility and security offered by the formation of a group of members is the basic philosophy to form SHG. The SHG members collectively use a number of purposes: education and awareness building, collective bargaining power and peer pressure among others in the society. After the group maturity tenure, income enhancement and entrepreneurial activities are initiated. These can be both individual as well as group level activities.

Initially in Tamil Nadu, the Self Help Groups scheme was introduced in 1989 which had an outspurad later on. As one of the major strategies for the convergence of services and activities, different Self Help Groups in different states have focused on Development of skills, Generate awareness, Gain access to credit from financial institutions for process financing the micro enterprises and inculcate the thrift and management of credit for the economically backward sections of women and society as a whole.

The principle “for the people, by the people and of the people” is followed under the concept of SHG. The Self Help Groups is born child of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Prof. Mohammad Yunus of Chittagong University in the year 1975.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

To create a strengthening financial policy environment by involving voluntary organizations in social mobilization, microfinance can emerge the scope for a rational movement. The SHG is very important to bring together society at a whole and strengthen financially (Thangamani & Muthurvel). SHGs play an empathetic role in poverty removal in the rural areas of India. The SHG model is meant for rural development, empowering women and removal of poverty. It also focuses on social development by enhancing human associations, self-dependency and directing social actions towards regulated financial moves. To rise up from the social issues and empower the society by community participation, SHG’s form groups and develop guidance relationships that bring overall well-being. SHG’s also take care of providing micro credit to its members (Das).

Women status in India is comparatively not so favorable and to empower them financially SHGs have provided a platform so that they express their views, participate in decision making and interact with each other with the help of micro credit. In spite of such provisions women members of SHGs still face some major problems in overcoming accountability and getting credit (Savitha & Rajashekar). The SHG also proves to be as important...
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**FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA WITH INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The National Food Security Act, 2013 (also Right to Food Act) is an Act of Parliament of India which targets to cater subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India’s 1.2 billion people. It was signed on September 12, 2013, retroactive to July 5, 2013. Under the provisions of the bill, beneficiaries are to be able to purchase 5 kilograms per eligible person per month of cereals.

The bill has been greatly controversial. It was laid to India’s parliament in December 2012, promulgated as a presidential ordinance on July 5, 2013, and enacted into law in August 2013. India’s high economic growth rate in the past decade has not been fully highlighted in the health status of its people, with 22 per cent of its population undersanitary. According to the National Family Health Survey 2005–06, 40.4 per cent of children under the age of three are underweight, 33 per cent of women in the age group of 15–49 have a Body Mass Index below normal and 7.9 per cent of children in the age group of 6–35 months are stunted. These are alarming statistics which point to nutritional deficiencies. The NAC’s proposal for a National Food Security Bill is possibly the most significant national effort yet to deal with these deficiencies in India. It is at times implicit that the relationship between economic growth and health is unidirectional with improving economic conditions leading to better health. In reality, and as long-established by recent research, the reverse is evinced true and health is an ‘economic engine’. That is, better health which is an important end in itself leads to and may, in certain cases, be a necessary precondition for economic development. Hence moreover being an end in itself, the economic role of health and nutrition thus serves an additional and compelling rationale for public policy to sustain well embedded nutrition improving interventions in ways directly equivalent to the support given for increasing other forms of capital investments.

The NFSA proposed by the NAC is a potentially radical bill that can have a huge effect on the economy. Well-crafted and creatively executed, it can transform the lives of people.

New technologies are key solutions for Agricultural productivity improvement. There are several ways for anticipatory research including new technologies. We should capitalize on them to ensure the wellbeing of farmers and farming so that productivity can be improved and the target of food security can be achieved.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FOOD AND SECURITY ACT, 2013**

1. 75% rural and 50% of the urban population are entitled for three years from enactment to five kg food grains per month.
2. Eligibility of the beneficiaries is determined by the state.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers have the right of “take home ration” of 600 Calories and a benefit of at least Rs 6,000 for six months for reasons of maternity.
4. Children 6 months to 14 years of age are entitled to take home rations of free hot meals.
5. In case of food grain shortage, food will be provided by central government to the states.
6. Central government shall protect the current food grain allocation of the states.
7. Food security allowance would be provided by the state governments to the beneficiaries in case of non-supply of food grains.
8. Reformation of public distribution system.
9. The issuance of the ration card is headed by the eldest women in the household who should be of the age not less than 18 years.
10. Redressal mechanisms would be established at state level as well as district level. The desirer who are covered under the AntyodayaYojna will remain entitled to the 35 kg of grains fixed to them under the mentioned scheme.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study various challenges in implementing Food Security in India.
2. To study various measures to resolve the problem of Food Security In India with Innovative Agricultural Technology.


**International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research**

**Title of the proceedings of the conference**

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

**Title of the paper**

Soft Skills An Opportunity A Gateway For Employability

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses the linkages between soft skills and employability. Traditional education is not enough to develop well-rounded individuals capable of handling a volatile, complex and dynamic employability. It requires the addition of soft skills to make the changes from awareness to the realization of the self-perception. It is this intelligence that aids in awakening the firm to its potential and greater role in terms of corporate social responsibility. Furthermore, the learners and teachers opt for soft skills to improve the attributes for employability. This paper is an extensive opportunity study for the aim of bringing out the soft skills which are needed by the employees in the corporate world. Samual Johnson says, he who has no little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything has his own disposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts. Soft skills a burning issue in corporate world, has received wide attention from the researchers and practitioners. Great soft skills happen to be one of the most expensive assets one can have mainly in the business world. Soft skills are their dominating attitude for employability. They are extremely ambitious and demanding. Soft skills are equally important along with other skills for employability.

**Keywords:** soft skills, employability, education, corporate

**INTRODUCTION**

Soft skill is personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively and harmoniously with other people. In present age employability demand dynamics from its employee. To be able for employability one feature is soft skills. Employability has become the current concern of the entire world. Skills define the personality of an individual. They are considered essential for employment but in today’s competitive world soft skill or personality people’s skill have become important for successful employability. Soft skills are necessary for employability in present context at all the stages of professional carrier. Soft skills include communication skills, leadership skills, team building skills, strategic thinking skills, critical skills, analytical & problem-solving interpersonal skills, imagination or creativity skills, and last but not least presentation skills. Soft skills have been defined in different context and included different perspectives, as per various authors at various times. Soft skills are non-technical and not reliant on abstract reasoning involving interpersonal and intrapersonal abilities to facilitate mastered performance in particular contexts.

Employability skills are those basic skills necessary for getting, keeping and doing well on job. They are just transferable and teachable skills to assets abilities, personal attributes, knowledge and achievements that assist to gain employment. Employability has become the current concern of the entire world. It has turned out to be the determining factor of success. The conflict between employability and employment in the current scenario has moved to the extent of replacing the problem of employment with employability. Employability has become a universal problem of the nation. Soft skills form an essential aspect of the employability. Higher education is entrusted with the responsibility of inculcating soft skills beyond technical knowledge that students acquire. The education system has since been held responsible to prepare qualified for the industry equipped them with the appropriate skills essential for accomplished success at workplace. The necessity to develop employability competency came because the industry demand job ready employers with both technical knowledge and soft skills to add value instantly to the work place.
ECOCRITICISM PERSPECTIVES IN INDIAN FICTION WITH REFERENCE OF SUDHAMURTI

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ABSTRACT

Ecocriticism, a literary theory, is crucial in the current scenario, as reading a literary work under ecocriticism itemise one of the functions of ecocriticism. It not only but it magnifies the works that appreciate nature but also explores the linguistic and literary exemplifications of the environment. Writing about the ecology and environment is an important issue in contemporary Indian literature, hence ecocriticism is a new in Indian literary context. In contemporary Indian writing, there seems to be an imbalance between fiction and non-fiction environment writing. Focus on ecological imbalance due to urbanization and deforestation is seen in many neglected Indian novels. The no of non-fictional writing famed for their “green” colours is quite high compared to fiction. Sudhamurty’s classification, Uma’s Ashoke’s path breaking novel things fall is a part and signifies how Christian colonization irrevocably changed the migratory ethos of Umesh in his messianic ethos.

INTRODUCTION

ECOCRITICISM means the study of literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of view, where literature scholar’s analysis texts that illustrate environment concerns and examine the various ways in which literature treats the subject of nature. Ecocriticism has emerged as a major critical tool in recent decades. It does not offer a unified single principle of criticism define its definition and range. It implies more ecological literacy than its advocates now possess. Its advocates now possess. It is derived from the Greek words oikos and krine, which together mean “house judge”. The etymology of ecology defines “oikos” as “the study of a dwelling place”, where the study is not limited to science. Gloyfelty (1996, viva) defines ecocriticism as the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. It takes an earth-shattering approach to literary studies. William Hackett (1996) expounds it as “application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature”. Ecocriticism ramified into confessional, ecocriticism, deep ecology, ecospiritualism, and so on. It is unique amongst contemporary literary and cultural theories because of its close relationship with science of ecology. Ecological balance is vivid in the detailing of Atritamsa or five landscapes, a Tamil equivalent of the Greek mimes, which is represented in the Sangam literature. Ecological concern in Tamil classical literature has been highlighted by Solmancy through the Triad concept. The preoccupancy period of ecocriticism that led to the formation of well organized groups in India such as the Chennai based organization’s for studies in literature and environment (OSLE) and the Padacchary based environment (ASLE) which organize conference and symposium and encourage research in Ecocriticism writing by publishing articles in “limitation of western ecocriticism.”

OBJECTIVES

• To gain a critical understanding of and appreciation for ecocriticism.
• To apply ecocriticism to the reading of literary texts.
• To produce a major research paper that synthesizes, reflects and builds upon work and can complete in an English major.
• To initiative to plan and organize your seminar research paper.
• To participate in a community of writers and to critique each other’s work in an engaged and constructive manner.
• To demonstrate awareness of the wider critical, historical and artistic contexts informing your research paper.

BENEFITS

While it’s mainstay is still the study of culture in a more narrow sense (literature, visual arts and music.) Ecocriticism is by its nature and interdisciplinary enterprise which seeks to engage with environmental history, philosophy, sociology and social studies with ecology and the life sciences.

SUDHA MURTHY was born in 1930 in a town called chikkamagaluru in north Karnataka. She did her MTech in computer science and is now the chairperson of the INFOSYS FOUNDATION. A prolific writer in English and kannada, she has written novels, technical books, travelogues, collection of short stories and non-fictional...
Dr. A. P. Pandey

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

LITERARY AESTHETICS TO FORESEE THE COURSE OF NATURE

The above hymn has been offered to heaven, sky, earth, air, medicine and vegetation to keep them cool so that man is privileged to enjoy the boon of nature in its entirety. It shows that the author of the Vedas had an insight into the fact that man succeeding course of time might venture to violate the charity of nature by exploiting its rich resources to his own end. It is now felt that our modernized myopic vision has taken away our ability to see the living spirit in the tree, in the river, in the mountains and to know that the life energy sustaining us is the same. The environmental crisis is thus a spiritual crisis which needs to be immediately addressed to save the human race from declining furies of nature.

In Sanskrit Literature, poets like Kalidas, Mugh, Bhasari, Bhavabhuti and host of other literate luminaries have presented nature as human being with all its grace and grandeur. Kalidas in his epic poetry Rasisatamanbhasak depicts the Himalaya and the oceans as gods that ensure the boundaries of the country and save it from the spell of undesirables happenings:

Aatshaatraashyaam dhi bhavaasmsaa, Himalayasaan vagadhiiravisgh

(English) There is a North, a mountain, named Himalaya, whose soul is deity, with his spurs dividing into the eastern and western oceans. He stands as a measure rod to earth.

Similarly, a number of writers of other literatures have expressed the same attitude towards nature and lay stress on preserving its immutable glory in order to enjoy its perpetual blessings showered on mankind.
Title of the proceedings of the conference: International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper: OVERVIEW - CAN INDIA BECOME A CASHLESS ECONOMY

**ABSTRACT**

Being Cashless is not a new concept as it existed long before the concept of money, and it was known as barter system, where goods and services were given in exchange for goods and services. Digital transactions are a bit similar to that of barter system as in both the cases there is no transaction of physical money. Cashless transactions have become possible with the use of debit cards, credit cards, and mobile wallets like UPI, Phone pay, Paytm, online bank account transaction and also through digital currencies such as bitcoins.

"Is India ready for cashless economy?" Though cashless transactions have increased these days, right now India cannot completely become a cashless economy considering its high proportion of digital illiteracy and cash transactions. But Indian Government is working towards increasing the share of cashless transactions, which is a good thing for every economy. This paper provides some detail about India’s movement towards cashless economy, it also emphasis on the benefits, issues of going cashless. It also throws light on the steps taken by the Indian government to increase cashless transactions.

Keywords: Cashless, Transaction, Digital, Barter system.

**INTRODUCTION**

An economic state where financial transactions are not conducted with cash or physical money is considered as a Cashless economy. The transactions are done digitally between the parties, through an electronic form. India is a land of contradictions and the best example of this would be the existence of two different worlds in the same nation. India and Bharat. While, India is tech and Internet savvy, our Bharat is far behind. It even lacks the basic amenities. While India is talking about bullet trains and hyper-loops, one can still find people earning their livelihood from cycle-rickshaws in ’Bharat’. Given such a wide spectrum of disparity, the fact that 90% of our workforce is in the unorganized sector, comes as no shock. And amidst all these disparities, Prime Minister Modi announced the demonetization of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes. The demonetization step has had both positive and negative impact on the economy. While many see curbing black money as the main goal of the demonetization process, they miss out on the most obvious result, which i.e financial inclusion and shift towards cashless economy. Giving cashless is also a function of literacy, net connectivity and will take time to scale.

India has almost half-a-dozen methods for cashless payments. And yet users can’t leave home without cash. Demonetization accelerated a shift to digital payments, but will take lot more time to become the prime payment option.

**OBJECTIVES**

To study about importance of going cashless economy and its impact on the people in the economy.

**METHODOLOGY**

The data is purely secondary and has been collected from various websites and journals, articles, survey reports as well as published books.

**India Is Cash Obsessed Economy:**

The Indian economy is cash based. So much that, MNCs like Amazon had to incorporate ‘cash on delivery’, just to be able to tap into the Indian market. The rate of cash to GDP is the highest, i.e. 12.42% in India. In fact, in the year 2015, 76% of all consumer payments were in cash in India, whereas in US, it was 20% and in UK it was 25%. India is the 4th largest user of cash in the world. And in this era of technology, this is not only backward, but also unscientific and ‘un’-economic.

**Why Is Moving Towards A Cashless Economy Important?**

To put it in a straightforward manner cashless economies tend to be less corrupt, and have lesser black money. Let’s examine these reasons in detail.

1. **Cash is costly**

   A significant amount of time and effort is expended in shepherding them through the system and finally into the consumer’s hands. RBI has spent Rs. 12.1 billion just for printing the currencies that are in circulation. Add to it the costs of setting up and maintaining ATMs. Also, paper currency has a shelf life after which it is renewed. It is said that the direct cost of running a cash based economy is close to 0.25% of India’s GDP.

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**Title of the proceedings of the conference**
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

**Title of the paper**
TRENDS AND CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SERVICES IN VASAI TALUKA

**ABSTRACT**
This paper provides an overview of online food ordering services. Now a days online food ordering services are fast growing and popular in cities of India. This paper will emphasis on latest trends in this sector. This paper will also study consumer perception regarding various online food ordering system like Zomato, Food Panda and many more. The purpose of this study is to find out relationship between online food ordering services and various demographic factors like age, gender, income level. This study will also help to find out further growth in this sector.

**INTRODUCTION**
First of all, what is Online Food Ordering Service (OFOS)? Online food ordering system is a process to order the food from nearby restaurants through mobile application or website. Due to technological development, online food ordering system is moving at higher pace. In this system, consumer can order online food by few clicks. It works similar like ordering goods online. Consumer can order the food from his favorite restaurant by selecting different options; also he can compare the restaurants by viewing ratings given by other customers.

In India, there are various online food ordering portals like Zomato, Swiggy, Food Panda, Uber Eats, Faaso’s, Tasty Khana, Just Eat, and many more. For ordering online food, person needs to download the apps from play store/app store and get registered on it. By selecting the menu, he can place the order and get the food delivered at his doorstep.

In cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, people are busy with their daily busy routine and they don’t get sufficient time to cook the food and even to visit the restaurants frequently. They found this ordering system so easy to place online food order which saves their time. Also customers have a choice to select and compare menu and price, offers on food before placing the order. Customers can provide special cooking instructions to restaurants and track their food online.

**ADVANTAGES OF ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SERVICES TO THE CUSTOMERS**
1. It makes the ordering process easier.
2. Consumers get best prices for the food also no minimum order quantity is required.
3. Easy payment modes are available.
4. 24/7 availability.
5. Consumers get wider choices.
6. Consumer can order food at his convenient place and preferred time.
7. No need to stand in queue or sitting in waiting area.
8. GPS to track online delivery of food.

**ADVANTAGES OF ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SERVICES TO THE ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SERVICE PROVIDER**
1. It is easy, less time consuming and less cost effective to start online business.
2. Promotions can be done by using social networking sites.
3. Lesser mistakes in ordering compare to orders over phones.
4. It helps them to stay ahead in competition.
5. Mobile friendly application or website will make sure that they will not lose a customer.

**LIMITATIONS OF ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SERVICES TO CUSTOMERS**
1. One of the limitations in online food ordering system is to find the exact place or location of the customer.
2. The next disadvantage in the menu choice. Mostly the menu choices are limited. If we stick to the system, for few months it will become repetitive.

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**ABSTRACT**

Waste comes in many different forms, such as domestic, industrial, bio-medical, agricultural etc. Nowadays, the rate of consumption of resources by the society is increasing due to increase in population, development of science and technology, and the changes in the standard of living. This has led to tremendous increase in the amount of waste generated. Accumulation of wastes due to its improper disposal is a major problem in our country. Poorly managed waste has an enormous impact on health, local and global environment, and economy. If they are not cleared regularly or in the earliest, it can spread dangerous diseases and cause pollution. Waste Management plays an important role in sustainable development. Recently, solid waste management practices have incorporated with updated technologies to tackle modern challenges in the field of waste management.

**Keywords:** waste, sources and types, waste management, latest technologies, sustainable Development

**INTRODUCTION**

Waste is any substance which is discarded after primary use, or it is worthless, defective and of no use. According to the Basel Convention, on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 1989, Art. 2(1) “Wastes” are substance or objects, which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT** The collection, transportation, and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other waste products. Waste management encompasses management of all processes and resources for proper handling of waste materials, from maintenance of waste transport trucks and dumping facilities to compliance with health codes and environmental regulations.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF STUDY**

The study is based on secondary data which is collected from reference books, newspaper, journals, websites etc.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To describe waste and waste management
2. To describe different sources and types of waste
3. To describe recent and innovative trend in waste management
4. To protect and conserve all our environmental resources, including forest, land water etc.

**SOURCES AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF WASTE**

Waste comes in many different forms and may be categorized in a variety of ways.

**Domestic Wastes:** It includes the wastes generated in houses. Household garbage includes paper, plastic, glass, ceramics, polythene, textile, vegetable waste, etc.

**Commercial Wastes:** It includes the waste generated in commercial establishments like shops, printers, offices, etc. It includes packing materials, spilled goods, vegetable and fruit remains, polythene, printer paper, etc.

**Animal Wastes:** It includes the dung of the animals that are left to find food for themselves on the streets. Their reject food also added to the wastes.

**Agricultural Wastes:** Waste generated by agriculture field includes waste from crops and livestock.

**Biomedical Wastes:** These wastes are generated from the hospital and related bio-medical sources like pathological laboratories, blood banks etc. It includes expired drugs, plastic syringes, needles, gloves, mercury spilled out from broken thermometers, surgical dressings, surgically removed body parts etc. Bio-medical waste is highly infectious.

**Construction Wastes:** With increasing population, there is also increasing construction activity going on in the urban areas. They also generate garbage like metal rods, bricks, cement, concrete, roofing materials, etc.

**Industrial Wastes:** It is the waste produced by industrial activity which includes any material that is rendered useless during a manufacturing process such as that of factories, industries, mills, and mining operations. Some examples of industrial wastes are chemicals, sludge, metals, ash, paint, paper products, etc.
The financial sector in recent times has witnessed several mis-selling episodes. In one of the studies conducted it is seen that India has lost INR 274 Billion between 2008-2015. In India this has been reported by strongness consumer protection regulations.

We often heard notes that insurance agents are not providing full information of some of the insurance products. They just give important info like premium to be paid, about the policy etc. Many times, due to some or other reasons we don't get info of what to do when we are not able to pay premiums in time & policy lapses. Also, we are not able to talk to company 'representative' regarding this. Sometimes also happens that we come to know that some of friends or insurers who wanted a home specific type of policy lapsed up in some other policy.

Many issues, we are having specific knowledge of financial product but later on it turns out to be something else. All these are examples of Mis-Mis-selling of Financial Product. In country like India where homo of financial product is is & also with regulatory norms slacked many insurers are in favours. Banks who are into Real estate are also tend to practice this. Private sector banks mostly recommend the 'highest commission product' (insurance). 75% of the time while public sector banks (PSBs) recommend the default product (fixed deposits, 72% of the time). This is because while private sector banks incentivize employers for selling high commission products, PSBs focus on deposit mobilization.

One of the main reasons for this is Seller’s own lack of knowledge & understanding of product, many times in bank’s front line staff lacks knowledge vis a vis also due to more commissions attached with the product.

Theoretical Indi

Banks one of the main focal point are main source of link between borrowers & lenders. It mobilizes saving from people. Demon has been seen that how Indian banks efficiently doing this job. There is impressive growth of bank branches since independence. People believe banks, the trust banks get is overwhelming. To this end banks now sell insurance products. While customers who go for regular banking activities get interested in many tax saving products offered by them. Here comes twist. Relationship Manager instead of selling tax saving product tend to sell some other product to get more commission. Like if we go for Fixed Deposit for 5 years & interest component to be paid every month which is quite safe for retired or senior citizen because it is completely safe with no risk. But when we are being told that if we invest in Blue筹 Fund, we get more returns. For more than 15% But what about risk attach in Balanced Fund. This is being examined by some simple answer that when market goes down, they shift funds from there to some other options. Which it is easy & hence insurers tend to lose more. Clearly this is a false statement & has been given to increase sale of Balanced Fund. This is in case of mis-selling of financial products. Many insurers realize this later that returns which they get is not proportionate to what they have been told & when they come to bank. Bank simply washes its hands away that it is transformed or any other excuses. Most of the mis-selling happens at foreign banks and new generation private sector banks. The relationship managers are trained to sell 1-2 say question from the customer. When I wanted to invest Rs 5 lakh in a fixed deposit in a foreign bank, the salesperson insisted pushing FDs from NBFCs. I have been told some interest rate in NBFC are far more than their banks. What about the risk, Medic? They simply said it is from highly reputed company we loose risk, here it is mis-selling. Mis-selling is defined as sale of unsuitable Mutual Fund Scheme by one person, directly or indirectly by a misleading, deceptive or misleading statement, b) concealing or evading material facts of the scheme, c) generating the associated risk factors of the scheme, or d) not taking reasonable care to ensure suitability of the scheme to the buyer, b) financial sector regulators are not specific. This means that financial products get regulated by different regulators, all of whom operate in silos. For example the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the capital market regulator, while the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is the insurance regulator. Very often, this means that similar products have different caps on permissible commissions and other benefits because technically there are under different regulatory regimes. Distributions, thus face an environment with very skewed incentive structures for the sale of similar financial products.

Academic research has shown that when commissions differ, agents overwhelmingly sell the product that has the highest rewards for them. Evidence in India also points to a similar result. Aragad and Kim (2012) have found that for a brief period in 2006, when commissions on closed-end mutual funds were higher than on open-ended funds, inflows into the more expensive funds were much higher, and that investors paid approximately
Title of the proceedings of the conference: International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper: Use Of Digital Technology In Business And Finance: Online Marketing

**ABSTRACT**

Online Marketing is the marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on the Internet, but also including mobile phones, digital advertising and any other digital medium. Online marketing is a set of tools and methodologies used for promoting products and services through the internet. Online marketing includes a wider range of marketing elements than traditional business marketing due to the extra channels and marketing mechanisms available on the internet. Online marketing is no longer an option; it is a necessity. Still, that’s not at all bad news—planning your Internet marketing strategy does not have to be a difficult task, particularly if the competition doesn’t fully understand that the rules of Internet marketing are not the rules of Traditional Marketing. The broad online marketing spectrum varies according to business requirements. Effective online marketing programs leverage consumer data and customer relationship management systems. Online Marketing connects organizations with qualified potential customers and takes business development to a much higher level than traditional marketing.

**Keywords:** Internet, Digital-Marketing, E-Marketing

1. **INTRODUCTION:**

There is no doubt about it that internet has changed the world we live in never before but has been so easy to assess information communicate with people all over the globe and share articles videos photos and all manner of media. E-marketing is referred to those Strategies and techniques which utilised online ways to reach target customers there are millions of Internet users that daily access different websites using a variety of tools like computers laptops tablet and smart or Android phone devices and the number of Internet users are increasing very rapidly so every business seems to be jumping on the Internet marketing bandwagon the internet is most powerful tool that can turn any business on solid footing with market leader companies there are five as well as economical way to promote your business successful companies must ask themselves some tough questions about how they will promote their business online what the company expectations are and what will be the plan to meet those Expectations after answer all these questions a company should design an effective marketing plan

2. **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

a. To understand the concept of Digital Technology
b. To understand the concept of Online Marketing
c. To study the Use of Digital Technology in Business and Finance
d. To study the advantages and disadvantages of Online Marketing

3. **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Secondary data has been taken for this study, which is gathered from different sources such as Research papers, News papers, articles, books and website.

4. **DEFINITION**

Online marketing refers to the use of the Internet and digital media capabilities to help sell your products or services the digital technologies are a valuable addition to the traditional marketing approaches regardless of the size and type of your business online marketing is also referred to as a marketing Internet marketing or web marketing.

5. **OBJECTIVES OF ONLINE MARKETING**

a. Increase revenue - the primary goal of any marketing strategy is ultimately to increase revenue and online marketing is no exception the internet provides plenty of opportunities for every business to improve the bottom line.
Title of the proceedings of the conference

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Title of the paper

A Study On Investors Awareness Towards Derivative Market In Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

Abstract

Creating awareness about the Derivative market investment among the people is necessary to create knowledge of investments in shares and other investment. Investors’ awareness includes not only the knowledge of various financial products available in the market but also facilitates decision making, particularly among the less educated as well as those committed to long-term financial decision. Advertising and the agent network played a vital role positively in creating awareness, but not knowledge; hence a continued approach is needed to convert the awareness into knowledge.

Indian investors are good savers, but often lose hard-earned money due to lack of knowledge and understanding about the financial products and financial markets. Though the regulatory authorities in the country such as Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have been taking necessary steps to protect the investors’ interest, the investors are still worried about and doubt of investing in Bombay stock Market (BSM) and they try to keep themselves always away from the Bombay stock Market (BSM) participation.

The best form of investor protection is investor awareness and the best way to achieve that is through financial literacy. Hence, the investor should be knowledgeable, cautious and they should know the changing conditions of market scenario well before making an investment in the Bombay stock Market (BSM).

Objectives and Research Methodology of the Study

The study was based on secondary data which is collected from the newspapers, journals, magazines, websites, etc. The study was planned with following objectives:

1. To understand the Derivatives Market.
2. To understand the Risk Management.
3. To understand the Investors Awareness towards Derivative Market.

Derivatives Market in India

The origin of derivatives can be traced back to the need of farmers to protect themselves against fluctuations in the price of their crops from the time it was sown to the time it was ready for harvest, farmers would face price uncertainty. Through the use of simple derivative products, it was possible for the farmer to partially or fully transfer price risk by locking-in asset prices. These were simple contracts designed to meet the needs of farmers and were basically a means of reducing risk.

Derivative markets in India have been in existence in one form or another for a long time. In the area of commodities, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association started future trading way back in 1875. This was the first organized futures market. Then Bombay Cotton Exchange Ltd. in 1897, Gujarat Vapiyani Mandli in 1898, Calcutta Hoosain Exchange Ltd. in 1919 had started future market. After the country attained independence, derivative market grew through a full circle from prohibition of all sorts of derivative trades to their recent reintroduction. In 1932, the government of India banned cash settlement and options trading, derivatives trading shifted to informal Forward markets. In recent years government policy has shifted in favour of an increased role at market based pricing and less suspicions derivative trading. The first step towards introduction of financial derivatives trading in India was the proclamation at the securities laws (Amendment) ordinance 1995. It provided for withdrawal at prohibition on options in secured. The last decade, beginning the year 2000, saw
Determination Of Heavy Metals In Surface And Ground Water In Vasai Region

ABSTRACT
Sustainability of good health depends upon purity of water. The toxic heavy metals presence in water bodies arises from the discharge of untreated effluents or dumping of solid waste containing heavy metal salts. Leaching of these heavy metals into water bodies causes various health hazards. Urbanization of rural areas has led to contamination of ground as well as surface water rendering it not suitable for human consumption. Vasai was selected for the study as it is rapidly developing area in terms of urbanization as well as industrialization. The study involved determinations of heavy metal contamination in local water bodies i.e. three ground water sources Killa Road Kolivada (Site A), Bhaskar Alley (Site B), Palmar wadi (Site C) and three surface water sources Papub Tale (Site D), Tantilav (Site E) & Dhori Tale (Site F) respectively. The water samples were tested for contamination of heavy metals like Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Zinc (Zn), Iron (Fe) and Copper (Cu) using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. Comparison of the results with Indian Standard for Drinking Water (IS 10500: 1991) showed that ground waters were more contaminated than surface waters. Site A, B and C showed high level of Lead and Cadmium as compared to permissible ranges. Site D showed high levels of iron and Copper, whereas Site F was found to have lower Iron concentration. The results showed that urbanization in the Vasai region has had a deep impact on water bodies and sustainable development should be implemented for future developmental planning.

Keywords: Urbanization, Heavy Metal Contamination, Ground Water, Surface Water, AAS

INTRODUCTION
Water is one of the most essentials that supports all forms of plant and animal life on this planet. The two main natural sources of drinking water are: surface water such as freshwater, lakes, streams, rivers etc and groundwater such as borehole water and well water etc. Only a small fraction (about 2.5%) of earth’s water is fresh and suitable for human consumption.

About 13% of this division is groundwater; an important source of drinking water for many people worldwide. In rural and small communities groundwater serves as the only source of drinking water. According to UNESCO, more than 50% of the world population depends on groundwater for domestic use. One of the most important aspects in groundwater studies and concerns with respect to human health is to make it mandatory to analyze the drinking water prior to consumption.

Over the years, groundwater pollution due to contaminants leaching from the disposal sites is a big problem in many countries. Industries such as ceramic, painting, glass, mining, battery and manufacturing are considered the main sources of heavy metals in local water streams, which eventually contaminate groundwater with heavy metals. Landfill leachates site is another source of heavy metal contamination in groundwater. Increase in human activities such as industrialization coupled with over population and increase in ambient temperature are among other factors that have become major environmental issues in recent years.

Nonpoint sources as well as point sources are major reasons for surface water heavy metal contamination. Nonpoint sources include: city sewage and agricultural runoff, which has fertilizers and pesticides fortified with various heavy metals. Point source pollution of surface water in semi-urban area mostly consist of small-scale industries.
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CYBER CRIME AND SECURITY

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ABSTRACT
As we all know that Cybercrime has been one of the common practices made by the computer expert. The Computers have unleashed an era of enhanced productivity and creativity. Communication and Connectedness has seen new heights in the last two decades. Internet has ushered in a new revolution. Being one of the most rapidly expanding sector, internet has become one of the most vital part of our life from work to entertainment there’s no other option now but it comes with a price of our privacy.

Cyber Crimes are also on the rapid expansion causing our sensitive data to be used without our permission. Governments are aware of this matter doing everything they can to secure our network but many say security is just an illusion. In this paper I have mentioned some of the impact of the cybercrime. Cybercrime is that activities made by the people for destroying organization network stealing others valuable data, documents, hacking bank account and transferring money to their own and so on. Cyber Crime is emerging as serious threat. To the world of computer technology, governments, police and intelligence units are acting toward the issue closely. Different Strategies are put into action. The effort is done to educate people and to expose them to the cyber world without security. My paper gives detailed information regarding cybercrime, its types, and modes of cybercrime and security measures including prevention to deal effectively with cybercrime. Finally I will go for the research on the crime made by the misuse of cybercrime in some of the field and areas like in financial crime, Cyber pornography, Online gambling, Intellectual Property crimes, Forgery, Cyber Defamation, Cyber Stalking, Email Spoofing, Email bombing, Suicide Attacks, Viruses/Worm attacks, Web Jacking, Data didding etc. and also try to find which type of cybercrime is most practice in the world and finally I will get the main objective of my term paper. Like this my term paper will be complete.

A STUDY ON SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT OF TOURISM

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ABSTRACT
Tourism is a temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work. It involves activities during their stay at these destinations and includes movement for all purposes as well as a day's visit or excursion. This paper mainly focuses on socio-cultural impact of tourism. Now tourism industry is contributing a lot towards GDP of the country. Not only we can see tourism impact on the economy but also there can be seen on social as well as cultural aspects of the country. The impact can be seen in both positively as well as negatively. When people have started to explore various parts of the World for tourism they are contributing economically and also socio culturally. All these are possible due to increase of per head income of people. advancement of information technology and availability of various options for tourist to choose different destinations.

Keywords: Tourism, GDP, IT, Socio-Culture, Destinations

INTRODUCTION
Tourism is affected generally by the factors like topography, culture, traditions, natural beauty and a lot of other things. Tourism is an industry of labour intensive because most of the activities are carried out by people only. It is an industry focuses mainly on various kinds of services. It is also one of the fastest growing industries of the world. A major contribution of tourism towards GDP can be seen immensely in most of the developed countries of the World. Along with economy it is also contributing towards culture of the country. Our socio-cultural system is also getting influenced by culture and tradition of others. So we should know how tourism sector is contributing positively as well as negatively on culture and tradition of a country.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
- A. Sankaran (1996) analysed various tourist destinations are developed due to presence of five things like availability of transport network, attractive sights, accommodation for various categories of people, number of supporting facilities and instructions provided to tourists. He mainly focused on the points which required to be developed to grow tourism.
- Hall (2006) explained it there will be increased contacts among different people of different countries then it can lead to increase of knowledge and understanding of different cultures which will help to release tension among various nation of the World. If we want to bring peace in the World then there should be a proper form of interaction and communication system.
- Batra (1990) focused on the problems associated with tourism industry especially of promotion on Rajasthan. According to him some of the problems are in-built which are needed to be sorted out with some care. He strongly recommended there should be frequent get together among local people which will help to break the social barriers that is prevailing in Rajasthan. It is one of the beautiful states of India which needed to be taken care of by the government.
- Vijay Kumar (1992) analysed on the problems faced in tourism industry in the state of Kerala. He focused the general problems prevailing for a long period of time and urgent need of actions to be taken to promote socio cultural importance of tourism in the state. The prevailing problems have to be solved as quickly as possible because Kerala is considered as heaven of south India.
- Vinay Tandon (2001) highlighted on the need of eco tourism of different eco tourism sights of the country of India. He pointed out the inter related components of eco tourism required to be protected for the growth and development of eco tourism.
- Rajakumari (2007) studied to overcome financial leakages in tourism sector. One must focus on involvement of local people as much as possible in tourism industry which can be possible only by developing infrastructure of the local area.

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ABSTRACT
ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. It refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching-learning process. New technologies can motivate students and make our classes more interesting. It enhances teachers' abilities as they learn new skills and techniques. Modern communication technologies have given the faculty the opportunity to reach a large number of people who can learn in their own place, pace and time. The learner can be provided with any kind of information with illustrations, graphics, demonstrations, experiments etc. Moreover, the best teachers' services can be utilized to impart education. A unique initiative of online professional development of in-service teachers' of higher education using MOODLE platform was an annual refresher programme in Teaching (ARPIT) was launched by MHRD on 13th November 2018. The ARPIT is a 40 hours Programme with 20 hours of video content offered in a flexible format which can be done at one's own pace and time. It will be treated as equivalent to one Refresher course for the purpose of Career Advancement. This paper highlights the scope of ICT on quality teaching and learning in higher education.

INTRODUCTION
ICT has changed the educational system. It has motivated teachers' attitude towards their work, even changed students behavior towards learning. ICT based education is not about teaching students computer skills rather it is about using computer and technology as tools to enrich learning in all subjects such as science, mathematics and English. The online refresher course is a unique initiative of online professional development of about 15 lakh higher education faculty used the MOODLE platform SWAYAM. For implementing ARPIT, 75 discipline-specific institutions had been identified and notified as National Resource Centers (NRCs) in the first phase, where faculty participated in online training material with focus on develop online training material with focus on developing online training material with focus on developing 5 new & emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for teaching suitable content.

In 2018, the inaugural year itself, the NRCs were expected to cater to around 13 lakh faculty of the total 15 lakh faculty in higher education. The course covered a diverse range of topics such as, Art & Culture, Indian culture & Heritage Studies, Pedagogical Innovations & Research Methodology, Latest Trends in Pedagogy and Assessment, Personal Emotional Development and Counselling, Neural Networks and Deep Learning & Knowledge discovery, ICT in Science and Math's teaching, Innovation and Best Practices in Educational Skills, Leadership and Governance in Higher Education, Public Policy and Administration, English Language Teaching, Hindi Literature & Linguistics, Methodology of Teaching Sanskrit, Effective Creations and Innovative Researches in Medieval Gujarati Literature, Tribal and Regional languages, Urdu, French Studies, Tools, techniques and experiments in Earth Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, Biotechnology, Biomechanics, Marine Science, Calculus, Real Time Power Analysis and Smart Grid, Civil Infrastructure for Smart City Development, Engineering Mechanics, Design Spectrum, IT Infrastructure, Technology, Advanced Concepts in Fluid Mechanics, Energy Systems Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Physics of Semiconductors and Devices, Internet of Things, Astronomy and Astrophysics, Electrical Engineering, Bio-Medical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science, Chemical Engineering, Aerospace Engineering, Tourism and Hospitality Management, Political Science, Economics, Psychology, Development Perspectives in Agriculture, Gender/Women's studies, Law, Disaster Management, Climate change, Library & Information Science, Ethics, Human Rights and Environment, Social and Rural Development, Anthropology et al. The course was a 40 hour module with 20 hours of video content and 20 hours of non-video content. They offered in a highly flexible format and could be done at one's own pace and time. There were built-in assessment exercises and activities as part of the academic progression in the course. At the end of the course, they were given a terminal assessment which were either online or a written examination. All faculty who successfully complete the online refresher course will be certified.

OBJECTIVES
- To study the impact of ICT in quality teaching and learning.

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NEW MEDIA AND CONTENT CREATORS: A CONTEMPORARY COMBINATION REDEFINING SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

By 2025, half of viewers under 32 years' age will not subscribe to a paid television service, indicated the statistic by Forrester's proving the gravitational power of new media over traditional media as a tool of publishing new content. The innumerable reach and popularity of social media has grabbed hundreds of content creators every day to publish their content. 4.35 billion pieces of content are shared daily on Facebook, Facebook is accessed by over 100 million users with over 100 million added in every 9 months. YouTube gets over 20 million viewers per day browsing for their favorite content. Pinterest has 600 million Visual searches in February 2018. Twitter has over 75 million users making over 50 million tweets a day, and, 278,000 tweets every minute. 1.32 billion people on average log onto any one form of New Media daily and are considered daily active users.

This paper attempts to analyse the circumstances leading to increasing rate of content creators aiming to publish and promote their work on new media. It examines the preference of users between new media and traditional media. The paper also acquires usage of new media by few prominent content creators.

For this study, primary as well as secondary data was used. For primary data, a structured questionnaire was distributed to 30 new media users. Secondary data was collected via multiple sources. Sample selection was done via purposive sample method.

The data canvased how new media is a preferred option by contemporary audience as well as content creators. The data analyses display reach and awareness about content creators among the audience. Findings proved that for a variety in content 80% respondents opt for New Media while 20% users to television. 70% of the respond we use all the applications listed above. 12% people access only YouTube, 19% use only Instagram and 85% access only Facebook.

Keywords: Content Creators, New Media, Social Media, YouTube, Communication

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 New Media
TREND OF NUTRACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN YOUNG GENERATION & ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH

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ABSTRACT
Trends of Nutraceutical products are increasing day by day in young generation as young generation are health conscious and they want good physic. The term Nutraceutical is a combination of two words – “Nutrient” (a nourishing food component) and “Pharmaceutical” (a medical drug). Indian nutraceutical market divided into two part i.e. functional food & beverage (energy drink, sports drink etc.) and dietary supplements (Protein supplement, chyavanprash etc.). The purpose of these study is to find out whether these products are actually beneficial or not. Similarly to find out consumption habits and perception of consumers about nutraceutical products. Chi square technique is used to find out the relationship between the variables.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals, Pharmaceutical, Nutrients, functional food, dietary supplements

INTRODUCTION
The term Nutraceutical was coined from nutrition and pharmaceutical in 1989 by Stephen Defilice, Founder for innovation in medicine. According to him “A Nutraceutical is any substance that is food or part of food and provide a health benefits, including the prevention and treatment of disease.” Nutraceutical products are the product which work as an alternative to modern medicine. There are multiple products that fall under nutraceuticals. It consist of food supplement like Herbal Products, Medical Products, dietary supplements, Pharmaceutical etc. Some Nutraceutical products like Protein Shakes, Green Tea, Energy drinks, Probiotics, Omega 3 fatty acids, Vitamins etc. help to develop good physic and may also help to treat type 2 diabetes, strengthen immunity system, and increase fitness level.

OBJECTIVES
1. To create awareness about nutraceutical products and its impact on health
2. To find out whether there is need to take any precaution while consuming these kind of products.
3. To find out reasons of increase in sale of nutraceutical products in young generation
4. To find out perception of consumers about nutraceutical products.

ADVANTAGES OF NUTRACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
1. It may help us to live longer by strengthening immunity system.
2. It is “natural” than the traditional medicine and less likely to produce unpleasant side effects.
3. It also helps us to avoid particular medical condition like type 2 diabetes, cancer, heart disease etc.
4. It may increase the health value.
5. Supplements like vitamins B 12 help to increase energy level.
6. Reduce inflammation and may help to reduce chronic disease.

HYPOTHESIS
H0 – There is no relation between demographic factors (age, income, education etc.) and consumption of Nutraceutical products.
H1 – There is relation between demographic factors (age, income, education etc.) and consumption of nutraceutical products.
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IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON FASHION INDUSTRY

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**IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON FASHION INDUSTRY**

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Assistant Professor, VIVA College of Arts, Commerce & Science

**ABSTRACT**
With the birth of the world wide web the current decades have witnessed tremendous evolution in the media. Marketers are faced with new challenges and opportunities within this digital age. Digital marketing is the avenue of electronic communication which is used by the marketers to endorse the goods and services to the market place. Digital marketing is rising in India with fast pace. Many Indian companies are using Digital Marketing for competitive advantage. Changes in consumer behavior requires forms to rethink the marketing strategies in the digital domain. The main objective of digital marketing is attracting customers and allowing them to interact with the brand through digital media. This study has described various forms of digital marketing, its effectiveness and its impact on firms sales. This paper focuses on the magnitude of digital promotion for both customers and marketers. This study highlights the upsurge in the fashion industry marketing on social media platforms and provides insights about consumer behavior and their interactions with online fashion brands. It provides a comprehensive view about the effectiveness of digital marketing as a tool for business communication in today’s digital age.

**Keywords:** social media, influencer, fashion brands, digital marketing, consumers

**INTRODUCTION**
Digital marketing is often referred to as ‘online marketing’, ‘internet marketing’ or ‘web marketing’. Digital marketing is a term that refers to different promotional techniques deployed to reach customers via digital technologies. Currently, it is one of the most prominently used marketing techniques for promoting products and services through numerous digital channels. It extends beyond the internet and includes marketing through SMS and telecommunication. While traditional sales focused on generating sales, digital marketing aims at providing value to its audience through marketing content and marketing solutions. The barrier of one-way communication in traditional marketing was eliminated by the two-way communication facilitated by digital marketing which provides space for feedback and relationship building. There has been a recent influx of new fashion brands in the traditional fashion industry which is heating up the competitive landscape of the overall industry. To drive with the trends, the brands have been pushing to secure consumer loyalty and mass promotions of their products. What is coming out as a solution for channeling the competition to a more productive stream is the digital marketing and marketing space provided by social media.
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**GREEN AIRPORT, THE NEW ERA OF SUSTAINABILITY**

**Prof. Sandesh Akre and Prof. Anuja Patil**

VIVA College, Virar

**ABSTRACT**

Going Green is an important ingredient of new age processing. It has different aspects like Green Computing, Green Processing, Green building, Green development. Green Healthcare and many. This research is about Green technology trends in airline industry and concentrates on airport infrastructure. When a huge infrastructure is built it has impact on nearby environment. One cannot imagine how many ways it impacts on ecosystem. Green building is the way things have to be done in future. Green building uses resources optimally, produces less waste and provides desired outputs having long term benefits for mankind. The analysis is conducted on Solar Power generation capabilities and consumption of generated Power of Cochin Airport Authority. This analysis reveals the best practices that Airport around India can adopt with slight increase in use of available resources. This implementation will definitely help in Business Sustainability and less CO2 emission under large infrastructural Projects.

Keywords: Green Computing, Business Sustainability, Green Building, CO2 emission.

**INTRODUCTION**

Green Building or Green Construction is a structural process, responsible for environmental friendliness and Resource efficiency. It covers entire building infrastructure from Designing, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, Renovation and Deconstruction. Going green majorly deals with using natural resources for generation of power and curbing less hazardous material out. Recent trends have seen developments, where PPPs are getting encouragement from government policies for infrastructures such as Railway Stations, Sports Complexes, Multiplex, Mall, Highway and Airports. This requires lots of natural resources such as water, sand, metals etc. In a world exhausting our natural resources, green building has become the ethical "must-do" in an attempt to save our planet from despair. This, however, can only be achieved through a concerted effort by architects, engineers and construction companies – and of course, the support of the concerned citizen. As per India's Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) there are 101 domestic airports with overall operational Airports have been increased by 10 since last 5 years (as per last data updated on DGCA website on 16th October 2018). Hence this study was concentrated on Airport infrastructures and Green Building.

**COCHIN AIRPORT**

![Source 1](image-source)
International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

A STUDY OF SENTIMENT ANALYSIS - ITS APPROACHES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT
Sentiment Analysis is an active field in the area of Natural Language Processing. The importance of Sentiment Analysis is increasing day by day because of the rapid expansion of social media. Nowadays, people have started expressing their views about the product or an event on the web and people also checks the reviews or ratings about the product before purchasing it. The data generated by these are called as Sentiment Data and the task of analyzing its content are called as Sentiment Analysis. It is also known as Opinion Mining or Emotion AI. Sentiment Analysis helps organizations to improve their customer service depending upon the previous feedback. It is also useful in business to predict trends of customers. This paper presents an overview about Sentiment Analysis, its approaches and the challenges faced by it.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Opinion Mining, Lexion, Supervised Learning, Unsupervised Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION
Sentiments are feelings or views or opinion about something. The “something” can be a place, a product, a person or an event. Social media is the biggest resource for the sentiments. Sentiment Analysis is defined as a computational study of human thoughts or opinion, emotions and attitudes towards an object.[1]

Classes of Sentiments:
A. Positive Sentiments: It refers to the complete satisfaction about the service.
B. Neutral Sentiments: It is a balanced type of sentiments. The opinions of these categories are neither completely positive nor completely negative.
C. Negative Sentiments: It refers to complete dissatisfaction about the service.

Sentiment Analysis is mainly used to analyze the reviews or sentiments of a customer or a follower. The process of Sentiment Analysis is shown in figure 1. [1]
INTRODUCTION

Across the developing world, there are probably more people with mobile handsets than with bank accounts (Potterius, 2006). The spread of mobile phones across the developing world is one of the most remarkable technology stories of the past decade. Buoyed by prepaid cards and inexpensive handsets, hundreds of millions of first-time telephone owners have made voice calls and text messages part of their daily lives. In the last decade, mobile in India has roared from 362.80 million in January 2009 to 1.181.97 in January 2018 (TRAI Report, 2019). However, many of these same new mobile users live in informal and/or cash economies, without access to financial services that others take for granted. Various initiatives use mobile phones to provide financial services to ‘the unbanked’. These services take a variety of forms of transactions, and go by various names, including mobile banking, mobile transfers, and mobile payments. The systems offer a variety of financial functions, including micro-payments to merchants, bill-payments to utilities, P2P transfers between individuals, and long-distance remittances. Currently, different institutional and business models deliver these systems. Some are offered entirely by banks generally referred to as m-banking platforms, others explicitly by telecommunications providers which are oriented towards managing the prepaid or pre-paid mobile connection, and still others involve a partnership between a bank and a telecommunications provider (Potterius, 2007) often termed as digital wallets. These digital wallets being predominantly used over mobile phones, is often referred to as mobile wallets.

A mobile wallet refers to an electronic device or online service that allows an individual to make electronic transactions. This can include purchasing items on-line with a computer or using a smartphone to purchase something at a store. An individual’s bank account can also be linked to the digital wallet. They might also have their driver’s license, health card, loyalty card and other ID documents saved on the phone. The credentials can be passed to a merchant’s terminal wirelessly via near field communication (NFC). Increasingly, digital wallets are being made not just for basic financial transactions but also to authenticate the holder’s credentials. A digital wallet has both a software and information component. Secure and fair electronic payment systems are important issue. The software provides security and encryption for the personal information and for the actual transaction. The information component is basically a database of user-input information. This consists of your shipping address, billing address, payment methods (including credit card numbers, expiry dates, and security numbers), and other information. One time password (OTP) is sent on the registered mobile number or email id to authenticate each of the transaction. A mobile wallet, in simple terms, is a virtual mobile-based wallet where one can store cash for making mobile, online or offline payments. There are various types of mobile wallets in India, such as open, semi-open, semi-closed and closed - depending on the type of usage and payments that can be made. Wallets are growing rapidly as they help in increasing the speed of transaction, especially for ecommerce companies and all ecommerce marketplace have integrated with such mobile wallets too. Thought the advent of mobile wallets happened in the year 2010 with Paytm being the provider, the industry received as major boost post demonetization in November 2016. Crisis of liquid cash urged people to use mobile wallets due to their faster and multi-dimensional services. According to an online survey firm Emarket, approximately 93.3 million users are registered with one or the other mobile wallets.

The present study focuses on understanding the socio-economic changes in the lifestyle of urban youth in the country. There are three reasons incertified for selecting urban youth as the target population.

1. Access to faster internet and better percentage of smartphone users as compared to rural youth.
2. Abundant availability of avenues for accepting payment via mobile wallets.
3. Multiple transactions by young population for their various academic and recreational needs.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Museums, media for learning Indian History without Textbooks

Title of the paper

Museum, A Media for learning Indian History Without Textbooks

INTRODUCTION

“Museums are worthy partners in the quest of well-being.”

Museums serve as a media for understanding history of human beings and their environment so as to display them for education, entertainment and research purposes, thereby contributing to the development of society.

This paper explains how concept of museum evolved and how learning in Museum is enjoyable and entertaining. It states how visual aids can be a great help in learning Indian artifacts and cultural heritage.

AIMS OF RESEARCH

a) To raise awareness about history through a museum.

b) To explore the use of visual aids in learning process.

KEYWORDS


RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

i) To enable students to learn using their sensory organs.

ii) To know how students learn more apart from textbooks.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The complete information is collected through Secondary data, including various articles, research study, reference book, websites.

ORIGIN OF MUSEUM

The word ‘Museum’ was derived from the Greek, and it meant a sacred place. In the Renaissance period, it acquired various names like gallery, the cabinet or chamber.

Whereas in Indian literature, the term ‘Chitrakala’ meaning picture gallery was used. However, museum in real sense of term was established in India with the advent of Europeans.

The definition of Museum by (ICOM 2007): “A museum is a non-profit permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves researches, communicate and exhibit the tangible and intangible history of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and environment.

TYPES OF MUSEUM
**A Study on Impact of Price Hike of Crude oil and Coping Up Strategies by Households**

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**ABSTRACT**

Fuel is one of the most widely used sources of energy in the world. It includes petro fuel, diesel, natural gas which is extracted from the earth. Future economic growth crucially depends on the long-term availability of energy from sources that are affordable, accessible and environmentally friendly. For any developing country, the strategy to obtain and meet the energy requirements and energy developments are the integral part of the overall economic strategy. Affordable energy directly contributes to reducing poverty, increasing productivity and improving quality of life.

Prices of petro fuel and LPG have risen to substantial level recently which leads to increase in expenditure of common man. High prices for diesel means that the cost of transporting goods goes up across the country. In turn, prices of essential commodities like fruit and vegetables as well as other goods increases.

This paper attempts to examine the impact of increasing fuel prices on common people. The paper also focuses on other coping up strategies adopted by people as a result of increasing fuel prices.

A structured open ended questionnaire was administrated to 60 households in Vasai Taluka of Maharashtra.

Few innovative ideas and suggestions given by people to minimise the use of fuel are also pen down in this paper.

Finding shows that how increasing fuel price beyond its current price increases vulnerability of already poor households and therefore it suggest some measures to the government to cushioned the vulnerable population.

Keywords: Crude oil, price hike, fuel, innovative strategies