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### **CRITERION III**

#### **3.4 Research Publications and Awards**

***3.4.4. Number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books  
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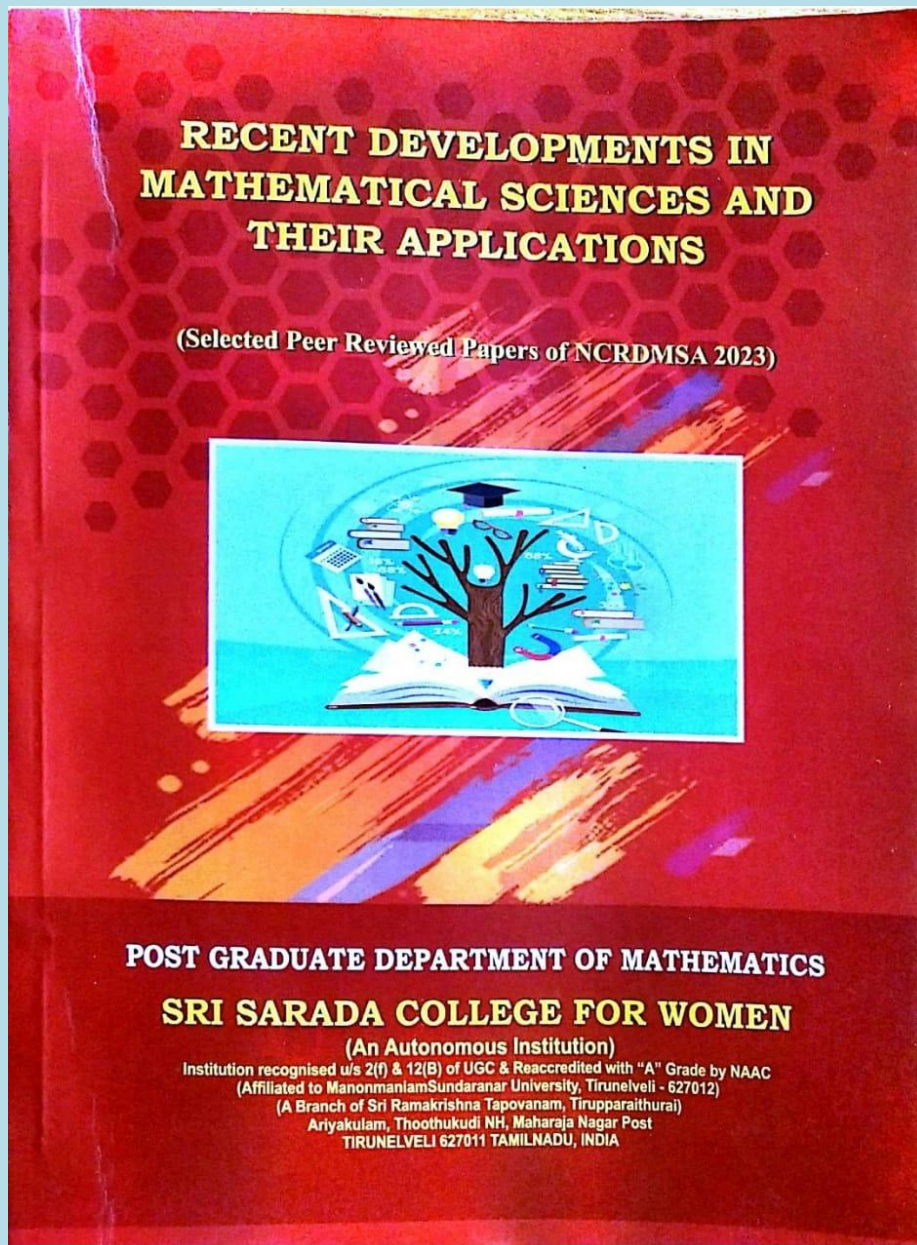
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## Name of the Book : Recent Development in Mathematical Sciences and their Applications



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NCRDMSA202344

## VARIOUS DOMINATIONS IN HAMILTONIAN GRAPH

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple graph. The subset  $D$  of the set of vertices  $V$  of a graph  $G$  is a dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex in  $V-D$  is adjacent to at least one vertex in  $D$ . A path that contains every vertex of  $G$  is called a Hamiltonian path in  $G$ . A Hamiltonian cycle of  $G$  is a cycle that passes through each vertex exactly once. A graph is said to be Hamiltonian if it contains a Hamiltonian cycle. In this paper, we find various domination numbers in Hamiltonian graph.

**Key Words:** Domination, Hamiltonian path, Hamiltonian graph.

### Introduction:

The origin of graph theory started with the problem of Königsberg bridge in 1735. This problem leads to the concept of Eulerian graph. Euler studied the problem of Königsberg bridge and constructed a structure to solve the problem called Eulerian graph. In 1840, A.F. Möbius gave the idea of complete graph and bipartite graph and Kuratowski's proved that they are planar by means of recreational problems. Gustav Kirchhoff implemented the concept of tree, (a connected graph without cycles) in 1845, and he employed graph theoretical ideas in the calculation of currents electrical networks or circuits. In 1852, Thomas Guthrie found the famous four colour problem. Then in 1856, Thomas P. Kirkman and William R. Hamilton studied cycles on polyhedra and invented the concept called Hamiltonian graph by studying trips that visited certain cities exactly once. A path that contains every vertex of  $G$  is called Hamiltonian path in  $G$ . A Hamiltonian cycle of  $G$  is a cycle that passes through each vertex exactly once. A graph is said to be Hamiltonian if it contains a Hamiltonian cycle. The topic of domination was given formal mathematical definition by C. Berge in 1958 and O. Ore [1] in 1962. Berge called the domination as external stability and domination number of co-efficient of external stability. Ore introduced the world when a paper published in 1977. A subset  $D$  of the set of vertices  $V$  of a graph  $G$  is a dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex in  $V-D$  is adjacent to at least one vertex in  $D$ .



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NCRDMSA202341

## RADIO HARMONIC MEAN LABELING FOR SOME GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph. A radio harmonic mean labeling of a connected graph  $G$  is a one to one map  $f$  from  $V(G)$  to the set of all natural numbers  $N$  such that for any two distinct vertices  $u$  and  $v$  of  $G$  satisfies the condition  $d(u, v) + \left\lfloor \frac{2f(u)f(v)}{f(u)+f(v)} \right\rfloor \geq 1 + \text{diam}(G)$ . A Graph which admits a radio harmonic mean labeling is called radio harmonic mean graph. In this paper, we investigate the existence of radio harmonic mean labeling of some graphs.

**Keywords:** Radio harmonic mean, labeling, triangular ladder graph.

### 1.Introduction

The channel assignment problems were introduced in 1980 by Hale[4]. The goal is to assign radio channels in a way so as to avoid interference between radio transmitters. Motivated by this Chartrand defined the concept of radio labeling of graphs in 2001[3]. Radio labeling, labels the vertices of graph with non negative integers such that for any two vertices, the smaller distance between the vertices, the greater the required difference in label. Amuthavalli and R.Revathy [1], introduced the concept of radio harmonic mean labelling in graphs. In this paper we have investigated the radio harmonic mean labeling for some graphs. Also we referred Radio harmonic mean labeling and Radio harmonic mean Number as RHML and RHMN for briefness.

#### Definition 1.1:

The **diameter** of  $G$  is defined as  $\max\{d(u, v) : u, v \in V(G)\}$  and it is denoted by  $\text{diam}(G)$ . If  $v$  is a vertex of  $G$ , its **eccentricity**  $e(v)$  is defined by  $e(v) = \max\{d(v, u) : u \in V(G)\}$ . The **radius**  $r(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum eccentricity of  $G$  that is  $r(G) = \min\{e(v) : v \in V(G)\}$

**Definition 1.2:** A radio harmonic mean labeling of a connected graph  $G$  is a one to one map  $f$  from  $V(G)$  to the set of all natural numbers  $N$  such that for any two distinct vertices  $u$  and  $v$  of  $G$  satisfies the condition.



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NCRDMSA202343

## PAIRED DOMINATION NUMBER OF MIDDLE GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph. A dominating set  $D$  of a graph  $G$  is a Paired dominating set if the induced subgraph  $(D)$  contains atleast one perfect matching. The minimum cardinality of paired dominating set of  $G$  is its Paired dominating number and it is denoted by  $\gamma_{pd}(G)$ . The paired domination number of some standard graphs are already investigated while in this paper we investigate the paired domination number of middle graphs obtained from Path, Star, and Cycle.

**Key Words:** Dominating set, Paired domination number, Middle graph.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbours. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if each vertex of  $G$  is Dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The domination number of  $G$  is the minimum Cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ . A Paired dominating set of a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if every vertex to a vertex in  $D$  and the sub- graph induced by  $D$  contains perfect matching. The minimum cardinality of paired dominating set is called paired dominating number  $\gamma_{pd}(G)$ . The Middle graph  $M(G)$  of a graph  $G$  in which the vertex set is  $V(G) \cup E(G)$  and two vertices are adjacent if and only if either they are adjacent edges of  $G$  or one is vertex of  $G$  and the other is an edge incident with it. In this paper we found paired domination number of middle graph for Path, Cycle and Star.

### 2. PAIRED DOMINATION NUMBER OF MIDDLE GRAPHS:

**Theorem 2.1:**

Let  $n \geq 3$  be a positive integer. The Middle graph for a path  $M(P_n)$  has some paired domination number for two consecutive cycles.

$$\gamma_{pd}(M(P_{3k-2})) = \gamma_{pd}(M(P_{3k-1})) = \gamma_{pd}(M(P_{3k})) = 2k, k \geq 2$$

**Proof:** Let  $V(M(P_n)) = V(P_n) \cup \{M_{ij} / v_i, v_j \in E(P_n)\}$



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## STATUS CONNECTIVITY INDICES OF SOME GRAPHS

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### ABSTARCT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph where  $V$  is a set of vertices and  $E$  is the set of edges. The status  $\sigma(u)$  of a vertex  $u$  in a graph  $G$  is the sum of distances of all other vertices from  $u$  in  $G$ . Let  $N(v) = N_G(v) = F\{v: uv \in E(G)\}$ . Let  $\sigma_n(u) = \sum_{u \in N(v)} \sigma(u)$  be the status sum of neighbor vertices. The first and second status connectivity indices of a graph  $G$  we defined as  $S(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sigma(u) + \sigma(v)$ . In this paper we determined the value of the first status connectivity indices for some one point union graphs.

**Keywords:** Neighborhood, Status, Indices, Union, Graph

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Many types of topological indices such as degree based graph indices, distance based graph indices and counting related graph indices are explored during past recent years. Among distance based graph indices Wiener index [1] is the oldest one and studied well. Most of these indices are based on the distance between vertices in a graph. Let  $G$  be a finite, simple, connected graph with vertex set  $V(G)$  and edge set  $E(G)$ . The edge connecting the vertices  $u$  and  $v$  will be denoted by  $uv$ . The degree  $d_G(v)$  of a vertex  $v$  is the number of vertices adjacent to  $v$ . The distance  $d(u, v)$  between any two vertices  $u$  and  $v$  is the length of shortest path connecting  $u$  and  $v$ . The status  $\sigma(u)$  of a vertex  $u$  in  $G$  is the sum of distances of all other vertices from  $u$  in  $G$ . The followings are the basic definitions which are referred from [1], [4] and [6]

#### Definition 1.1

The status of a vertex  $u \in V(G)$  is defined as the sum of its distance from every other vertex in  $V(G)$  and is denoted by  $\sigma(u)$ . That is  $\sigma(u) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} d(u, v)$ .

**Definition 1.2** The first status connectivity index  $S_1(G)$  of a connected graph  $G$  are defined respectively as  $S_1(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sigma(u) + \sigma(v)$ .



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## THE GLOBAL WEAK DOMINATION NUMBER OF GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

A global dominating set  $S \subseteq V$  is called a global weak dominating set if each vertex  $u \in V - S$  is global dominated by some vertices  $v \in S$  with  $\deg(v) \leq \deg(u)$ . The global weak domination number denoted by  $\gamma_{gw}(G)$  is the minimum cardinality of global weak dominating set. In this paper, we introduce the concept of global weak domination number and we found the global weak domination number for some well-known graphs, its bounds and some general properties are discussed.

**Keywords:** Global dominating set, Weak dominating set, Global weak dominating set.

### 1. Introduction

A set  $S$  of vertices in a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex in  $V - S$  is adjacent to some vertex in  $S$ . The domination number  $\gamma = \gamma(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set [1]. The concept of Global domination number of graphs was introduced by Sampathkumar [5]. A dominating set  $S$  of  $G$  is a global dominating set of  $G$  if  $S$  is also a dominating set of the complement  $\bar{G}$  of  $G$ . The global domination number  $\gamma_g(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a global dominating set. Sampathkumar and Pushpa Latha have introduced the concept of weak and Strong domination in graphs [6]. A subset  $D \subseteq V$  is a weak dominating set if every vertex  $u \in V - S$  is adjacent to a vertex  $v \in D$  where,  $\deg(v) \leq \deg(u)$ . The subset is a strong dominating set if every vertex  $v \in V - S$  is adjacent to a vertex  $u \in D$ , where  $\deg(v) \geq \deg(u)$ . The weak (strong, respectively) domination number is  $\gamma_w(T)$  ( $\gamma_s(T)$ , respectively) is the minimum cardinality of a (a respectively) of  $G$ . A Ladder graph  $L_n$  is a graph defined by  $L_n = P_n \times K_2$  where  $P_n$  is path with  $n$  vertices and  $\times$  denotes the Cartesian product and  $K_2$  is a complete graph with two vertices.

### 2. THE GLOBAL WEAK DOMINATION NUMBER FOR SOME GRAPHS

A global dominating set  $S \subseteq V$  is called a global weak dominating set if each vertex  $u \in V - S$  is global dominated by some vertices  $v \in S$  with  $\deg(v) \leq$



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## CLIQUE DOMINATING SETS IN FUZZY GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

The basic definitions of fuzzy set, fuzzy dominating set are discussed. In this paper we introduce the concept of clique domination in fuzzy graphs and obtain some interesting results for this new parameter.

**Keywords:** Domination, Clique domination, Fuzzy set, Fuzzy dominating set, Fuzzy graph.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

In graph theory, the study of dominating sets began around 1960. Domination in graphs has become an important area of research in graph theory, as evidenced by the many results contained in the two books by Haynes, Hedetniemi and Slater (1998) [2] [3].

Harary et al. [1] explained an interesting application in voting situations using the concept of domination. The study of dominating sets in graphs was begun by Ore and Berge, the domination number was introduced by Cockayne and Hedetniemi. A.Somasundram [6] discussed domination in fuzzy graph. They defined domination using effective edges in fuzzy graph. Nagoor Gani and Chandrasekaran [4] discussed domination in fuzzy graph using strong arcs. We also discuss domination and clique domination in fuzzy graph using strong arcs. In this paper we discuss when the fuzzy graph has clique domination. The necessary definitions are given and explained with examples.

A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbors. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The domination number ( $G$ ) of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ . If  $X$  is an universe of discourse and  $x$  is a particular element of  $X$ , then a fuzzy set  $A$  defined on  $X$  and can be written as a collection of ordered pairs,  $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x)), x \in X\}$ .  $\mu_A(x)$  is denoted as membership function,  $\mu_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$ . A fuzzy graph  $G = (v, \sigma, \mu)$  is a triple consisting of a non-empty set  $V$  together with a pair of functions  $\sigma : V \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\mu : E \rightarrow [0,1] \forall x, y \in V \Rightarrow \mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \rightarrow \min(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$



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### A STUDY ON GRAPH COLORING IN SUDOKU

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#### ABSTRACT

Graph coloring enjoys many practical applications as well as theoretical challenges. Beside the classical type of problems different limitations can also be set on the graph or on the way a color is assigned or even on the color itself. It has even reached popularity with the general public in the form of the polar number puzzle Sudoku. Graph coloring is still a very active field of research.

#### 1. Introduction

The game of Sudoku has become in the last few years, the range among puzzle and game enthusiasts looking for a more intellectual (and cheaper) challenge than the one provided by an X-Box. Sudoku is additive and even ordinary people that are drawn to video games are hooked on it. These days practically every major newspaper carries daily Sudoku puzzle. Sudoku is sometimes called the "Number Place" puzzle. Sudoku is usually played as a 9x9 grid which contains 3x3 regions.

The following grid layouts are not uncommon and can add an even more challenging level to puzzle:

- i. 4x4 grid with 2x2 regions
- ii. 5x5 grid with pentomino regions (these puzzles are known as "Logi-5")
- iii. (6x6 grid with 2x3 regions (grid used in the World Puzzle Championship)
- iv. 7x7 grid with six heptomino regions as well as a "disjoint" region.
- v. 9x9 grid that generally has nonomino regions.

#### TERMINOLOGY AND RULES FOR SUDOKU



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## CONNECTED DOMINATING SETS IN FUZZY GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

The basic definition of fuzzy set, fuzzy dominating sets are discussed. In this paper we introduce the concept of connected domination in fuzzy graphs and obtain some interesting results for this new parameter.

**Keywords:** Domination, connected domination fuzzy sets, fuzzy dominating set, fuzzy graph.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In graph theory, the study of dominating sets began around 1960. Domination in graphs has become an important area of research in graph theory, as evidenced by the many results contained in two books by Haynes, Hedetniemi and Slater (1998)[2] [3]. Harary et al. [1] explained an interesting application in voting situation using the concept of domination. The study of dominating sets in graphs was begun by Ore and Berge, the domination number was introduced by Cockayne and Hedetniemi. A.Somassundram [3] discussed domination in fuzzy graph. They defined domination using effective edges in fuzzy graph. Nagoor Gani and Chandrasekaran [2] discussed domination in fuzzy graph using strong arcs. We also discuss domination and connected domination in fuzzy graph using strong arcs. In this paper we discuss when the fuzzy graph has connected domination. The necessary definitions are given and explained with examples. A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbors. A set of vertices  $D$  is a **dominating set** if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The domination number ( $G$ ) of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ . If  $X$  is a universe of discourse and  $x$  is a particular element of  $X$ , then a **fuzzy set**  $A$  defined on  $X$  and can be written as a collection of ordered pairs,  $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x)), x \in X\}$ .  $\mu_A(x)$  is denoted as membership function,  $\mu_A(x) : X \rightarrow [0,1]$

A **fuzzy graph**  $G = (V, \sigma, \mu)$  is a triple consisting of a non-empty set  $V$  together with a pair of functions  $\sigma : V \rightarrow [0,1]$  and  $\mu : E \rightarrow [0,1]$  for all  $x, y \in V$   
 $\Rightarrow \mu(x, y) \leq \sigma(x) \wedge \sigma(y) \rightarrow \min(\sigma(x), \sigma(y))$ .



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## T ANTI FUZZY BI-IDEALS OF RINGS

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### ABSTRACT

In 1965, Zadeh introduced the concept of fuzzy sets. In 1967, Rosenfeld defined the idea of fuzzy subgroups and gave some of its properties. In this paper, we have defined T Anti Fuzzy Bi-ideals of rings and some results proved.

**KEYWORDS:** T fuzzy, Ideals, Bi-Ideals, Rings, Subgroups.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Zadeh introduced the concept of fuzzy sets. Z.D.Wang introduced the basic concepts of T-ideals. The purpose of this paper is to define the Anti T fuzzy right (left) ideals and Anti T fuzzy bi ideals. We proved some of its properties. We characterizing with anti T-fuzzy biideal.

### 2. PRELIMINARIES

#### Definition 2.1:

A mapping  $T: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is called a triangular norm [T-norm] if and only if it satisfies the following conditions:

- $T(x, 1) = T(1, x) = x$  for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ .
- If  $x \geq x^*, y \geq y^*$  then  $T(x, y) \geq T(x^*, y^*)$ .
- $T(x, y) = T(y, x)$  for all  $x, y \in [0, 1]$
- $T(x, T(y, z)) = T(T(x, y), z)$ .

#### Note 2.2:

The T-norm maximum (max T-norm) is defined by  $T(a, b) = \max(a, b)$ . Some other T-norms are  $T_p(a, b) = ab$ ,  $T_n(a, b) = \max(a+b-1, 0)$  and

$$T_w = \begin{cases} a, & \text{if } b = 1 \\ b, & \text{if } a = 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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## PAIRED DOMINATION NUMBER OF CENTRAL GRAPH

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple connected graph. A paired dominating set of a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if every vertex of  $G$  is adjacent to a vertex in  $D$  and the sub graph induced by  $D$  contains perfect matching. The minimum cardinality of paired dominating set is called paired domination number and it is denoted by  $\gamma_{pd}(G)$ . The central graph  $C(G)$  is obtained by subdividing each edge  $E$  in  $G$  exactly once and joining all the non-adjacent vertices of  $G$ . In this paper we found paired domination number of central graphs for some well-known graphs.

**Keywords:** Dominating set, perfect matching, paired domination, central graph.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

In graph theory, the study of dominating sets began around 1960. Domination in graphs has become an important area of research in graph theory, as evidenced by the many results contained in the two books by Haynes, Hedetniemi and Slater (1998) [3] [4].

The term dominating set and domination number of a graph were first defined by O.Ore (1962) [6]. A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbours. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a **dominating set** if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The **domination number** of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ . The concept of domination was also studied by Cockayne E.J. & S.T. Hedetniemi (1977) [1].

Paired domination was introduced by T.Haynes and P.Slater [5]. The **paired dominating set** is a dominating set  $D$  in which the induced sub-graph  $D$  contains perfect matching. The cardinality of the minimal paired domination set is called **paired domination number** and is denoted by  $\gamma_{pd}(G)$ .

Vernold et al. [7] introduced the following graph operation to construct a new graph called the central graph from a given graph. For a graph  $G = (V, E)$  of order  $n$ , the **central graph**,  $C(G)$  is obtained, by subdividing each edge in  $E$  exactly once and joining all the non-adjacent vertices of  $G$ .





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## HOP DOMINATION IN MIDDLE GRAPH

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph. A set  $S \subseteq V(G)$  is a hop dominating set of  $G$  if for every  $v \in V - S$ , there exist  $u \in S$  such that  $d(u, v) = 2$ . The minimum cardinality of a hop dominating set of  $G$  is called a hop domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_h(G)$ . In this paper we introduce the hop domination in middle graph and also some families of graphs.

**Keywords:** Hop dominating set, Middle graph, Hop domination in middle graph

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbours. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a **dominating set** if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The **domination number**  $\gamma(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ . The concept of hop domination was introduced by Ayyaswamy and Natarajan [1]. A set  $D \subseteq V$  of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a hop dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex of  $V - D$  is 2-step dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The concept of middle graph  $M(G)$  of a graph  $G$  was introduced by Hamda and Yoshimura in [3] as an intersection graph on the vertex set of  $G$ .

### 2. Preliminaries

#### Definition:2.1

A set  $D$  of vertices in a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a Dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex  $v \in V - D$  is adjacent to some vertex in  $D$ . The domination number  $\gamma(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set. A  $\gamma$ -set is a minimum dominating set.

#### Definition:2.2

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph. A set  $S \subseteq V(G)$  is a hop dominating set of  $G$  if for every  $v \in V - S$ , there exists  $u \in S$  such that  $d(u, v) = 2$ . the minimum cardinality of a hop dominating set of  $G$  is called a hop domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_h(G)$ .



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## VERTEX ODD AND EVEN MEAN LABELING OF HYPERGRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $H = (V, E)$  be a hypergraph without a hyperedge. Define a function  $f: V \rightarrow S$  such that the edge  $uv$  is labeled as  $\frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2}$ , if  $f(u) + f(v)$  is even and  $\frac{f(u)+f(v)+1}{2}$  if  $f(u) + f(v)$  is odd. The labeling of edges must be distinct. If the set  $S$  is  $\{0, 2, 4, \dots, 2q\}$  then the labeling is said to be an vertex even mean labeling and if the set  $S$  is  $\{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q + 1\}$  then the labeling is said to be an vertex odd Mean Labeling. In this paper, we investigated vertex odd and even mean labeling for some hypergraphs.

**Keywords:** Function, labeling, hypergraph, odd mean labeling, even mean labeling.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A well known generalization of graphs commonly called as Hyper graphs was introduced in [1967,1973] by Berge. They are known to have numerous applications in several fields of computer science, machine learning, game theory, indexing of databases, SAT problem, data mining and optimization. Generally, of hypergraphs over graphs is that graphs are for the fixed parameters whereas hypergraph can store more information[1]. Graph labeling or a graph valuation is a function that maps the vertex elements and edge elements of a graph to positive integers. A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges or both subject to certain conditions. A useful survey on graph labeling by J.A. Gallian in 2014[2]. If the set is defined with respect to vertices then it is said to be vertex labeling and if defined with respect to edges, then it is edge labeling. A total labeling is a labeling in which the domain consist of both vertex set and edge set. There are many types of graph labeling like magic labeling, antimagic labeling, graceful labeling. Somasundaram and Ponraj[3] have introduced the notion of mean labeling of graphs. In this paper we define vertex odd and even mean labeling of hypergraphs.



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## ON DOUBLY CONNECTED DOMINATION NUMBER OF GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph. A connected dominating set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  is said to be Doubly connected dominating set if it is dominating and both  $\langle D \rangle$  and  $\langle V(G) - D \rangle$  are connected. The cardinality of the minimum doubly connected dominating set in  $G$  is the Doubly connected domination number. In this paper, we determine the doubly connected domination number of some special graphs. Some general properties satisfied by this concept are studied.

**Keywords:** Connected dominating set, Doubly connected dominating set.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbors. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The **domination number**  $\gamma(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ .

The concept of connected domination number of a graph was introduced by Sampathkumar and Walikar [5]. Let  $G$  be a connected graph. A set of vertices  $D$  in  $G$  is called **Connected domination** if  $D$  is both connected and dominating set. The minimum cardinality of a Connected domination set of  $G$  is its connected dominating number and is denoted by  $\gamma_c(G)$ .

The concept of Doubly connected domination number of a graph was introduced by Joanna Cyman, Magdalena Lemanska and Joanna Raczek [4]. Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph. A set  $D \subseteq V(G)$  is doubly connected dominating set of  $G$  if it is dominating and both  $D$  and  $V(G) - D$  are connected. The cardinality of a minimum doubly connected dominating set of  $G$  is the Doubly connected domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_{cc}(G)$ .

A Ladder graph  $L_n$  is a graphs defined by  $L_n = P_n \times K_2$  where  $P_n$  is a path with  $n$  vertices and  $\times$  denotes the cartesian product and  $K_2$  is a complete graph with two vertices.



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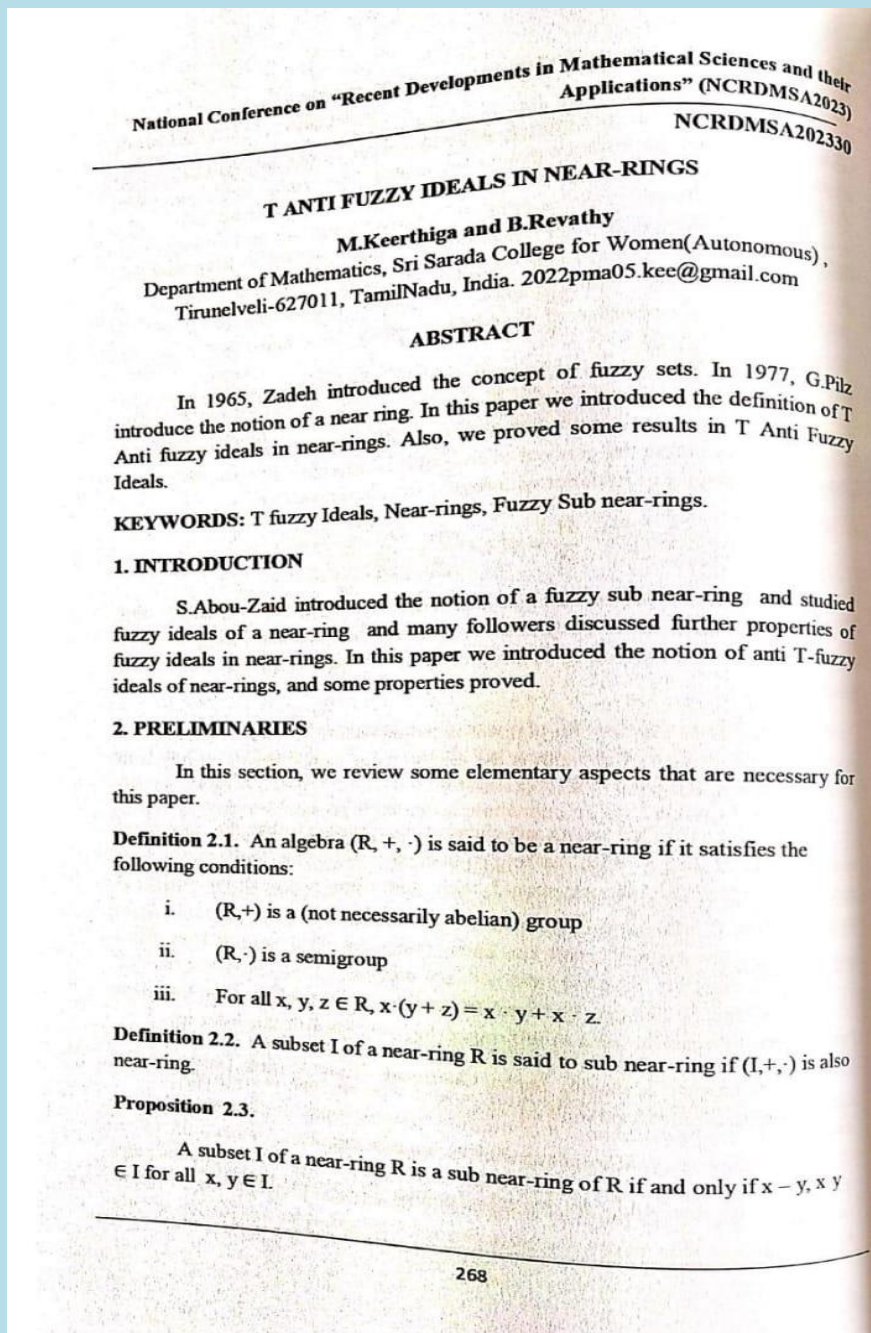
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## A STUDY ON K-REGULARITY OF BLOCK FUZZY MATRICES

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### ABSTRACT

On k-regularity of Block fuzzy matrices in fuzzy matrices was introduced by A. R. Meenakshi and P. Jenita. In this paper the conditions for k-regularity of a block fuzzy matrix of the form  $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$  with the diagonal A and D are k-regular. We extended the proof to some lemma and theorem.

**Keywords:** Block Fuzzy Matrices, right k-regular, left k-regular

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Let  $F$  be a fuzzy algebra over the support  $[0,1]$  with max-min operations  $(+, \cdot)$  defined as  $a + b = \max\{a, b\}$  and  $a \cdot b = \min\{a, b\}$  for all  $a, b \in [0,1]$ . Let  $F_{mn}$  be the Set of all  $m \times n$  fuzzy matrices over  $F$ . In short  $F_n$  denote  $F_{nn}$ . For  $A \in F_n$ ,  $A^T$ ,  $R(A)$  and  $C(A)$  denote the transpose, row space and column space of  $A$  respectively.  $A \in F_{mn}$  is said to be regular if there exists  $X$  such that  $AXA = A$ . In this paper we extended the proof of some lemma and theorem.

### 2. PRELIMINARIES

#### Definition 2.1[3]

A matrix  $A \in F_n$  is said to be right k-regular if there exist a matrix  $X \in F_n$  such that  $A^k X A = A^k$  for some positive integer  $k$ .  $X$  is called a right k-g inverse of  $A$ . Let  $A_r\{1^k\} = \{X / \{A^k X A = A^k\}\}$

#### Definition 2.2[3]

A matrix  $A \in F_n$  is said to be left k-regular if there exist a matrix  $Y \in F_n$  such that  $A Y A^k = A^k$ , for some positive integer  $k$ .  $Y$  is called a left k-g inverse of  $A$ . Let  $A_l\{1^k\} = \{Y / \{A Y A^k = A^k\}\}$

#### Lemma 2.3[1]

For  $A, B \in F_n$ ,  $R(B) \subseteq R(A) \Leftrightarrow B = XA$  for some  $X \in F_n$ ,  $C(B) \subseteq C(A) \Leftrightarrow B = AY$  for some  $Y \in F_n$ .



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## TURING PATTERN IN THE TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASE (VITILIGO)

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we tell about in what way Mathematics can be used to help to treat Vitiligo. Skin pigment loss in patches is a symptom of the illness Vitiligo. With time, the discoloured regions typically grow larger. Any area of the body's skin can be impacted by the disease. The lips and hair may also be impacted. When Turing studied the behaviour of a system involving the interaction of two diffusible materials, he discovered that such a system is capable of producing a spatially periodic pattern even from a random or nearly uniform initial state. Turing suggested a theory in which the interaction of two homogeneously distributed substances results in stable patterns during morphogenesis. These patterns show geographic variations in the two substances concentrations. Through their encounters, chaos would become order. In this we introduce in what way Turing pattern and reaction-diffusion systems help to treat Vitiligo.

**KEY WORDS:** Turing pattern, Reaction-Diffusion system, Vitiligo

### INTRODUCTION:

The English mathematician Alan Turing developed the idea of the Turing pattern, which explains how random patterns in nature, like stripes and spots, can develop organically and on their own out of a homogeneous, uniform state. The develop organically and on their own out of a homogeneous, uniform state. The initial symmetry of embryos can be disrupted, according to Alan Turing's reaction-diffusion theory, by the interaction of two diffusible molecules, whose interactions result in the formation of patterns. The reaction-diffusion theory offers an effective framework for the development of self-organized patterns. A condition called vitiligo results in patches of skin losing its color. With time, the discolored regions typically enlarge. Melanin typically controls the color of skin and hair. Cells that make melanin die or cease functioning, which causes vitiligo. Here, we discuss how reaction-diffusion systems and Turing patterns can be used to cure Vitiligo.



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## INVERSE DOMINATION NUMBER OF CENTRAL GRAPH

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### ABSTRACT

A set  $D$  of vertices in a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if every vertex not in  $D$  is adjacent to at least one vertex in  $D$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum dominating set of  $G$ . If  $V-D$  contains a dominating set say  $D'$  of  $G$  then  $D'$  is called an inverse dominating set with respect to  $D$ . The minimum cardinality of an inverse dominating set is inverse domination number. The graph obtained by subdividing each edge of  $G$  exactly once and joining every pair of vertices of given graph  $G$  which were non-adjacent in previous is called central graph. In this paper we found inverse domination number of central graph for some well-known graphs.

**Keywords:** Domination, Inverse domination, Central graph.

### 1.INTRODUCTION:

The concept was defined by Cockayne and Hedetniemi. A set  $D$  of vertices in a graph  $G$  is a dominating set if every vertex not in  $D$  is adjacent to atleast one vertex in  $D$ . Let  $D$  be a minimum dominating set of  $G$ . If  $V-D$  contains a dominating set say  $D'$  of  $G$ , then  $D'$  is called an inverse dominating set with respect to  $D$ . The inverse domination number  $\gamma'(G)$  of  $G$  is the order of a smallest inverse dominating set of  $G$ . The graph obtained by subdividing each edge of  $G$  exactly once and joining every pair of vertices of given graph  $G$  which were non-adjacent in the original graph is called central graph.

### 2. INVERSE DOMINATION NUMBER OF CENTRAL GRAPH FOR PATH:

#### Theorem 2.1:

Let  $n \geq 4$  be a positive even integer. The inverse domination number of central graph for path  $C(P_n)$  has consecutive dominating number,  $\gamma_{id}(C(P_n)) = \frac{n}{2}$

#### Proof:

Let  $n \geq 4$  be even integer. Let  $V(P_n) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ . Let  $E(P_n) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}\}$ .

Now,  $V(C(P_n)) = V(P_n) \cup C$



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## FUZZY SEMI- SUPER DISTRIBUTIVE LATTICE

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### ABSTRACT

Ajmal and Thomas defined a Fuzzy lattice as a Fuzzy algebra and characterized Fuzzy Sublattices. An Fuzzy partially order set is called an Fuzzy lattice on if for any both Fuzzy Supremum and Infimum of exists. In this paper, we have defined Fuzzy semi- super distributive lattice and some results proved.

**KEYWORDS:** Fuzzy, Lattice, Distributive, Semi, Super.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

Zadeh(1965)[7], first of all introduced the concept of Fuzzy set. The concept of Fuzzy group was introduced by Azriel Rosenfield [2]. The concept of Fuzzy algebraic structures have been growing rapidly. Yuan and Wu [6] applied the concept of Fuzzy sets in Lattice theory. The concept of fuzzy sublattice was introduced by Ajmal [1]. Ajmal and Thomas defined a Fuzzy lattice as a Fuzzy algebra and characterized Fuzzy Sublattices. In this paper, we have defined Fuzzy semi- super distributive lattice and some results proved.

### 2. PRELIMINARIES

#### Definition: 2.1.

Let  $L$  be a Fuzzy lattice and  $\mu(a), \mu(b)$  in  $L$ . Thus  $(\mu(a), \mu(b))$  is called a Fuzzy modular pair if

$$\mu(c) \vee \mu(a \wedge b) = \mu(c \vee a) \wedge \mu(b), \text{ for all } \mu(c) \leq \mu(b) \text{ in } L$$

$$(i.e) \mu(c) \vee [\mu(a) \wedge \mu(c \vee b)] = \mu(c \vee a) \wedge \mu(c \vee b), \text{ for all } \mu(c) \text{ in } L.$$

#### Definition: 2.2.

A Fuzzy lattice  $L$  is called a Fuzzy distributive lattice, if

$$\mu(a) \vee \mu(b \wedge c) = \mu(a \vee b) \wedge \mu(a \vee c), \text{ for all } \mu(a), \mu(b), \mu(c) \text{ in } L.$$







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## HOP INVERSE DOMINATION NUMBER OF GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G=(V, E)$  be a graph. An inverse dominating set  $D' \subseteq V(G)$  is hop dominating set of  $G$ , if for every  $v \in V-D'$ , there exists  $u \in D'$  such that  $d(u,v)=2$ . The minimum cardinality of a hop inverse dominating set is called a hop inverse domination number and is denoted by  $\gamma'_h(G)$ . In this paper, we determine the hop inverse domination number of some graphs. Some general properties satisfied by this concept are studied.

**Keywords:** Inverse dominating set, Hop dominating set, Hop inverse dominating set.

### 1.Introduction

Domination in graphs is one of the fastest growing areas in Graph theory. Many authors contribute several interesting domination parameters to nurture the growth of this research area. An excellent treatment of several topics in domination can be found in two books [4, 5] written by Haynes et al. The following are some basic definitions and results to discuss further.

Let  $G=(V,E)$  be a non trivial connected graph where  $V$  is the set of vertices and  $E$  is the set of edges of  $G$ . The distance between two vertices  $u$  and  $v$  of a graph  $G$  is the length of the shortest path joining  $u$  and  $v$  in  $G$  and is denoted by  $d(u, v)$ .

A set  $D \subset V$  is a dominating set of  $G$  if every vertex  $v \in V - D$  is adjacent to some vertex in  $D$ . A dominating set  $D$  is said to be minimal if no subset of  $D$  is a dominating set of  $G$ . The minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$  is called the **domination number** of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma(G)$ .

S.K. Ayyaswamy et al. defined a new domination parameter called hop domination number of a graph. The definition is as follows: A set  $S \subset V$  of a graph  $G$  is a **hop dominating set** of  $G$  if for every  $v \in V - S$ , there exists  $u \in S$  such that  $d(u,v) = 2$ . The minimum cardinality of a hd-set of  $G$  is called the **hop domination number** and is denoted by  $\gamma_h(G)$ .





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## $\ell$ -PRIME IDEAL

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## ABSTRACT

The algebraic structure connecting lattice and ring is called  $\ell$ -ring or lattice ordered ring. An ideal  $P$  of a commutative ring  $R$  is prime if  $a$  and  $b$  are any two elements of  $R$  such that their product  $ab$  is an element of  $P$ , then  $a$  is in  $P$  or  $b$  is in  $P$ . In this paper, we have introduced the lattice ordered prime ideal in a commutative lattice ordered ring and proved some theorems.

**Keywords:** Lattice, ordered, prime ideal, commutative, ring.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In 1921, Emmy Noether gave a modern axiomatic definition of commutative rings (with and without 1) and developed the foundations of commutative ring theory in her paper "*Idealtheorie in Ringbereichen*" [3]. In 1848, the first step on the journey towards the concept of lattice was taken by George Boole [4]. The concept of an ideal was first defined and developed by German mathematician Richard Dedekind in 1871 [8]. The concept of a prime ideal was first defined and developed by mathematician L.H. Rowen, (1988) [9]. In this paper, we have introduced the lattice ordered prime ideal in a commutative lattice ordered ring and proved some theorems.

## 2. PRELIMINARIES

### Definition 2.1

A partially ordered set is a set  $S$  together with a binary relation  $\leq$  satisfying the following conditions.

- i.  $a \leq a$  (reflexivity).
- ii. If  $a \leq b$  and  $b \leq a$ , then  $a = b$  (anti-symmetry).
- iii. If  $a \leq b$  and  $b \leq c$ , then  $a \leq c$  (transitivity) for all  $a, b, c$  is in  $S$ .



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## RESTRAINED DOMINATION NUMBER OF MIDDLE GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected graph. A subset  $S$  is called the **restrained dominating set** of  $G$  if every vertex in  $V-S$  is adjacent to a vertex in  $S$  as well as to a vertex in  $V-S$ . The minimum cardinality of a restrained dominating set of  $G$  is its **restrained dominating number** and it is denoted by  $\gamma_r(G)$ . The restrained domination number of some standard graphs are already investigated while in this paper we investigate the restrained domination number of middle graphs obtained from path, star, and cycle.

**Key Words:** Dominating set, Restrained dominating set, Middle graph.

### 1.INTRODUCTION:

A vertex in a graph  $G$  dominates itself and its neighbors. A set of vertices  $D$  in a graph  $G$  is a **dominating set** if each vertex of  $G$  is dominated by some vertex of  $D$ . The **domination number**  $\gamma(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of  $G$ .

The concept of restrained domination was introduced by G.S. Domke et al., [2]. A subset  $D$  is called the **restrained dominating set** of  $G$  if it is a dominating set and every vertex in  $V(G) - D$  is adjacent to another vertex in  $V(G) - D$ . The **restrained domination number**  $\gamma_r(G)$  is the cardinality of the smallest restrained dominating set of  $G$ .

The concept of middle graph  $M(G)$  of a graph  $G$  was introduced by Hamda and Yoshimura in [3] as an intersection graph on the vertex set of  $G$ .

#### Definition 1.1:

The **Middle graph**  $M(G)$  of a graph  $G$  is the graph whose vertex set is  $V(G) \cup E(G)$  and two vertices are adjacent if and only if either they are adjacent edges of  $G$  or one is vertex of  $G$  and the other is an edge incident with it.



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Name of the Book: Eradication of Poverty through SDG Initiatives in Rural Areas

## ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

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### Abstract

Poverty alleviation programmes in India are for development of rural and urban areas. These programmes are grouped under different heads like self-employment, food security, wages and employment. Poverty can be defined as a condition wherein a person is unable to fulfil the basic necessities for the sustenance of life. These basic necessities include food, clothing, and shelter. Poverty is a condition which drives out the essence of a decent out the standard of living for the people. Poverty becomes a vicious trap which gradually ends up entailing all the members of a family. Extreme poverty eventually leads to death. Poverty in India is defined in keeping in mind all the dimensions of economy, semi-economy and the definitions which are device according to international conventions. India judges' poverty levels on the basis of both consumptions and income.

Keywords: Consumption, upliftment, investments, fragmented.

### Introduction

Poverty Alleviation Programmes aims to reduce the rate of poverty in the country by providing proper access to food, monetary help, and basic essentials to the households and families belonging to the below the poverty line. The programmes can be categorized based on whether it is targeted either for rural areas or urban areas in the country. Most of the programs are designed is high in rural areas. Also targeting poverty is a great challenge in rural areas due to various geographic and infrastructure limitations. The programs can be mainly grouped into

- Wage employment programs
- Self-employment programs
- Food security programs
- Urban poverty alleviation programs
- Skill India programs for employment. The five-year plans immediately after independence tried on poverty alleviation through sectoral programs.



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## POVERTY REDUCTION IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

*The existence of extreme poverty in several developing countries is a critical challenge that needs to be addressed urgently because of its adverse implications on human wellbeing. Its manifestations include lack of adequate food and nutrition, lack of access to adequate shelter, lack of access to safe drinking water, low literacy rates, high infant and maternal mortality, high rates of unemployment, and a feeling of vulnerability and disempowerment. Poverty reduction can be attained by stimulating economic growth to increase incomes and expand employment opportunities for the poor; undertaking economic and institutional reforms to enhance efficiency and improve the utilization of resources; prioritizing the basic needs of the poor in national development policies; promoting microfinance programs to remove constraints to innovation, entrepreneurship, and small scale business; developing and improving marketing systems to improve production; providing incentives to the private sector; and, implementing affirmative action's such as targeted cash transfers to ensure that the social and economic benefits of poverty reduction initiatives reach the demographics that might otherwise be excluded. While the rate of poverty is higher in rural than urban areas, income inequality is often lower in the former, since top incomes are mostly earned in cities. This is the case in 44 of the 56 countries for which rural and urban income inequality are available.*

Keywords: Poverty, Affirmative Action, Inclusive Economic Growth, Marketing

### Introduction

Poverty reduction can be considered as the improvement of an individual's or group's monetary expenditure to an amount above the poverty line while improving access to education, healthcare, information, economic opportunities security of land-tenure etc. Extremely poverty is mainly a rural phenomenon. The economic forces that reduce poverty, including rural development and urbanization, can increase inequalities. Moreover, poverty is now rising due to COVID-19 crisis. All evidence points to increasing inequality as well. In some countries, there has been a massive return of migrants to rural area, largely due to job loss. Poverty can be reduced through the development of productive enterprises that provide an adequate income for entrepreneurs and workers. This includes people who operate some type of small enterprise, including ones in which the entrepreneur is the sole workers or works only family labour. Lifting of majority of people from deprived conditions of life. Learn more in: Military Expenditure, Economic Growth, and Foreign Policy Implications: The Case of Ghana and Nigeria within the ECOWAS, 1986-2016.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER BY INVESTING IN AGRICULTURE IN RURAL AREAS

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#### Abstract

*Ending poverty and hunger remains one of the most pressing challenges facing the world today. Despite progress in recent years, over 700 million people still live in extreme poverty, and millions more suffer from hunger and malnutrition. One potential solution to this problem is investing in agriculture in rural areas. Agriculture is the primary source of income for many people living in rural areas, particularly in developing countries. By investing in infrastructure, research and development, and access to markets, farmers can increase their productivity, generate more income, and improve their livelihoods. This can help boost agricultural productivity, increase farmers' income, improve food security, create jobs, and empower women. Ultimately, investing in agriculture in rural areas can help create sustainable, long-term solutions to poverty and hunger, improving the lives of millions of people around the world.*

Keywords: Ending poverty, Hunger, Investing in Agriculture, Research & Development, Empower women, Sustainable Solution

#### Introduction

Poverty and hunger are two of the most pressing issues affecting the world today. Despite progress in recent years, there are still hundred so millions of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and malnutrition. These issues have far-reaching consequences, affecting people's health, education, and economic opportunities.

Ending poverty and hunger is a complex challenge that requires a multifaceted approach. While there is no single solution to these issues, there are several approaches that have proven effective in addressing them. One such approach is investing in agriculture in rural areas.

Agriculture is the primary source of income for many people living in rural areas, particularly in developing countries. By investing in infrastructure, research and development, and access to markets, farmers can increase their productivity, generate more income, and improve their livelihoods. This can help boost agricultural productivity, increase farmers' income, and improve food security. Investing in agriculture can also help create jobs and stimulate economic growth in rural areas. This can help reduce poverty by providing more stable sources of income for farmers and creating new job opportunities.



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### ENDING POVERTY AND HUNGER BY INVESTING IN AGRICULTURE IN RURAL AREAS

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#### Abstract

*Ending poverty and hunger remains one of the most pressing challenges facing the world today. Despite progress in recent years, over 700 million people still live in extreme poverty, and millions more suffer from hunger and malnutrition. One potential solution to this problem is investing in agriculture in rural areas. Agriculture is the primary source of income for many people living in rural areas, particularly in developing countries. By investing in infrastructure, research and development, and access to markets, farmers can increase their productivity, generate more income, and improve their livelihoods. This can help boost agricultural productivity, increase farmers' income, improve food security, create jobs, and empower women. Ultimately, investing in agriculture in rural areas can help create sustainable, long-term solutions to poverty and hunger, improving the lives of millions of people around the world.*

Keywords: Ending poverty, Hunger, Investing in Agriculture, Research & Development, Empower women, Sustainable Solution

#### Introduction

Poverty and hunger are two of the most pressing issues affecting the world today. Despite progress in recent years, there are still hundred so millions of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and malnutrition. These issues have far-reaching consequences, affecting people's health, education, and economic opportunities.

Ending poverty and hunger is a complex challenge that requires a multifaceted approach. While there is no single solution to these issues, there are several approaches that have proven effective in addressing them. One such approach is investing in agriculture in rural areas.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH NEW START UP IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

The problem of poverty in rural area in GUIZHOU PROVINCE is always under observation of the national government and in rural area, we should EMAN-CIPATE thoughts and change view to reduce rural poverty in the new era. The reducing rural poverty work in the new era in GUIZHOU PROVINCE was analysed from the aspects of guidelines key points, effective way, main attack, and the work points and resolvent the research production was tested and verified in objective practice and the results were remarkable. Poverty is a complex and much contested social phenomenon. Different authors have defined poverty from various perspectives. The definition of poverty by the author determines how that particular mechanism developed by them tried to combat the phenomena or what the ethical conception of social justice is based upon. Townsend relied on absolute and relative perspective whereas Rawls envisage about the just society with difference principle. Seen focuses on the lack of ability to make choice as poor to develop capability approach. To This, sangroula opines lack of access to commodities and development, and social exclusion as three deprivations there by leading to poverty. This article bases its empirical research of the villages of Kavre and Ramechap district on the above 3 deprivation to analyzed the multidimensional approaches to poverty.

Key words: Disease, Apathy, Dependency, Dishonesty, Ignorance

### Introduction

Poverty is general scarcity or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. It is a multifaceted concept, which includes social, economic, and political elements. Poverty is associated with the undermining of a range of key human attributes including health. The poor are exposed to greater personal and environmental health risks, are less well nourished, have less information and are less able to access health care; they thus have a higher risk of illness and disability.

### Review of Literature

Mark Lutz believes extreme poverty can be eliminated. But he proposes no silver-bullet solution. Instead, he believes that by listening to the poor, we can learn to help them help themselves. A child of missionary parents and an executive with a leading microfinance organization, Lutz records what he has learned from meeting the poor in the developing world's villages, slums, and garbage heaps. They show gratitude, persistence, ingenuity, and faith as they



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ATTAINING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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### Abstract

*The agriculture and rural development play a dominant role in attaining all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Investing in agriculture and rural development aids in eliminating the poverty and hunger. It also promotes the health and well-being of the people which boosts the economic growth of the country. This study highlights the role of agriculture and rural development in achieving the SDGs. Sustained agriculture achieves food security, improvises the nutrition content in them thereby ensures a healthy life and well-being of the people. The rural development ensures the inclusive and quality education for all. Statistical tools are used to analyze the objectives of the study. The study reveals that the agriculture and the rural development are in a booming phase. The study concludes that the next generation youngsters must take up their part in the agriculture and rural development. India has sufficient natural resources to support respectable life standard to its citizens, provided their utilization pattern is optimized and management streamlined. We need to make an optimum use of these resources. Implementation of recent technologies in these sectors will create a huge impact in the production. The land and water are the essential sources for production, exploitation of these resources will pose as a major threat. It is the responsibility of the citizens to protect these resources.*

*Key words: sustainable, optimum, utilization.*

### Introduction

The agriculture and rural sectors play a crucial role in achieving the sustainable development goals. India is an agricultural country. The agricultural sector contributes around 14% of the country's total GDP. Most of the country's population relies on agriculture for its livelihood. A revolution in the agricultural sector aids in raising the standard of living of small farmers, vendors and retailers. Rural development refers to the methods of enhancing the quality of life and well being of the people in rural areas.

Nearly two-third of the country's population depends on agriculture whereas the remaining one-third of the rural India is still below the poverty line. Agriculture eliminates the malnutrition and rural development leads to the economic growth. Agriculture and Rural Development are interdependent. The agriculture and rural development together contribute in attaining most of the SDGs. Some of them are No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and well-being,

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### A STUDY ON ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ACHIEVING SDG

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#### Abstract

*The agriculture sector plays an important role as the engine of economic growth in India. We examine and critique evidence of the benefits and challenges associated with the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices in India. Improving agricultural sustainability is fundamental to food security and poverty reduction, particularly in achieving elements of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by 2030, but it will not solve all these problems alone. The most of the extreme poor about 80 percent live in rural areas. Rural extreme poor live across diverse landscapes. Majority is smallholder family farmers, but also landless, wage workers, forest dependent, pastoralists and fisher folk. Sustainable agriculture has the potential to address some of the fundamental challenges facing agricultural practices in India. In consort, Indian governments and the international community must increase their efforts in tackling problems such as conflicts, civil war, political instability, and disease. Therefore agricultural policy at the national, regional and local levels and institutional reforms must be designed to benefit food security, poverty reduction and income growth at the household level.*

Keywords: Sustainable development of rural areas, Sustainable agriculture, policy implication.

#### Introduction

Agriculture's important role is one of production, both of food for the rural and the urban population and of cash crops for the export market, to earn foreign currency. In this process demand is stimulated for other products and services, and employment opportunities emerge to absorb the society's workforce. Sustainable rural development involves a holistic approach where daily basic needs of rural populations must be covered by reliable public utilities combined with technical, socioeconomic, and environmental conditions to support regional economies and urban-rural linkages. As agriculture contributes to development as an economic activity, as a source of livelihood and as provider and user of environmental services.

#### Objectives

- To ensure 'sustainable food production' systems.



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF RURAL WOMEN IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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### Abstract

Pandit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru has remarked "When women move forward, the family moves, the village moves and then ultimately the Nation moves forward". It is potentially empowering and liberating only if it provides women an opportunity to improve their well-being and enhance their capabilities. On the other hand, if it is driven by distress and is low public support than it may only increase a women's drudgery. The small and medium enterprises led by women experiencing some major challenges and constraints. This paper intends to highlight some issues with reference to the strategic challenges and opportunities from a gender focus to analyze the prospects of rural small and medium entrepreneurship for women. Empowerment of women is essential as their thoughts and their value systems lead to the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women.

Key Words: women, challenges, opportunities of women

### Introduction

The women having various challenges and opportunities in the society. They have some problems like lack of education, finance, social awareness etc. Due to insufficient institution, women are unable to afford higher education and less chance of employment. In this study, the schemes for rural women development for enrich their life has been explained. They have to overcome the challenges and use the opportunity provided by the government. In this progress women's participation is of greater importance. A woman faces numerous problems to reach her familial needs. At last, rural women becomes economically self-sufficient after facing challenges. By identifying herself a successful entrepreneur, she shines in the two faces of her life i.e., society and family.

### Objectives of the study

- The main purpose of the study is to analyze challenge faces by the rural women for their development in society and give some suggestion related to improvement of rural women.
- To discuss the obstacles faced by rural women



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON RURAL AND URBAN PROBLEMS TOWARDS POVERTY IN INDIA

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### Abstract

Approximately 896 million people in developing countries live on \$1.90 a day or less. Between 1990 and 2008, efforts to impact this issue were successful, and the number of people living in poverty decreased by nearly half, from 48% to 26%. Poverty, food prices and hunger are inextricably linked, poverty causes hunger. Not every poor person is hungry, but almost all hungry people are poor. Millions live with hunger and malnourishment because they simply cannot afford to buy enough food, cannot afford nutritious foods or cannot afford the farming supplies they need to grow enough good food of their own. Hunger can be viewed as a dimension of extreme poverty. Rural households are the most heavily burdened by the consequences of poverty and hunger. In addition to causing hunger, poverty limits a rural community's ability to invest in its own development. Over 30% of rural girls living in poverty are kept out of school to save money, opposed to the 15% of urban girls not in school.

Key Words: dimension, malnourishment, inextricably

### Introduction

Poverty in India is widespread, and a variety of methods have been proposed to measure it. The official measure of Indian government, before 2005, was based on food security and it was defined from per capita expenditure for a person to consume enough calories and be able to pay for associated essentials to survive. Since 2005, Indian government adopted the Tendulkar methodology which moved away from caloric anchor to a basket of goods and used rural, urban and regional minimum expenditure per capita necessary to survive. The world Bank has similarly revised its definition and benchmarks to measure poverty since 1990, with 52.25 per day income on purchasing power parity basis as the definition in use from 2005 to 2013. Some semi-economic and non-economic indices have also been proposed to measure poverty in India; for example, the multi-dimensional poverty Index placed 33% weight on number of years spent in school and education and 6.25% weight on financial condition of a person, in order to determine if that person is poor.

### Objectives

- To work with people and communities experiencing poverty to empower them to address poverty.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### A STUDY ON INITIATIVE SCHEMES TO REDUCE POVERTY IN INDIA

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#### Abstract

Poverty is a phenomenon in which a section of society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. Government of India launched several schemes to reduce the poverty and benefits the poor and by raising the productivity of the poor through education, Self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, basic savings bank deposit (BSBD). This paper examines the Overview of initiative scheme to reduce poverty in India. From this study it is clear that the government play a major role to reduce the poverty in India through different schemes. Poverty is often passed from one generation to the next. It gives children, families and communities the tools they need to lift themselves out of poverty. The major five tools to end the poverty in India (I.e., Quality Education, Access to health care, water and sanitation, Economic security, child participation).

Keywords: poverty, opportunities, communities

#### Introduction

The government's investment in these five poverty reduction initiatives in India, among others, helped decrease India's poverty rate tremendously. Each individual initiative provides the impoverished with effective ways and resources to escape poverty. Like the NRLM states, the impoverished have strong desires to overcome poverty and have the capabilities to do so. All it takes is initiative. - Destiny Jackson. Since the 2000s, India has made great strides towards decreasing poverty. Between 2011 and 2019, some 262 million people rose above the poverty level. While the COVID-19 outbreak reversed this trend, India expects to make a comeback thanks to its government initiatives addressing poverty. Here are five poverty reduction initiatives in India.

#### Objectives

The following are the objectives framed for the study:

- To Know about the top five poverty reduction initiative in India.
- To discuss about the top ten ways to reduce poverty in the world.

#### Poverty reduction initiatives in India

##### Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## IMPACT OF POVERTY ON HIGHER EDUCATION ROLE OF EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

*Education brings out the gap between rural and urban India in the field of education. It throws light on various causes that affect the quality of higher education in rural areas. Education is one of the most important factors in achieving the developmental goals of the country. It is the key to national development. A nation is shaped by the number and quality of students coming out of colleges. Higher education is of great importance for the all round development of the country. The institutes of higher education can serve as a bridge between the community and the government. In fact higher education is the backbone of all the societies. Quality of higher education decides the quality of human resources in the country. Higher education is the source of all walks of life and therefore supplies and needed human resources in management, planning teaching etc.. It is important to understand the need for good quality education in rural areas, as it helps keep rural areas populated. Young people move to urban areas for better opportunities in education and employment, improved rural education is one possible strategy for keeping them in rural areas. Basic education in rural areas under the basic education in rural areas, the child's primary education begins on the basis of rural environments. The child's first teacher is the mother. It and its regional language are very important in rural education. Teaching the child in regional language through rural education is very important in rural areas. So that they can develop their mind and learn about his surroundings.*

Keywords: Higher education, Rural environment, Regional language, Surroundings.

### Introduction

In India, education in the rural segments is not only important to eradicate poverty and illiteracy, but also for a variety of other social, economic as well as cultural and political reasons. After the independence of India in 1947, the policy makers realized that education is the most compelling means to initiate social alterations and improve community development in India. The role of education, both urban and rural, is huge in growth of the country's economy. Although education in the urban areas have progressed rapidly during the last few decades, there are still some villages where education is not given sufficient priority. There are several reasons as to why **rural education in India** should be enforced efficiently, even in the most remote regions. Here are the reasons:

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STRATEGIES TO UPROOT POVERTY

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#### Abstract

*In the world, the poverty is the major problem around the world. But still the world is trying to get out from the poverty line. For that many countries took various projects to win the poverty. No one can reach the 0% poverty in a country. In this paper I clearly discuss about the importance, history of poverty and also three schemes took by other countries to alleviate the poverty.*

Key words: Alleviate, schemes, poverty

#### Introduction

Developing Asia has achieved remarkable progress in raising prosperity and reducing poverty. More than 611 million people have been lifted out of extreme poverty from 2005 to 2015. Four-fifths were in the People's Republic of China i.e., 234 million and in India 253 million. Despite this progress, more than 260 million people remain in extreme poverty, most of them found in South Asia (i.e., 202 million people). In addition to the 836 million people living on between \$1.90 and \$3.20 a day as of 2015, many people are at risk in falling back into poverty due to economic downturns, huge infrastructure deficits, inequality, rapid urbanization, environmental pressures, and limited governance and institutional capacities. Asian governments pursued the goal of improving people's lives through various national poverty reduction strategies and approaches. Among these approaches, achieving rapid economic growth has helped to significantly reduce poverty. Increased delivery of social services also contributed substantially to poverty reduction. The Asian Development Bank is committed to support its developing member countries (DMCs) in their efforts to address remaining poverty and reducing inequalities. This is one of the operational priorities under its new strategic framework, Strategy 2030. Under the strategy, ADB is working closely with countries in the region to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (ADB 2018c). To achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, a substantive share of ADB's operations seeks to (i) create jobs and economic opportunities, (ii) reduce inequality in access to opportunities, and (iii) prevent and mitigate the effects of social and economic shocks through social assistance.

#### Statement of problem

Projects are expected to provide broader access to economic opportunities to ensure that the poor and disadvantaged are able to access these



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### THE ROLE OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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#### Abstract

MSME are basically set up with the goal of poverty alleviation. This enterprise have a very important and effective role in both developed and in developing countries because it is considered the backbone of their economies. MSEs can play a role in improving the socio-economic condition of the poor, create employment opportunity, job creates greater utilization of local raw materials and improve the economic growth of the country. Which indicates that without the establishment of micro and small scale enterprise, no nation can achieve a viable economic growth/development or the reduction of poverty. Even if MSEs play a vital role in the livelihood of rural household by generating income, peoples become little attention to them because of lack of necessary conditions in order to run this enterprises. This review investigate on the importance of MSEs for poverty alleviation and the challenges of micro and small scale enterprises for the operation of MSEs. The review result suggest that major challenges and problems that faces the small scale enterprise in order to operating their business is influenced by lack of access to finance, lack of infrastructure, lack of training in entrepreneurial and management skills, lack of information on business opportunities, lack of access to premise, Lack of access to capital, inefficient financial market, problem of skilled manpower, lack of clear and pragmatic national policy, Socio cultural constraints, arbitrary and subjective tax system, high interest rates for borrowing, lack of production place, lack of market, lack of credit facilities are the major factors influencing on the operation of MSEs for the alleviation of poverty.

Key words : Role of MSE, Poverty alleviation, Socio-economic conditions, National policy, Arbitrary, Subjective tax system.

#### Introduction

Poverty Alleviation Programmes aims to reduce the rate of poverty in the country by providing proper access to food, monetary help, and basic essentials to the households and families belonging to the below the poverty line. According to the World Bank, Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## POVERTY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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### Abstract

Poverty can best be described as a family of four or more whose average yearly income falls below the federal deficiency position. In order for families to make ends meet research shows that approximately twice the income of the federal poverty level is needed. Child poverty rates vary across the states, but close to 30% of the population of children in the U.S. are living below the federal poverty level. This is an increase since 2000. The impact of poverty upon education is significant. The role of the educator has increasingly changed as research shows that students in poverty are less receptive to traditional teaching methods. In response, frameworks for understanding students in poverty have been created and embraced by school districts all over the country. Studies is a foundation for life and a gateway to personal development. However, more than 250 million children and youth are not in school. Among those who do attend school, many fail to reach minimum levels in reading and mathematics due to a poor learning environment. We aim to improve both access to primary schools, as well as the quality of education. Poor people stop going to school because they have to work, which leaves them without the literacy and numeracy skills needed to improve their situation. With little income and few options, their children are also more likely to leave school, perpetuating a cycle of poverty that spans generations. This is unfortunate, because the most important way that education affects poverty is that it can help to end it.

Keywords: Poverty, Federal deficiency, Education, Environment, Literacy and numeracy skills.

### Introduction

Poverty as, the inability of having choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation. Poverty, most of all affects the children, affects the students through different modes of their education and mental course of health. Its main impact is seen on the students, upon the education. The student from a poorer background gets highly affected, both with disappointment and irresponsible treatment everywhere. Humiliation,

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## POVERTY REDUCTION IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

Poverty refers to poverty in rural areas, including factors of rural society, rural economy, and political systems that give rise to the poverty found there.[1] Rural areas, because of their spread-out populations, typically have less well maintained infrastructure and a harder time accessing markets, which tend to be concentrated in population centers. The poverty is reduced in rural areas by New upcoming technologies. That technologies can reduce the "Unemployment". Poverty is a big problem in rural areas. Poverty can be defined as a state in which people are not able to afford enough material goods for their basic needs. This may include food but also social needs. Although poverty tends to decrease and has been decreasing over the past decades, it still is a big problem for many people worldwide. The rural areas are not have employment opportunity, the Agriculture is one only job in rural areas. The rural areas. They didn't have Educational Institution, So the people a rural areas are affected by "Migration, Unemployment, No Educational Institution "So the people are have poverty. It affects a significant part of the Indian population. Rural communities also face disadvantages in terms of legal and social protections, with women and marginalized communities frequently having hard times accessing land, education and other support systems that help with economic development. Several policies have been tested in both developing and developed economies, including rural electrification and access to other technologies such as internet, gender parity, and improved access to credit and income. In academic studies, rural poverty is often discussed in conjunction with spatial inequality, which in this context refers to the inequality between urban and rural areas.[2] Both rural poverty and spatial inequality are global phenomena, but like poverty in general, there are higher rates of rural poverty in developing countries than in developed countries. Eradicating rural poverty through effective policies and economic growth is a continuing difficulty for the international community. [3][4] According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, three quarters of those in poverty are in Castaneda and others (2018). A New Profile of the Global Poor areas, most of whom are smallholders or agricultural workers whose livelihoods are heavily dependent on agriculture.[5] These food systems are vulnerable to extreme weather, which is expected to effect agricultural systems the world over more as climate change increases. Rural areas have Income problems like low income, peoples are Uneducated, no opportunity, They have more needs, no educational institution, Hospital, Centre(Net, brousing,)and many problems.

Keywords: Income, Unemployment, Uneducated, opportunity, Needs



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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### Abstract

The paper outlines the positive contribution of organic agriculture in achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). It draws upon empirical evidence from a series of studies financed by the Asian Development Bank Institute in 2005-2006 showing the benefit of organic agriculture practices and contract farming of organic agriculture products in selected Asian countries. The case studies showed that organic agriculture helped lead these countries toward the path of achieving their respective development goal, particularly the Millennium development goals. Agriculture is the major provider of livelihood for the poor, especially the major challenges of the policymakers are to develop strategies to promote sustainable agriculture for achieving SDGs. The positive impacts and in of organic agriculture on health, income, and the environment are facilitated by its own well-defined standards and market-based certification systems which ensure premium prices for organic producers. This is particularly true for farmers, especially women, in small farming communities. It also discusses issues relating to climate change and suggests ways to mitigate the same particularly through the use of technologies. Lastly, the chapter assesses the role of various programs, policies and institutions in moving forward to achieve the targets of SDGs in India and makes specific recommendations. The research finding can be usefully for regulators both in agriculture and the financial market.

Keywords: Sustainable development goal, Millennium development goal, policymaker, organic agriculture, small farming communication.

### Introduction

Following the Millennium development goals (MDGs), the first supranational development agenda ever proposed, the sustainable goals (SDGs) cover all social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. While the MDGs focused solely on developing countries, since concerted action among all countries is the only way to achieve prosperity without threatening planetary boundaries. Intrinsically related to society, economy, and the environment is the key to the success of the entire SDG agenda. Although poor countries tend to show greater reliance on farming activities, food production and consumption is fundamental to any economy and permeates every society. SDGs have been framed in a purposefully general manner, following the idea of country-led implemented at the national scale, SDGs should not be overly prescriptive but rather offer guidelines adaptable to specific contexts. Yet, despite the need for

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## POVERTY ERADICATION THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES

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### Abstract

*The poverty eradication is the most important aspect for each and every person in India. We all know that economic growth of India in current days and the reasons for poverty in India, such as unemployment, literacy rate, economical rate of consuming good and service, etc poverty reduction strategies represent the world bank and the International monetary fund's (IMF) most recent initiative for reducing the plight of the poor. If the situation for the world's poorest people is to improve, health and the right to health need to be promoted with represent the world bank and the international monetary fund's (IMF) most recent initiative for reducing the plight of the poor. This paper explain about the special scheme are helped to the improve the economic growth and eradication of poverty throughout the India.*

**Keywords:** World health, International monetary fund, poverty eradication, economical growth, Unemployment, special scheme.

### Introduction

Poverty is a serious economic and social problem that afflicts a large proportion of the world's population and manifests itself in diverse forms such as lack of income and productive assets to ensure sustainable livelihoods, chronic hunger and malnutrition, homelessness, lack of durable goods, disease, lack of access to clean water, lack of education, low life expectancy, social exclusion and discrimination, high levels of unemployment, high rate of infant and maternal mortality, and lack of participation in decision makings. Because of poverty causes the ethical, political, social, and its affected the human resource. Thus, the eradication of poverty is the important thing in the society. Although the eradication of poverty in fully done in Africa and south keroa country an etc.. But in India we can't done fully to eradicate the poverty. Poverty alleviation program has the aims to reduce the poverty in our country by supplying the good food, economical help, and basic necessary good and service whose are in the below the poverty line. According to the World Bank, Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being and comprises many dimensions. It includes the low income and the inability people who are not able to buy the necessary good for survival in the world. As per the Planning Commission of India, the level of poverty in a country can be estimated based on the consumer expenditure surveys that are conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR ERADICATION OF POVERTY

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### Abstract

*This study is mainly for the development of rural areas. One nation is developed when the standard of living of people improved. A large number of people are living in rural areas. Rural people are about 75% of the total population living in the rural areas. They have always lagged much behind the overall progress of the economy. In a Developing and underdeveloped country like India, Somalia, Afghanistan and still some of the countries the people's per-capita income are not sufficient to them. In the past 75 years, India had developed when compare to before independence. There are more improvement after independence but still it's a developing country for many reasons. In order to achieve, this planed attempt to eliminate poverty, ignorance and in equality of opportunity. Rural development is a dynamic process mainly concerned with rural areas. These include agriculture growth, putting up of economic and social infrastructure, fair wages housings and house site's for the landless, village planning, sanitation, education and functional literacy, communication etc. It's an attempt improving the life style of rural people. In contrast to urban regions which have similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another for this reason. There are large variety of rural development approaches that are used globally. It needs capabilities to built up with suitable structure and changes in administrative, technical and political areas. This paper discuss the objective, Importance, rural development programme, challenges and Opportunity for the rural development.*

Keywords: Per-capita income, Infrastructure, Rural development programme, Administrative and Sanitation.

### Introduction

Rural development means overall development of rural area to improve the quality of living. We also came to know that majority of the poor people are living in rural area. Where they do not have access to the basic necessities of life. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood in the rural sector. The real progress of industries in urban centres is mainly to develop the village. The idea of development of village is being at the centre of overall development of the nation. In this sense, it's a comprehensive work and multi dimensional concept that encompasses the allied activities like -village, cottage industries, socioeconomic infrastructure, Community service and facilities and above all the human resource in rural area. Living conditions in rural areas are different from the cities and towns since services are limited. Many government services such as law enforcement, school, fire department, hospital and libraries are rarely



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*Although education is a right, it still remains a distant dream for many of India's children (Where knowledge is poor). It is clear that it is not enough to make laws; they need to be augmented by more efforts. Education should be accessible to all if democracy is to succeed. Many communities and groups like disadvantaged castes and women have been historically excluded from education. Devolution of powers is extremely important to make education accessible to children. The article rightly draws attention to the effects of poverty on children's education. As a teacher, one is continuously made aware of the educational disadvantages and disruptions poor students suffer due to lack of economic stability and social security. Unless we have a strong and universally available state welfare apparatus, the education of the working-class children will continue to be sacrificed. In all this, cultural values and pressures also take a particularly severe toll. The wilful complicity of the ruling castes and classes is amply evident as their domination is derived from maintaining economic and cultural status quo. So, the implications of all these studies for formulation of effective anti-poverty policies and proper education system in India are also emphasised in this paper.*

Key words - Democracy, Devolution, Economic Stability, Poverty, Social Security

### Introduction

Education is one of the primary needs besides the food, shelter, and clothing in modern life. The Constitution of India has granted right to live with dignity and honour to every citizen. To ensure this fundamental right the State has been taking several measures. Prominent among them are universalization of compulsory and free primary education to all children of school age. Further, right to follow and propagate the faith and religion of one's own free will and choice. Education is a powerful tool for reducing poverty and unemployment, improving health and nutritional standard, and achieving sustainable development. Significance of education cannot be neglected. Education acts as the catalyst, which brings economic, social, cultural as well as technological changes in the society. Education has been identified as one of the most important determinants of economic growth. It is both, an indicator, and an instrument of development. It increases labour productivity in both urban and rural sectors and the economic return to investment in education are typically high. With the increased level of education, the economic output increases, poverty is reduced, thus the whole of the region is developed which leads to the overall development of the nation. The return from education is not only economic but also social. Education alters the way of thinking, behaviour, and



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH NEW STARTUP IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

Startups are considered as an alternative way to tackle some of the economic problems in the rural areas. Villages are the backbone of India. Development of our country is mainly depends on the improvement of rural areas. For that, startups are helping the rural peoples to come out from the financial crisis. In this research, we going to explain how startups enhance the standard of living of the people and how Government contributes towards beginning startups through schemes. The main objective of this study is to create employment opportunities and enhance the wealth of the rural peoples. This research is undertaken to analyse the talent and ability of rural survivors. This study is mainly undertaken to know about the impact of startups on poverty reduction in rural areas. Startup schemes are mainly undertaken by the Government for improving the quality of life. The main intention of this research is to create awareness about startups and their schemes to the rural people.

Key words: Startups, development, economic development.

### Introduction

Start-ups can break the shackles of poverty by monetizing the time and talent of rural people in multiple ways. The challenges are how to engage them into gainful activities. They have a whole lot of time to be utilized after completing their routine daily chores. Billions of hours of small farmers and farm workers are lost every day in our country for want of any other engagement for them. They will get a critical financial boost even if 25 per cent of these hours are fully utilized. Every village or a cluster of villages offers a plethora of opportunities for start-up if they agree or they are encouraged and incentivised to work in rural areas.

### Significance of the study

Rural development is considered to be of noticeable importance in the country today than in the olden days in the process of the evolution of the nation. For the start-ups contributing a lot. It analysing the talents and ability of the rural survivors and help them to stand financially. It is a strategy that tries to obtain an improves and productivity, higher socio-economic equality and ambition, and stability in socio and economic development. Technology start-ups are more than catalysts for growth. They are the engine of growth itself.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE AREAS OF POOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

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#### ABSTRACT

Poverty can be defined as a condition wherein a person is unable to fulfill the necessities for the sustenance of life. These basic necessities include- food, clothing and shelter. Poverty is a condition which drives out the essence of a decent standard of living for the people. Poverty becomes a vicious trap which gradually ends up entailing all the members of a family. Extreme poverty eventually leads to death. Poverty in India is defined keeping in mind all the dimensions of economy, semi-economy and the definitions which are devised according to international conventions. India judges' poverty levels based on both consumption and income. Poverty can be defined as a condition wherein a person is unable to fulfill the necessities for the sustenance of life. These basic necessities include- food, clothing and shelter. Poverty is a state or condition in which a person lacks the financial resources and essentials for a certain standard of living. Poverty can have diverse social, economic, and political causes and effects. When evaluating poverty in statistics or economics there are two main measures: absolute poverty compares income against the amount needed to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter.

Keywords: Consumption, Upliftment, Investments, Fragmented, Necessity, Job Opportunity.

#### INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty-stricken people and families might go without proper housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention. Poverty is an individual concern as well as a broader social problem. The term poverty refers to the state or condition in which people or communities lack the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. As such, their basic human needs cannot be met. Poverty-stricken people and families may go without proper housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention. Each nation may have its own criteria for determining the poverty line and counting how many of its people live in poverty. It's important to remember that poverty is a socioeconomic condition that is the result of multiple factors-not just income. These factors include race, sexual identity, sexual orientation, and little to no access to education, among others. This means being so poor as to struggle to obtain food, clothing, shelter, and medicines.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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### Abstract

Indian women are almost 50% of the Indian population and they directly as well as indirectly contribute to the economic parameters of the nation. Since ages most of their economic contributions have not been accounted and their humble services have been taken for granted. It's high time to recognize the role of women fraternity in the growth of an economy and take necessary steps to involve the rural uneducated females in the growth process simultaneously along with the urban uneducated as well as educated females. Generally it has been observed that females are more involved into small scale business activities as entrepreneurs but with time change has been noticed and they are moving towards IT/ITES, Apparel/accessories and Food & Beverages. Also traditionally wage employment was noticed in agricultural sector but now service and industrial sectors are witnessing the growth of female workers. Government has come up with several schemes to enhance the role and contribution of women. This paper will look into various growth prospects financial empowerment of women and highlight the major issues that hinder these growth processes.

Keywords: Empowerment, Employment, Equity, Growth, Economy.

### Introduction

The early Vedic period suggests that Indian women enjoyed the status of equality with men in terms of social freedom, education and other rights. But with time their condition deteriorated as we started living in a male chauvinistic society. In the present social and economic environment women are not treated on equal parameters with the males regarding issues like having authority in the family, property rights, employment opportunities, social and security aspects. Females face different kinds of exploitation in Indian economy and the panacea to all female exploitation is women empowerment in terms of financial status. A strong patriarchal society with deep-rooted socio-culture values continues to affect gender equity and women's empowerment. Now they participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## CHALLENGES FACED BY AGRICULTURE SECTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

*The objective of this research is to study the Challenges of Sustainable Agriculture in India. The role of agricultural sector in Indian economy can be seen through its contribution to gross domestic product and employment. Agriculture sector also contributes significantly to sustainable economic development of the country. The sustainable agriculture development of any country depends upon the judicious mix of their available natural resources. In spite of fast growth in various sectors, agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture has changed dramatically, food and fibre productivity raised due to new technologies, mechanization, increased chemical use, specialization and government policies that favoured maximizing production. Sustainable agriculture is a subject of great interest and lively debate in many parts of the world. Most agriculturalists agree that the concept of sustainable agriculture is of paramount importance to the sustainability of our Biosphere and its ever increasing human population.*

Keywords: Sustainable agriculture, economy, domestic product and employment, India

### Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in India. Food is very important thing in all such as increasing the Indian GDP. Sustainable agriculture development integrates three main goals. Environmental, health, economic prosperity and livelihood sustainability. In other words, sustainability rests on the principle that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Indian agriculture provides employment to 65% of the labour force, accounts for about 27% of GDP, contributes 21% of total exports and raw material to several industries. The livestock sector contributes an estimated 8.4% to the country GDP and 35.85% of the agriculture output. Indian Agriculture production in most part of the country is close related to the optimum use of available natural and human resources of the country. Therefore, riding on the back of agro climatic condition and rich natural resource base, India today has become the world's largest producer of numerous commodities. The country is a leading producer of coconuts, mangoes, milk, bananas, dairy products, ginger, turmeric, cashew nut, pulses and black pepper. It is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, fruit and vegetables.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## GAPS AND CHALLENGES TO MOBILIZING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO FIGHT RURAL POVERTY IN INDIA

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### Abstract

Rural economy highlights numerous challenges and gaps faced in mobilizing rural areas by consequently have adverse mental dispositions to obtain finance for fencing and provision for drinking water ,plant the correct populations at the right time and spray chemicals at the right time ,every year they clearly state cannot handle all the planning, finance, guidance and required training must be given to all the needed rural people because the participation of private sector is essential India is in a transition period in which big changes will occur in farming. Some rural areas are very remote and these areas will have to draw on the skills and participation of all members of the community to develop. Looking ahead I predict that agricultural suppliers in India will have to plan to supply commercial farmers and numerous smaller scale farmers from local sale points or plan deliveries to them. This easy access will certainly be necessary for rural development to succeed and provides a climate for "agripreneurs". Thus, we are concluded by saying what are the challenges will be faced in order for all the sectors of the rural community to work together for everyone's benefit. This would have a huge knock-on effect on the entire economy.

**Keywords:** Rural economy, private sector, small scale farmers, agripreneurs, rural community, knock-on-effect

### Introduction

Rural development generally involves getting people whose families have lived in a deprivation trap for generations and who consequently have adverse mental dispositions to obtain finance for fencing and provision of drinking water for stock, plant the correct populations at the right time and spray chemicals at the right time, year after year. This highlights numerous challenges and it is clear that the State cannot handle all the planning, finance, guidance and training required on all the projects over an extended period and that the participation of the private sector is essential. There are more than 70% of the households and some of the villages were not able to eat balanced meals and about 68% expressed worries about running out of food. These statistics probably represent many rural villages and stress the urgency of resolving rural poverty. Some rural areas are very remote and these areas will have to draw on the skills and participation of all members of the community to develop. It is



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### IMPACT OF POVERTY ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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#### Abstract

Education is a critical area for the advancement and development of individuals, societies, and nations. Individuals living in poverty face numerous obstacles in their pursuit of an education and the development of good reading comprehension and vocabulary. The main purpose of this research paper is to understand the impact of poverty on education in India. Measures are required to get implemented to alleviate the barriers that arise due to poverty within the course of acquisition of education, writes Shashank Joshi and Aditya Agrawal. The main areas that have been taken into account are, childhood poverty and its manifestations, elementary education by poverty status, impact of education on reduction in poverty, influence of poverty on young children's experience of school, promoting education for women belonging to poverty-stricken families, poverty and education policy in India and strategies in purview of the education policy makers.

**Keywords:** education policy, education, individuals, poverty, resources, strategies.

#### Introduction

Education is most important and essential for the progress and development of the individual, Society and nation. The meaning of the term poverty primarily means scarcity of sources. The human poverty is more comprehensive as it includes access to opportunities for developing human capital and to education.

#### Significance of the study

The measurement and analysis of poverty, deprivation, inequality and vulnerability are crucial for several reasons. Firstly, for cognitive purposes, it is vital to know what the situation is. Education is the key to increasing economic efficiency and social consistency, by increasing the value and efficiency of the labour force and consequently raises the poor from poverty.

#### Objectives

The following are the objectives on the impact of poverty on higher education

- ❖ To increase the literacy level among rural survivors.
- ❖ To improve the standard of living through education.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT ON CREATING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

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### Abstract

*This collaborative effort aims to create a sustainable future for rural communities by bringing together various stakeholders to address the challenges faced by these communities. The project involves working closely with local communities, governments, NGOs, and other organizations to identify the most pressing issues and develop sustainable solutions. Key focus areas include sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, access to clean water and sanitation, and improving livelihoods. Through collaboration, the project seeks to create a holistic approach to sustainable development that addresses the unique needs of rural communities while preserving natural resources and promoting resilience.*

**Keywords:** Renewable energy, Sanitisation, Resilience, Collaboration, Sustainable agriculture.

### Introduction

Rural communities are an essential part of our society, providing food, natural resources, and a unique way of life. However, these communities often face significant challenges such as poverty, food insecurity, and lack of access to healthcare, and environmental degradation. Creating a sustainable future for rural communities is crucial for ensuring their well-being and preserving the natural resources upon which they rely. This collaborative effort brings together various stakeholders, including local communities, governments, NGOs, and other organizations, to address these challenges and work towards a sustainable future. By working together, we can develop innovative solutions that address the unique needs of rural communities while preserving the environment and promoting economic growth. Key focus areas for this project include sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, access to clean water and sanitation, and improving livelihoods. Through a holistic approach to sustainable development, we can create a better future for rural communities that ensures their well-being and the preservation of natural resources for generations to come.

### Objectives

The main objectives of this collaborative effort on creating a sustainable future for rural communities are:



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

### IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STRATEGIES AND POLICIES THROUGH MSMRD FOR ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

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#### Abstract

Poverty is the state of not having enough material possessions or income for a person's basic needs. Poverty may include social, economic and political elements. Basically, poverty consists of two things which is absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food clothing and shelter. The floor at which absolute property is defined is always about the same independent of the person's permanent location or era. On the other hand relative poverty occurs when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards compared to others in the same time and place. Poverty is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive approach thus to eliminate this issue we have a scheme called MSMRD it refers to (micro scale merchandise for rural development)

The main objective of this scheme is to eradicate poverty is a top Priority of the socio-economic development and for the welfare of rural areas new strategies have been implemented. The scheme (MSMRD) is introduced for the expansion of rural economy which would run by the government or non- government organization with the motto of "Develop rural economy to develop Indian economy" this scheme is based on welfare of rural economy which will also helpful and gives as surety that they will not suffer from unemployment, zero hunger, no sufficient income, etc. though they have very small opportunities and few choices in making decisions for their lives. In developing countries, there are many reasons for poverty, thus this new strategy is been implemented to alleviate poverty.

**Keywords:** absolute poverty, relative poverty, sufficient income, socio-economic development, rural welfare, zero hunger.

#### Introduction

Poverty is mainly a rural phenomenon. A person not having a sufficient income for the fulfilment of his basic needs is poverty. Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for growth of the economy. Poverty consists of two things which is absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food clothing and shelter. The floor at which absolute property is defined is always about the same independent of the person's permanent location or era. On the other hand, relative poverty occurs when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards compared to others in the same time



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN

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### Abstract

*Over the past decade, the unfortunate reality is that the income gap has widened between Canadian families. Educational outcomes are one of the key areas influenced by family incomes. Children from low-income families often start school already behind their peers who come from more affluent families, as shown in measures of school readiness. The incidence, depth, duration and timing of poverty all influence a child's educational attainment, along with community characteristics and social networks. However, both Canadian and international interventions have shown that the effects of poverty can be reduced using sustainable interventions. Paediatricians and family doctors have many opportunities to influence readiness for school and educational success in primary care settings.*

**Keywords:** Unfortunate reality, affluent families, educational attainment.

### Introduction

Poverty remains a stubborn fact of life even in rich countries like Canada. In particular, the poverty of our children has been a continuing concern. In 1989, the Canadian House of Commons voted unanimously to eliminate poverty among Canadian children by 2000. However, the reality is that, in 2003, one of every six children still lived in poverty. Not only have we been unsuccessful at eradicating child poverty, but over the past decade, the inequity of family incomes in Canada has grown and for some families, the depth of poverty has increased as well. Canadian research confirms poverty's negative influence on student behaviour, achievement and retention in school. One of the key areas influenced by family income is educational outcomes. The present article provides a brief review of the literature concerning the effects of poverty on educational outcomes focusing on Canadian research. Canadian data are placed in the perspective of research from other 'rich' countries. We conclude with some suggestions about what we can do, as advocates and practitioners, to work toward reducing the negative impact of economic disadvantage on the educational outcomes of our children.

### Objectives

- To permanently lift people out of poverty.
- To support children in need of care and protection.
- To promote and provide formal and informal education to the children.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES FOR UPROOT POVERTY

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### Abstract

Poverty is a widespread and persistent challenge facing the world today, with an estimated 1000 million people living in extreme poverty as of 2022. This paper explores strategies for uprooting poverty, with a focus on practical approaches that have been shown to be effective in different contexts. We review a range of strategies, including education and skills training, access to healthcare, microfinance and entrepreneurship, social protection programs, infrastructure development, land and agrarian reform, empowerment of women and marginalized groups, and good governance and anti-corruption measures. Drawing on case studies of successful poverty reduction programs from around the world, we examine the challenges in implementing poverty reduction strategies, including lack of funding, political instability, corruption, and unequal distribution of benefits. We also identify best practices for effective implementation, such as an inclusive and participatory approach, tailoring interventions to local needs, strong leadership, and monitoring and evaluation. By synthesizing the existing literature on poverty reduction, this paper aims to contribute to ongoing efforts to uproot poverty and promote sustainable development. Extreme poverty eventually leads to death. The main theme of this paper is to implementing the strategies for uprooting poverty.

**Key Words:** Agrarian reform, Corruption measures, Poverty reduction

### Introduction

Poverty remains one of the most pressing global challenges of our time. Despite significant progress in reducing poverty rates over the past few decades, an estimated 75 to 95 million people still live in extreme poverty as of 2022, according to the World Bank. Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem that encompasses not only low income, but also lack of access to basic needs such as food, water, healthcare, education, and security. Poverty has profound and far-reaching impacts on individuals, families, communities, and nations, and it is closely linked with other social and environmental issues such as inequality, health, education, gender, and climate change.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we provide a working definition of poverty and its key dimensions, and we discuss the importance of uprooting poverty for sustainable development. In review, a range of strategies that have been proposed and implemented to uproot poverty,



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## ALLEVIATING POVERTY THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY EMPOWERING WOMEN

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### Abstract

The concept of women empowerment is used to understand what is needed to change the condition of women who still considered as a powerless women and experience discrimination. The knowledge and the opportunities of women must be taken acutely for the better development of the country. Empowering women should start from providing entrepreneurial education to the women for the development of the country. Most of them are working in small establishments and their income is not sufficient for their livelihood and women from villages didn't have many opportunities for studies and any entrepreneurial activities. Women empowerment can be considered as a weapon for alleviating poverty. To solve this issue, we are implementing a scheme called "WOW".

WOW refers to Welfare of Women. The scheme is introduced for the progress of women to study further and provide part time jobs as well, which would run by the government or NGO's with the motto of "Empowering women, empowers future generations". The main objective of this scheme is to encourage women to develop entrepreneurial skills and to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant, thus to reduce poverty. WOW scheme helps future interested women entrepreneurs to gain knowledge on how to run the business. In developing countries, there are many reasons for disempowerment of women, poverty is the most one of them. Thus, the research is based on the relationship between the development of women entrepreneurs and alleviation of poverty to develop the socio-economic conditions of the society.

**Keywords:** Women empowerment, Women Welfare, Poverty alleviation, WOW, Economic Growth.

### Introduction

The conception of women's empowerment is used to understand what is needed to change the condition of women who still considered as a powerless women and experience discrimination. For better development of economic conditions of the country, the knowledge and the opportunities of women must be taken acutely. Empowering women is the basic element to the socio-economic development of the country and termination of the poverty. Women Entrepreneurship will lead to poverty eradication and increases female empowerment. Ending poverty is a top priority of the socio-economic development and our governments have implemented various schemes for



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF HOLISTIC APPROACH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

*Holistic approach must take into account the economic, social, and environmental factors that impact rural communities. Key steps that can be taken to build sustainable livelihoods in rural areas include understanding the local context, supporting local businesses and agriculture, promoting sustainable farming practices, encouraging the use of renewable energy, improving access to education and healthcare, building infrastructure, fostering community participation and ownership, and protecting natural resources. By adopting this holistic approach, it is possible to create sustainable livelihoods that benefit both the people and the environment in rural areas. This approach can contribute to reducing poverty, promoting economic growth, and improving the quality of life for rural communities.*

**Keywords:** Education, Economic, Infrastructure, Spiritual well-being, Social development, Environmental factors.

### Introduction

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Attainments of these goals need a holistic approach. A holistic approach means to provide support that looks at the whole person, not just their mental health needs. The support should also consider their physical, emotional, social and spiritual wellbeing. The holistic approach to sustainable development implies an integrated achievement of economic, environmental and social goals of development. To define and achieve these goals, actors and capital are required. Schemes for the development of Holistic approach is essential for the future generation in the way to develop sustainable development.

### Review of Literature

K. Urbaniec et al.(2016), SDEWES 2014-sustainable development of energy, water and environment systems. One of the main issues of the coming decades is to improve resource efficiencies by integrating various life supporting systems, using waste from one, as resource in other, and in exact moment when it is beneficial to all. Since the sustainable development depends more and more on the holistic approach on the integration of energy, water and environment systems, from the beginning of the 21st century, a series of Sustainable



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ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH SDG INITIATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

## A STUDY ON BANISHMENT OF POVERTY BY FOSTERING THE STANDARD OF LIVELIHOOD IN RURAL AREAS

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### Abstract

Poverty is the root cause for other problems which is faced by the people such as illiteracy, insufficient health care and unemployment etc. Banishment of poverty means to remove or to eliminate poverty by developing the standard of living of the people in rural areas which lead to equality and suitable measures can be taken to develop the way of life of the people edges in converting the rural areas to urban areas. Rural areas and urban areas can be benefitted each other if they are well connected. Each and all areas of the country need to contribute together for the transformation of the developing country to a developed country. Fostering the standard of living in rural areas will focuses on finding resolutions to the problems of illiteracy, insufficient infrastructure facilities and health care centers, technological development, banking facilities etc. The empowerment of poor communities through socio-economic development will steer us to terminate poverty. In this research we are concluded that poor people should gain knowledge of the schemes of the government and also should access all the resources efficiently which will lead them to bright future and it also helps to develop the socio-economic conditions of our country.

**Key words:** Banishment, Fostering, Standard of living, Socio-economic development

### Introduction

Poverty refers to lack of wealth or income of an individuals or household where they do not have basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and they struggle hard to acquire it. Poverty is the root cause for other problems which is faced by the people such as illiteracy, insufficient health care and unemployment etc. For example, A poor person is not able to get job due to his poor education and lack of money, he and his family's health falls due to their malnutrition as he is not in the state of buying enough food and medicines. Therefore, a poor person remains poor till death and it continues to the next generation also. Banishment of poverty means to remove or to eliminate poverty by developing the standard of living of the people in rural areas which lead to equality and suitable measures can be taken to develop the way of life of the people edges in converting the rural areas to urban areas.

Poverty can be eliminated completely if the differentiation of rural areas and urban areas has been eliminated. Fostering the standard of living in rural



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முன்னுரை:

இலக்கியங்கள் என்பன சமூக நிகழ்வுகளை அடுக்கி கூறுவனவாகும். இலக்கிய வகைகளில் ஒன்றான நாவல் இலக்கியம் மக்களின் வாழ்வியல் கூறுகளை எடுத்துக் கூறுவனவாக அமைந்துள்ளன. என்பதுகளின் இறுதியில் இந்திய சூழலில் உருவான சிந்தனை மாற்றத்தின் காரணமாக, எழுத்தாளர்களின் பார்வையானது அடித்தள மக்களை நோக்கியதாக இருந்தது. இதற்கு முக்கிய பாலமாக இருந்தவர் ரணஜித் குகா ஆவார். இதுநாள் வரை மேற்கொண்ட ஆய்வுகள், திறனாய்வுகள், வரலாற்று கருத்தியல் எல்லாம் மேலிருந்து கீழாகப் பார்க்கின்ற ஒன்றாக இருந்தன. இதற்கு மாறாக அடித்தட்டிலிருந்து அல்லது கீழிருந்து மேல் நோக்கும் சிந்தனை முறையை இவர் முன்னிலைப் படுத்தினார். ஞானபுருஷானந்த ஞானபுருஷானந்த என்பது அடித்தள மக்கள் சார்ந்து அல்லது விளிம்புநிலை சார்ந்த பார்வை என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. இதில் விளிம்புநிலை மக்களின் பண்பாடு, கலை, வரலாறு, அரசியல், நம்பிக்கை, இலக்கியம் இவை அனைத்தும் முன்னிறுத்தப்பட்டன. அவ்வகையில் விளிம்புநிலை மக்கள் பகுப்பில் அடங்கும் மலைவாழ் மக்களின் வாழ்வியல் கூறுகளில் இடம் பெறும் சடங்குகளை அல்லி பாத்தியாவின் பாண்டிச்சி நாவல் வழி ஆராய்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாக அமைகிறது.

சடங்குகள்:

ஒரு சமூகம் நீண்ட நெடுங்காலமாகப் பின்பற்றி வரும் ஒரு செயல்பாடு பழக்கமாகவும், வழக்கமாகவும் ஆகிப் பின்னொரு காலகட்டத்தில் சடங்காகவும், சம்பிரதாயமாகவும் உருப்பெற்று விடுகிறது. இந்தச் சடங்கு முறைகளும், சம்பிரதாயங்களும் சமயத்திற்கு சமயம், மதத்திற்கு மதம் மாறுபடுவதுண்டு. சடங்குகள்படி நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட விரிவான நடத்தைகளின் வடிவமாகும். இது தனிமனிதனின் சுயமான ஆக்கமாகவோ அல்லது பண்பாட்டினுடைய தனிசிறப்புக் கூறாகவோ அமையும். “பண்பாட்டின் ஓளைய அம்சங்கள் இன்றிச் சடங்குகளிலேயே வெவ்வேறு நாகரிகங்களின் நம்பிக்கைகளும் இலட்சியங்களும் மிகத் தெளிவாக வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றன.”<sup>1</sup> என்கிறார் ருத் பெனிடிக். “புனிதப் பொருள்களின் முன்னால் மனிதன் எவ்வாறு நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும் எனக் கூறும் ஒழுக்க விதிகளை சடங்குகள் என்கிறார்”<sup>2</sup> ரூக்கம் எனும் சமூகவியல் பேரறிஞர்.





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## WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

**R. Renga Priyanka<sup>a</sup>, P. Subhashini<sup>b</sup> and Dr. R. Muthulakshmi<sup>c</sup>**

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### Abstract

Water and waste management are two important concepts that play a critical role in ensuring a sustainable environment. Water management refers to the process of managing water resources to ensure that there is an adequate and reliable supply of clean water for various uses, including drinking, agriculture, industry, and recreation. Waste management, on the other hand, involves the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste materials in a safe and sustainable manner. Water management includes various activities such as water conservation, water treatment, and water distribution. Water conservation involves reducing water usage through efficient water use practices and technologies, such as low-flow fixtures, water-efficient appliances, and landscaping practices that require less water. Water treatment involves the process of removing contaminants from water sources to make it safe for human consumption and other uses. Water distribution involves the transportation of water to various areas for different uses.

**Keywords—Water Distribution, Transportation, Treatment, Waste Management.**

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## RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PARTICIPATORY TECHNOLOGICAL OUTREACH

S. Sridevi<sup>a</sup>, R. Muthulakshmi<sup>b</sup>

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### Abstract

Participatory Technology Development and Dissemination (PTDD) was developed in 2022. The methodology is centered on empowerment of expert farmers to train other farmers using their own successful resource management models on their own Fields. Farmers are training other farmers enhances interactive discussions for exchange of knowledge and practices with facilitation by scientists and extensionists. Developed technologies are either adopted in the process of demonstration or testing, modified to cope with farmer resources endowment and biophysical conditions at homestead or rejected. All farmer categories particularly the poor, often left out in other approaches are involved. Due to farmer owning and taking the lead in experimenting, the rate of technology development, adoption and dissemination is reasonably fast. Communities find own solutions, take own decisions and take responsibility of Results. PLEC integrates locally developed knowledge of soil, climate, biological Resources and other physical factors with scientific assessment of their quality in Relation to crop production. It is a systems approach carried out in-situ on farmers own Fields, taking into account current land use types and cropping systems. Appropriate Technologies for a given system are selected from a basket of scientifically proved options and integrated to improve the quality of farmers' own models without conducting any New experiments. A set of sustainable agricultural technologies are devised so that crop Diversity and management diversity are maintained.

**Keywords—Empowerment, Farmer Training, Demonstrations, Modified Biophysical Conditions.**

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## FINANCIAL LITERACY LEVEL UNDER RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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### Abstract

Financial Literacy is the ability to understand basic financial concepts and the possession of knowledge and skills required to make informed and effective financial planning and decisions using the available financial resources. It is about knowing how to generate, spend, invest and save money. It is the ability to manage your finances well by making the optimum use of the available financial products and resources to give you maximum benefit. This concept Financial Literacy has become one of the top priorities for most of the world today as it is directly proportional to the economic growth of a country. It is alarming to know that the financial literacy rate in India is way behind other countries. According to a global survey, India is home to almost 20% of the world's population; however, 76% of its adult population is not even aware of the basic financial concepts. The survey reports that Financial Literacy in India has been significantly poor compared to the rest of the world. So the financial awareness education and program conducted by the government. So this study conducts how to improve awareness of financial literacy in rural areas.

**Keywords—Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy and Awareness.**

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## IMPACT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT ON RURAL SECTOR

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### Abstract:

This paper provides detailed information about the growth of supply chain industry & its problems in rural unorganized sector in India. In India, approximately 60% of food quality is lost in the supply chain from the farm to the final consumer. Agriculture is the prime sector of rural economy and rural employment. The farmer in India gets around 30 percent of what the consumer pays at the retail store. A basic rural supply chain system consists of goods that flow through various levels of hierarchies of suppliers, distributors and customers. Now a days India is going to become a booming market after China in this world and if India grows with this rapid speed, then in upcoming future it will cross the Chinese market. For continuing this speed, we need to have sustained growth in our agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors also in our rural areas. In recent years, due to the growing supply of agricultural production, the economic performances and the competitive advantages of the farms, have become more dependent on network organisations in the supply chains. Supply chain management can be seen as the process of strategically managing the procurement, movement and storage of materials, parts, finished inventory through the organization and its marketing channels in such a way that current and future profitability are maximized through the cost-effective fulfilment of orders. Supply chain is understood as a bridge between demand and supply. It conveys the demand to the supply point and delivers the supply to the demand point. But many people in rural sector are fail to know when to expand and contract their production. A typical rural economy is agriculture based and the quality of life in rural areas has always been an issue of concern around the world. Poor living standards manifest themselves in the form of lack of basic amenities such as nutritious food, safe drinking water, organized healthcare, education, etc, these conditions prevail because of poor resource utilization of the rural sector, and lack of alignment of the industrial sector products towards rural

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## A STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Dr. R. Kavitha<sup>a</sup>, M. Sujitha<sup>b</sup>

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### Abstract

This abstract presents a study on agricultural water management in Tirunelveli district, located in the southern part of India. The aim of this study is to assess the current status of water management practices in agriculture and identify strategies to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water use in the district. The study draws on a combination of primary and secondary data sources, including surveys of farmers and interviews with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The results of the study reveal that the farmers in Tirunelveli district face several challenges related to water management, including inadequate access to water resources, reliance on groundwater sources, and inefficient use of irrigation systems. The study suggests that the adoption of improved water management practices, such as drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and crop diversification, can enhance the productivity and profitability of agriculture while reducing water consumption. Overall, this study provides insights into the challenges and an opportunity associated with agricultural water management in Tirunelveli district, and proposes strategies to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water use in the agricultural sector. The findings of this study can inform policy decisions and actions by government agencies and other stakeholders to promote sustainable water management practices in agriculture.

**Keywords—Sustainable, Irrigation, Diversification, Strategies.**

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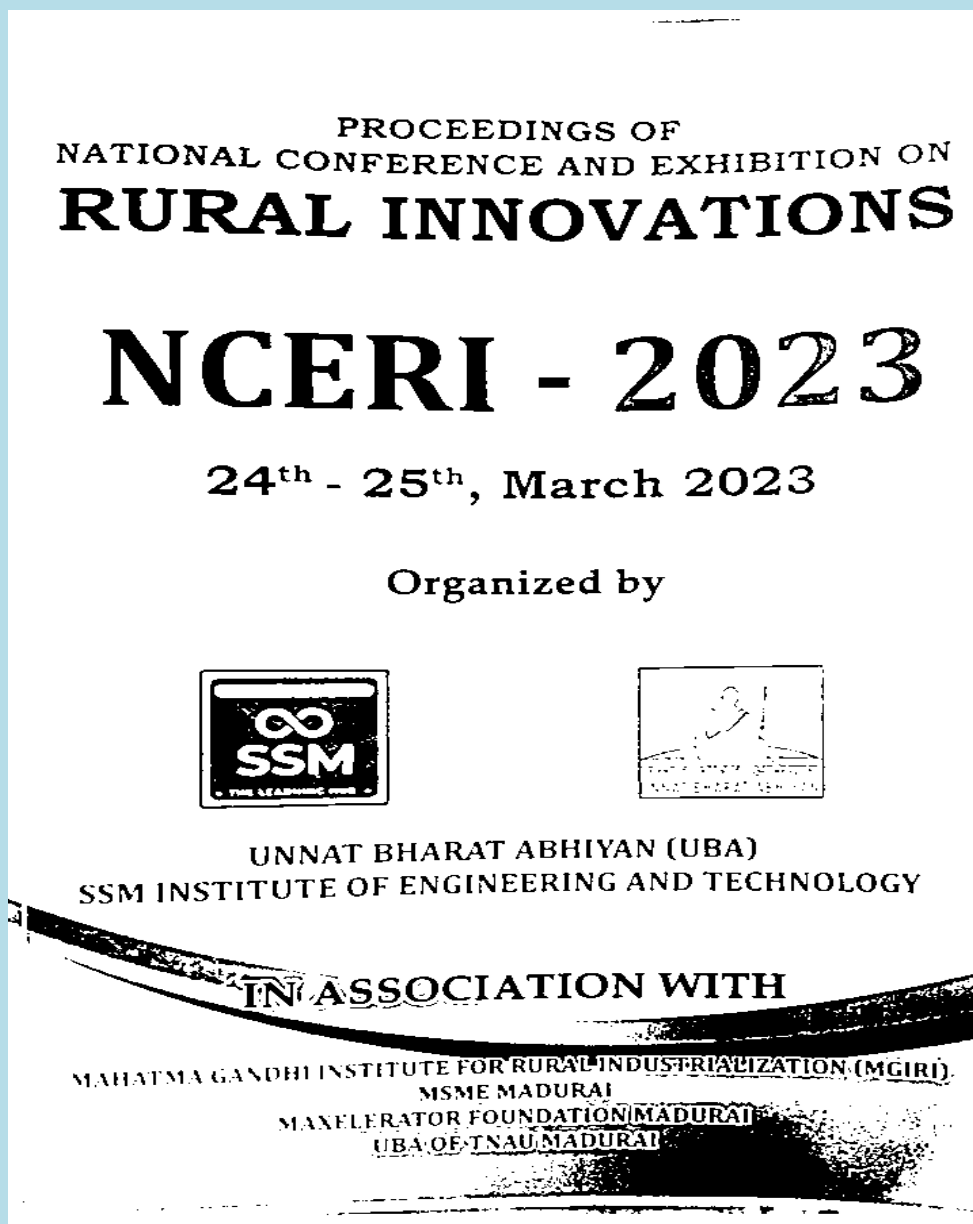
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National Conference and Exhibition on Rural Innovations

## A STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

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### Abstract

This abstract presents a study on agricultural water management in Tirunelveli district, located in the southern part of India. The aim of this study is to assess the current status of water management practices in agriculture and identify strategies to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water use in the district. The study draws on a combination of primary and secondary data sources, including surveys of farmers and interviews with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The results of the study reveal that the farmers in Tirunelveli district face several challenges related to water management, including inadequate access to water resources, reliance on groundwater sources, and inefficient use of irrigation systems. The study suggests that the adoption of improved water management practices, such as drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and crop diversification, can enhance the productivity and profitability of agriculture while reducing water consumption. Overall, this study provides insights into the challenges and an opportunity associated with agricultural water management in Tirunelveli district, and proposes strategies to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water use in the agricultural sector. The findings of this study can inform policy decisions and actions by government agencies and other stakeholders to promote sustainable water management practices in agriculture.

**Keywords**---Sustainable, Irrigation, Diversification, Strategies.

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National Conference and Exhibition on Rural Innovations

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. Due to the lack of knowledge and use of ICT in rural areas, development is at a very low rate. Some improvement and advancement in the technologies provided by the government but there is no more effect in the development of rural areas. Information and communication technologies are developing day by day but are less applicable in rural areas. Lack of communication and resources are the cause of undeveloped. The problem is in rural areas are electricity, communication, transportation and lack of knowledge about new technology. ICT is not being completely implemented by the government and non-government organization for rural and urban areas. Electricity is the main hindrance in development. There may be different basic solution to solve the electricity problem by using solar energy, bio fuels, bio gas, wind energy etc. The government and non-government organization can develop rural areas with the help of technologies.

**Keywords**---ICT, Rural Development, Technologies, Communication.

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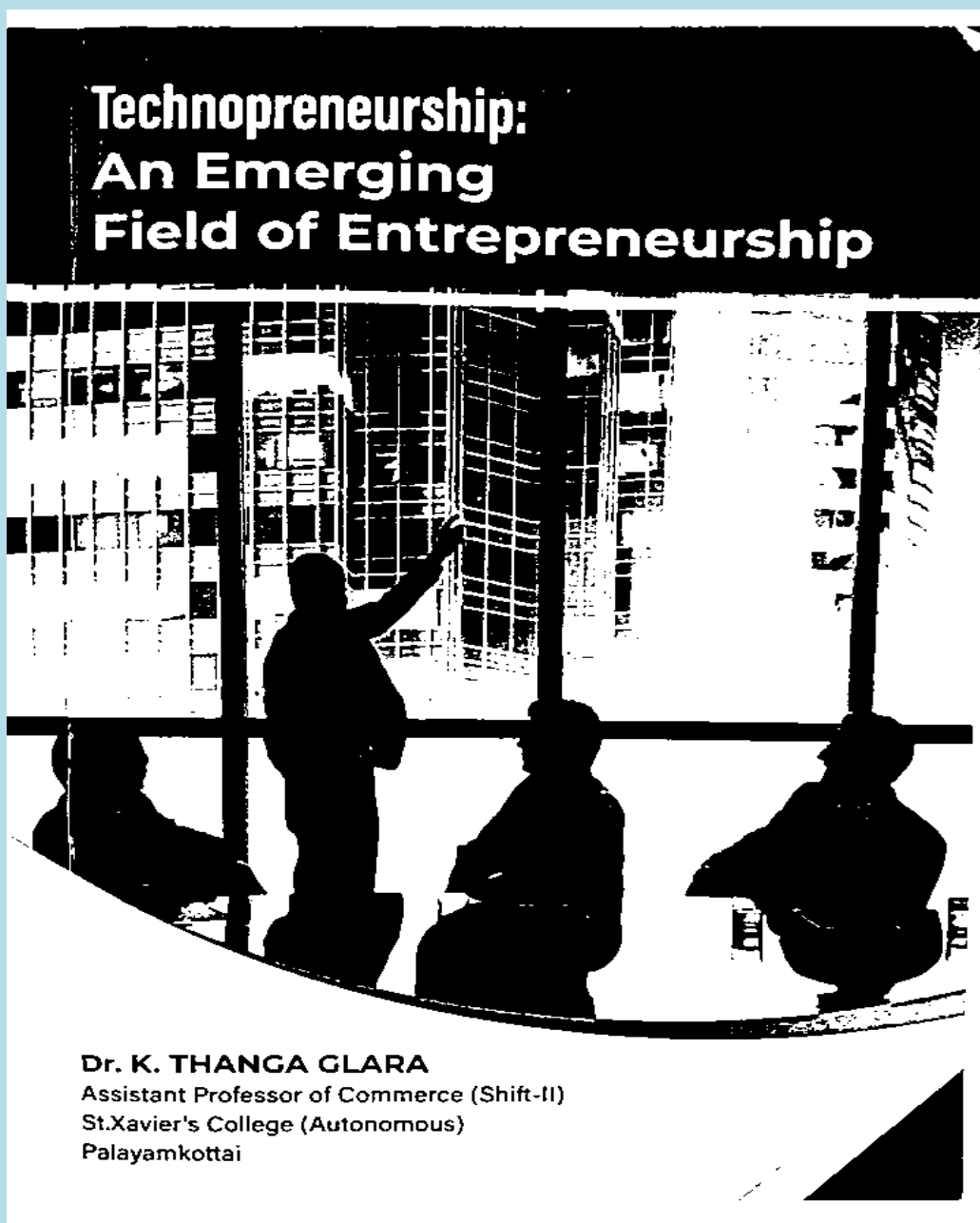
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Name of the Book: An Emerging Field of Entrepreneurship



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## IMPACT OF E-BUSINESS AMONG SMALL & MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES

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### ABSTRACT :

*E-Business can be called as one of the most innovative and revolutionary developments of the Technological era. Its strong explosion has encouraged a new phase in global communication and trade. A questionnaire survey was conducted to study the impact of E-Commerce on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME) in Tirunelveli city. From the results of the survey Believe that E-Business really brings a lot of benefits to their business. The important feature in present scenario is the digitization of business. Therefore, the use of the Internet and the use of technology has become a tool to gain competitive advantage in business.*

**Keywords:** E-business, technology

### INTRODUCTION:

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are non-subsidiary, independent firms which employ fewer than a given number of employees. It is a business that maintain revenue, assets or a number of employees. Small enterprises investment between 1 crores – 10 crores and turnover between 5 crores – 50 crores Medium enterprises investment not more than 50crores not more than 250 crores.SMEs are generally willing to develop E-Commerce system or to change current business model In this society E-Commerce is



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## IMPACT OF POLLUTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU

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### ABSTRACT

Water, air, and soil pollution all result from human activities, which have a negative impact on the environment. The industrial revolution brought many benefits to technology, society, and the delivery of goods and services, but it also led to the release of substantial amounts of air pollutants that are bad for people's health. The effects of pollution on a representative sample of residents in Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu, and their responses to those effects are analysed.

These are the aims of paper:

1. Research into the effects of water pollution on human health.
2. Examine the health problems experienced by the sample population as a direct result of air pollution.
3. Aiming to dissect the role of industry in pollution formation and
4. Acknowledging the role of noise pollution in inducing agitation and frustration.

The research confirms the hypothesis that "opinion of people about noise pollution as a reason of frustration and restlessness," and the value of Chi-Square shows a highly committed relationship between education of the respondents and industries as a cause of environmental pollution. There is a robust positive relationship between explanatory and explained variables, as indicated by the high Gamma and correlation values. The results of this research suggest a link between pollution in the natural world and health issues in humans. Pollution has devastating effects on human health, the climate, and the environment, making its reduction a pressing issue. Every person has a personal stake because we all share Earth as our home. Everyone should work together and do their part to eliminate pollution from the air because it is everyone's responsibility to keep the planet healthy.

**Keywords:** pollution, human activities, environmental problems, chemical substances, climate changes.

### INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that environmental pollution is a serious global public health concern with many faces. This major issue is linked to social, economic, legislative, and behavioural concerns and norms. It's abundantly clear that the rate of urbanisation and industrialization in the modern world has reached unprecedented and troubling levels.

The World Health Organization estimates that approximately 9 million deaths a year are directly attributable to anthropogenic air pollution (WHO, 2019). All the above are strongly linked to climate change, and if any of them pose a threat, humanity could face devastating repercussions (Moore's FC, 2009). Several



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## A STUDY ON E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Electronic waste is discarded electronic or electrical objects and devices. Used electronics that are only useful for reuse, salvage, resale, disposal, or recycling are also referred to as e-waste. Informal and unorganized process of e-waste significantly in developing nations will affect human health adversely and conjointly cause pollution of the surroundings. Now a day's e - waste plays a vital role in increasing the pollution. The e - waste should be properly disposed for better atmosphere. Electronic waste (e-waste) is one among the fastest growing waste streams within the country. Faster devolution and consequent up-gradation of electronics product, are forcing consumers to discard recent products, which in turn accumulate huge e-waste to the solid waste stream. E-waste management assumes greater significance not only due to its own produced E-waste but also because of E-waste discarded by other developed countries in India. The main aim of this paper is to study the sources which produce maximum e- waste in India, to study about more e-waste producing states of India and to study the strategies that the India states have adopted to practice e - waste management.

**KEYWORDS:** Electronic waste, recycling, pollution, environment, consumers, e-waste management.

### Introduction

The electronic devices reach at the end of their useful life; they become a waste (e-waste) or Waste Electrical and Electronics Equipments (WEEE). E-waste is growing drastically, with a rate of growth 20-25% annually. Globally the e-waste is growing by forty million tons (MT) a year. In advanced countries, e-waste constitution is 1 to 2% of the overall municipal solid waste (MSW) generation and United State is 1 to 3% of the overall MSW. In European Union in total quantity of e-waste generation is 5-7 million tons once a year. The electronic trade is that the world's largest and fastest growing producing trade. The Indian information technology (IT) has a distinguished international presence today mostly due to software sector. More recently, policy changes have lead to tremendous inflow of leading MNC's into India to set up producing facilities. R&D centers and software development facilities.

As swiftly developing waste stream, E-waste threatens to emerge as a worldwide drawback of uncontrollable magnitude. Treating the e-waste has currently become a worldwide problem. The development within the trade results in the production of large amount of e-waste, however the development is very essential for our country. So the e-waste from all the enterprise has to be well dealt before disposing off. The waste which may be recycled should be recycled. Maximum all the electronic waste from all the enterprise can be recycled for that the company should take proper obligation for the e - waste they produce. If everyone has better e-waste management strategies the production of e - waste may be reduced and our environment may be protected from pollution of e - waste. First of all there should be proper awareness to all the people regarding e - waste and e - waste management. Proper awareness leads to proper and best action towards electronic waste and there will be better e - waste management in India.



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## A STUDY ON URBANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

Urbanization refers to the movement of the population from rural areas to urban areas. It is essentially the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. Furthermore, urbanization is quite a popular trend in the contemporary world. According to the expert prediction, by 2050, 64% of the developing world and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized. Urbanization is a significant factor that affects the environment in a negative way. Expansions of cities, towns, and villages often come at the cost of rivers being polluted, woods and trees chopped down, and animals being driven out of their natural habitats. The boom of urbanization came during the second half of the 20th century, when the world's urban population almost doubled, from 29 to about 61% (Arizpe et al. 19). This was influenced by a multitude of sociological aspects, namely population growth, technological advances, and socio-economic factors. In this paper we discuss the impact of urbanization in India's environmental threats.

**Key words:** Urbanization, environmental threats, cities, villages, sociological aspects.

### Introduction

Population growth is the primary reason for expansive urbanization, as the number of people living on planet Earth has increased dramatically since the 1950s, growing from 2,556,000,053 individuals to 7,584,821,144, nearly triple the initial number (Arizpe et al. 77). This correlates with urban growth, as cities and towns are forced to expand beyond their historical margins at a very rapid pace. The environment is damaged because of it, as the encroachment of urban communities invariably means severe alterations and destruction of local ecosystems.

Technological advances are directly connected to population growth. They help improve the standards of living in many ways, ranging from medicine to domestic appliances (Arizpe et al. 35). In addition, new inventions reform the state of agriculture and force mass migrations to cities in search of employment. In addition, technology leads to growing factories, excavation operations, and transportation services, which are the primary sources of pollution.

Urbanization is tied to socio-economic factors, which directly relate to population growth and the environment. Throughout humanity's history, cities and towns had the lowest standards of living due to cramped spaces and poor sanitation. Nowadays, cities are the primary locations for employment, leisure, and economic prosperity. These factors motivate mass migration in search of a better life, which is amplified by the globalization of the economy.

As a result, the growing urban population increases the toll on the environment in both direct and indirect ways. A city dweller consumes more goods and products on average when compared to a villager (Arizpe et al. 118). This is true for food, plastic, durable goods, energy, and other materials. Thus, the effects of urbanization and population growth on the environment are the destruction of local environments, increased consumption of resources, and increased pollution.

### Objectives

1. To study the importance of urbanization in India.
2. To understand the causes of urbanization.
3. To analyse the impact of urbanization and environmental threats in India.



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## HEALTH IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution may be of six types air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, pollution by radioactive substances and thermal pollution. Depending on the nature of pollution they can belong to three major categories -- biological (pathogenic organisms, products of biological origin), chemical (toxic metals, agrochemicals, gaseous pollutants, particulates, hazardous chemicals, carcinogenic substances, petroleum products, acidic or basic substances and radiation ionizing and non-ionizing), radioactive substances, sound waves, foul odours. Due to the rapid growth of population and industrialization environmental pollution is increasing at an alarming rate. Thus water is getting polluted by sewage and domestic effluents, industrial effluents, agricultural discharges, detergents, toxic metals and radioactive materials. Even underground water has been polluted by the leaching of various pollutants from the surface.

**Keywords:** Environmental pollution, air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution..

### Introduction

Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash. They can also be created by human activity. Many things that are useful to people produce pollution. Cars spew pollutants from their exhaust pipes. Burning coal to create electricity pollutes the air. Industries and homes generate garbage and sewage that can pollute the land and water. Pesticides—chemical poisons used to kill weeds and insects—seep into waterways and harm wildlife. All living things—from one-celled microbes to blue whales—depend on Earth's supply of air and water. When these resources are polluted, all forms of life are threatened.

Pollution is a global problem. Although urban areas are usually more polluted than the countryside, pollution can spread to remote places where no people live. For example, pesticides and other chemicals have been found in the Antarctic ice sheet. In the middle of the northern Pacific Ocean, a huge collection of microscopic plastic particles forms what is known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

Human activities have an adverse effect on the environment by polluting the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the soil in which plants grow. Although the industrial revolution was a great success in terms of technology, society, and the provision of multiple services, it also introduced the production of huge quantities of pollutants emitted into the air that are harmful to human health. Without any doubt, the global environmental pollution is considered an international public health issue with multiple facets. Social, economic, and legislative concerns and lifestyle habits are related to this major problem. Clearly, urbanization and industrialization are reaching unprecedented and upsetting proportions worldwide in our era. Anthropogenic air pollution is one of the biggest public health hazards worldwide, given that it accounts for about 9 million deaths per year.

Without a doubt, all of the aforementioned are closely associated with climate change, and in the event of danger, the consequences can be severe for mankind. Climate changes and the effects of global planetary warming seriously affect multiple ecosystems, causing problems such as food safety issues, ice and iceberg melting, animal extinction, and damage to plants.



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## E-WASTE MANAGEMENT – CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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### ABSTRACT

Electronic waste is defined under the Electronic Waste Management Rules of 2016, issued by the Central Pollution Control Board. The EEQ, whole or in part, is treated as waste by consumers. The used electrical and electronic equipment is not ready for its original use and is discarded. All those used equipment which is discarded from recycling and dismantling will be treated as electronic waste. Computers, screens, monitors, televisions, CDs, printers, scanners, copiers, calculators, iPods, fax machines, batteries, cells, phones, transceivers, radios, air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and medical apparatus were some of the examples of electronic waste when they did not fit the criteria of reuse and recycling. In this paper we analyse the challenges and strategies of e-waste management.

**Keywords:** Electronic waste, computers, CD's, washing machines..

### Introduction

In India, the quantity of "e-waste" or electronic waste has now become a major problem. Disposal of e-waste is an emerging global environmental and public health issue, as this waste has become the most rapidly growing segment of the formal municipal waste stream in the world.(1) E-waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) are loosely discarded, surplus, obsolete, broken, electrical or electronic devices.(2) In India most of the waste electronic items are stored at households as people do not know how to discard them. This ever-increasing waste is very complex in nature and is also a rich source of metals such as gold, silver, and copper, which can be recovered and brought back into the production cycle. So e-waste trade and recycling alliances provide employment to many groups of people(3) in India. Around 25,000 workers including children are involved in crude dismantling units in Delhi alone where 10,000–20,000 tonnes of e-waste is handled every year by bare hands. Improper dismantling and processing of e-waste render it perilous to human health and our ecosystem. Therefore, the need of proper e-waste management has been realized.(4) It is necessary to review the public health risks and strategies to combat this growing menace.

### Methodology

The study based on secondary data collected from various newspapers and periodicals, Statistical analysis like Average, percentage and trend are used.

### Objectives of the Study

- To know the burden of e-waste in India.
- To understand the impact of health impacts through e-waste.
- To examine the challenges and strategies of e-waste.

### Encumber of e-waste in India

In India, solid waste management, with the emergence of e-waste, has become a complicated task. The total waste generated by obsolete or broken down electronic and electrical equipment was estimated to be 1,46,000 tonnes for the year 2005, which is expected to exceed 8,00,000 tonnes by 2012.(2) However, according to the Greenpeace Report, in 2007, India generated 380,000 tonnes of e-waste. Only 3% of this waste is made it to the authorized recyclers' facilities. One of the reasons for this is that the India has also become a dumping ground for many developed nations. The Basel Action Network (BAN) stated in a report that 50-



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## Green Synthesis and Characterization of Zr Doped Cobalt Oxide Nanoparticles using Acalypha indica leaf Extract

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### Abstract

Nanomaterials including one dimension between one and one hundred nanometers (nm) have a broad range of uses in multiple sectors. The materials made using a greener process model are more environmentally friendly. Because of their distinctive antibacterial, anticancer, catalytic, antioxidant, antifungal, and enzyme inhibitory capabilities, cobalt oxide NPs are finding increasing utility in a variety of catalytic and biological applications. As a result, the current work concentrated on the green, plant-based production of Zr ion-doped Cobalt oxide Nps utilising AcalyphaIndica leaf extract, as well as on the prospective uses of these materials. Utilizing scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRD), Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), and UV Visible spectroscopy, the synthesized Zirconium ion doped Cobalt oxide nanoparticles were characterised (UV-Vis). Escherichia coli (E. coli), Klebsiella pneumonia (K. pneumonia), Bacillus subtilus (B.subtilus), and Bacillus lichenifermia were shown to be active against the prepared Cobalt oxide Nps' antibacterial properties against e. coli and gram - positive staphylococcus (B. lichenifermia).

**Keywords:** Nanomaterials, Green route, FTIR, UV, SEM and Antibacterial activity

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### Synthesis and Characterization of Multimetal oxide Nanocomposite (MgO-CuO-ZnO) and Its Antimicrobial Activities

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#### Abstract

With its small dimensions and extensive applicability across all scientific fields, nanotechnology is frequently employed. By using the chemical co-precipitation approach, a heterogeneous, adaptable multi-metal oxide ZnO-CuO-MgO nanocatalyst was created. Several analytical methods, including UV visible spectroscopy, FT-IR spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction studies, and scanning electron microscopy, were used to evaluate the produced multimetal oxide nanoparticles. The beautifully evident nanoscale presence of the produced multimetal oxide materials is confirmed by SEM examination. The size of the mixed metaloxide nanoparticles is confirmed by the scanning electron microscope. Multi-walled carbon nanotubes are doped into the produced nanoparticles. The multimetal oxide was validated by its matched peaks in UV absorption spectra. The peaks and planes in the spectrum of the XRD have proven that nanoparticles exist. AFM study discovered the distribution of grains in a variety of sizes. The decomposition of methylene red dye was used to study the catalytic activity of nanoparticles. To ascertain how well the NPs behaved during dye degradation, a zeta potential research was carried out at various pH levels.

**Keywords:** Multimetaloxide, ZnO-CuO-SrO, SEM, UV, and XRD.



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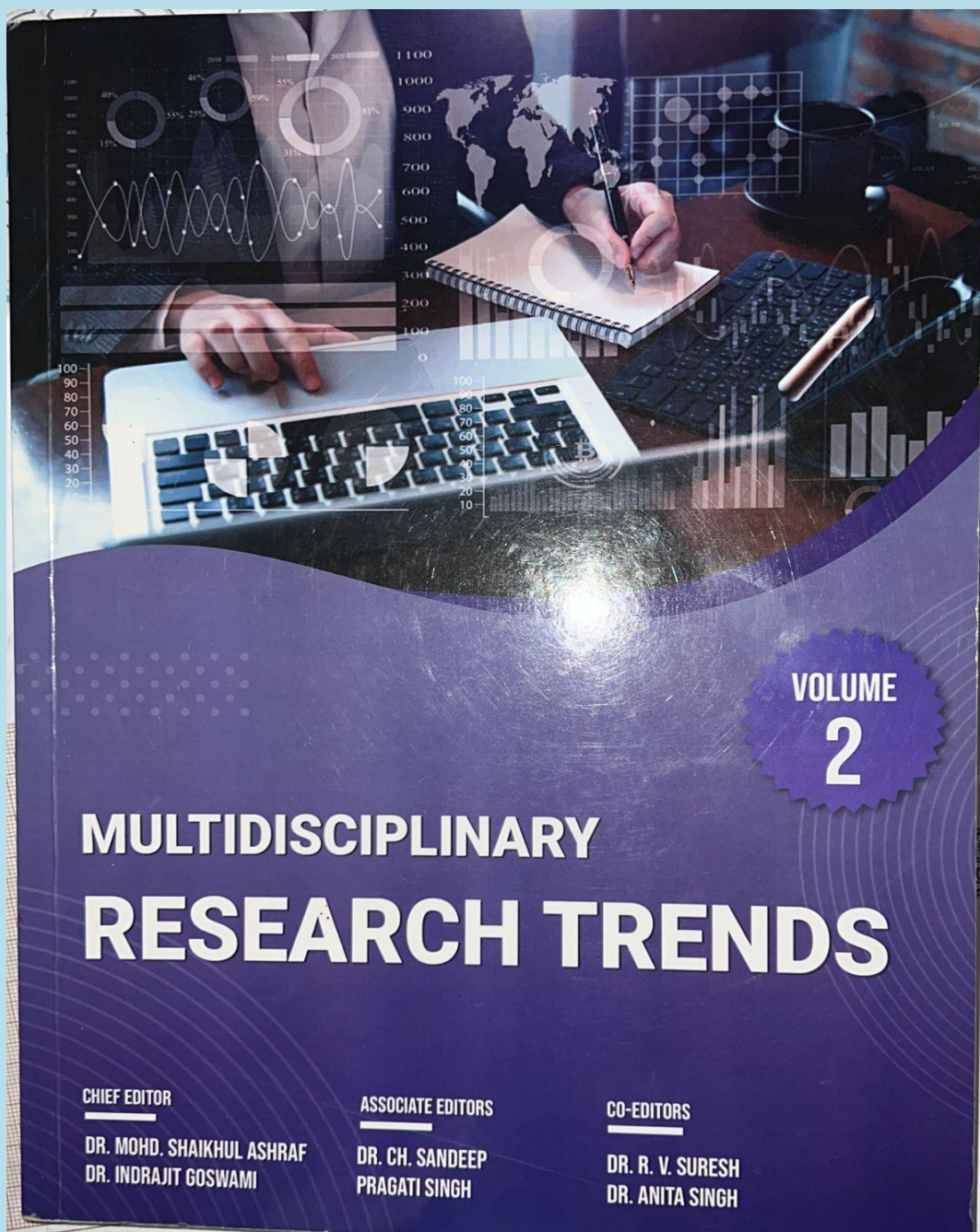
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## CHAPTER 26

### BANKING LITERACY – A TOOL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Mrs. A. Maria Bharathi <sup>1</sup>, Dr. (Smt) R. Muthu Lakshmi <sup>2</sup>*

#### Abstract

The World Bank Group considers Banking Literacy a key enabler to reduce extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. Having a bank account is widely regarded as the first step toward financial inclusion of the poor. Funds deposited in a bank account are also observed to lead to higher savings. As accountholders, people are more likely to use other financial services, such as savings, credit and insurance, start and expand businesses, invest in education or health, manage risk, and weather financial shocks, all of which can improve the overall quality of their lives. The chapter attempts to measure the banking literacy leads to economic development among scheduled community in Tuticorin District. Primary data collected through structured interview scheduled has been used for analysis and presented in the study. The result of the study that banking literacy is low among the scheduled community people in Tuticorin district.

#### Introduction

The banking sector is an integral part of the economy. Hence this sector plays a key role in the wellbeing of the economy. A weak banking sector not only jeopardizes the long-term sustainability of an economy, it can also be a trigger for a financial crisis which can lead to economic crises. The role of banks in an economy has received attention since the 18th century.

Banking Literacy is a building block for both poverty reduction and opportunities for economic growth, with access to digital financial services critical for joining the new digital economy.

Financial inclusion is a key element of social inclusion, particularly useful in combating poverty and income inequality by opening blocked advancement opportunities for disadvantaged segments of the population. This study intends to investigate the impact of banking literacy in economic development. The findings are in favour of further promoting access to and usage of formal financial services by marginalized segments of the population in order to maximize society's overall welfare. Savings mobilization is critical for individual and societal welfare. At the individual level, savings help household's smooth consumption and finance productive investments in human and business capital. At the macroeconomic level, savings rates are strongly predictive of future economic growth.

#### Statement of the Problem

Poverty is a well-known problem in most of the developing and underdeveloped countries. The inadequate educational status, poor literacy and unawareness about the financial stream have been a reason for it. Members of scheduled communities are poor in literacy, which makes them further away from others. Hence they do not use formal financial sources for their requirements.

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## INTRODUCTION OF ACCOUNTING TECHNOLOGIES

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### ABSTRACT:

*In this emerging world, the technology plays a vital role. In the Field of accounting the technology gets developed and saves more time to persons. This gives a transformation of a new accounting world. Now-a-days even the small firms adopted this accounting technology. In this project we clearly said about the recent trending in accounting technology and the evolution of accounting technology. It is hard to know what will happen in the future, and that is never more true than when you are talking about emerging accounting trends. Accounting practices change over time as new technologies emerge and old ways of doing things become obsolete. Many accounting firm owners feel the impact of automated accounting processes and high-tech systems on their business. A Sage report reveals that about 90% of accountants feel that accountancy is undergoing a cultural shift that is leaning more toward technology (Sage, 2019). This cultural shift is driven by many factors, including generational change and client demands. We need to practice this technology to move faster. The accounting profession is rapidly transforming partially due to productivity optimization available through newer technologies. Today*



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## INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT:

*The present context of the knowledge-based economy and society has brought relevant changes with respect to how innovation has been conceptualized and explained. This chapter discusses the characteristics of learning and uncertainty as intrinsic components of innovation over the course of time. A number of views that explain the innovation process are discussed in terms of evolutionary momentum, from the science-push strategy to the market-pull model, culminating in the holistic, integrating view of innovation. The case study illustrates the path of technological development of a Portuguese footwear company, based on the licensing of technology, the capacity for continuing learning and absorption, and a culture of innovation as key elements for success.*

### KEYWORDS:

- Innovative
- Customer loyalty
- Technology
- Competition
- Satisfaction



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## MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY (MOT) IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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### Abstract:

*Management of Technology (MOT) Education is growing both in numbers and importance. There are more than 200 Universities in the world that are offering MOT programs. However, these Universities have taken different approaches with respect to the names and designs of the programs. In India, some of the programs are known as Technology Management, Production & Operation and Industrial Management. The curriculum structures and contents of the programs also vary. For more effective MOT education in India, it is necessary to consider both the national agenda and business requirements for more practical MOT education approach. This study described two MOT undergraduate programs in one public institution in India to fill in the literature gap on MOT education in India. It adapted the IAMOT MOT Credo as a framework for comparing the structure and contents of the programs. The findings concluded that, although the two programs have met the IAMOT Credo's requirements, they have distinctive features. These distinguishing characteristics reflected the Indian's human resource needs. In early discussions about theories of economic development the main interest was focused on capital*



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## AN EMERGING FIELD OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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### ABSTRACT:

*This Article describe the overview of technology entrepreneurship in today's world. Technology has enabled everything to be effectively managed, time-efficient and cost-effective. For many years to come, technopreneurship will continue to assist in finding work by developing or inventing a new product. The Role of technology in business cause a tremendous growth in trade and commerce. In this competitive world women are using more technologies in business rather than men. During this pandemic, most of the people were adopted to the technologies and run their business through online, technology in business made it possible to have a wider reach in the global market. From this we have analyzed that how many women entrepreneurs in different business have been benefited.*

**KEYWORDS:** Time- efficient, cost-effective, Technopreneurship, Tremendous growth, women entrepreneurs.

### INTRODUCTION:

Technology entrepreneurship combines the concepts of technology commercialization and entrepreneurship. This means identifying



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## INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT

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### Abstract:

*Growing global and regional markets have resulted in companies taking an innovation role in creating and maintaining a competitive edge. In a world that is evolving quickly and constantly shifts unexpectedly it makes it imperative for companies to develop their capacity to innovate. Innovation management helps an organization grasp an opportunity and use it to create and introduce new ideas, processes, or products industriously. Creativity is the basis of innovation management; the end goal is a change in services or business process. Innovative ideas are the result of two consecutive steps, imitation and innovation. Innovation, although not sufficient alone, is a necessary prerequisite for the continued survival and development of enterprises. The most direct way of business innovation is through technological innovation, disruptive innovation social innovation. Management of innovation, however plays a significant role in promoting technological and institutional innovation. The goal of innovation management within an organization is to cultivate a suitable environment to encourage innovation. The suitable environment would help the organization get more cooperation projects, even 'the take-off' platform for business*

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## MANAGEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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### ABSTRACT:

*Innovation and technology management is an inevitable issue in the high end technological and innovative organizations. Today, most of the innovations are limited with developed countries like USA, Japan and Europe while developing countries are still behind in the field innovation and management of technology. But it is also becoming a subject for rapid progress and development in developing countries. Innovation and technology environment in developing countries are by nature, problematic, characterized by poor business models, political instability and governance conditions, low education level and lack of world-class research universities, an underdeveloped and mediocre physical infrastructure, and lack of solid technology based on trained human resources. This paper provides a theoretical and conceptual framework analysis for managing innovation and countries like India and China. We present the issues and challenges in innovation and technology management and come up with proposed solutions.*



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## FINANCIAL LITERACY – A TOOL TO IMPROVE STANDARD OF LIVING

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### Abstract

*Financial Management is an essential aspect of our daily life. Without the knowledge of financial management it is not possible to live a life of bondage and know how to adequately pay bills. Money management includes how to manage money through Savings, investments and manage expenditure. The chapter attempts to measure the financial literacy leads to development of standard of living among scheduled community in Tuticorin District. Primary data collected through structured interview scheduled has been used for analysis and presented in the study. The result of the study that financial literacy is low among the scheduled community people in Tuticorin district. But the result of the study may not hold well in other areas.*

**Key Words:** Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion

### Introduction

Financial management increases standard of living. Savings can help to face financial challenges. Effective financial management will increase wealth thereby increasing your standard of living. Once you have learned and taken good knowledge on financial



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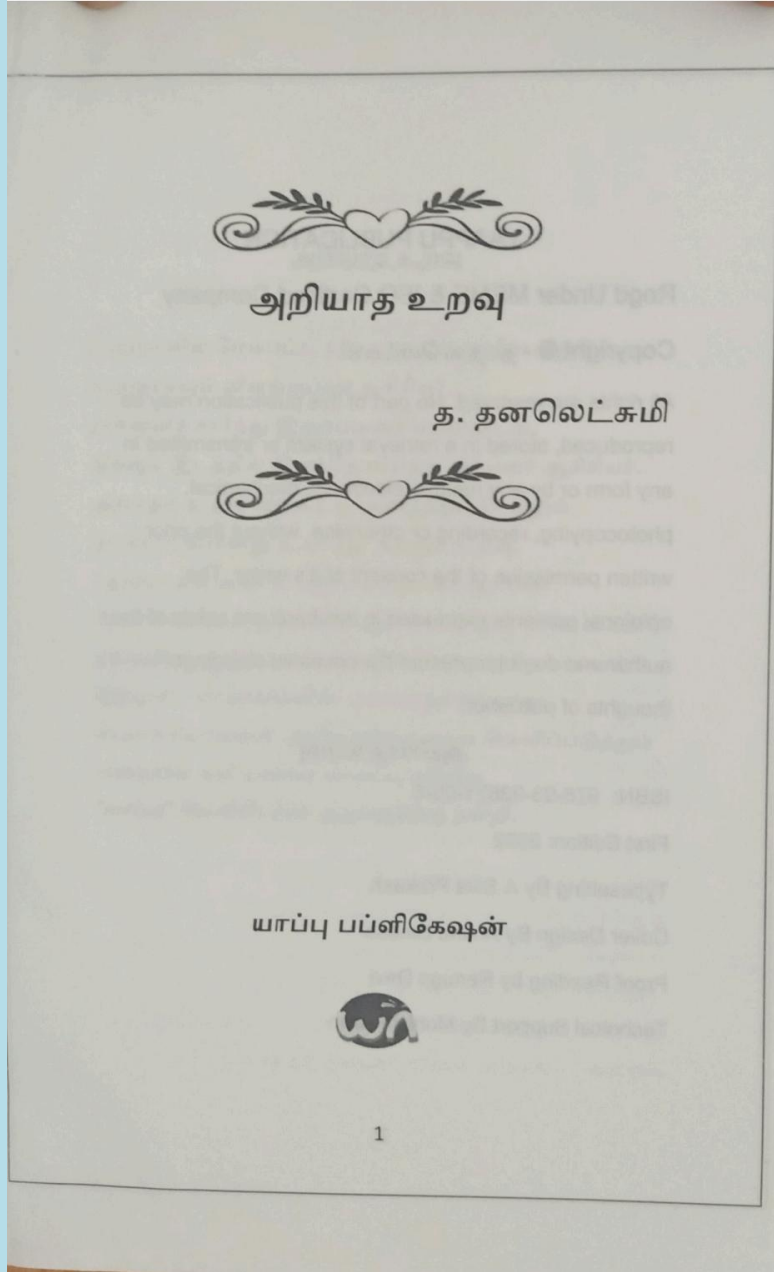
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## அறியாத உறவு

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உறவாகவும் விளங்குபவர் ஆசிரியர்.

தன்னைச் சார்ந்து இருப்பவரை ஏற்றிவிட்டு,

நிற்கும் இடத்தில் இருந்தே வியந்து நிற்பவர் ஆசிரியர்.

அவர்தம் உறவு கைகூட்டி அழைத்துச் செல்லும்

தாயைப் போன்று உயர்ந்து நிற்கும் உறவு.

“அறியாத உறவாக” அறியப்படுபவர் ஆசிரியர்.

பேராசிரியர்கள் தங்களின் ஆசிரியரையும், மாணவிகள்

தங்களின் ஆசிரியரையும் வழிகாட்டிய புனித பயணம்

இந்நூல். மாணவிகளின் புலமைத்திறனையும்,

பேராசிரியர்களின் அறிவுத்திறனையும் வெளிப்படுத்தும்

வகையில் கவிபுணை வாய்ப்பு நல்கிய

“யாப்பு” வெளியீட்டுக் குழுமத்திற்கு நன்றி.



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28. ராமலெட்சுமி. வ.ப
29. ரேணுகா. சு
30. ரோஸ்லின். செ.பா.
31. வழி மங்கை. ந
32. வளர்மதி. ஈ
33. விமலா. ச
34. விஜயலட்சுமி.பே
35. விஷால் அரவிந்தன். த
36. ஜெய லெட்சுமி.சி
37. ஹரிணி சுபஸ்ரீ.ஐ.க
38. ஹேமா பேபி. மா
39. ASHOK ARAVINTH.
40. BABYKA. K
41. HARIHARAN. B
42. HARINI RAJA. B
43. HASHINI. M
44. JAYASHREE.S
45. KATHIRVEL MURUGESAN

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இல்லத்து அரசியாம் அவள் !

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அவள் இருக்கும் இடம் கோயிலாம் !

அவளே பல்கலைகள் கற்ற பல்கலைக்கழகமாம் !

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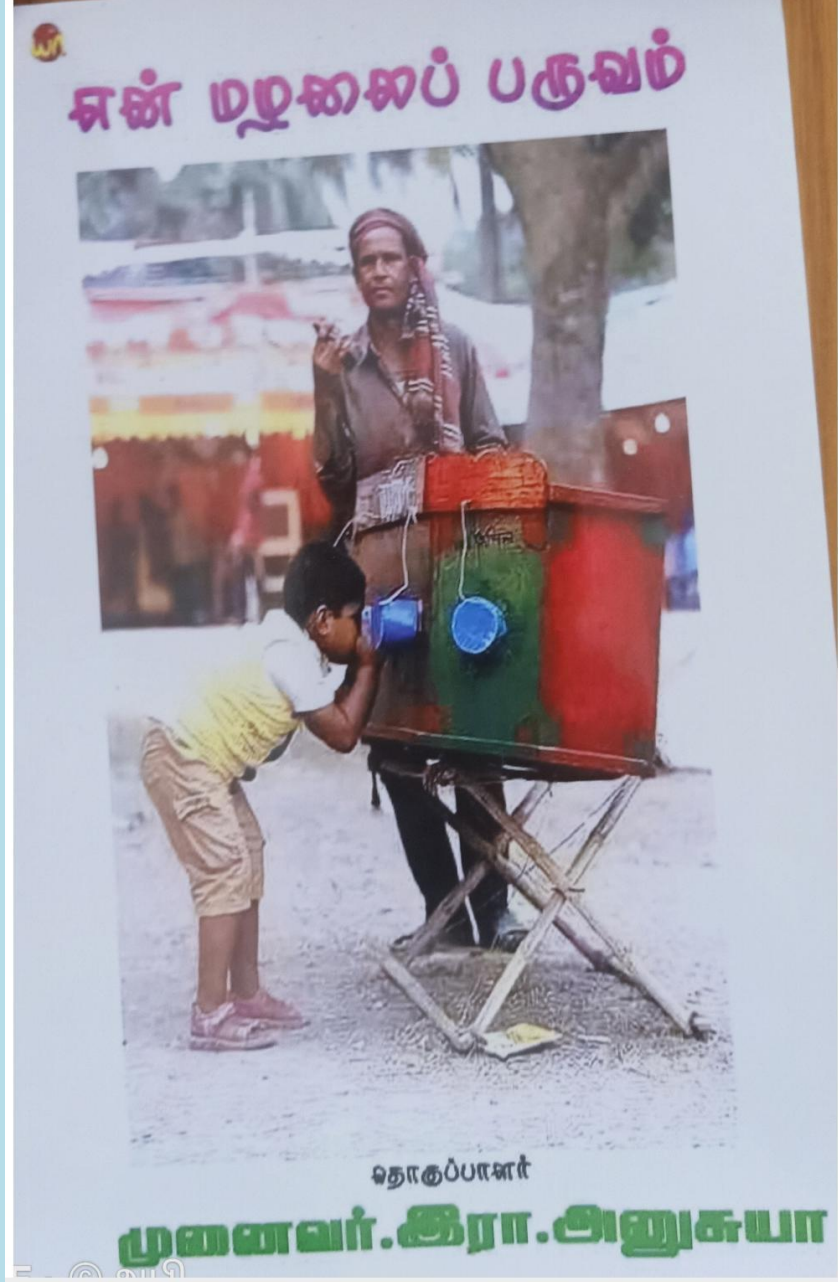
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## இணை எழுத்தாளர்கள்

1. அ. முருகன்
2. ஆ. பொன் மீரா
3. இ.வாசுதி
4. இரா. கவிதா
5. இரா.முத்துமாலை
6. இரா. முத்துவேல்
7. இரா. முருகன்
8. இளங்கவி ம. மணிமேகலை
9. கி. பிரபா
10. கி. முத்தையா
11. சி. ஜெயலட்சுமி
12. சு.தெய்வரத்தினா
13. ந.இராச கோபால்
14. ந. சுப்பையா
15. நா. முத்துக்குமாரி
16. பா.எமி கார்மைக்கேல் பால்
17. பி. சுந்தரம்
18. பெ. பிரவீணா
19. ம.சந்தனமாரி
20. மீனாகணபதி
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22. மு. கனகராஜ்
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29. யுவராஜ்
30. ரா.அக்ஸிலியா
31. ரா.தீபிகா
32. ரா.ஜோதி
33. வி. பாப்பையா
34. ஜேம்ஸ்ராஜா என்ற நெல்லை வாணன்
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36. Dr. A. Pushpa
37. Dr. M. Sudha
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"மங்காத மழலைப் பருவம்"

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அன்பெனும் பிடியிலே மகிழ்ந்து  
அறமெனும் நெறியிலே வாழ்ந்து  
அன்னமிட்ட நெஞ்சினிலே உறைந்து  
அனுதினமும் குறுநடையிலே நடந்து  
அந்தமில்லா உறவிலே கலந்து  
அயராத உழைப்பாலே உயர்ந்து  
ஆதவனாய் அவனியிலே வலம்வந்து  
அரும்பாய் மலரும் பருவம்  
அப்பழுக்கில்லா மழலைப் பருவம்...

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