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S.No	Name of the Teacher	Title of paper	Year of publication	ISSN Number
1	Dr.A.Sudha,	On the total irregularity strength of wheel related graphs	Mar-19	0315 -3681(Scopus cited)

On the total irregularity strength of wheel related graphs

P. JEYANTHI*

Research Centre, Department of Mathematics
Govindammal Aditanar College for Women
Tiruchendur - 628 215, Tamil Nadu, India.

A. SUDHA†

Department of Mathematics
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science
Kayalpatnam -628 204, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

A *totally irregular total k -labeling* $f : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ is a labeling of vertices and edges of G in such a way that for any two different vertices x and y their vertex-weights $wt_f(x) \neq wt_f(y)$ where the vertex-weight $wt_f(x) = h(x) + \sum_{y \in N(x)} f(xy)$ and also for every two different edges xy and $x'y'$ of G their edge-weights $wt_f(xy) = h(x) + h(xy) + h(y)$ and $wt_f(x'y') = h(x') + h(x'y') + h(y')$ are distinct. A total irregularity strength of graph G , denoted by $ts(G)$ is defined as the minimum k for which a graph G has a totally irregular total k -labeling. In this paper, we investigate some wheel related graphs whose total irregularity strength equals to the lower bound.

Keywords: vertex irregular total k -labeling; edge irregular total k -labeling; total irregularity strength.

AMS Classification (2010): 05C78

1 Introduction

Let G be a finite, simple, and undirected graph with the vertex set V and edge set E . A labeling of a graph G is a mapping that carries a set of graph elements into a set of numbers (usually to positive or non-negative integer). If the domain of mapping is a vertex set, or an edge set or a union of vertex and edge set, then the labeling is called *vertex labeling*, *edge labeling* or *total labeling*, respectively. Bača et.al [3] defined a labeling $f : V(G) \cup E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ to be a vertex irregular total k -labeling if for every two different vertices x and y the vertex-weights $wt_f(x) \neq wt_f(y)$ where the vertex-weight $wt_f(x) = f(x) + \sum_{z \in N(x)} f(xz)$. A minimum k for which G has a vertex irregular total k -labeling is called as the

*Corresponding author. E-mail: jeyajeyanthi@rediffmail.com

†E-mail: sudhathanalakshmi@gmail.com

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2	Dr.A.Sudha,	Total Edge Irregularity Strength of some Families of Graphs	Nov-18	03153 -681(Scopus cited)

TOTAL EDGE IRREGULARITY STRENGTH OF SOME FAMILIES OF GRAPHS

P. JEVANTHI*

Research Centre, Department of Mathematics
Govindammal Aditanar College for Women
Tiruchendur - 628 215, India.

A. SUDHA†

Department of Mathematics
Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts & Science
Kanyakumari -628 204, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

An edge irregular total k -labeling $f: V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a labeling of vertices and edges of G in such a way that for any two different edges uv and $u'v'$ their weights $f(u) + f(uv) + f(v)$ and $f(u') + f(u'v') + f(v')$ are distinct. The total edge irregularity strength $tes(G)$ is defined as the minimum k for which the graph G has an edge irregular total k -labeling. In this paper, we study the total edge irregularity strength for tadpole $T(n, r)$, $n \geq 3$, $r \geq 1$, armed crown $(C_s \otimes P_m)$, for $s \geq 3$, $m \geq 1$, split graph of cycle and split graph of a path.

Keywords: Irregularity strength, total edge irregularity strength, edge irregular total labeling, split graph.

AMS Classification (2010): 05C78

1 Introduction

All the graphs considered in this paper are simple, finite and undirected. In [11] Bača et.al. introduced the notion of an edge irregular total k -labeling of a graph G as a function $\phi: V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ such that the edge weights $wt_\phi(uv) = \phi(u) + \phi(uv) + \phi(v)$ are distinct for all edges. That is $wt_\phi(uv) \neq wt_\phi(u'v')$ for every pair of edges $uv, u'v' \in E$. The minimum k for which the graph G has an edge irregular total k -labeling is called the total edge irregularity strength of G , denoted by $tes(G)$. Further Bača et.al. found a lower bound for the total edge irregularity strength of any graph as

$$tes(G) \geq \max \left\{ \left\lceil \frac{(|E(G)| + 2)}{3} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{(\Delta(G) + 1)}{2} \right\rceil \right\}. \quad (1)$$

*Corresponding author. E-mail: jeyajeyanthi@rediffmail.com

†E-mail: sudhaithanalakshmi@gmail.com

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
3	J. Kowsalya	Female sublternity in Asif Currimboys the Doldrummers	25.06.2018	2321-1164

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**FEMALE SUBALTERNITY IN ASIF CURRIMBOY'S
THE DOLDRUMMERS**
 By: Mrs. J. Kowsalya* and Dr. K. Thanikasalam**
Authors' Particulars:
Mrs. J. Kowsalya*,
 Assistant Professor of English,
 Wavoo Wajeha Women's College,
 Kayalpatnam – 628 204,
 Tuticorin,
 Tamil Nadu,
 India.

E-Mail: kowsalya651982@gmail.com
Mobile: 0091 9842739863

Dr. K. Thanikasalam**,
 Head and Associate Professor of English,
 Aditanar College of Arts and Science,
 Tiruchendur – 628 216,
 Tamil Nadu,
 India.

E-Mail: thanika10@yahoo.com
Mobile: 0091 9443022444

Authors' and Guide's Introduction: (is Ph. D. research guide for*)**
Mrs. J. Kowsalya* is presently serving as an Assistant Professor of English in Wavoo Wajeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam and doing her part time Ph. D. with Registration No.10358 in Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli – 627012, Tamil Nadu in India. Her area of specialization is Canadian Literature. She has organized many cultural events and seminars.

Dr. K. Thanikasalam** is presently serving as Associate Professor and Head of the Department of English at Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur. He is guiding more than 8 Ph. D. Scholars. One has been awarded and three of them have submitted their thesis. He has edited some books to his credit. His area of specialization is American Literature.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
4	முனைவர் அ.கல்பணாதேவி	சங்க அகப்பாடல்களில் அ.நினை	April-June 2018	2321-984X

சங்க அகப்பாடல்களில் அ.நினை

அ.கல்பணாதேவி

பதிவு எண் : 12152, முனைவர் பட்ட முழுநேர ஆய்வாளர், ஏ.பி.சி.மகாலட்சுமி மகளிர் கல்லூரி, தமிழ்நாட்டில் மையம், தூத்துக்குடி, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா.

முனைவர் க.பானுமதி

நெறியாளர் & தமிழ்த்துறைத் தலைவர், ஏ.பி.சி.மகாலட்சுமி மகளிர் கல்லூரி,

தமிழ்நாட்டில் மையம், தூத்துக்குடி, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா.

மனோன்மன்யம் குற்றானார் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் அங்கீராம் பெற்ற கல்லூரி, அபிஷேகப்பட்டி திருநெல்வேலி, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா.

முன்னுரை

சங்க இலக்கியங்களில் அகப்பாடல்கள் தனிமனித் தனர்வின் வெளிப்பாடாகவே அமைந்துள்ளன. காதல் கொண்ட தலைமகனும் தலைமகனும் தம் களவு வாழ்வின் அனுபவத்தை நம் மனதிற்குள்ளும் கொண்டு வந்து விடுகின்றனர். கற்ப வாழ்வின் கவைத்தனை நம்மையும் கவைக்க வைத்து விடுகின்றனர். காட்டிடப்ப பயணப்பட்டு பொருள் தேடச் செல்லும் போதும் பொருள் கொண்டு திரும்பும் போதும் பயணிப்பது தலைவியின் உள்ளம் மட்டுமன்று; நமது நெஞ்சமும்தான் மாந்தின் வாழ்வத்தை மாண்புதல் எடுத்தியம் பும் சங்க அகப்பாடல்களில் அ.நினைகள் எத்துணை அளவிற்குத் தலைவன் தலைவியரது காதல் வாழ்விற்குத் துணை நிற்கின்றன என்பதை பல பாடல்கள் நமக்குக் காட்டுகின்றன.

அகப்பாடல்களில் அ.நினைகள்

தலைவனது பண்புநலன் கூறுவதற்கும் தலைவியின் கற்புத் திறம் பற்றி எடுத்துறைப்பதற்கும் நாட்டுவளம் நவில்வதற்கும் வாழ்வு நெறிமுறைகளை நமக்குரைக்கும் பொழுதினிலும் அ.நினைகளைச் சங்கப் புலவர்கள் தம் பாடல்களில் புனைந்து காட்டியுள்ளனர்.

உள்ள உணர்வுகளுக்கு உறுதுணையாகும் அ.நினைகள்

அக வாழ்வில் தலைமக்கள் சில இன்ப, துங்ப உணர்வுகளை வாய்விட்டுச் சொல்ல முடியாத நிலையில், தங்களுக்குப் பங்காகியவர்களிடம் கூட கூற இயலாது தவிப்பர். அவர் களுக்கு அவ்வனர்வுகளைக் கொட்டுவதற்கு ஒரு வடிகால் தேவையாகின்றது. அச் சமயத்தில் உற்ற துணையாக அமைவது இயற்கை உள்ளிட்ட அ.நினைகளே. தனக்குள் தானே பேசிக் கொள்வது போல் நெஞ்சம் உட்பட அ.நினைகளான உயிர் உள்ளனவற் றோடும் உயிரற்றனவற் றோடும் பேசுவது இயல்பு. இதனை,

“ஞாயிறு திங்கள் அறிவே நானே கடலே கானல் விலங்கே மரனே புலம்புறு பொழுதே புள்ளே நெஞ்சே அவையை பிறவும் நுதலிய நெறியில் சொல்லுந போலவும் கேட்குந போலவும் சொல் வியாங்கு அமையும் என்மனார் புலவர்” (தொல்.செய். 192)

என்று கூறுவார் தொல்காப்பியர். ஞாயிறு முதலாக நெஞ்சம் சுறாகக் கூறப்பட்டுள்ள பதினொன்றும் தலைவன் தலைவியரது துங்பத்திற்கு வடிகாலாக அமைகின்றன. தலைமகள் பெரும்பாலும் தவ் நெஞ்சத்திடமே தன் உள்ளத்து உணர்வுகளைக் கூறுகின்றான். தலைவியோ, மேற்கூறிய அமைத்து அ.நினைகளிடமும் தன் துங்ப உணர்வுகளைக்

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
5	முனைவர்.ச. ஏஞ்சல் லதா	எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் ஒக்கர்மாசாத்தியாரின் படைப்பாளுமை	15-10-2018	2321-0737

எட்டுத்தொகை நூல்களில் ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியாரின் படைப்பாளுமை

முனைவர். ச.ஏஞ்சல் லதா

ந. தலைவரினாலியிருந்து வெளியீட்டுப் பதிகம் வெளியீட்டுப் பதிகம்.

மாசாத்தியார் என்றும் பெண்டாரி புலைச் சூக்கர் என்றும் ஜாரில் பிரந்தவர். இவர் தீவிரப்பெயரோடு ஊரப்பெயரினையும் சேர்த்து ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியார் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகின்றார். ஒக்கர் என்றும் ஜார் பாண்டியநாட்டிலும் சோழநாட்டிலும் இருந்ததாகக் கூறப்படுகின்றது.

ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியார் குறுந்தொகையில் ஆறுபாடல்களும் புரநானுற்றில் ஒருபாடலும் அகநானுாற்றில் இரண்டு பாடல் களும் பாடியுள்ளனர். அகலிலக்கியங்களில் அகம்சாரந்த குந்துக்களும் புரிலுக்கியங்களில் புருஷாரந்த குந்துக்களும் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன. சங்ககால மக்கள் காதலையும் வீரத்தையும் இருக்கணக்காகப் போற்றினர் என்பதற்கு ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியார் பாடல்களே சான்றாகின்றன.

சங்ககாலம் மன்னராட்சிகாலம், அக்காலத்தில் மன்னாசை, பொன்னாசை, பெண்ணாசை காரணமாகப் போர் எழுந்தது. போர் நிகழங்காலத்தில் மறக்குடி ஒன்றில் நிகழ்ந்த நிகழ்ச்சியினைக் கவனித்த ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியார் வருங்காலச் சமுதாயத்திற்கு நினைவுபடுத்தும் வண்ணம் பாடலாக எழுதியுள்ளார்.

மறக்குடியின் தன்மை

மறக்குடியில் பிறந்த மக்கள் உலகவாழ்வில் உயிரைக் காப்பிலும் வீரத்தையே பெரிதும் விரும்புவர். மறக்குடி மகனினின் வீரத்தன்மையினை .

“அடல்வேல் ஆடவர்க் கன்றியும் அவ்வில் மடவரல் மகனிர்க்கு மறமிகுந் தன்று.” (புறவெ. மா. முதின்முல்லை)

என்று ஜயனாரிதனார் புறப் பொருள் வெண்பாமாலையில் கட்டிக்காட்டுகின்றார்.

போரப்பறையின் ஒதையினைக்கேட்ட மறக்குடிமகஞக்கு ஒரே மகன். அவனும் பால்மணம் மாறாத பாலகன். அவனை அனைத்து மறக்குடியின் வீரத்தினை எடுத்துக்கூறி போருக்கு அனுப்பினார். சங்ககாலத்தில் போருக்குக் காரணமான பகைவர் நாட்டில் சென்று ஆநிரைகளைக் கவர்ந்து செல்வர். அப்படி கவர்ந்து செல்ல ஆயத்தமான நேரத்தில் தன் கணவன் பகைவருடன் போரிட்டு ஆநிரைகளையிட்டு போர்க்களத்தில் மாண்டுபோனான். அடுத்தாள் போரில் அவனுடைய தற்கை பெரிய ஆண்யானையைக் கொன்று தானும் போர்க்களத்தில் விழுப்புண்டப்பட்டு இருந்துபோனான். அடுத்தாள் போர் ப்பறை ஒவித் தது விளையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரேமகனை அனைத்து தலையில் எண்ணேயை தேய்த்துக் குளிப்பாட்டி குடுமியை ஒப்பனை செய்து தூய்மையான ஆண்டையை உடுத்தினாள். வேலோன்னாற்க கையில் எடுத்து அவன் கையில் தந்தாள். மகன் முகத்தைத் தன் முகத்திற்கு நேராக திருப்பி “உன் தந்தையும் தாத்தாவும் போர்க்களத்தில் போர்ச்செய்து நம் மறக்குடியின் புகழை நிறுவின். நீயும் இப்போதுசெல்க”. என்று கூறி அனுப்பும் பாடல் நம் சிதையை நெகிழிவிப்பதாக அமைந்தனரது.

“கெடுக் சிந்தை: கடிது இவள் துணிவே:

ஓருமகன் அல்லது இல்லோள்
செருமுகம் நோக்கிச் செல்க என விடுமே!” (புறம்.279)

இப்பாடலில் ஒக்கர் மாசாத்தியாரின் படைப்பாற்றலால் மறக்குடி மகனின் வீரம் இன்றும் பேசப்படுகின்றது.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
6	பேராசிரியர் வி.செல்வி	குறுந்தொகை இலக்கியத்தில் ஒன்றையாளின் படைப்பாளுமை	15.10.2018	2321-0737



Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
7	பேராசிரியர் பெ.வைஷ்ணி	புறநானூறு அறிவியல் நுட்ப ஆச்சிரியர்களும்	18.10.2018	2347-7644

計：蘇聯

Environ Biol Fish (2007) 79:103–110

What are the main challenges in the field of AI?

6.0139611 (2003)

which would affect the health of children, and the need to ensure that parents are not forced to choose between their child's health and their right to privacy.

“ எனக்கு இருப்பவற்றை இயற்கை நியதிகளை கவனித்தும் சேர்த்தும் நூலின்கூறு விரிவாக வங்கப்படுத்திய ஒரு துறையாகும் ”

ஏது நிலையில் என்ற சொல்லுக்கு விளக்கம் இல்லை கிடைவின் தாங்கள் அவர்கள் அவர்கள் என்று அழிவிடுவதைக் கிடைவின்போது உண்மையைக்கண்டு போன்ற நிலையாகும்.

ஏத தனித்த தினாலும்
நீங்க ஏதாலும் விகுப்பம்
விகுப்ப காத வாரும் வாரித்து
ஏத தானாலும் திடும்
நி முனிசிபல் வாரியாகத்
நியாக்கர திடுவதை

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
8	Dr. M. Chandra	An Economic Analysis of satisfaction of lead bank beneficiaries in Thoothukudi district	November 2018.	2236-6124

An Economic Analysis of Satisfaction of Lead Bank Beneficiaries in Thoothukudi District

Dr.M.Chandra

Assistant Professor of Economics, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli – 627012, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

Lead banks would help in efficient utilization of funds under priority lending scheme. The main focus of this paper is to analyse the satisfaction of lead bank beneficiaries in Thoothukudi district.

The study has the following objectives

1. To study the socio-economic outline of the lead bank beneficiaries.
2. To find out the reasons for choosing government sponsored programmes.
3. To know the types of loan from lead bank and monthly personal income of the sample beneficiaries.
4. To understand the satisfaction of lead bank among the sample beneficiaries based on marital status.
5. To analyse the problems faced by the sample respondents in lead bank.

The primary data have been collected from 250 sample respondents through simple random sampling method. Secondary data collected from various Government reports, State Bank of India, Office of the Labour and Employment in Thoothukudi district, research reports, journals, libraries, magazines, books, newspapers, internet and various institutions. The data to be collected from primary and secondary sources is to be analysing with the help of some statistical tools like average, percentages, standard deviation, t test, Garrett's ranking techniques etc. It is found that out of 250 beneficiaries, 18.8 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in Prime minister employment generation programme, 15.6 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in Swaranthi Gram Sahay Rozgar Yojana, 16.1 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in Swaranthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, 13.6 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in Poverty alleviation and income generation programme SC/ST/Others, 18.8 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in self-help group scheme and remaining 16.8 percent beneficiaries are selected in Kisan credit card scheme.

Keywords: Green Revolution, rural development, lead bank, small-scale industries, employment generation.

INTRODUCTION

The Banking industry in India has made considerable progress especially during the last 3 decades, to emerge as one of the accredited agencies of rural development. In the developing countries, and more predominantly in India, sustained efforts have been taken to upsurge the production of food as also of the other agricultural products. But Indian farmers, being poor in common, were in the ominous necessity of money to modernize agriculture. The implementation of the new agricultural technology more commonly known as the Green Revolution was also capital intensive in its environment.

Hence, in order to reorganize the agricultural undertakings to manage the implementation of contemporary technology for refining production as well as productivity, there was a great requirement for more and more of capital which could be acquired through agricultural credit. The lead banks play a significant role in helping the agricultural people by making credit facilities accessible to them with low interest at the suitable time.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
9	L. R. Subha	Causes and Consequences of Migration of People from Rural Area to Urban Area with Special reference to Tuticorin District.	2019	2278-4853
10	M. Rajalakshmi	Causes and Consequences of Migration of People from Rural Area to Urban Area with Special reference to Tuticorin District.	2019	2278-4853
11	S. Selvasanthi	Causes and Consequences of Migration of People from Rural Area to Urban Area with Special reference to Tuticorin District.	2019	2278-4853

ISSN: 2278-4853, Vol 8, Sp1 Issue 2, April 2019, Impact Factor: SJIF 2018 = 6.053



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION OF PEOPLE FROM RURAL AREA TO URBAN AREA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TUTICORIN DISTRICT

M.Rajalakshmi, ¹I.R.Subha, ²S.Selvasanthi

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam rajalakshmimphil170@gmail.com

²Head, Department of Commerce, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam

³Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College, Kayalpatnam

ABSTRACT

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. The main aim of this study is to analyse the causes of migration from rural area to urban area in Tuticorin District. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. 50 people who migrated from Tuticorin District to various part of Tamilnadu were selected as sample by using convenient sampling techniques. Primary data were collected by using internet survey. Primary data were analyzed by using percentage analysis, mean score, chi - square test, F-test, etc. The main findings of the study is the reason for migration is to searching for the job and most of the people in Tuticorin District migrated to Chennai. This is suggested that having large population in migrated place puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services. So the government should take necessary step to prevent the natural resources.

Keywords: Migration - Migrants- Rural Area - Urban Area- Impact - Causes

INTRODUCTION

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
12	A. Ayisha	Socio – Economic Conditions of Indian Muslim Migrants	2019	2347- 7644

Socio-economic conditions of Indian Muslim Migrants

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRANTS

Dr. R. Malini ¹

A. Ayisha ²

Abstract

Human migration is a physical movement of human beings either as individuals or as groups from one place to another place for in numerous causes. These migrations are not new and since time immemorial, the human beings have been shifting from one place to another as families, tribes, hordes and other forms of social groups for food, shelter, security and other reasons. The purpose of settling down, commonly known as migration and it has been a universal phenomenon. The objective of the paper is to analysis the socio-economic condition of Indian Muslim migrants. Both primary data and secondary data were used for the study. The primary data collected from 120 Indian Muslims who migrated from Tamil Nadu to Gulf countries. The collected data were analyzed with the help of Percentage Analysis and Neutral Score. The main findings of the study revealed that Socio Economic Condition of the Muslim migrants has been improved due to migration. Finally, it is concluded that, this will spark encouragement to young people to study harder as the people that migrated out of the country become an example for them.

Keywords: Muslim Migrants, Socio Economic Condition, Purpose of Migration, Economic Status of Migrants

Introduction

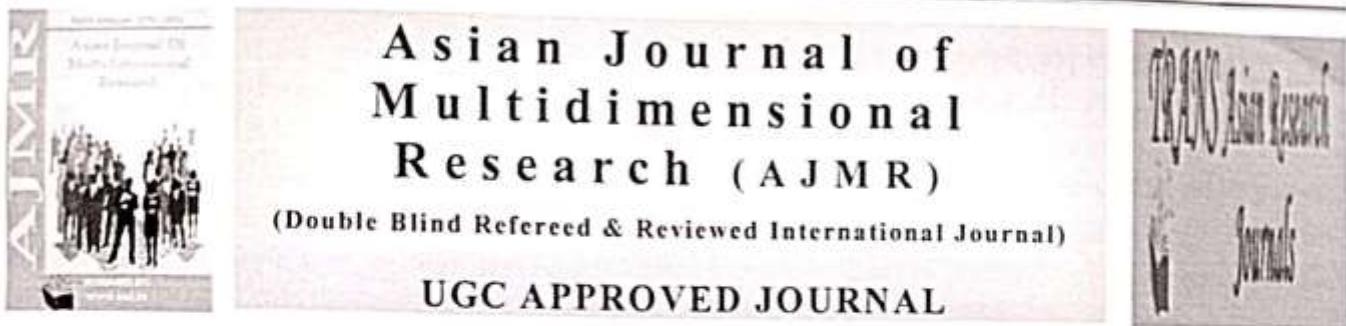
Human migration is a physical movement of human beings either as individuals or as groups from one place to another place for in numerous causes. These migrations are not new and since time immemorial, the human beings have been shifting from one place to another as families, tribes, hordes and other forms of social groups for food, shelter, security and other reasons. The purpose of settling down, commonly known as migration and it has been a universal phenomenon. The factors influencing the decision of an individual to migrate are varied and complex. The relative influence of economic and non – economic factors may vary not only from nation and regions but also within geographical areas and population because migration is a selective process which affects individuals with certain economic, social, education and demographic characteristics. The migrants take into consideration various labour market opportunities available to them between rural and urban sectors and choose the one that would maximize their expected gains from migration. Migration is becoming

¹ Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre, Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli - 12

² Research Scholar 11059, PG and Research Department of Commerce, Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam, Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli - 12

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
13	A. Ayisha	Indian Muslim Migration to Gulf Countries – A SWOT Analysis	2019	2278-4853

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INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRATION TO GULF COUNTRIES – A SWOT ANALYSIS

A.Ayisha¹ Dr.R.Malini²

Research Scholar, PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre

Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam,

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce & Research Centre

Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli

INTRODUCTION

Migration is moving from one place to another to enhance the living and working condition. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. For decades political and financial pressures have forced generations of educated Indian Muslims to leave their homes and travel as economic migrants in search of a better future overseas. But while continuous migration has helped to bring financial stability, the trend has also exacted a heavy toll on the community at home, according to an Indian politician and member of All India Muslim Personal Law Board. Speaking exclusively to Arab News during a visit to the UAE, Mohammed Adeeb said that economic migration had led to a "brain drain," and the loss of "leaders and torchbearers" in India's Muslim community. "Be it partition, when the most of the educated and qualified Muslims crossed the border, and then economic migration to Gulf and now to the US and Canada, Muslims back home have been left without leaders and torchbearers. As a result they have become more vulnerable to political, economic and social challenges.

OBJECTIVES FORMULATED

The following objectives are formulated in order to analyze the " Indian Muslim Migration to Gulf countries- A SWOT Analysis"

- To analyse the strength of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.
- To exhibits the Weakness of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
14	L. R. Subha	Job satisfaction of development officers in LIC with special reference to Tirunelveli Division	2019	2349- 5162

JOB SATISFACTION OF DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS IN LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TIRUNELVELI DIVISION

¹L.R. Subha ²Dr K. Sathyabama

¹Ph.D. Research Scholar (Part-Time), Reg No.10215, Dept. of Commerce, Manonmanian Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India

²Principal, A.P.C. Mahalakshmi College for Women, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract

Job satisfaction can be measured in cognitive (evaluative), affective (or emotional), and behavioral components. Job satisfaction can be indicative of work behaviors such as organizational citizenship, and withdrawal behaviors such as absenteeism, and turnover. Further, job satisfaction can partially mediate the relationship of personality variables and deviant work behaviors.

The present study aim is to assess the effectiveness of job satisfaction on development officer's performance in Life Insurance Corporation of India with special reference to Tirunelveli Division. This research paper consists of both primary data and secondary data were used for the study. Only 60 development officers were selected as a sample for this study by using Simple Random Sampling. The present study can be concluded that most of the development officers were satisfied with their job and their company. But some of them were not satisfied with their company. So LIC should take necessary step to satisfy them. LIC performance mainly depends on development officers' performance. So LIC must offer more benefits to all development officers and give good work environment to them in for their retention with LIC for long run.

Key words: Job satisfaction, Development Officers, Life Insurance Corporation of India

INTRODUCTION

Job satisfaction or employee satisfaction is a measure of workers' contentedness with their job, whether or not they like the job or individual aspects or facets of jobs, such as nature of work or supervision. Job satisfaction can be measured in cognitive (evaluative), affective (or emotional), and behavioral components. Researchers have also noted that job satisfaction measures vary in the extent to which they measure feelings about the job (affective job satisfaction) or cognitions about the job (cognitive job satisfaction). Job satisfaction can be indicative of work behaviors such as organizational citizenship, and withdrawal behaviors such as absenteeism, and turnover. Further, job satisfaction can partially mediate the relationship of personality variables and deviant work behaviors.

One common research finding is that job satisfaction is correlated with life satisfaction. This correlation is reciprocal, meaning people who are satisfied with life tend to be satisfied with their job and people who are satisfied with their job tend to be satisfied with life. Thus in this research paper the authors have made an attempt to study about the "Job satisfaction of development officers in LIC".

From this point of view the author framed the one research questions to analyze "Job satisfaction of development officers in LIC".

1. What is the effectiveness of job satisfaction on performance of development officers in LIC?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sundar (2012) in his paper entitled "Demographic factors and job satisfaction of employees in life insurance corporation of India (LIC) – Vellore division" found that India has brought to light both positive aspects and dark spots. The investigation of impact of personal factors on job satisfaction of employees discloses the fact the employees irrespective of gender experience job satisfaction, the level of satisfaction varies according to age, cadre, length of experience and salary. As for officer category, hygiene factors like job security, working condition, post retirement benefits, inter personal relationship, suggestion system, grievance system cause more satisfaction while there is a high level of dissatisfaction prevailing among them in the promotion policy, recognition of work, achievement, etc. Therefore LIC Vellore division needs to conduct a periodical job satisfaction survey so that any unpleasant situation can be removed and job satisfaction secured successfully.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
15	L. R. Subha	A Study on level of satisfaction of LIC policy holders in Tirunelveli division of Tamilnadu	2019	2231-5780

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A STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF LIC POLICYHOLDERS IN TIRUNELVELI DIVISION OF TAMIL NADU

L.R. SUBHA*, DR.K. SATHYABAMA**

*PH.D. RESEARCH SCHOLAR (PART-TIME).

DEPT. OF COMMERCE, MANONMANIAN SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY,

TIRUNELVELI – 627 012.

** PRINCIPAL.,

A.P.C. MAHALAKSHMI COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, THOOTHUKUDI.

ABSTRACT

Insurance plays a vital role in the modern society. The developing country like India, now insurance industries are well developed. The insurance is divided into two parts one is Life Insurance and another one is General Insurance or Non-Life Insurance.

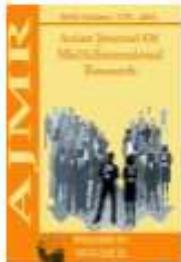
Life insurance means to repay the contract amount to a family, if the policyholders meet with an untoward incident. On that purpose the LIC is introduced in 1956 in India. In two decades before the Life Insurance Corporation of India only to sell its Insurance Policies. In the year 2000 Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) allows private companies allied with foreign company to sell the life insurance products. Now-a-days LIC meets several competitions to overcome such problems only by increasing the satisfaction level of policyholders. In this study evaluate the policyholder level of satisfaction of LIC in Tirunelveli Division. It consists of various plans issued by LIC and assesses the level satisfaction about LIC plans, premium level, services provided by LIC. Finally give the conclusion and suggestion to improve the satisfaction level of policyholders to overcome among the high competition. This study can be concluded that the level of satisfaction of policyholders is very high towards services offered by Life Insurance Corporation of India in the study area.

KEY WORDS: Life Insurance Corporation, Policyholders, level of Satisfaction, Plans and Premiums, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
16	I. Malini	An Overview of Green Insurance in India	2019	2278-4853

SPECIAL ISSUE

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AN OVERVIEW OF GREEN INSURANCE IN INDIA

Dr.R.Malini*; I.Malini**

*Assistant Professor,
PG Department of Commerce & Research Centre,
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam,
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti,
Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

**Research Scholar,
PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre,
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam,
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekappatti,
Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, INDIA

ABSTRACT

Once the yield data is received from the State/UT government as per the prescribed cut-off dates, claims will be worked out and settled by IA. The claim cheques along with claim particulars will be released to the individual Nodal Banks. All farmers who availed crop loans from commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for growing wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses were eligible for coverage under the scheme. CCIS remained under implementation till kharif 1999. Further, in case of Loanees farmers, the Insurance Charges shall be an additionally to the scale of finance for the purpose of obtaining loan. In matters of crop loan disbursement procedures, guidelines of RBI / NABARD shall be binding. Every year, large scale crop failure occur in one part of the country or the other due to various natural calamities such as flood, drought, cyclone etc. and damaging the crops in wide spread areas and making agriculture as the most risky business. Further, the latest techniques as yield assessment have to be used such as geographical information system using satellite. Use of latest technology such as GPRS – enabled and camera fitted Mobile phones may be used to implement Green Insurance Schemes more effectively.

KEYWORDS: *Implementation, Cyclone, Effectively*

INTRODUCTION

India is an agriculture based country, where more than 50% of population is depend on agriculture. This structures the main source of income. The commitment of agribusiness in the national income

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
17	I. Malini	Relationship between Socioeconomic Condition and the level of Awareness of Farmers on Green Insurance	2019	2347-7644

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION AND THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF FARMERS ON GREEN INSURANCE

Dr. R.Malini¹

I. Malini²

Abstract

Green insurance is undertaken by agricultural producers, including farmers, ranchers and others to protect themselves against either the loss of their crops due to natural disasters, such as hail, drought and floods or the loss of revenue due to decline in the prices of agricultural commodities. Green insurance can play an important role in securing farmers livelihoods and boosting the efficiency of the agricultural sector. This paper aims to study the socio-economic condition and the relationship between the level of awareness of farmers on green insurance. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. 120 sample respondents were selected by adopting stratified random sampling method. The collected data were analysed with required statistical tools such as Percentage analysis and Chi-square test. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between socio economic condition and the level of awareness of farmers on green insurance. Agricultural department, financial institutions and insurance agencies should take adequate steps to create awareness in the minds of the female farmers, youngsters and illiterates. It helps the farmers to meet unforeseen circumstances with courage and contribute for the development of nation relentlessly.

Keywords: Agriculture, Green Insurance, Farmers, Awareness.

Introduction

"India lives in villages and agriculture is the soul of Indian economy"

-Mahatma Gandhi

Agriculture in India has an extensive background which goes back to ten thousand years. At present, India holds the second position in the world in agricultural production. It also contributes a major share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Agriculture in India mainly depends upon monsoon, which is unreliable, uncertain and irregular. Even though, since independence, there has been a rapid expansion in the irrigation facilities, still about two-thirds of the cropped area is dependent upon monsoons. There are three distinct agricultural or cropping seasons in India – kharif, rabi and zaid. Some specific crops are only grown during a particular season, for instance, rice is a kharif crop and wheat is rabi crop.

¹ Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Commerce, Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam.

² Ph.D. Scholar (Commerce), Reg. No.: 11060, PG & Research Department of Commerce, Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam, Tirunelveli, Affiliated Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Abishekappatti, Tirunelveli – 627 012, Tamil Nadu.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper/book	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
18	L. Noor Asma	Measuring the Revenue Performance of Sub – National Government	October - December 2018	ISSN: 2321-984X

MEASURING THE REVENUE PERFORMANCE OF SUB - NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

L. NOOR ASMA

Ph.D., Research Scholar (Part Time), Register No. : 11300, Post Graduate and Research Department of Economics, Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur.
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627 012, Tamil Nadu, India.

Dr. (Major) P. PRABHAKARAN.

Associate Professor (Retd.) and Research Supervisor, Post Graduate and Research Department of Economics, Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

Public revenue refers to the income of a government from various sources. In the early days of human civilization, the role of government was limited. Resource mobilization is the most important aspect in state finances enabling them to undertake developmental activities. In fact, extent of developmental activities primarily depends upon the extent of resource mobilization. Fiscal health of sub-national government to a large extent depends upon its revenue performances. Revenue performance to a larger extent depends upon certain ratios such as the ratio of Own Tax Revenue to Gross State Domestic Product (RP1), ratio of Own Non-Tax Revenue to Gross State Domestic Product (RP2) and ratio of Current transfers from Centre to Gross State Domestic Product (RP3). The main objective of the study is to make the inter-state comparison on its revenue performance. An aggregation of these ratios gives the overall revenue performance of sub-national governments.

Introduction

Public revenue refers to the income of a government from various sources. In the early

days of human civilization, the role of government was limited. There was limited population and they had limited needs and demand to be fulfilled. As time passed, the population increased sustainably. According to Dalton income of a public authority may be defined either in a broad or in a narrow sense. In the broad sense it includes all 'incomings' or 'receipts'. In the narrow sense it includes only those receipts which are included in the ordinary conception of revenue.

Hence in the narrow sense it applied only to those receipts of a recurring character, which are termed revenue. There are both revenue receipts and capital receipts. Revenue receipts are derived from taxes of different forms. Capital receipts include primary internal market borrowing and also external loans. However the bulk of state revenue comes from internal sources. The major point of distinction between the two is that while the former has the receipts or earnings of the people as the source, the later has the public property as the source.

Source of Public Revenue:

In order to carry out different activities, the government has to collect revenue from different

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Section A



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On Pre-generalized c^* -homeomorphisms in topological spaces

¹S. MALATHI and ²S. NITHYANANTHA JOTHI

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Wavoo Wajeeha Women's College of Arts and Science, Kayalpatnam, Tiruchendur-628215, Tamilnadu (India)

²Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Aditanar College of Arts and Science, Tiruchendur-628215, Tamilnadu (India)

Corresponding of Author Email : ¹malathis2795@gmail.com, ²nithyananthajothi@gmail.com
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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to introduce the notion of pre-generalized c^* -homeomorphisms in topological spaces and study their basic properties.

Key words: pgc*-open maps, pgc*-continuous functions and pgc*- homeomorphisms.

1. Introduction

Norman Levine introduced the concept of semi-continuous function in 1963. In 1980, Jain introduced totally continuous functions. In 2011, S.S. Benchalli and Umadevi I Neeli introduced the concept of semi-totally continuous functions in topological spaces. H. Maki *et. al.* introduced and investigated generalized homeomorphisms and gc-homeomorphisms. R. Devi *et. al.* introduced and studied semi-generalized homeomorphisms and generalized semi-homeomorphisms. In this paper, we introduce pre-generalized c^* -homeomorphisms in topological spaces and study their basic properties.

Section 2 deals with the preliminary concepts. In section 3, pre-generalized c^* - homeomorphisms in topological spaces are introduced and their basic properties are studied.

2. Preliminaries :

Throughout this paper X denotes a topological space on which no separation axiom is assumed. For any subset A of X , $cl(A)$ denotes the closure of A , $int(A)$ denotes the interior of A , $pcl(A)$ denotes the pre-closure of A and $bcl(A)$ denotes the b-closure of A . Further $X \setminus A$ denotes the complement of A in X . The following definitions are very useful in the subsequent sections.

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SOME RESULTS ON EDGE IRREGULAR TOTAL LABELING

P.Jeyanthi and A.Sudha

ABSTRACT. An edge irregular total k -labeling $f : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, k\}$ of a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a labeling of vertices and edges of G in such a way that for any two different edges uv and $u'v'$ their weights $f(u) + f(uv) + f(v)$ and $f(u') + f(u'v') + f(v')$ are distinct. The total edge irregularity strength $tes(G)$ is defined as the minimum k for which the graph G has an edge irregular total k -labeling. In this paper, we study the total edge irregularity strength for shadow graph of cycle and path, total graph of cycle and path, lotus inside a circle, double wheel graph.

1. Introduction

The graphs in this paper are simple, finite and undirected. In [11] Baća et al. defined the notion of edge irregular total k -labeling of a graph G as a function $\phi : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ such that the edge weights $wt_\phi(uv) = \phi(u) + \phi(uv) + \phi(v)$ are distinct for all the edges. That is $wt_\phi(uv) \neq wt_\phi(u'v')$ for every pair of edges $uv, u'v' \in E$. The minimum k for which the graph G has an edge irregular total k -labeling is called the *total edge irregularity strength* of G , $tes(G)$. They found a lower bound for the total edge irregularity strength of any graph as

$$(1.1) \quad tes(G) \geq \max \left\{ \left\lceil \frac{(|E(G)| + 2)}{3} \right\rceil, \left\lceil \frac{(\Delta(G) + 1)}{2} \right\rceil \right\}$$

where $\Delta(G)$ is the maximum degree of G . Ivančo and Jendrol [13] posed the following conjecture.

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Key words and phrases. irregularity strength; total edge irregularity strength; edge irregular total labeling; shadow graph; total graph; lotus inside a circle; doublewheel graph.