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1	Common medicinal ferns of India in the book "Medico- Bio wealth of India Volume-VI	Dr. B. L. Manjula	2021-22	978-81-952750-9- 0	5
2	Food and medicinal values of some Ficus species in the book "Medico-Bio wealth of India Volume-VI"	Dr. B. L. Manjula	2021-22	978-81-952750-9- 0	10
3	Common wild edible foods in weekly tribal markets in the book "Indigenous traditional knowledge"	Dr. B. L. Manjula	2021-22	978-81-955847-0- 3	15
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VOL VI

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Common medicinal ferns of India

Kartik Chandra Guchhait¹, Asim panda², B.L. Manjula^{3*}, Suparna barik⁴ Sugimani Marndi⁵ and Sanjeet Kumar^{5*}

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Abstract: Ferns are not as important economically and medicinally as seed plants, but are considered important in some areas of India. Ferns are equally important as seed plants because of the compounds that is extracted from them is used to cure many ailments. They are flowerless plants with leafy fronds and reproduce by spores which are released from the underside of the fronds. Ferns have vascular system for the transportation of water and nutrients. Ecologically, the ferns are found mostly in shaded damp areas near the fringes of perennial streams, near river side and they also grow on the rocks. They are used to cure many diseases like stomach ache, sleeping disorder, dysentery, cough etc. The present study highlights the medicinal ferns reported throughout India. It is a compilation of medicinal values of some common ferns of India.

Keywords: Ferns, medicinal, leafy fronds, tribal communities

Introduction: Ferns are second largest group of plants in Indian flora. Ferns are members of a group of vascular plants have neither seeds nor flowers. They differ from mosses and other bryophytes. Ferns are classified as pteridophytes and are reported as the first non-flowering vascular plants on land that reproduce and disperse through spores. They are having ability to produce spores which are released from the underside of their leaves. They include both ferns and fern allies. They are divided into two classes namely Lycopodiophyta (Fern allies) and Pteridophyta (true ferns). They are mostly found in the damp areas, river and perennial stream fringes. In India, they are represented by about 33 families with about 130 genera and about 1267 species. Among them about 70 ferns are endemic to India (BSI 2022). Ferns are consumed as a vegetable and also leaves, young fronds, stems and rhizomes are also consumed to treat many diseases (Keller and Prance 2015). Local communities of India consumed them as a traditional food which was a vital source of health care and have economic values (Liu et al. 2012). The present study was to compile and evaluate the currently available information on the common medicinal ferns that are traditionally used as a therapeutic agent. In this study, we brief the data collected from local communities about the medicinal ferns consumed by them.

Methodology: The survey was carried out in the period of 2017-2022 in different parts of India (Odisha, Manipur, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand). The data was collected from local people during the trips in various project works and local travelling. The plant was identified by Dr Sanjeet Kumar, APRF, Odisha, India.

Results and discussion: The current comprehensive survey work recorded nearly 21 common medicinal ferns used to treat many ailments by the local communities of India (Plate 1, Figure 1). Out of 21 fern species, it was found that *Adiantum philippense*, *Angiopteris*

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Food and medicinal values of some *Ficus* species

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Abstract: In Indian mythology, the *Ficus* species play an important role in India. Some *Ficus* species play a vital role and have a religious significance in rituals like the peepal tree (*Ficus religiosa*) which is worshipped in India. The *Ficus* species have many food and medicinal values. It has some bioactive compounds which is used to treat many ailments like diabetes, piles, toothaches, gum problems and skin infections. Figs are consumed by many avian species. The conservation of *Ficus* species is also the conservation of wasp and avian species. A particular wasp pollinates specific *Ficus* species. Keeping the importance of *Ficus* species as food, medicine and in ecological balance, an attempt has been made to enumerate some common *Ficus* species of India along with their food and medicinal values. A total of 20 species of *Ficus* are reported here with their importance. The chapter highlights the importance of *Ficus* species as a source of optional food and medicinal agents.

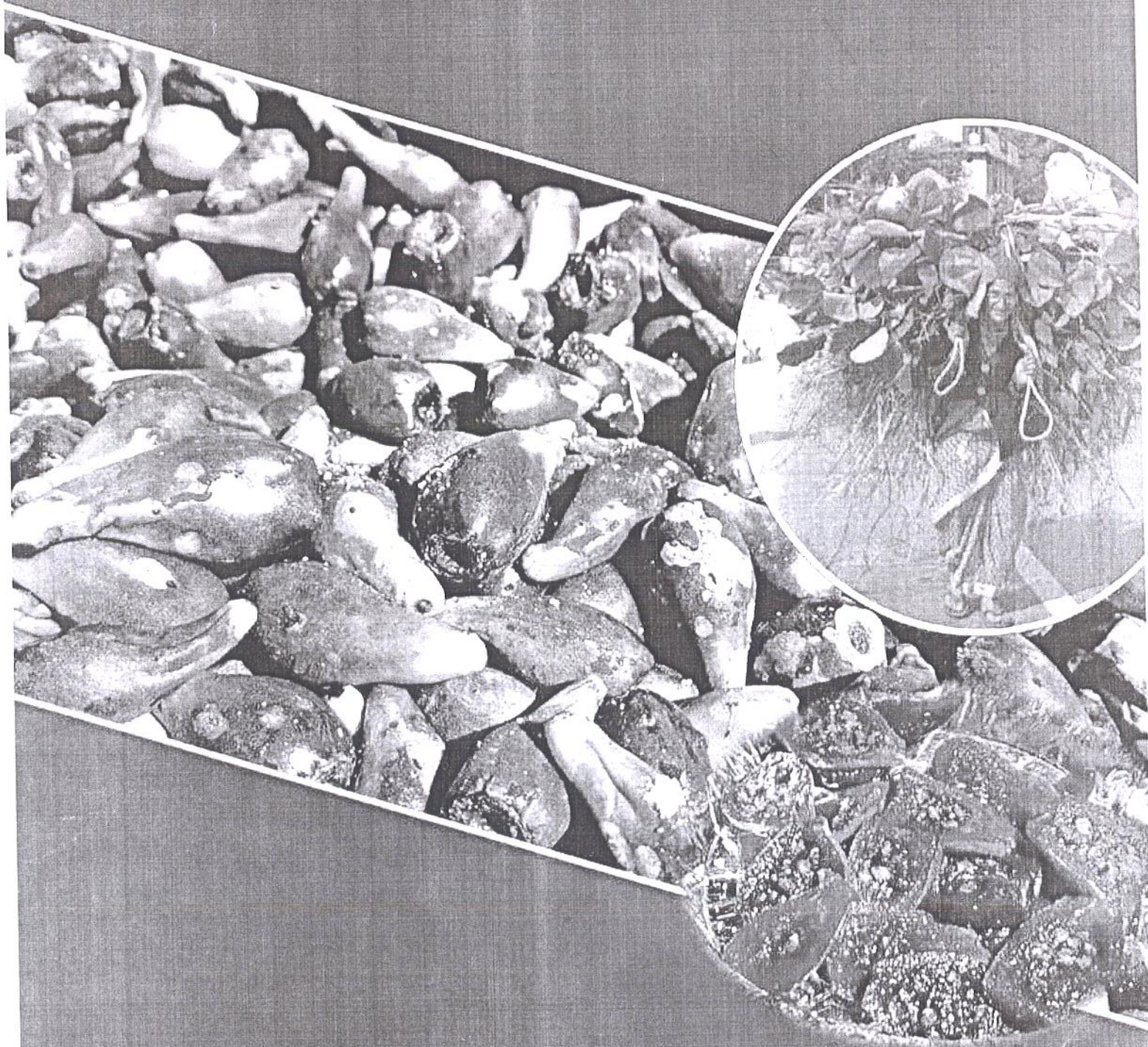
Keywords: Bioactive compounds, mythology, avian species, medicinal value

Introduction: The genus *Ficus*, commonly known as fig, belongs to the family Moraceae, which includes a large number of species comprising about 1,100 species including trees, shrubs, climbers, and creepers. It is mostly found in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The Moraceae family is characterized by the presence of buttress and prop root. They have stipules. They also show presence of milky latex. The main key character is fruit that have many seeds and an inflorescence inside them known as syconium. The genus is very important due to its high ecological, nutritional, medicinal and economic values. It is also important for avian species as they consume the fruit of many *Ficus* species. Some *Ficus* species are edible, and some have medicinal values. Apart from food and medicinal values, *Ficus* species are known for their mythological importance and availability in sacred groves (Satapathy and Kumar 2017). The peepal tree (*Ficus religiosa*) is worshipped in most parts of India. Ancient history shows a range of information regarding *Ficus* species. It is believed that peepal is considered as an incarnation of Vishnu and Buddha (Kumar et al. 2021). From that day onwards, it has been a sacred tree in India particularly among the Hindus. Fruits are edible by the local communities as a vegetable and in dried form. Fruits are also consumed by many avian species. They also form shelter in species of *Ficus*. The fruit is mostly fleshy, hollow and vessel. Leaves are alternate, simple, entire and spirally arranged. Flowers are unisexual. *Ficus* species is different from other species because the reproduction systems are exclusive. It can only be pollinated by the wasp that are associated with it, and the wasp can only lay eggs within the fruit that is associated with it. The *Ficus* species is also used to cure many diseases since long. Some fruits are used to improve the immunity and to reduce the stomach problems. There might be a number of secondary metabolites responsible for the therapeutic potential of *Ficus* species, like phenolic compounds, phytosterols, volatile compounds etc. Keeping the importance of food, medicinal and ecological importance of *Ficus* species in mind, an attempt has been made to document the importance of some common *Ficus* species of India.


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INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE



Sanjeet Kumar

Indigenous Traditional Knowledge

Edited by,

Sanjeet Kumar



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Common wild edible foods in weekly tribal markets

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ABSTRACT

The urban population is facing shortage of food items and organic food materials. Therefore, researchers, entrepreneurs and food lovers are searching food from wild food plants. The tribal markets are the perfect platforms for screening wild food plants for future urban foods. Therefore, an attempt has been made to the survey of tribal markets of Bonai Forest Division, Odisha for enumerating commonly used wild foods. The survey results revealed that about 10 wild edible food species are commonly sold in most of tribal markets of study areas. They could be the future foods for the urban population.

Keywords: Wild, food value, medicinal value, economic value, tribal area, weekly market

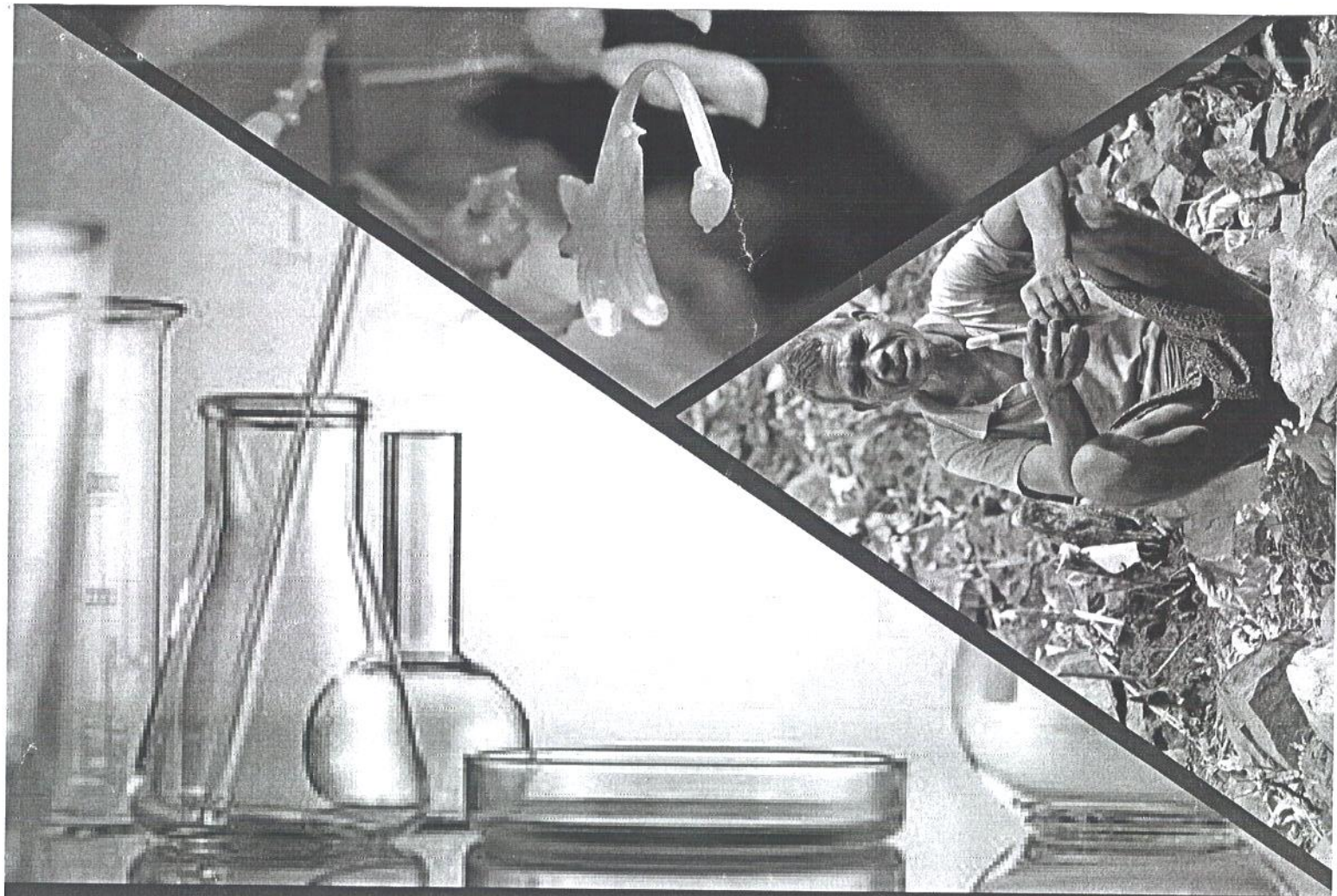
INTRODUCTION

Food is the most essential requirement for sustenance of human life. Population of human beings are increasing very fast. Populace of the world is consuming limited number of agricultural crops and wild foods. Wild foods are usually consumed by the indigenous people throughout the world and they are mainly unexplored by the scientific community. The burning issue globally is to provide adequate amount of food for increasing population. In many countries, the malnutrition, food security and problems related to food are observed and organizations of national and international repute are working on them. To mitigate the problems, researchers are searching the wild food plants used by the ethnic community. Tribal markets are easy source(s) to get the tribal food or wild food plants. They collect from the near forested areas and consume them and as well as sell them to get very little amount of money for their livelihood. Therefore, keeping the importance of tribal haat (Weekly Tribal Market), an attempt has been made to enumerate the wild foods available in different tribal markets of Bonai Forest Division (BFD), Odisha. BFD is home of Bhuian, Munda, Oram, Kisan, Santhal etc. (Kumar et al., 2021; Kumar and Kumar 2021; Kumar et al., 2022). They have empirical knowledge about wild plants which can be used as food. The present paper highlights the importance of wild food plants to mitigate the food problems globally.

METHODOLOGY

The survey work was done in the year 2021-2022. Through a series of questionnaire, authors have collected the data from local weekly markets of Bonai Forest Division, Odisha, India (Plate 2). The local names were noted down and the plant species were identified by Dr. Sanjeet Kumar, Ambika Prasad Research Foundation, Odisha, India with the available books on Flora (Haines 1925; Saxena and Brahman 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Advancement in Medicinal Plants Research

**Durga Prasad Barik
Sanjeet Kumar**

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PLANTS USED IN WOMEN HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS

Zahoor Ahmad Lone¹, BL Manjula², Asim Panda³, Shruti Rathore⁴, Sugimani Marndi⁵ and Sanjeet Kumar⁶

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ABSTRACT

Healthy women represent healthy nation. Therefore, present study was investigated to document the indigenous knowledge on medicinal plants used in women health care problems by the indigenous communities. Data was collected through direct interactions with local communities of Sundargarh district, Odisha. 41 medicinal plants enumerated along with botanical name, part (s) used and uses. The most commonly used plant part was root (36%) followed by leaf (16%), fruit (10%), flower (10%), seed (8%), stem (6%), bark (0%), whole plant (0%) and aerial part (2%). Majority of the plants were trees (28%) followed by shrubs, herbs (26%) and climbers (20%). The present study highlights the importance of locally available plants in women health care problems.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Rural people, Women healthcare problem

INTRODUCTION


There are lot of health problems that arise anytime and anywhere due to various known and unknown reasons. Everybody is dealing or going through some sort of health issues. Most of the time, women suffer more as their body is very sensitive and are more susceptible to diseases. Women health care problems are very diverse including amenorrhea, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhoea, menstrual disorders, urinary tract infections and many more. Menstrual cycle is very important for a female reproductive system (Motti et al. 2019). In most of the tribal and rural areas, herbal remedies or traditional medicines are considered as the oldest forms of healthcare practices for women. Herbal medicines include plants and plant based products which have significant role in treating women's health ailments (Boer and Cotingting 2014). Rural women consult their nearby traditional healers or therapists due to lack of communication, awareness and proper access to avail modern health facilities (Aziz et al. 2018). Plant-based traditional medicine tends to treat diseases and have a source for potential drug. Most of the population in rural areas largely depends on wild harvested surrounding plants (Balamurugan et al. 2018). Environmental degradation, over grazing, anthropogenic activities, deforestation, catastrophic events, introduction of invasive species etc. are making traditional medicinal plants threatened (Mishra et al. 2021). There are still many plant species and traditional medicinal knowledge that are not yet investigated and documented. Therefore, more research should be done for the wellbeing of women. This study is an attempt to enlist some useful ethnomedicinal flora from the local communities of Sundargarh district, Odisha that are used to treat a wide range of women health care problems.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, intensive field survey was carried out in Sundargarh district of Odisha. The data was collected from local people. A series of questionnaire and personal interview was conducted during field trips. The information enumerated in tabular form including plant name, vernacular name, parts used and medicinal uses. The plant species were identified by the authors.

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ABSTRACT :

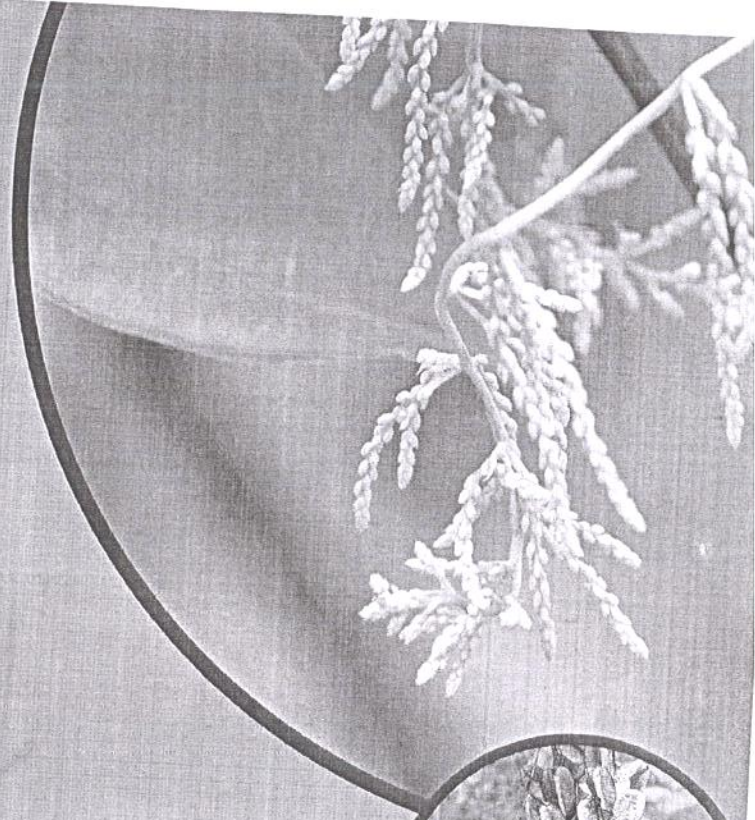
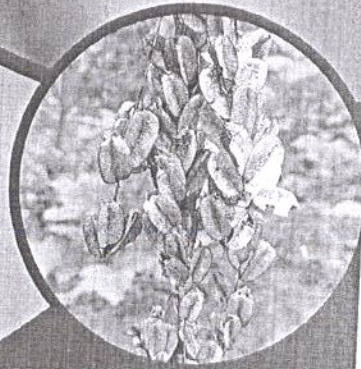
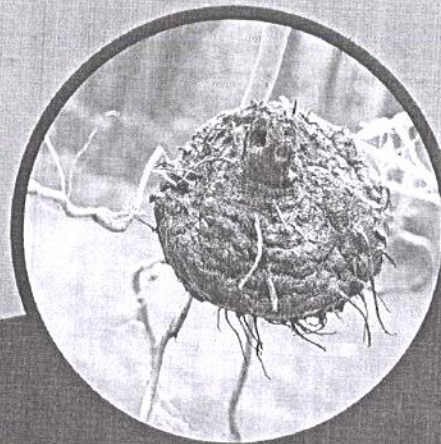
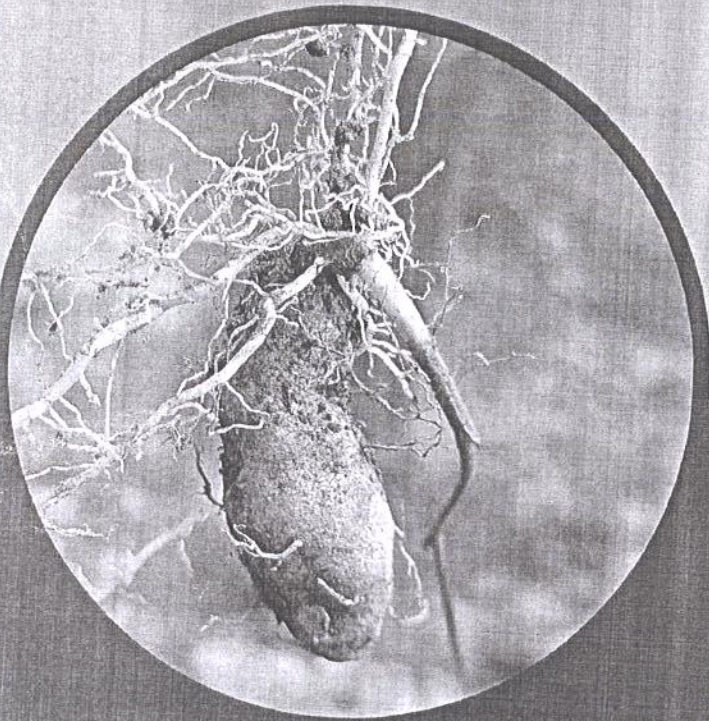
The Internet of Things (IoT) heralds the possibility of remotely interacting with real (things) via the Internet and checking them. The term “smart” is used in various contexts and is often understood as “knowledge”. The brilliant home help, one of the booming IoT applications, has transformed home hardware into something smarter, more remote, connected and coordinated. Smart devices like cell phones and PCs limit most smart home frames. The use of remote correspondence association processes. A sophisticated mobile phone application is used to control and monitor the capabilities of the home.

Keywords: Smart home, Automatic Control, IOT, Smoke Detectors, Cloud and IOT Contribution for smart home.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects or “things” embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity, which enables these objects to collect and exchange data. The concept of the Internet of Things first became popular through Auto-ID Centre at MIT and related market-analysis publications. Internet of things, when more or less anything will be connected and managed in the virtual world. In the series of ITU Internet Reports IOT was originally was launched in 1997 under the title “Challenges to the Network” and it was first Coined by Kevin Ashton in the RFID Journal 1999. In 2005 the name was changed to Internet of Things. Actually, the definition of IoT varies based on who you talk, but formally, it can be defined as a dynamic global network infrastructure with self-

YAM



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Cover Page: Tubers, fruits and flowers of different yam species

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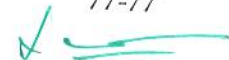
Introduction: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) - a process in which microbes (bacteria, parasites, viruses, and fungi) develop the capacity of resistance against antimicrobial drugs, commonly used to treat infections (UNICEF 2019; CDC 2019). Antibiotics are one of the most powerful tools for fighting life threatening infections and without effective antibiotics or antimicrobial drugs, common infectious diseases are more difficult to treat, leading the individual sick for a longer period and also leading to death (Cesur and Demiroz 2013). Resistant organisms thrive globally and are transmitted to and from healthy humans, animals and the environment. In addition, antimicrobial resistance often occurs through the inhibition of specific pathways such as cell wall synthesis, nucleic acid synthesis, ribosome function, protein synthesis, folate metabolism, and cell membrane functions (Ayukekbong et al. 2017; Fluit et al. 2001. Kohanski et al. 2010). Common diseases, such as urinary tract infections, respiratory tract infections, and sexually transmitted diseases are becoming untreatable. Lifesaving medical procedures are becoming more dangerous due to the risk of infections caused by drug resistant pathogens. Unfortunately, the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is expanding at an alarming rate and the situation is perhaps aggravated in developing countries due to gross abuse in the use of antimicrobials. The magnitude of the problem worldwide and the impact of AMR on human health, on costs for the healthcare sector, and the wider societal impact, are still largely unknown (CDC 2019; Ikhimiukor et al. 2022). The extensive, inappropriate, irregular, and indiscriminate uses of antibiotics have resulted in the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, failing medical sciences (Davies and Davies 2010; Baym et al. 2015). Therefore, WHO started isolating and identifying new bioactive compounds from the plants which act against microbial resistance, capable of decreasing the use of antibiotics, and face resistance development (WHO 2014; WHO 2021). There are about 1340 plants available with defined antimicrobial properties and over 30,000 antimicrobial compounds have been isolated from plants (Tajkarimi et al. 2010; Vaou et al. 2021) among which 74% of compounds are derived from the plant based which show ethnomedicinal uses (Pandey and Kumar 2013; Vaou et al. 2021). Many wild plant species have been reported to have antimicrobial properties but still, number of plants are unexplored and need more research and exploration work. It includes many tuberous plant species, especially the Yam or *Dioscorea* species, used by the tribal and rural communities for the preparation of various drugs against healthcare problems (Tabassum and Hamdani 2014; Kumar et al. 2017; Kumar et al. 2022). These are the tuber crops used as a food item among the tribal groups which are cultivated in their home gardens or harvested from wild. *Dioscorea* produces rhizomes or bulbils, which are rich with food, medicinal and economic values. They contain various bioactive compounds like saponins, alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, phenols, diosgenin, corticosterone, stigmasterol etc. which make it potential against various ailments and of great market value as well (Mustafa et al. 2018). Among the *Dioscorea* species, *D. pentaphylla* is one of the easily available tuberous plants, used by many tribal communities as food and also as medicine (Kumar et al. 2012). Tubers of *D. pentaphylla* attribute antioxidant activity and antimicrobial activities due to the expression of

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Chapter 2

Dioscorea pentaphylla (Dioscoreaceae): A pharmacological agent

BL Manjula, Sweta Mishra, Meenu E Benny and Sanjeet Kumar

Abstract: *Dioscorea* species are not fully explored. It is the most important genus of the family Dioscoreaceae having excellent medicinal and nutritional properties. Authors have made an attempt to explore *D. pentaphylla* in various aspects (food, medicinal, economic & pharmacological). The bioactivities and health benefits of *D. pentaphylla* extracts have been related to the presence of phytochemicals, which possess antioxidant, antitumor, antifecundant, antigenotoxicity, antimutagenic, anticancer activity etc. In Ayurveda, whole plant juice is used to treat boils. As we are now living in an era where people around the globe are suffering from untreatable infectious diseases because of the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance, the ethnobotanical properties of this tuberous plant have generated further interest in studying on *D. pentaphylla* plant parts for validating the efficacy as a nutraceutical.

Keywords: Microbial resistance, *Dioscorea*, Ethnobotany, Pharmacological activities

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The present book was aimed to finding an environmentally friendly recycling process to recover valuable metals such as zinc, manganese, lithium, cobalt, Nickel, and cadmium, from waste batteries by using hydro-metallurgical method to avoid negative impacts on the environment and human health. The recovery of metals from waste battery using inorganic acid leachants like H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2 and organic acids leachants such as oxalic acid and citric acid by using hydro-metallurgical method and their characterization techniques.



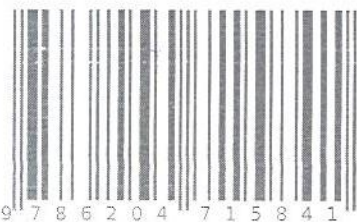
Mylarappa M



Dr. M. Mylarappa, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Science, Arts & Commerce, Bengaluru-560009 has 10 years of teaching and 7 years of research experience. He has Published 45 research publications in reputed journals & having five life memberships. Editor of Journal of Composite Materials.

Recovery of metals from Waste Batteries

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Recovery of metals from Waste Batteries: Experimental Studies & their Characterization Techniques

By

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CHAPTER-1

1.1 Introduction

Energy storage has the potential to revolutionize electricity consumption and generation. This is because economic and efficient storage delinks the supply and demand of the electricity and other energy systems by introducing a viable inventory mechanism. A major technical challenge in this world is that useful energy is lost every time energy is converted from one medium to another. From last several years, a new and driven discussion has begun to work uninterrupted in the digital era to take shape that would shift our energy consumption to less polluting forms of energy. The most rapidly developing problems worldwide is handling electronic waste (Fig.1.1). This waste consists of huge range of materials and comprise toxic elements as well as valuable metals that may contaminate and threaten environment and human health.

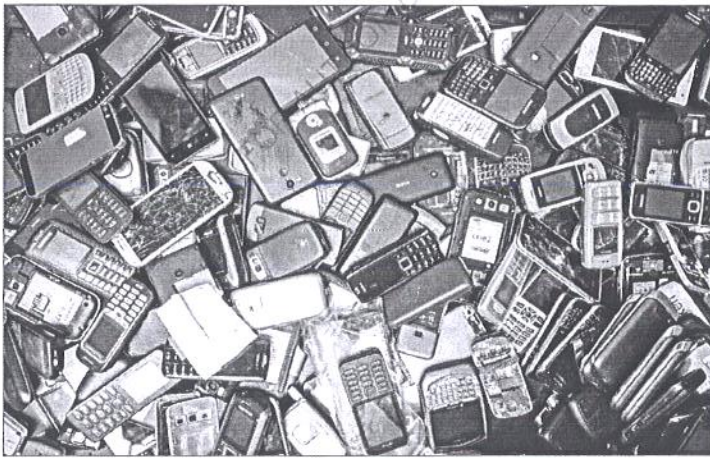


Fig.1.1 Disposal of old mobile phones.



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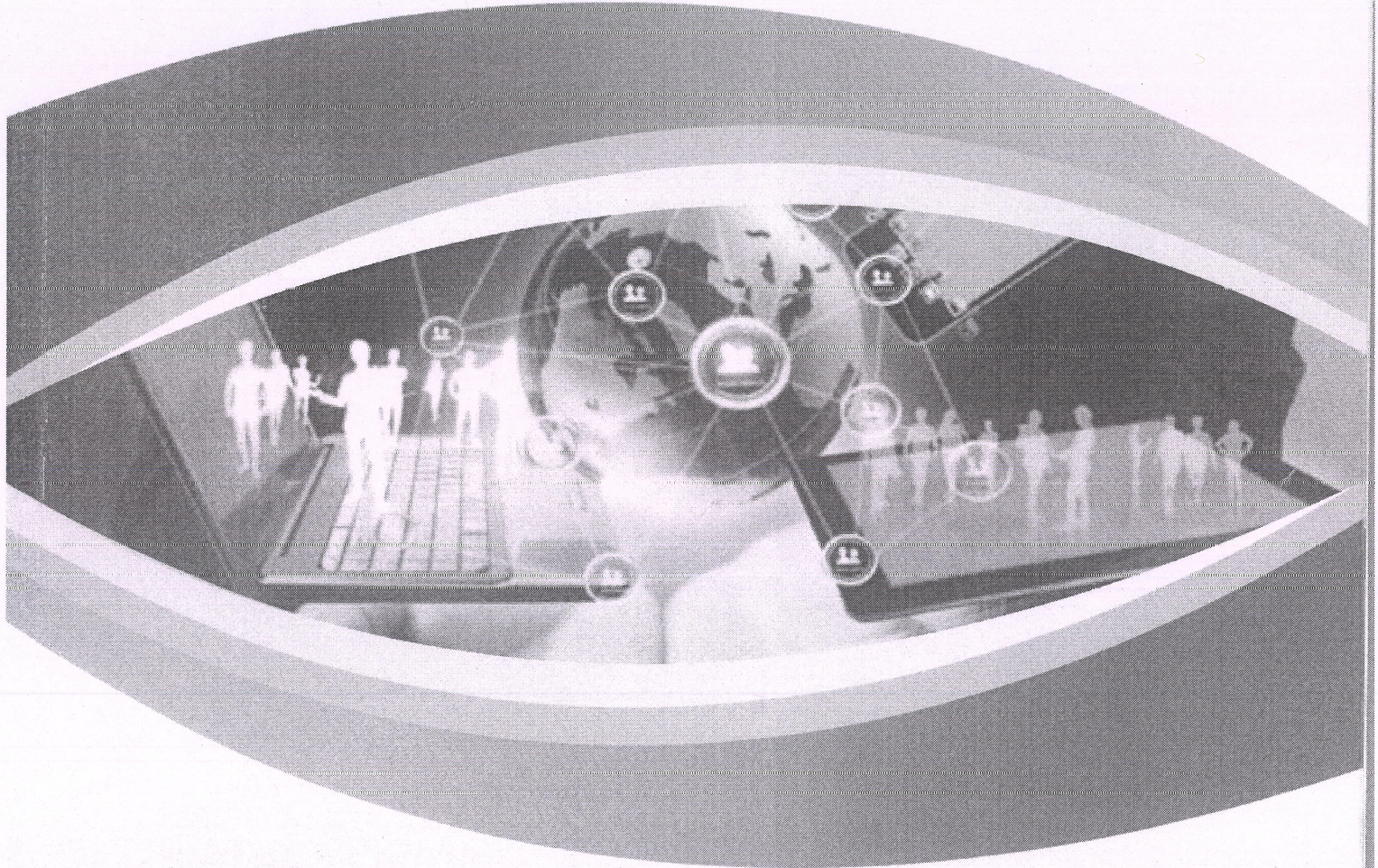
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Digitalization and Organisational Effectiveness

**Dr. S. Devarajappa
Dr. P. Paramashivaiah
Dr. G. Sudarsana Reddy
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E-learning Adoptability in Present Scenario and its Effectiveness in Organisational Productivity – A Study

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ABSTRACT

E-learning means technology based learning which is adopted in today's scenario of developmental processes and better approaches. Today it is the world of technology and it is not so easy to accomplish the task without any technological support at the same time the technical adoptions has become inevitable for efficient performance.

The smart work through the utilization of technology is saving more time and cost and also even efforts of the business when it comes to development. This paper focus on how e-learning network enabled transfer of information, ideas, skills and knowledge is effective in today's for business development and to increase productivity of the company and the same is transferred to large number of required people for various reasons.

When e-learning is adopted the difference and change in the positive sense has been felt by many business organisation and institutions in the recent times. Earlier it was completely neglected or rejected due to lack of human interactions and human involvement in each and every process of learning.

E-learning has gained importance in the form of training people as it is very important in the organisation development. Without proper training the organisation growth is not possible in growing trend

The present research has been conducted to study the E-learning adoptability in present scenario and its effectiveness in organisational Productivity to conduct this research work an extensive reviews was conducted to understand and collect the sufficient data for analyzing the capital market behaviour during the pandemic.

Based on the research study the discussions, findings and conclusions were drawn to throw some lights on the E-learning scenario in recent times and it is the major implications on productivity and deciding factor of the organisation growth in any business industry.

Keywords: E-learning, Effectiveness, Organisational Productivity.

INTRODUCTION:

A learning system requires a formalized teaching process if this is adopted systematically through electronic means then it is an E-learning process. In case of organisation the teaching, training process and other developments can be possible with the technological changes that can be adopted for the growth and upliftment of the outcomes in the organisation. E-learning is also about transfer of ideas, opinions, skills, knowledge, information and the education of certain aspects of business.

E-learning can be described as learning online through internet which is regarded as computerized electronic learning, internet learning or any other forms. E-learning is course delivered online from different places by the experts for transferring the required information to make the better outcomes from the desired tasks. The given information may be on live or recorded by the experts and others according to their convenience and recipients can also receive such information and knowledge according their convenience. It can also be interactive learning in which learner can communicate with the trainer and others and it can be real time learning and sometimes due time and technical barriers it may be prerecorded

The learner can obtain information through communication, interaction and also taking as course where proper participation is there where tests, evaluation and assignments are done for better results. E-learning has been proved to

be a successful method of training and education as it is becoming a part of their life for many populations in our economy. Through e-learning adoption farmers are getting educated, adults also get trained for their continuous learning process, children youths and professionals and academicians learn better through e-learning process.

In the business organisation the requisitions may be in any form and in any manner and further it can in different situations and in different times where large number of recipients can access for the information and other knowledge whenever it is feasible. Traditional method of learning and training was widely adopted as a conventional way of applications and most of the organisations still rely on such methods. Many of the organisation's wholeheartedly was not ready to accept the e-learning system because the acceptable range by the learners and at the same time absence of humans was treated as one of the major drawbacks in case of e-learning

E-learning activities are more important for economic growth of any country. In modern era all are expecting for the growth and development now with the rapid progress in technology and the advancements in the learning concepts leads to mass progress and applications. The introduction of computers into any systems is an revolution and with the pace of new developments and innovations like smartphones, tablets, i-pad and other devices are playing a major role in today's learning world.

Gone of those days where people use to visit libraries in search of books, using dictionaries, encyclopedias, study materials etc., now all these have been replaced by optical discs, internet or pen drives, I phones where all these are accessible anytime, anywhere 24/7 without any disruptions.

In today's world e-learning has become an important wheel of educating and updating ourselves, this holds good for organisation because organisation learning is a continuous learning and for individual it is lifelong learning so it becomes very important to adopt technological changes and innovations to business to attain the competitive advantage and attain expected outcomes. This in turn results in highly literate populations.

According to Albert Einstein, "Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school." This says that the good humor is intended to bring education is constant and always evolving and a sea change over from conventional to modern way of learning as education has metamorphosed into instant learning today. With several milestones in case of learning adoptability one of the e-learning model has also been focused to the core for better learning ability of people.

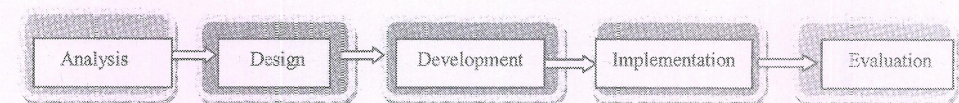


Figure - 1

In the real sense, the figure – 1 is one of the learning models which bring lot of new growth in stages of learning. In this the every 1st stage is analysis because we as learners need to learn about required data for development and further it is designed to understand the way of learning which tells the path to follow any aspects, further the developing of these plans and procedures becomes necessary and also after this implementation is very much in progress to execute it effectively. Any new aspects which are implemented should be evaluated to bring in proper control and needs to have a track on it. This helps in knowing the situation whether the plan executed is successful, feasible, and viable for individuals, business organisations or not. Therefore careful introduction of learning model to learning process becomes necessary.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

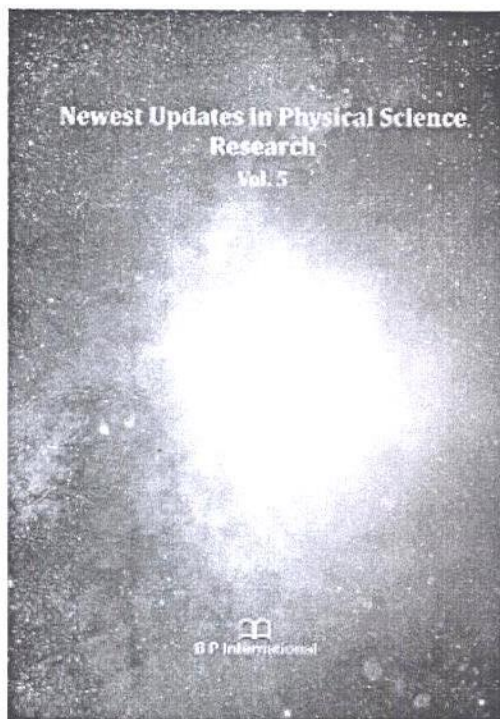
The new scenario of E-learning is not only a gift from the technological development but also difficult in certain aspects and situations as it has some issues relating to implementation. The method of learning which is adopted today is it really serving the purpose of learners and learners are truly gaining the knowledge and whether they are focusing at their goals or they are getting deviated to the different world. Is it really worth implementing the organisation all these analysis becomes essential before implementation or adopting any new aspects into the economy. No doubt technology adoptions shows that it is a kind of development but it is at what cost and how it is more advantageous matters a lot in today's scenario.

Human interaction, brain storming, face to face conversation, understanding the expressions, gestures, mentality all these becomes very much necessary when it comes to learning process but these are not existing in case of e-learning and further it is not giving complete benefits to learners are the major issues to be addressed before going for e-learning. Many a times with the gadgets all the problems will not be solved. The problem solving techniques lies with human beings. Therefore careful analysis of any plan will give better decision making ability to organisations.

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Electrochemical Properties of MnO₂ Nanoparticle Obtained from Waste Battery Powder by Reductive Acid Leaching Method

M. Mylarappa ; S. Kantharaju

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Abstract

The present work is focus on the recovery of manganese dioxide (MnO₂) nano particle from spent battery waste using ecofriendly leaching materials. The concentration of metals has been evaluated by using Atomic Absorption spectroscopy (AAS). The basic composition of recovered metals from dry cell batteries were confirmed by Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), X-ray Diffractometer (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) respectively. The leaching studies shows both Zn and Mn were higher at 90°C and 4M sodium hydroxide was used as precipitating agent to recover Mn as MnO₂ nanoparticle. From electrochemical studies, cyclic voltammetry (CV) reveals the more reversibility of the electrode and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) indicate charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) and capacitance of electrode. The electrode using 0.5M NaOH has lowest R_{ct} and more capacitance among all the electrolytes, indicating better conductivity and confirmed that the charge transfer resistance and capacitive behavior is faster.

Keywords: Waste battery powder; leachants; MnO₂; electrochemical properties


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Electrochemical Properties of MnO₂ Nanoparticle Obtained from Waste Battery Powder by Reductive Acid Leaching Method

M. Mylarappa^{1*} and S. Kantharaju¹

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ABSTRACT

The present work is focus on the recovery of manganese dioxide (MnO₂) nano particle from spent battery waste using ecofriendly leaching materials. The concentration of metals has been evaluated by using Atomic Absorption spectroscopy (AAS). The basic composition of recovered metals from dry cell batteries were confirmed by Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), X-ray Diffractometer (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) respectively. The leaching studies shows both Zn and Mn were higher at 90°C and 4M sodium hydroxide was used as precipitating agent to recover Mn as MnO₂ nanoparticle. From electrochemical studies, cyclic voltammetry (CV) reveals the more reversibility of the electrode and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) indicate charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) and capacitance of electrode. The electrode using 0.5M NaOH has lowest R_{ct} and more capacitance among all the electrolytes, indicating better conductivity and confirmed that the charge transfer resistance and capacitive behavior is faster.

Keywords: Waste battery powder; leachants; MnO₂; electrochemical properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spent alkaline batteries signifies a severe pollutant in terms of heavy metals content when discarded improperly [1,2]. Zinc and Manganese cell batteries represents a major amount of spent batteries wastes. The discarded spent alkaline batteries shows severe environmental problem because they contains comparatively high concentration of hazardous metals in their electrodes. The consequences are a greater need of landfills for disposal of the wastes and a more intensive exploitation of mineral resources. Moreover, the local authorities are unable to give the authorization for the opening up of new landfills due to the costs to maintain landfills. During the last decades, to match the environmental requirements the battery producers were involved in the research to find out the substitute for toxic substances still used in the batteries.

As a result of this much research is being done to recover metals from spent alkaline batteries. Different types of batteries, such as Zn-air Battery, Zinc-Manganese dioxide Battery (Zn-MnO₂) and Zinc-Carbon (Zn-C). Batteries are a source of valuable metals like Zn and Mn, their recovery represents an economic benefit for the battery producers and bring to smaller volume to dispose, thus it lengthening the life of landfills [3]. The recovered metals from spent alkaline batteries are used for different electronic applications such as Remote Communications, Torches, Military Radio Receivers, Electronic gadgets, some Medical devices and electronic toys etc. These batteries are composed of a cathode, anode, electrolyte and a separator [4,5].

From literature review, numerous reduction approaches in acid media has been investigated such as lactose reduction leaching [6], sucrose reduction leaching [7], corncob reduction leaching [8], oxalic

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CURRENT TRENDS IN MATERIALS CHEMISTRY

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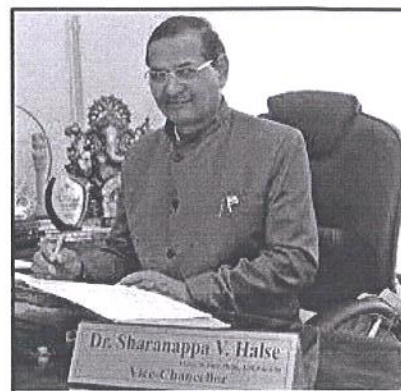
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Message



It is my great pleasure to introduce you the book “**Current Trends in Materials Chemistry**”. This book is being published by Davangere University to highlight the rapid developments that are taking place in the field of Materials Chemistry. Materials Chemistry is rapidly emerging as a key component of contemporary science. The strongly interdisciplinary nature of the field requires input from all branches of science from crystallography, solid state physics and nanotechnology. In this book, a compiled set of chapters from researchers representing some of the highlights of materials chemistry. This book benefits scientists, researchers from academia and industry as well. I hope the book will be well received and motivates students, teachers, scientists and Engineers.

Prof. Sharanappa V Halase

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Sea Water Durability of Vinyl Ester Resin/Clay Based Nano Composites and their Application

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Abstract

In this paper a comparable investigation of the impacts on characteristic properties of FRP composites when presented to seawater. Similar investigation of the impacts of dipping of the composite in seawater and experimentally attempt to dissect the impact of the immersion in the mediums based on the experiment data. ILSS results achieved from the 3 point bend test, the water absorption will be estimated and reason for failure will be reported. The morphology of the failure samples were studied through scanning electron microscopy images.

Keywords: FRP, Sea water, ILSS, 3 point bend test, Scanning electron microscopy.

1. Introduction

Many of the new technology need materials with unusual blends of properties that can't be met by the traditional materials like metals, alloys, ceramics and polymers etc. The necessity for the polymeric composites has been much felt within the aircraft, offshore oil, submarine and ship building industry, as they provide the benefit of chemical stability and enormous, aren't liable to aqueous corrosion [1-2]. These are gradually utilized in civil infrastructure reestablishment applications, offshore platforms, oil development related structural facilities and marine applications.

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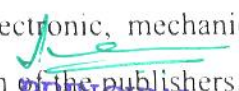
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Reduced graphene oxide Nano sheet Decorated Nb₂O₅ composite for Advanced Energy Storage Material

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Abstract

Facile synthesis of rGO-Nb₂O₅ composite for energy storage studies has been reported. Graphene oxide (rGO) was prepared by the modified Hummer's method. The metal oxide (Nb₂O₅) was introduced to the rGO to form the composite by the hydrothermal method. The prepared samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and UV-Visible spectroscopy. The CV measurements reveal a significant enhancement in electrochemical reversibility and the specific capacitance of rGO and Nb₂O₅/rGO were found to be 45 Fg⁻¹ and 110 Fg⁻¹ respectively. These results indicates that capacitive behaviour and electron transfer of Nb₂O₅/rGO nano composite was predominantly more compared to rGO. The charge-discharge curves display well-symmetry and linear deviations with change of the time indicating superior capacitance. This is mainly because of the electrode reversible reaction and also revealed that as a kind of super capacitor electrode materials. The obtained electrode materials showing the highest specific capacitance with excellent rate capability.

Keywords: rGO, Nb₂O₅/rGO composite, characterization, energy storage studies.


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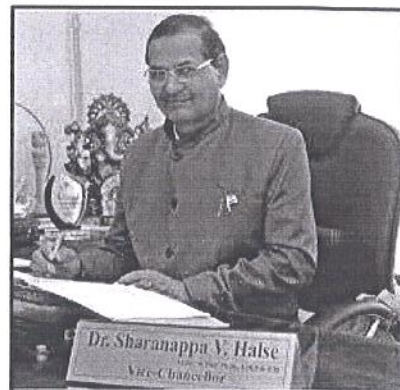
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Message



It is my great pleasure to introduce you the book “**Current Trends in Materials Chemistry**”. This book is being published by Davangere University to highlight the rapid developments that are taking place in the field of Materials Chemistry. Materials Chemistry is rapidly emerging as a key component of contemporary science. The strongly interdisciplinary nature of the field requires input from all branches of science from crystallography, solid state physics and nanotechnology. In this book, a compiled set of chapters from researchers representing some of the highlights of materials chemistry. This book benefits scientists, researchers from academia and industry as well. I hope the book will be well received and motivates students, teachers, scientists and Engineers.

Prof. Sharanappa V Halase
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Shivagangothri, Davangere – 577 077.


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Relative Study of TiO₂ and Pd doped TiO₂ Nano Catalysts for Water Purification under Solar and Ultraviolet Irradiation

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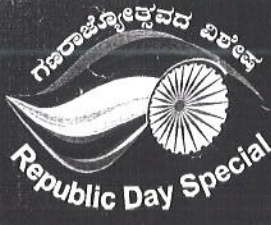
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Abstract

The photo degradation of Congo Red (CR.) by using TiO₂ and Pd doped TiO₂ nanoparticles was investigated. The TiO₂ and Pd doped TiO₂ nanoparticles were prepared by solution combustion method using Glycine as fuel, and they are characterized by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), and band gap was determined by using UV-absorption spectroscopy. All experiments were carried out under natural Sunlight and UV light. The rate of degradation was highly efficient in 20 ppm dye concentration, with constant catalyst concentration 0.1g/1000ml for both nanoparticles. It proves that synthesized TiO₂ and Pd doped TiO₂ nanoparticles are useful in removing the Congo red from the aqueous solution through degradation.

Keyword: TiO₂, Pd doped TiO₂ (Ti_{0.97}Pd_{0.03}O_{1.97}), Congo red, Photo-catalysis.


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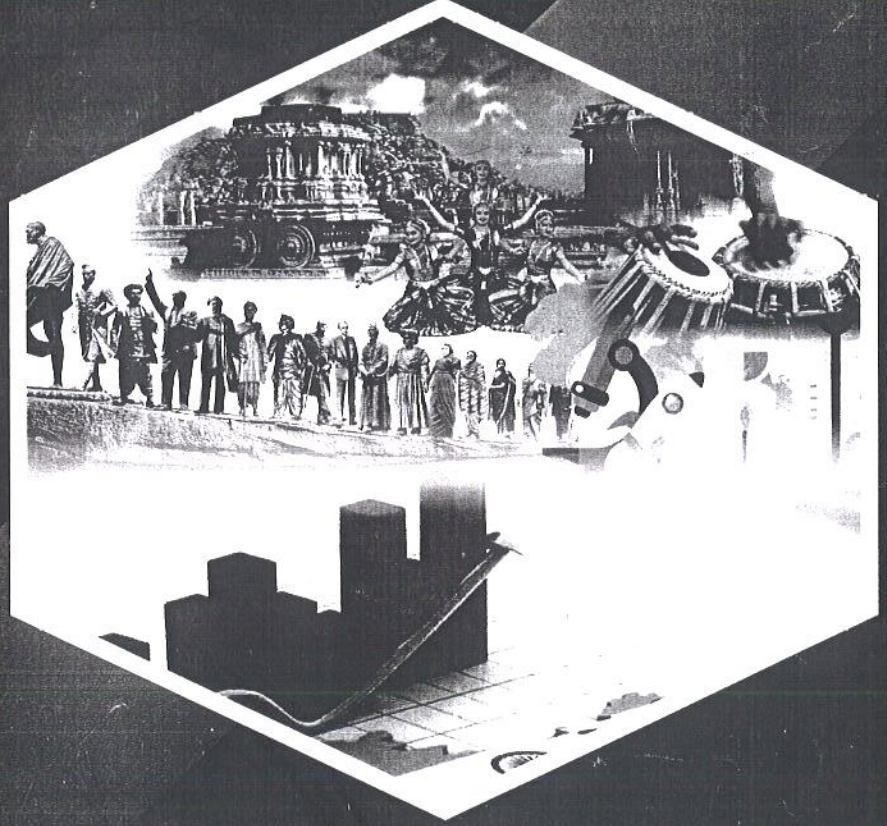
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The Backward Class Aspects of Socio-Economic Changes:

Dr. M. G. Meenakshi¹

The term class signifies a form of social stratification. It is defined as a stratum of people who share a similar socio-economic status or position. It is relatively open as compared to other forms of stratification like caste. A class is considered to be backward if its members are economically and educationally less privileged compared to the other classes in that society. The backward classes in India can be understood only when we understand the basic character of Indian society which consists of a number of closed status groups. The backward classes do not constitute one single whole but a multitude of social groups with varying position and socio-economic standing in the social hierarchy of Indian society. They suffer from disadvantages and disabilities which are age-old and which derive their sanction mainly from the caste system. Low status, poverty and illiteracy are social problems, which they have inherited due to their ascribed status of being born in a low caste or tribe. The backward classes constitute a large and mixed category of persons. Their composition was not known earlier. Today they comprise roughly one-third of the total population of the country. They are made up of (i) the scheduled tribes (Adivasi's); (ii) the scheduled castes (the Harijan's), and (iii) the other backward classes. The scheduled castes (SC) and the scheduled tribes (ST) are well defined categories in the Indian Constitution. The other backward classes are not listed and defined. The problems of this category of people are, therefore, diverse and complex.

The problems of the backward classes came to be more sharply focused during the British rule. The policy, the British government followed towards the backward classes, was partly humanitarian and partly political. The Government desired to do away with certain disabilities of the traditional social structure, which went against the Western principle of social justice and equality. They also extended economic benefits to low castes by encouraging certain occupations or trades such as liquor, hides and so on. The British policy, however, also emanated from another dimension. The Indian national movement was gaining momentum. Its leadership was provided by the new intelligentsia which came from the upper castes. The British government did not look at them with favor. The perpetuation of cleavage between the high castes and the low castes was in their interest. This they ensured by extending economic and political benefits to the low castes. In this way the wedge was maintained between the high castes and the lower castes during the British rule.

The term backward class was first used in Madras, in the department of education in payment of stipends to students coming from illiterate background. The number of backward classes which was 39 in 1895 grew to 113 in 1913, 128 in 1920, 152 in 1950 and 253 in 1994. Unfortunately, more and more castes became as the years passed. It only showed that more and more castes learnt to demand and receive special concessions on the basis of several backwardness rather than individual merit. It was made that among the qualified applicants for any job, preference should be given to those belonging to the least represented community. The recruitment to services on the communal basis was regularized and a definite quota for different communities in vacancies under the Government was prescribed. The Indian Constitution is silent on the definition of the backward classes. What one finds, however, is the characteristics of backwardness described and spread over the different articles of the Constitution. Article 15 (4) speaks of social and educational backwardness. In Article 16 (4), mention is made of backward classes and their inadequate representation in services. Article 23 speaks of forced labour. Article 46 refers to Weaker section of the people in which the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are included.

The traditional Indian society was highly segmented and hierarchical in character. The segment within were separated from one another by clear cut boundaries of marriage, restriction in interdining and other forms of social interaction. Social separation between different segments, each pursuing its own style of life could be kept intact so long as the society was fairly closed. In the traditional society, mobility-vertical or horizontal-was slow and limited. The expansion of transport and communication, spread of modern education, new economic opportunities of political articulation ushered in during the British rule brought about significant changes in the traditional social structure. This led to the system being more open, allowing for greater mobility. Of the many changes taking place among the backward classes, two in particular deserve special attention. They are (i) changes in their style of life, and (ii) changes in their relation to the political system. Of course, both are intimately related with changes in their economic life.

The changes in the style of life have followed two trends. They are Sanskritisation and Westernization. Sanskritisation is defined as a process by which a caste or social group moves up the social hierarchy by adopting the style of life associated by tradition with the upper castes. These upper castes can be Brahmans, Kshatriyas or even Vaishya's. Westernization in the Indian context, on the other hand, refers essentially to the process of social change introduced by the British rule in India. Individuals and groups began to respond and adopt to British ideals, relating to politics, economy, education, dress, manners customs and so on. This follows from their taking up western education and getting into a modern occupation. The process of Sanskritisation was at work even before the advent of the Europeans, however, it was slow and gradual. The reason being that the economy was relatively static and political movement very limit. Over and above, there was strong legal and ritual sanctions, which acted against the large-scale movement of people from one region to another. Nobody in the traditional system could

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A STUDY ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KARNATAKA

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Introduction

Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy. These are the people who have the skills and initiative necessary to take good new ideas to market and make the right decisions to make the idea profitable. A "women entrepreneur" is any woman who organizes and manages any enterprise, usually with considerable initiative and risk. However, quite often the term "women-owned business" is used relative to government contracting. In this instance, the entrepreneur (a woman) owns (more than 50%), controls and runs the enterprise. Data has been collected from number of articles, books, periodicals and websites. The present study has been an attempt to generate awareness and to understand meaning, rationale for diversification.

Methodology

Descriptive research is adopted for the study. Secondary data is collected for the study from various text books, journals, newspapers and websites. The study is confined to the successful women entrepreneurs in Karnataka state, India. The study also focused on various schemes offered to the development and encouragement of women entrepreneurship in Karnataka. The study is purely conceptual and limited to the state of Karnataka and hence it cannot be generalized.

Women entrepreneurs in Karnataka

Sudha murthy

She is an Indian social worker and author. She is known for her philanthropic work through the Infosys Foundation.

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

She is an entrepreneur from India where she started Biocon a large biotechnology. She is the Managing Director and Chairman of the company because of which made her the wealthiest woman of her country.

Dr. Kamini A. Rao

She is a pioneer in the field of Assisted Reproduction in India. She has specialized in reproductive endocrinology, ovarian physiology and assisted reproductive technology and has been awarded the Padma Sri, one of India's highest civilian awards.

Srividhya Srinivasan

She is Co-Founder of Amagi Media Labs Pvt. Ltd and serves as its Chief Technology Officer.

Richa Kar

She is the founder and CEO of Indian lingerie e-retailer Zivame., she found herself working with the Limited, which owns lingerie company Victoria's Secret. Jayanthi Mohan

Jayanthi Mohan

She is perhaps the only manufacturer of paper napkins in City.

Feather Touch napkins are seen in almost all the restaurants of Mysore, giving the company up to 80% of the market share.

Mrs. Geethashri K.S. Rao

She is the proprietor of Sugeet Marketing. She has made her place in marketing field after overcoming the many obstacles.

Various schemes offered for the development of women entrepreneurs in Karnataka.

According to the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries conducted in 2001-02 and subsequent estimates made only 10.11% of the Micro and Small Enterprises in India are owned by women while 9.46% of the MSE enterprises are managed by women.

In order to promote progressively women enterprises in the MSE sector, various schemes have been formulated by this Ministry and some more are in the process of being finalized, aims only at the development of women enterprises in India. Significant schemes in India those specifically introduced for women for providing special benefits to women-

1. Trade related entrepreneurship assistance and development scheme for women (TREAD): With the objective of encouraging women in starting their own ventures, government launched a Scheme, namely, (TREAD) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development during the 11th Plan. The scheme envisaged economic empowerment of 297 women through the development of their entrepreneurial skills in non-farm activities. There are three major parts of the scheme; Govt. of India has grant up to 30% of the total project cost to the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for promoting entrepreneurship among women. The remaining 70% of the total project cost is financed by the lending agency as loan for undertaking activities as envisaged in the project. Up to Rs.1 lakh per program can be granted by govt. of India to training institutions / NGOs for providing training to the women entrepreneurs.
2. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP): a) Existing Clusters: Cluster is described as a group of enterprises, normally 20 or more producing same similar products/services. The Cluster Development Programme being implemented envisages diagnostic study of identified clusters of traditional skill-based MSEs to identify suitable technologies and their providers and to facilitate adoption of available technology meeting the specific needs of the end users. The Cluster Development goals at improved competitiveness, technology improvement, adoption of best manufacturing practices, marketing of products, employment generation etc. The scheme provides support for capacity building, common facilities, marketing etc. the delivery-absorption and diffusion of the identified technology from its

producers to the recipient user/cluster of small enterprises. b) Physical infrastructure. This Ministry implemented the IID Scheme to provide developed sites with infrastructural facilities like exhibition/display centers, telecommunications, drainage and pollution control facilities power distribution network, roads, water, raw materials, common service facilities storage and marketing outlets, and technological back-up services, etc. This scheme has been subsumed in the MS-ME-Cluster Development Programme. All the features of IID Scheme have been retained. To create physical infrastructure for women enterprises central grant of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.2 crore is available. The Ministry of MSME is trying to enhance the quantum of grant to 80% in a project of Rs.10 crore. 3. Credit guarantee fund scheme: In May, 2000 The Government had introduced the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries with the objective of providing credit to SSI units, particularly small units, for loans up to Rs. 25 lakh with no collateral/ third party guarantees. The Scheme is being operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) set up jointly by the Government of India and SIDBI. In the case of women enterprises, the guarantee cover is up to 80% of the credit subject to maximum guarantee limit of Rs. 20 lakh. The member lending institutions (MLI) availing of guarantee from the Trust have to pay a one-time guarantee fee of 1.5% of the credit facility (comprising term loan and / or working capital) allowed by the lending institution to the borrower and annual service fee of 0.75% per annum on the amount of credit facility extended by the MLI, which is covered under the scheme. 4. Help for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development: MSME DIs regularly conducts EDPs/MDPs for existing and potential entrepreneurs and charge fee for such courses. To encourage more entrepreneurs from among the SC/ST, women and physically challenged groups, it is proposed that such beneficiaries will not be charged any fees but, instead paid a stipend of Rs.500/- per capita per month. 50,000 entrepreneurs will be trained in IT, Fashion Technology, Agro & Food Processing, Catering, biotechnology Pharmaceutical, etc. through specialized courses run by MSME DIs. 20% of courses conducted by these Institutions shall be exclusively for women. 5. Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs to Encourage Small & Micro Manufacturing Units DC (MSME) has formulated a scheme for women entrepreneurs to support Small & Micro manufacturing units owned by women in their efforts at developing overseas markets, to enhance participation of representatives of small/micro manufacturing enterprises under SIDO stall at International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, to enhance export from such units. Under this scheme participation of women entrepreneurs in 25 international exhibitions is envisaged during the 11th Plan. For the year 2007-08 a good number of outstanding women entrepreneur associations have been requested to sponsor their members for participation in 5 international exhibitions scheduled during the months of Jan.- March, 2008, With a view to give confidence to women entrepreneurs for participating in the International Exhibitions. 6. Dena Bank to support India's women entrepreneur. Dena Bank will help Government of India's initiative to promote women entrepreneurs for self-employment ventures in any

kind of non-farm activity. At present, the Government of India has over 27 schemes for women

Some of these are:

- Entrepreneurial Development programme (EDPs)
- Indira Mahila Yojana? Indira Mahila Kendra
- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Khadi And Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
- Management Development programmes
- Women's Development Corporations (WDCs)
- Marketing of Non-Farm Products of Rural Women
- Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- Mahila Samiti Yojana
- Micro Credit Scheme
- Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programmes
- NGO's Credit Schemes
- NABARD- KfW-SEWA Bank project
- National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development's Schemes
- Priyadarshini Project- A programme for Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid
- Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Gangetic Plains' Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP)
- SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi
- SBI's Stree Shakti Scheme
- Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)
- Working Women's Forum
- Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

Findings, suggestions & Conclusion:

It is evident from the study that entrepreneurship in India is always a point of concern to the government and specifically women entrepreneurship is being motivated and encouraged by the government at every point. The vision of digital India, Mudra bank and make in India and various recent schemes also emphasizes on encouragement and development of women entrepreneurship.

Women entrepreneurship will not just open the doors to the women community for economic independence and soundness but also contributes towards bringing down the social imbalance and gender discrimination at large on a long run.

Thus, women entrepreneurs success stories are leading to breaking of glass ceiling and stereo types in India which is a optimistic development.

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Role Of Social Worker In Dealing With The Occupational Stress Of The Employees: An Empirical Study

Ananda. H & Venkatesha Murthy.S

Abstract:

Occupational Stress has become a major concern of the modern times as it can cause harm to employees' health and performance and it can also damaging physiological & psychological effect on people working in organization/ institutes. The causes of stress at the work place range from personal problems to work overload physical working environment, work situation and conflicts among colleagues and managers. Many employees struggle with stress, depressions, crisis, burnout in worst cases leading to uncertainties and severe impairments on health and performance. Wages, working conditions, work group, supervision, promotion and work are the elements which contribute to job satisfaction.

Hence, it is necessary for every organization to know the factors causing stress among the employees as well as to know the coping mechanisms to make the employee more participative and productive. Social worker plays a vital role in shaping the future of employees as they are the support pillars who can make or break any situation for them in industry and managing stress in effective manner. The aim of this study is to have a clear understanding of the occupational stress among the working employees. The paper also throws light upon the suggestions to overcome occupational stress.

Key Words: *Occupational Stress, Psychological Aspects, Coping Mechanisms, Social Worker*

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ROLE OF EDUCATORS FOR THE QUALITY ENHANCEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION- AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Education considered as the most important and noble endeavours. It helps person to get their complete personal, spiritual, mental, social & physical potential. In India very large number of student who can't reach school for primary education and from primary education to secondary education and again secondary education to higher education the dropout rate is very high. There may be much different reason for that very less student attracted towards higher education. Reason may be lack of availability of resources, lack of Employment, poverty etc. Higher education is becoming a major driver of economic competitiveness in an increasingly knowledge-driven global economy as higher education systems grow and diversify society is increasingly concerned about the quality of programmes.

Today in the age of globalization. There is a great affectation to teachers in every stream i.e. professional or traditional educational institute and colleges. The importance of teachers is always important and appreciable since the develop stage of society. Teachers should be free for providing the authentic knowledge to students.

The aim of the study is to know the role of educator in quality enhancement of higher education. A well structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Finally the paper concludes the qualities require for the teachers have been suggested. The status of teacher in higher education in current scenario, need to improve the status of higher education with the effective role of educators in current situation.

Keywords- Education, Higher Education, Educators, Quality Enchantment, Suggestions

INTRODUCTION

“We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded, and by which one can stand on one's feet”–Swami Vivekananda

The very fact that teaching is a profession entails that teaching is a specialized activity for which specialized knowledge/ training is required through qualified teachers. A good quality teacher will produce individuals who will be devoted to the profession and make their mark in the activities organized by them while going to the field. Harvey (1993) and Atwood (2007) point out that Quality processes tend to focus on 'core' aspects of education such as learning-teaching and course organization. In other words teacher educators' way of organizing theoretical framework, practical sessions and skills development programme affect the future teachers. The activities suggested during training are carried to the classroom teaching in the schools. Researchers like McAffrey et.al. (2003), Rivkin et.al. (2005) and Rockoff (2004) found that teachers have a significant impact on the achievement of the students. However, research studies are jejune to provide answer to the question if the teacher educators directly affect the teachers' classrooms behaviour or management of activities in the schools. Reasons for this could be many.

Teacher and Society

Teachers' role is very vital in molding the future of a country and, as such, it is considered the noblest profession. Teachers are the ideals to their pupils. An educational institute should not be just confined to Teaching and learning but it should be considered as a place where consciousness is aroused and illumined; Soul is purified and strengthened. It is the place where the seeds of discipline, devotion and commitment are Planted and fostered with deliberate efforts. A constructive companionship between teachers and students has to be developed. Gurus like Parshuram, Bhishma and Drona influenced their students by practicing what they preached (Thakur, 2007).

Role of Teachers in Quality Enhancement



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WOMEN ACTIVISTS OF KARNATAKA

Dr. M. G. MEENAKSHI

Head, Dept. of History, S.J.R. College of Science, Arts & Commerce, Ananda Rao Circle, BANGALORE - 560 009

A very significant development towards the end of the Nineteenth Century in India was the rise and growth of Nationalism. However, the socio religious reform movement has its influence on the national movement and the leaders of the reform movement like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Annie Besant have contributed immensely for the upliftment of the Indian women, who felt since ages oppressed by the Hindu Society. But even then the women lived in ignorance and seclusion. The focus is in the emergence and participation of women in the various activities of freedom movement. The movement which ended with the independence of our country also has contributed to remove the discrimination against women significantly. Indian women who has for long been oppressed by the male dominated society, showed signs of resentment for the first time.

As the study is set on Modern Mysore, and according to the observation, hardly there were any studies relating to various aspects of women in the princely state of Mysore. Only handful attempts were made to examine the effects of the movements and efforts were made to uplift women's position and status.

When it comes to the women of Princely Mysore, their participation was bit slow. After noticing the participation and activities of the women leaders at national level they were still hesitant to plunge into the active politics of the movement. But here we must remember that Rani Kittur Chennamma was the first women to raise the armed rebellion against the British and there were hundreds of Chennammas in the region who were waiting for the situation to expose themselves.

A new chapter in the history of the freedom movement in Mysore began with the emergence of women during the "Dwaja Satyagraha at Shivapura in Maddur District". It was decided in the Mysore Conference that the first Mysore Convention will be held at Shivapura near Maddur District in 1938. There was a mammoth gathering for the convention. It attracted people of all walks of life. It kindled the spirit of freedom among the Mysoreans. A sizeable number of women leaders were also present in the convention as the male leaders were arrested by the Government. The courage and determination displayed by women leaders like Yashodharamma Dasappa, Bellary Siddamma, Savithamma, Kamalamma and others are praise worthy.

There were several women defenders of freedom prior to the Gandhian era. Chand Bibi, Belawadi Mallamma, Rani Abbakka, Keladi Chennamma, Kittur Chennamma etc., were being considered as Freedom fighters. In fact, they fought against the British to protect their independence intervened by the British. Chand Bibi was the regent of Ahmad Nagar and the provinces of Belawadi and Keladi were the independent provinces. Kittur Chennamma fought to protect here feudal rights. The province of Kitturu, was under the Peshwas and at later stage, it was under British. While under British, the Kitturu province was paying Rs. One lakh to the colonial Government of British annually. Hence, all these fight against to British were to protect their independency.¹

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA (1903-1988)

Mrs. Kamaladevi was born on 1903 at Marudeshwara near

Mangalore. Her father Ananthaiah was a district collector. She has her education at Mangalore, Madras and London. She was married to a relative. But her husband passed away within the short span of time. Later she was married with Surendranath Chattopadhyaya, Brother of Sarojini Naidu. Kamaladevi was an art exponent. She was active in theatrical activities.

When the temperature of freedom movement started to hot up the environment, Kamaladevi too influenced and motivated from Sarojini Naidu, Anne Beasant and Gandhi and became active in the freedom movement. She became the active members of Mahila Seva Sadan and Servants of India Society founded by Gokhale. Later she became the leader of All India Women Conference.

In 1930, she motivated and organized the women folk of Mangalore and South Canara to take active participation in Freedom Movement and facilitated her guidelines to them. Later she travelled to Europe, America, Japan and Canada to obtain the support to the freedom movement. In 1942, she has taken the lead role in the Quit India Movement and undergone for 5 years of imprisonment.²

Mrs. Kamaladevi was a daring personality and never taken aback to say the truth on the face. She was courageous to criticize Nehru, Patel and other leaders. She was also an active executive member of Congress Working Committee. In fact, she was against to the partition of India. She was very close to Gandhi and she was one among the confidants. It was amazing the manner she rose to the National level from an ordinary member of Sevadal at Belagaum.

After the Independence, she becomes the president of Central Handicraft Board and Sangeetha Nataka Academy. She put her rigorous efforts to develop these organizations and to obtain an identity to these organizations. She was recipient of Magsaysay Award for her dedicated and committed work in the area of women Development. She was also the recipient of Deshikottama Award from Shanthinikethana. She was honored with the Copper plaque for her dedicated service to the Nation and its freedom.

Kamaladevi was also a renowned write. She penned voluminous pages covering politics, development of women, arts and culture. Her Several books are thought provoking and facilitate an in-depth knowledge. The books 'Awakening of Indian Women hood', 'In War torn China' 'Uncle Sam's Empire', 'America-land of superlatives', 'India at the Cross Roads', 'Reflection after Sixty', 'The spirits Pilgrimage', 'Handicrafts of India', 'Indian Handicrafts' etc., were her most critically acclaimed works.³

In her last days she penned her autobiography 'Inner recessions and Outer spaces', was a comprehensive work unfolding the heart touching experiences along with the complex political developments in India during post-independence. In her last days, the Indian government honored her with Padma Vibhushana.

She could be anything, if, she would have opted for any distinguished position. Nehru invited her to join the cabinet, offered the position of Indian Ambassador for Soviet Russia and at last as a Governor of any State. She refused all and wish to be as simple as possible. In one of her conversation, she said that 'When I joined the National movement, I was never thought of any position, I joined the bandwagon with commitment to serve the Nation as an



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The Role of NGOs towards Development of Women Entrepreneurship: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is emerging as an important boulevard in advance economic independence for women. In last two decades the economic reforms coupled with loosening of social boundaries has further provided an impetus to women to become entrepreneurs. According to the current trends most of the emerging women entrepreneurs are in small and micro enterprises. A perfunctory look at their situation highlights a number of major challenges faced by them. These challenges can be broadly classified as: lack of awareness, lack of information, difficulty in accessibility of finance, lack of easy access of entrepreneurial training and post training support, lack of market and network support, lack of self-confidence and managerial skills etc. In recent times, the government has realized the enormity of entrepreneurship as a prominent substitute to traditional wage employment in the new economy, and its role in increasing the pace of economic growth. Therefore, Indian government has come up with various special policy measures to help women entrepreneurs. However, there are major restrictions among women entrepreneurs in accessing those facilities. These limitations arise due to various factors, such as: bureaucratic hassles, far reaching location of the government training centers, lack of transportation mainly in remote areas, restriction of government officials in terms of timing when women also have to perform household activities etc.

The Non-Governmental Organizations are playing a significant role in the empowerment of disadvantaged women, helping them stand on their own through such programme as socio-economic programme, vocational training and other similar programme. It is believed that providing programme to women has multiple effects. Thus this study is an attempt to study the NGOs' role in the empowerment of women entrepreneurship development. It is important to emphasize that a very limited number of significant literatures are available on the NGOs and its involvement to the promotion of women entrepreneurship in India. The present study contributes significantly to the knowledge about the appropriate and effective approach of the NGOs to support women entrepreneurship in India. The study also highlights the various limitations of the NGOs while performing these activities. It is hoped that the finding will be helpful to the planners and policy makers in the field of women entrepreneurship. The study would also be great use to the researchers, professionals, corporate consultants and other NGOs interested in the field of entrepreneurship development in general and women entrepreneurship in particular.

Key Words: Women entrepreneurs, women empowerment, Non-Governmental Organizations.

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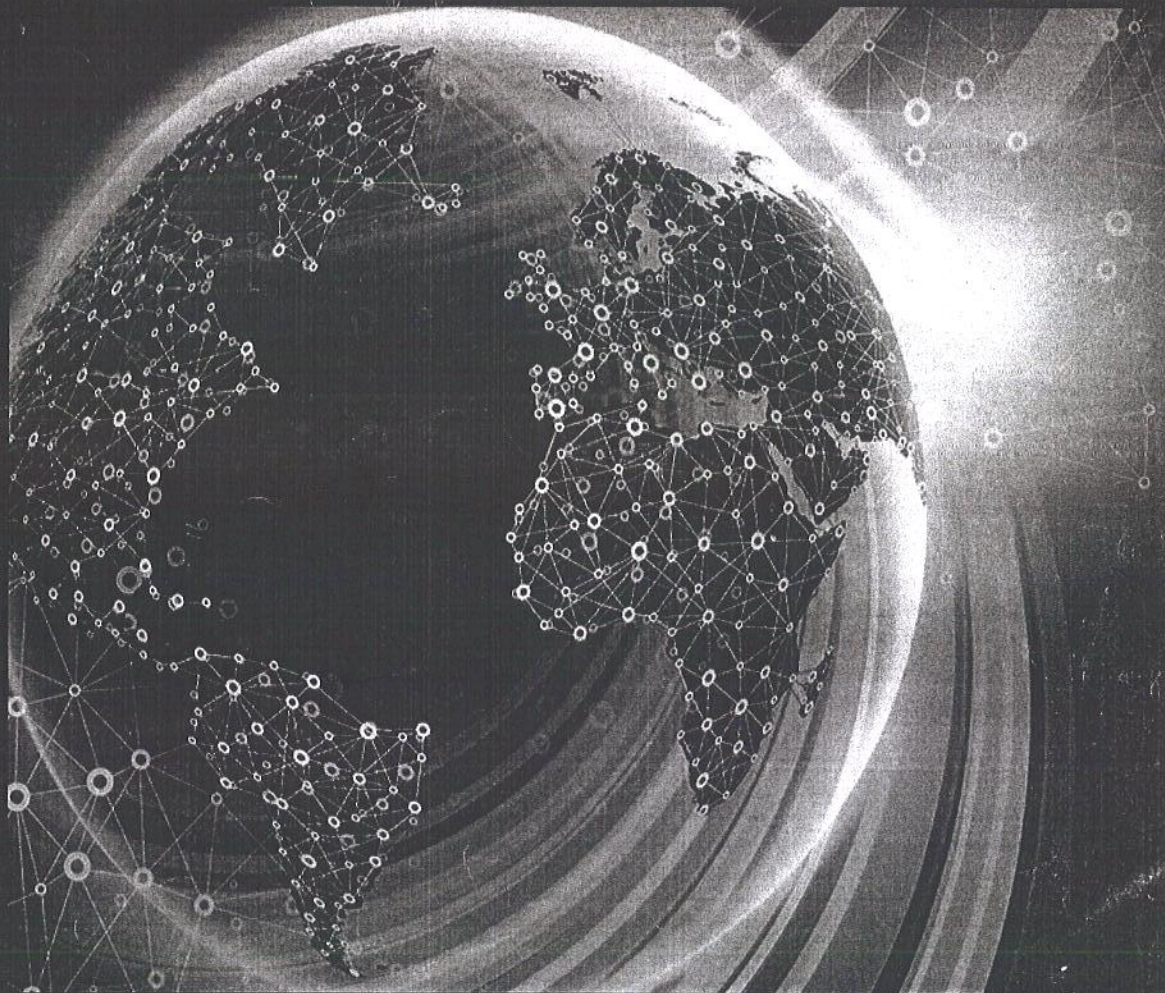
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VOLUME - 9

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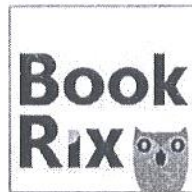
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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND BODY COMPOSITION BETWEEN INTER UNIVERSITY LEVEL FOOTBALL AND KHO-KHO PLAYERS OF SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

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Abstract

The aim of present investigation was to examine the somatotype and body composition between medalist and non-medalist kho-kho players. This study included 72 kho-kho players of All India Inter-University, including medalists (N=36) and non-medalists (N=36). Each player was tested on various anthropometric measurements necessary for the estimation of somatotype and body composition. The results indicated that medalist kho kho players were older (1 year), taller (1cm) and significantly heavier (2kg) than non-medalist kho kho players. It has been found that medalists were dominant on mesomorph component, however non medalists were dominant on endomorph and ectomorph component, and differences were found insignificant. These medalists had insignificantly higher bone mass and subcutaneous tissue, and having significantly more muscle development than the non-medalists. This study suggests that the optimum stature and body weight play significant role in performance of kho kho players. Finding also indicated that medalist kho-kho players were more mesomorphic and having more muscle development than non-medalist players. It has been found that non-medalist players were possessed more fat percentage and have linear physique than medalist players.

Keywords: Football, Position, Defender, Midfielder and Anthropometric.

Introduction

Anthropometry and physiology assume an essential part in choosing the specific form of the body with different estimations of the portions of the body it has additionally its significance in the recorded of Football and Kho-Kho amusement. Somewhat or by and large the body stature length of different level and estimations of the differs body fragments, beat rate pulse Hemoglobin, fundamental limit and body synthesis effect sly affect the execution of these amusement players. The agent in the present investigation endeavored to test this hunch to think about the contrast between the different physiological and Anthropometrical estimations of Football and Kho-Kho players. The point of this examination was to dissect the anthropometric factors of football and kho-kho players. For show think about 40 universities level male football (n=20) and kho-kho (n=20) players were chosen from, two locale of Karnataka. The age assembles chose for this examination was 17.64 ± 2.54 a long time. Information was gathered by administrating chosen anthropometric estimations which were standing stature, sitting tallness, leg length, upper a safe distance and lower arm length. The gathered information were broke down by utilizing t-test at 0.05 level of essentialness. Aftereffects of this examination uncovered that there was a noteworthy distinction between Standing tallness ($t=6.61$), Sitting stature ($t=2.93$) and Forearm length ($t=3.23$). As there was a unimportant contrast between Leg length ($t=1.99$) and Upper a safe distance ($t=1.97$).

Football, which is also known as Soccer is probably world's most popular sports, played in practically every nation at varying levels of competence. Football may be played competitively or for fun, as a career, a means of keeping fit or simply a recreational pursuit. The physical education seems to have taken a new turn in the form of sports science. The sports science in turn has their substance and methodology from various sports basic. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world because it is performed by the man and women, children and adults with deferent level of expertise. The popularity of the game is reflected in the millions who participate in Soccer in lower level of play. Soccer is now being played in more than 210 countries throughout the world. Soccer is popular because of the fact it is a simple game requiring very minimum infrastructure and equipments Stepnicka (1974). Anthropometry is the science that deals with measurements of size, weight and proportions of human body. It provides scientific methods and observations on the living humans. Anthropometric techniques (skinfold fat, circumference and diameter measurements) are popular for predicting body composition because they are not much expensive, require little space and can be performed easily (Behenke

and Willmore, 1974, and Pollock and Willmore, 1990). Anthropometry is often used in physical education, sports science, physical activity and biomedical sciences. Anthropometry is often used in physical education, sports science, physical activity and biomedical sciences. Anthropometric measurements can be divided into height, weight and lengths, breadth or width, circumferences or girths, depths and skinfolds. All measurements of individual are external dimensions of the body.

Kho-Kho, the game of running and chasing is an indigenous game. The popularization and development of this game has been associated with the development of Akbaras and Vyamshalas in Maharashtra. Kho-Kho has played historical role during freedom from British rule. YMCA and RSS movement has played a key role to spread the game throughout India.

There were no set rules framed earlier to conduct the game but as the time passed the rules were changed time to time with advancement of game. The first code of rule was drawn up by a team of kho-kho experts appointed by the Deccan Gymkhana, Pune in 1914. The rules were remodeled by the Hind Vijay Gymkhana, Baroda in 1924 which were again streamlined by Akhil Maharashtra Sharirik Shikshana Mandal (AMSSM) in 1928. The first book of rules was published in 1935, by the AMSSM and second edition in 1949 (Ramraj, 1993).

The kho-kho Federation of India was formed in 1960 and it organized the first kho-kho National for men at Vijayawada (A.P.) in the same year. The Championship for women was conducted at Kolhapur (Maharashtra) in 1961. The first National Junior kho-kho Championship for boys was organized in 1971 at Hyderabad and for girls in 1975 at Madhya Pradesh. The first SubJunior Boys/Girls Championship was held at Indore (M.P.) in 1980 (Verma, 2011).

At present various competitions are being conducted from cluster level to National Level as Sub Junior (boys and girls), Primary School Championship (boys and girls), High School Championship (boys and girls), Senior (men and women), Nehru Cup, University/Inter-varsity (men and women) and federation cup. Special awards as Eklavya, Rani Laxmibai, Veer Abhimanyu (under 18 boys), Janaki (under 16 girls) Bharat Puraskar (SubJunior boys), Veer Bala Puraskar (Sub Junior girls) and Arjuna Awards are being given to kho-kho players who show excellency of their skills during the prestigious matches. The Dronacharya Award is also conferred to the coach whose team brings outstanding achievement in the prestigious competitions in the field of kho-kho (Mishra, 2007, 2011).

The efforts to include the game in Olympic Games has been continued since 1936 Berlin Olympic Games in which a request for exhibition match was made before the organizers but it could not be accepted. The exhibition matches were played in Sweden and Denmark in 1949. But due to no set rules and poor techniques, it could not make impression to the foreigners.

The exhibition matches were also played in 1982, Asian Games held at New Delhi and in SAF Games at Calcutta in 1987. The Asian kho-kho Federation was also formed during the third SAF games, held at Calcutta competition. As a result of this, the game was included in the Asian Games Competition. The credit of this endeavour goes to All India kho-kho Federation and its affiliated State Federations. The two Asian kho-kho Championships were conducted in 1996 and 2000. Netaji Subhash International Gold Cup was also organized in 1999 (Mishra, 2007, 2011).

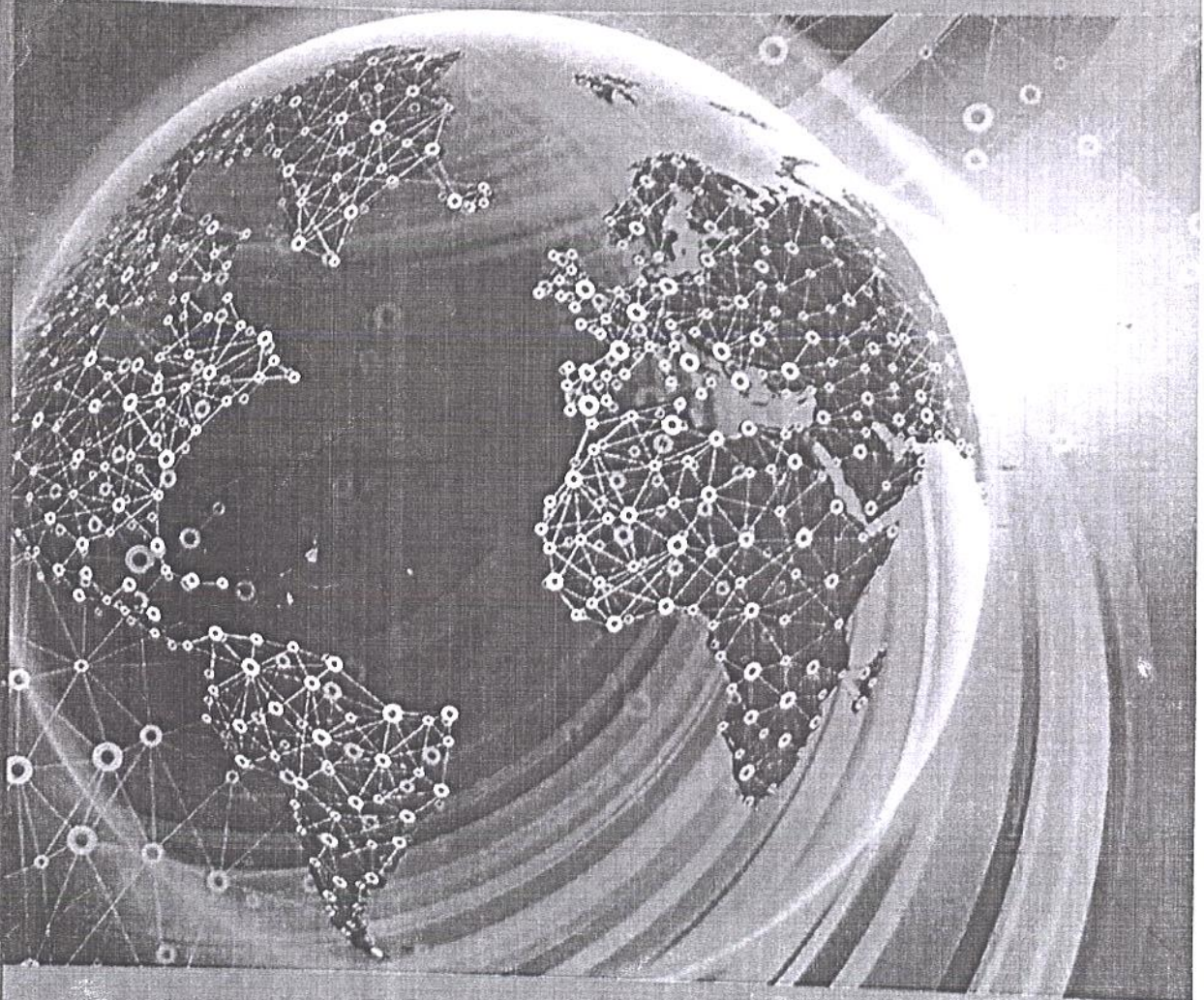
Now the game has become most popular in India as well as in other countries. Its popularity can be judged that now the game is looking forward for a glorious entry into INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ARENA. Its popularity can be judged in terms of international kho Kho Participation. Its popularity is known with the fact that it requires a minimum space and equipments. It can be played on any surface that suits open field sports. It is inexpensive and therefore poor players can also take part in this game. Besides this, as the game is played with different type of fast body movements which required speed, agility, strength, explosive power, muscle co-ordination, lung power and above all intelligence and quickness of thought and action during the game situation. In turn, it will endow them with many sterling benefits like development of physical, mental, moral, social characteristics which make them good citizens of the country.


EVALUATION OF PLAYING ABILITIES

In team game like kho-kho, true assessment of playing ability is done through evaluation of game performance. Objective evaluation of game performance is not found possible. It is also observed that all the abilities of the players could not be assessed through game performance evaluation. Generally the game performance is evaluated by three expert coaches through observation, which is subjective in nature. The performance during kho-kho Competition is being assessed to a certain extent, objectively, through statistical information. It is revealed that the tests which can predict the actual match performance of the player are composed of techniques of the body movements that are requires to be performed during game. Research findings have revealed that kho-kho playing ability can be indirectly evaluated through the

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KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF THE FARMERS ON ORGANIC FORMING: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELECTED VILLAGES IN BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

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Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of our country; it provides all the necessary food items to all the living creatures by direct or indirect means. Organic farming is gaining popularity all over the world, as it can diversify agricultural production systems towards attaining improved productivity, farm income and food, as well as environmental safety. Organic Farming produces safe and nutritious food as it helps prevent soil pollution by stopping risky chemical reactions in the soil and avoiding produce contamination, as well as soil erosion, by wind and rain. One of the important parties that can enable the country to produce more organic products through organic farming is the growers or farmers. The final decision of farmers to use a new practice like organic farming system is usually the result of their knowledge of the practices as well as their perception.

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the source of information, perception or attitude, and practices of organic farming. A structured interview schedule method through face-to-face interview was used to collect the data from a total of 30 farmers in the selected areas of Bangalore Rural district. A simple random sampling has been adopted for the study. The paper also focused on the various problems faced the farmers with regard to organic farming and the suitable suggestions were given to overcome from the same.

Key words: Agriculture, Farmer, Organic Farming, Knowledge, Perception, Practices.

Introduction:

Agriculture is the life line of humanity. Any change in agriculture will result in corresponding change in the life of people and of nature and vice versa too. There has been a very rapid change in the way we do farming in the past few decades. It is characterized mainly by the dominance of machinery and chemical technology in agriculture replacing the traditional wisdom, which has altered the society considerably. Over the years agriculture has undergone several changes, thus drifting away from nature.

Organic farming is one of the several approaches found to meet the objectives of sustainable agriculture. Many techniques used in organic farming like inter-cropping, ranching and integration of crops and livestock are not alien to various agriculture systems including the traditional agriculture practiced in old countries like India. However, organic farming is based on various laws and certification programs, which prohibit the use of almost all synthetic inputs, and health of the soil is recognized as the central theme of the method. Adverse effects of modern agricultural practices not only on the farm but also on the health of all living things and thus on the environment have been well documented all over the world. Application of technology, particularly in terms of the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides all around us has persuaded people to think aloud. Their negative effects on the environment are manifested through soil erosion, water shortages, salinization, soil contamination, genetic erosion, etc.

The farming being practiced for the last three decades in India has increasingly been found non-sustainable. The system is oriented towards high production without much concern for ecology and the very existence of man himself. Organic agriculture is developing rapidly and at least countries produce organic food commercially (Reddy, 2010). As a result, there is an enormous potential in practicing organic farming in coconut growing lands, because organic agriculture is productive and sustainable (Reganold et al., 1993; Mader et al., 2002).

The most popularly accepted definition of organic farming is; "Organic agriculture is a holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity". This is accomplished by using wherever possible agronomic, biological and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfill any specific function within the system (FAO, 1999). Organic cultivation is attracting farmers the world over due to its various advantages over modern agricultural practices. Essentially it is a farming system which supports and strengthens biological processes without recourse to inorganic remedies such as chemicals or genetically modified organisms (Reddy, 2010).

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PERCEPTIONS, PRACTICES AND PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYEES ON LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR UNITS OF BANGALORE, KARNATAKA

Dr. VENKATESHA MURTHY S

Associate Professor & Head, Department of Social Work, SJR College of Science, Arts & Commerce, Bengaluru

Abstract:

The Human Resource is the potential of any country and the economic development of any nation depends on the effective mobilization of these resources. Labour Welfare and Social Security Services are important personnel functions in an industrial organisation. Therefore, the workers have every right to demand that the condition under which he works should be reasonable and provides proper safeguards for healthy living. If care is being taken by the entrepreneur and the relevant authorities for their welfare, they will be satisfied and their productivity may increase. Labour Welfare and Social Security have drawn the attention of public sector, private sector and multinational corporate. The aspect of labour welfare requires an honest and open approach that money spent on labour and the environment given to employees should never go waste.

Welfare Schemes should be regarded as wise investments which are expected to bring a profitable return in the form of greater efficiency of the workforce. The productivity of labour is an essential condition for the prosperity of an enterprise and the well-being of the workers and their families. Labour Welfare and Social Security occupy very significant place covering a broad field and connotes a state of well-being, happiness, satisfaction, conservation and development of human resources. The author made an attempt to project the task of perceptions, practices and prospects of the employees on labour welfare and social security with special emphasis on comparative analysis between the selected public and private sector units.

Keywords: Human Resource, Perceptions, Practices and Prospects, Labour Welfare Measures and Social Security Benefits

Introduction:

Industrial progress of a country depends on its committed labour force. Human Resource plays an important role in the development of different sectors of the economy including the industrial sector. They constitute the organization at all levels and are regarded as a dynamic factor of production. The worker spends more than a quarter of his life in his working place. In order to get best results from the employees, the management should always be conscious of what employees expect from their employees. It only means that the management has to see that the workers get economic, social and individual satisfaction. It is in this context the employer has to undertake different activities including employee welfare activities and social security benefits.

An attempt is made to assess the impact of labour welfare practices for the welfare of the employees and to examine the measures taken with regard to facilitate to increase the productivity, earnings, favourable work environment and other family welfare activities of the workers. The study also attempts to throw light on the perceptions and prospects of the workers with regard to management and welfare activities apart from the problems encountered with management with regard to provision of different welfare practices. Further, it is expected that the results of the study will help to reduce the research gap with regard to the welfare of the employees. Hence, one from Public and another from Private Sector i.e. Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEM) and Larsen and Toubro Construction Equipment Limited (LTCEL) have been purposively selected for the present study due to good rapport, familiarity and representativeness.

Outline of Labour Welfare Measures and Social Security Benefits

Labour Welfare and Social Security have drawn the attention of public sector, private sector and multinational corporate. While the production facilities at the workplace and the remuneration are important, attitudes towards work and the value placed by the society on dignity of labour are equally important in influencing the productivity of labour. The high rate of labour absenteeism in certain Indian industries can be reduced to a great extent by provision of good housing, health and family care, education and training facilities. Provision for welfare and security facilities instils a sense of loyalty and confidence among workers which in turn helps to improve productivity and efficiency of the enterprise.

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Chapter – 12

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING SPORTS PERFORMANCE- AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

INDIA has done itself really proud by its achievements in the Common wealth games (CWG) and the Asian games. The Indian sportsmen have really come off age, their confidence has increased tremendously. The heartening feature is that of the contribution of the rural sector, that once felt itself incapacitated compared to its urban counterparts. Despite lacking in the infrastructure, financial and monetary support, rural India has shown courage, determination and toughness that is required to compete at the international level.

Sport psychology is the scientific study of people and their behaviors in sport contexts and the practical application of that knowledge. Sport psychologists identify principles and guidelines that professionals can use to help adults and children participation and benefit from sport and exercise activities in both team and individual environments.

Keywords: Sports Performance, Psychological Factors, Stress, Aggression, Tension, common wealth games, Asian games.

Introduction

Sports psychology is a special branch in 'psychology' that seeks to understand the psychological or mental factors that affect performance in sports. Sports—which involve emotion, competition, cooperation, achievement, and play—provide a rich area for psychological study. People involved in sports attempt to master very difficult skills, often subjecting themselves to intense physical stress as well as social pressure. When psychologists began studying sports in the 1930s and 1940s, they focused on motor performance and the acquisition of motor skills. Sports psychology emerged as a distinct discipline in the 1960s, dominated by theories of social psychology. Since then, research has expanded into numerous areas such as imagery training, hypnosis, relaxation training, motivation socialization conflict and competition, counseling, and coaching. Specific sports and recreational specialties studied include baseball, basketball, soccer, volleyball, tennis, golf, fencing, dance, and many others.

Three primary areas of sports research are personality motivation, and social influence.

- Personality studies have investigated whether there are specific traits that distinguish athletes from non-athletes. Negative effects of excess arousal include inefficient movement patterns and loss of sensitivity to environmental cues. In successful athletes, the ability to control arousal and focus attention has proven to be as important as the level of arousal itself.
- Motivation in sports has also been approached from the angle of behavior modification, with attention to such issues as the effects of intrinsic versus extrinsic rewards.
- Studies of social influence, which were predominant in the 1960s and 1970s, focused on such issues as the influence of spectators, teammates, and competitors. Sports psychologists have also studied specific types of behavior. For example, the origin and effect of aggression on sports have been investigated by researchers testing the concept of sport as a cathartic release of aggression. (It was found that aggressive sports tend to increase rather than diminish hostility and aggression.) The social dynamics of team sports have also been studied. Psychological theories from other subfields, such as social psychology and behavioral psychology, have been applied successfully to the study of sports and recreation.

Why is it so important?

Because it is a scientific study of people and their behavior in sports.

- I. A person takes to a sport, exhibits his talent, works hard on the skills, expresses his desire to do well at the competitive levels, tries to achieve but fails to get the desired results. It is here that his talent, hard working skills are not enough at the highest level. It is here he needs to deal with the mental aspects of the game.

Volume - III

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Editors

Dr.S.SHIVARAJAPPA
SHIVARAJU



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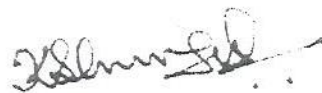
ANANDA H

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has presented the paper on

**Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs) towards Women Empowerment: A study with
reference to Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore Rural District.**

in one-day International Multidisciplinary Conference on "Educational Development and Social Welfare" jointly organised by St. Philomena First Grade College, Hassan, India, Oriental Research Institute, University of Mysore, State Planning Board, Naresuan University and Development Research Foundation, Mysore, India on 27th January 2018 at St. Philomena First Grade College, Hassan, Karnataka, India and we appreciate your active participation in the Conference.



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ROLE OF SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGS) TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO NELAMANGALA TALUK, BANGALORE RURAL DISTRICT

ANANDA H

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Abstract

Women participation in Self Help Groups (SHGs) have obviously created incredible blow upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The more gorgeous scheme with less exertion is SHGs. It is a tool to remove poverty and improve the women entrepreneurship and financial support in India. The present paper precincts itself to study the role of Self Help Groups towards Women Empowerment in Nelamangala. The paper focuses on the impact of Self Help Groups on Women Empowerment based on the study.

Keywords: Community, Entrepreneurship, Self Help Groups, Women Empowerment.

Introduction

"To educate your women first and leave them to themselves, they will tell you what reforms are necessary."

- Swami Vivekananda.

Self Help Groups are considered as one of the most significant tools in participatory approach for the economic empowerment of women. It is an important institution for improving life of women on various social components. SHGs Comprises very poor people who do not have access to formal financial institutions. It enables its members to learn to cooperate and work in a group environment. Today, in India, Self Help Groups represent a unique approach to financial intermediation. This combines access to low-cost financial services with a process of self management and development of women. SHGs are formed and supported usually by Non-Governmental Organizations by government agencies linked not only to banks but also to wider development programmes.

SHGs are seen to confer both economic and social benefits. These enable women to grow their savings and access the credit which banks are increasingly willing to lend. SHGs can also be community platform from which women become active in village affairs, stand for local election to take action to address social. In India before introduce this scheme for rural women were largely negligible. But in recent years the most significant emerging system called Self Help Group is a major breakthrough in improving lives of womenfolk and alleviating rural poverty. However, the significant success of several SHGs show that the rural poor indeed efficient to manage credit and finance. Women participation in Self Help Groups have obviously created tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. It is a tool to remove poverty and improve the women entrepreneurship and financial support in India.

SHGs have an in-built mechanism where emphasis has been given over capacity building of women through developing their dialoguing skills. An SHG functions through its regular meetings, where members perform transactional activities and discuss over different related issues. This discussion among the group members is the means through which they give voice to their needs and it proves to be a platform for addressing their social and economic problems and enlightening their inner selves as well.

The 'Self-help Groups' provide economic benefits in certain areas of production process by undertaking common action programmes, like cost-effective credit delivery system, generating a forum for collective, learning with rural people, promoting democratic culture, fostering an industrial culture, providing a firm base for dialogue and cooperation in programmes with other institutions, possessing credibility and power to ensure participation and helping to assess an individual member's management capacity. Self Help Groups enhance the equality of status of women as participants, decision-makers and beneficiaries in the democratic, economic, social and cultural spheres of life. The SHGs have inculcated a great confidence in the minds of rural women to succeed in their day to day life.