

E.M.GOPALAKRISHNA KONE YADAVA WOMEN'S COLLEGE

**An Autonomous Institution –Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University
Re-accredited (3rd Cycle) with Grade A⁺ and CGPA 3.51 by NAAC**



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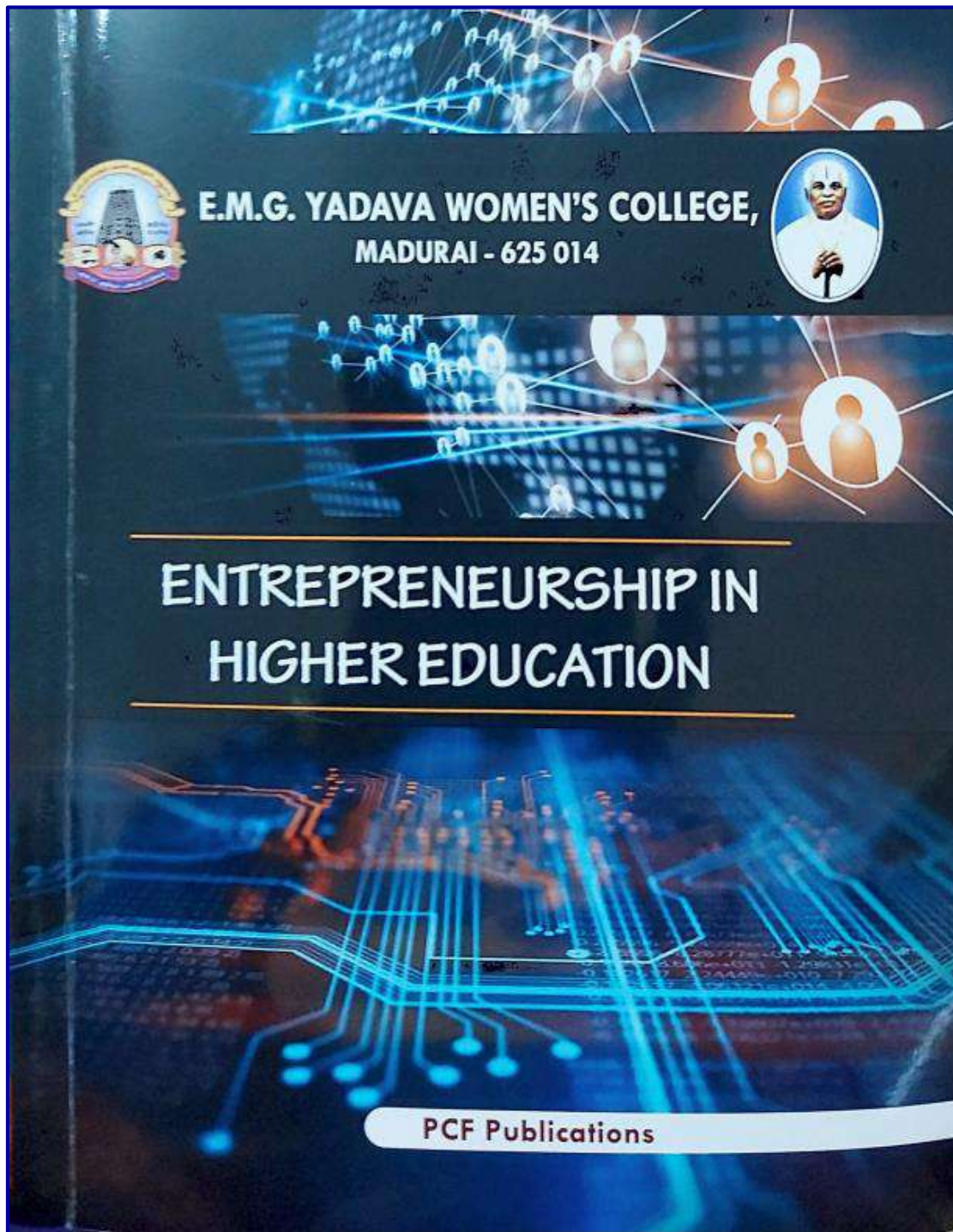
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ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Editor

Dr. Mrs. V. Pushpalatha

Principal i/c

E.M.G. Yadava Women's College

Madurai - 625014



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Madurai

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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A STUDY ON CAREER ACHIEVEMENT OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP SOCIETY

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Introduction

An innovative entrepreneur is a person who discovers totally new things. An innovative owner is a person who creates innovative products and services. An innovative entrepreneur is a person who innovates the business processes in his business. An innovative person is a person who is not afraid to take a risk. With globalization and a rapidly changing market, there are more competing businesses than ever before. Entrepreneurship goes hand-in-hand with innovation, the ability to produce new ideas; provide better solutions; and pioneer new products. The most successful entrepreneurs are not simply the hardest working, they're the most innovative. This chapter is conferring with entrepreneur's innovative skills, various successful innovative entrepreneurs in India and Tamilnadu.

Skills for Innovative Entrepreneur

Innovative entrepreneurs possess a variety of skills that enable them to be successful at bringing to life new business ideas. They communicate well, in a timely manner and with the right information. Their success often pivots on carrying to market a new product or service that is enhanced in some way. Entrepreneurs are continuously re-imagining the business world in innovative ways, and in ways that are more effective or efficient. They are uniquely talented individuals who possess a diverse set of skills that promote new business success.

1. Financial Expertise

Innovative entrepreneurs have a keen understanding of how to manage money and how to use financial assets to start, grow and maintain a business. They understand financial statements like balance sheets and income statements. Their strong financial wisdom gives them insight into how to turn a good idea into a gainful business.

2. Familiarity of Market Services

They have an understanding of market forces. That is, they understand how the business environment will impact the success of a new business. They are skilled at assessing supply and demand for their new product or service. Innovative entrepreneurs understand their competitors, and they understand why they have a competitive advantage and also considered a customer's power and influence..

A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF TEACHING ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON COMPUTER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The recent changes in the world and in technology present both challenges and opportunities to the computer education, which must be adapted to meet these challenges. It integrating entrepreneurship and innovation education in computing and could have a significant effect on the creativity, innovativeness, leadership and entrepreneurial intentions of computing undergraduates. This paper analyzes the impact of a leading entrepreneurship education program entrepreneurship competencies and intentions using an approach in a difference framework. Teaching entrepreneurship is a challenge for most of the professors from non-business faculties, where the development of soft skills should be combined with a proactive approach of changing mindsets and attitudes opportunities for teaching entrepreneurship education for educational domain are presented. Creativity and innovativeness are among the most essential attributes for all successful entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship, or the process of starting a new venture, is one of the main roads to new technological innovations. This paper presents effect of teaching entrepreneurship on computer education integrated in computer application and computer technology and towards computing students with entrepreneurial intentions. To expose all computing students to entrepreneurial ideas and to spark their entrepreneurial spirit

Keywords: Teaching Entrepreneurship, Leadership, domain,

Introduction

We have heard serious and successful entrepreneurs scoff at the notion of courses in Entrepreneurship: "Great entrepreneurs are born not taught", they say, and "You can't teach someone to be a great entrepreneur!"

And yet, it doesn't take much effort to find numerous University courses with "Entrepreneurship" in the title. For example, Katz reported that in 2003 there were over 2,200 entrepreneurship courses at 1,600 schools. [Katz, 2003] We can be certain that the number has increased since then. No doubt, this is partially marketing - after all, Entrepreneurship right now has a cool factor, and it is not beyond us to title our courses to appeal to the broadest audience.

One way out of the apparent contradiction is to observe that colloquially, "a (great) entrepreneur" refers to a particular entrepreneur who has had great success, making a lot of money and/or having a major impact on the world. In contrast, in our view the term "Entrepreneurship" refers to a set of beliefs, concepts and practices which are part of the entrepreneur's toolkit and tend to improve the chances of success. Hence, we can

APPROACHES TO INCORPORATING IT ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTO THE INFORMATION SYSTEMS CURRICULUM

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Abstract

The success of tech company IPOs such as Facebook, Twitter, and Snap has not been lost on today's Information Systems (IS) majors. Information Systems (IS) students interested in launching their own tech startup can benefit from the common body of knowledge found in general entrepreneurship coursework. However, such coursework generally does not take into account the specific characteristics of IT services and software. This translates into the need for a special set of entrepreneurial skills for developing and launching an IT startup. While there has been some research into software and IT entrepreneurship in the fields of software engineering and computer science, little curricular guidance exists for IS a student wishing to launch their own tech startup? This paper explores current approaches to teaching the IT and software entrepreneurial skill set. Experience with a dedicated course in tech startup entrepreneurship is described. A sample syllabus for IS majors is provided. The paper concludes with lessons learned and suggestions for implementing an entrepreneurship component as part of an undergraduate IS program.

Keywords: IT entrepreneur, Tech startup, IS major, Entrepreneurship, Pedagogy, Curriculum design & development, Experiential learning & education

Introduction

The success of tech company IPOs such as Face book, Twitter, and Snap has not been lost on today's college students. With this, the demand for entrepreneurship education has grown rapidly. From just a few college pioneers offering courses in entrepreneurship education in the 1970s, today there are 3,000 colleges and universities fielding entrepreneurship coursework and programs. Student interest in entrepreneurship education ranges from a single course to a full-blown undergraduate major or graduate masters in entrepreneurship. Undergraduate majors and minors in entrepreneurship and MBA concentrations in innovation and entrepreneurship methodology which has its roots in the Agile Software Development. This paper explores current approaches to teaching the software entrepreneurial skill set. After a summary of the relevant literature, experience with a dedicated course in tech startup entrepreneurship is described. A sample syllabus for IS majors is provided. The paper concludes with lessons learned and suggestions for implementing an entrepreneurship component as part of an undergraduate IS program.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in the growth and development of economy in a country. It is a key provider to innovativeness and product development. As a change agent, they initiate economic activity by taking initiatives through business ventures. Most of the developing countries, consider entrepreneurship as an engine of economic growth, job creation and social adjustment. Fostering entrepreneurship has become a topic of the highest priority in higher education institutions since well-educated entrepreneurs are of paramount importance. So the role of higher educational institutions is rapidly increasing. Entrepreneurial education offered in educational institutions has increased the pace of globalization. The portals of higher enterprises. More specifically, college students are the most promising sources of entrepreneurship. The present chapter tries to analyse the origin of the word entrepreneur, history of entrepreneurship in India, motivational factors for entrepreneurship, different types of entrepreneurs, significance of entrepreneurship in India, approaches for developing entrepreneurship among the youth, the role of educational institutions in enhancing entrepreneurship among the students and finally this chapter concludes by giving a few suggestions and recommendations to the State and Central governments.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Mind Set, Innovativeness, Product Improvement, National Economy, Educational System and Entrepreneurship Education and Training.

"The success of the young entrepreneur will be the key to India's transformation in the new millennium" Dhurubhai Ambani.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in the growth and development of a country's economy. A vast majority of the developing countries consider entrepreneurship as a catalyst of economic growth, social change and creation of employment. The term 'entrepreneur' originated in France as early as 17th century. The thought entrepreneur has shown its close relationship with broad understanding of starting a business. Its universal meaning has shifted to wider application into an area of providing high capitulate through better efficiency for economic development. Kijima in *Journal of Development Economics* states, "Entrepreneurship has obtained a great deal of focus over the past years considering the significant benefit realized by small and medium firms in overall development of national economy" (97). An entrepreneur is the career of 'the spirit of entrepreneurship'. Entrepreneur may be defined as the mediator through whom the spirit of enterprise gets appearance. The power of entrepreneurship in economic development gives spirited edge to an enterprise, absorbs human resources, and conveys in economic and social change. Indian experiences disclose that the entrepreneurship came to be used as a tool to widen and deepen the economic profits of growth. In the mixed economy model of economic growth, in India, the state played the role of entrepreneur. It was only after the Second Five Year Plan that the government felt the need for a strong Small Scale Industry to provide backward and forward linkages to the Large- Scale Industries developing in the country.

INDIA REQUIRES ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION TO STRENGTHEN ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM

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Entrepreneurship

It is regarded as the ultimate determining factor for the industrial growth of any country or region. India is in the midst of an entrepreneurial wave as it is emerging as one of the most exciting entrepreneurial societies in the world. Various government initiatives like Make in India, Startup India, and Skill India are intended to transform the Indian economy into an 'entrepreneurial' from the 'managerial' one. Though India is witnessing several initiatives in this direction, it requires yet more sustained efforts in the domain of entrepreneurship education. There are a few institutes which offer entrepreneurship education as a discipline, and there are some that offer it as a part of their wider syllabus. But the question remains whether these initiatives are enough to push entrepreneurship to a scale that India desires.

In hindsight, it is good to note that society is waking up to the charms of entrepreneurship and holds the discipline in high esteem. Having said that, let me add, while entrepreneurship has become easy to pursue, the inhibitions associated with the discipline have not been wiped out completely. Studies reveal that a majority of the youth in our country are still interested in securing a well-paying job; very few take the conscious decision to pursue entrepreneurship as a career. A few examples of failure further discourage potential entrepreneurs.

Education strengthens the most important part of an entrepreneurial environment viz. culture or value. A recent study by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) revealed that entrepreneurship education in academic curriculum is an important factor in encouraging effective youth entrepreneurship. According to the report, a culture of experiential learning will provide students an opportunity to learn from the professional world and thereby assist them in their entrepreneurial journey. Therefore, the report establishes that entrepreneurs are not necessarily born but could be nurtured and developed through training as well. The GEM report, therefore, suggests the introduction of entrepreneurship in school education too.

It is a common observation that in countries where entrepreneurship has been flourishing the most, management and professional institutions play a key role in promoting entrepreneurship and reducing employment dependency. Institutions in these countries design structured entrepreneurship programs and courses to ensure that students give a thought to the charms that accrue out of entrepreneurship.

EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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Introduction

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals beliefs, habits and personal development. Educational methods include teaching, training, discussion and direct research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators however learners can also educate themselves. Education takes place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called Pedagogy.

Entrepreneurship Education

Entrepreneurship Education serves as the basis for the creative and innovative ideas required for success in the 21st century. Those who study entrepreneurship benefit because it teaches people to cultivate unique skills and think outside the box. It also offers budding entrepreneurs the skills and knowledge to develop business ideas and develop their own ventures. Although entrepreneurial skills are not necessarily relevant to an entrepreneur's career, there is no need to learn them in more traditional subjects. The development of entrepreneurial knowledge does not have to make a person an entrepreneur, but it will certainly foster an entrepreneurial attitude that leads to excellence in college.

Entrepreneurship is a worldwide phenomenon with economic growth across the globe positively impacted by the emergence of new and innovative business startups. These new small business play a significant role in job creation, influencing politicians to recognize and support entrepreneurial start up activity due to its positive contribution to the economy. Entrepreneurship education is considered as one of the most influential forces that determine the health of the economy. Entrepreneurship education has truly earned global status for itself, given that it now pursued with equal passion even in the developing countries. Having established the idea of entrepreneurship as a basic business education and its synergies with the core curriculum becomes imperative to de-

into the reality of how entrepreneurship is taught specifically in an emerging such as India. Entrepreneurship Education focuses on the development of skills or attributes that enable the realization of opportunity, where management education is focused on the way to operate existing hierarchies. Both approaches share an interest in achieving pro-

EMERGENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

"Entrepreneurship is a dynamic process of vision, change, and creation. It requires napplication of energy and passion towards the creation and implementation of new ideas and creativesolutions. Essential ingredients include the willingness to take calculated risks in terms of time, equity, or career; the ability to formulate an effective venture team; the creative skill to marshal needed resources; and fundamental skill of building solid business plan; and finally, the vision to recognize opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction, and confusion." (Kuratko & Hodgetts, 2004, p.30)

Education is an important factor in determining the entrepreneurial orientation in individuals. Formal education is positively correlated with entrepreneurship. Education and training can have definite role in enhancing entrepreneurship in the context of a developing country like India by enlarging the pool of entrepreneurs. During liberalization, which started in India in 1991, India exerted greater effort to promote and nurture entrepreneurship. Attempts at various levels have taken place to directly or indirectly promote entrepreneurship. During the recent past there has been a growing debate about how well educational systems specially B-schools prepare young management graduates for Entrepreneurship. In the present scenario this debate becomes even more relevant. Should B-Schools lay special emphasis on entrepreneur education in their curriculum? If yes than what is scope of this education and what opportunity will it raise? These are some questions which need to be given serious thought. Unfortunately, the present entrepreneurship education in India just concentrates on related courses. Moreover, the so called entrepreneurship courses are similar to the general business courses. But general business management education has no significant influence on entrepreneurial propensity. There is a demand for education programs specifically designed to expand students' knowledge and experience in entrepreneurship. The contents and teaching methods have to be differentiated between entrepreneurship and traditional business courses. This paper attempts to explain the evolution of entrepreneurship education in India. It then discusses the importance and role of entrepreneurship in Indian economy. It further discusses the challenges with regard to the role of educational programs and the delivery systems for disseminating these entrepreneurship education programs. This paper tries to explain the role of B-schools in shaping and nurturing of future entrepreneurs in India. It also discusses whether the current curriculum taught in B-schools meets the requirements of budding entrepreneurs. Moreover, this paper discusses the steps that should be taken by B-schools towards promotion of entrepreneurship education.

Keyword: Entrepreneurship education.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a multi-faceted phenomenon. In simple words, we define an entrepreneur as "an individual who establishes and manages a business for profit and growth." Entrepreneurs do entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is more than mere creation

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PHYSICS

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is important in Socio-economic development, industrial growth and so on. On many occasions, researchers have stressed the important of entrepreneurship for economic growth. As a result, entrepreneurship is stimulated and supported by many initiatives in order to increase the success rate of these starting firms. Physicists rarely stray into the field of entrepreneurship but their studies in various concepts provide valuable insights for new business.

Introduction

Richard Cantillon, an Irish man, was the first who introduced the term 'Entrepreneur' and his unique risk bearing in economics in the early 18th century. He defined entrepreneur as an agent who buys factors of production at certain prices in order to combine them into a product with a view to selling it at uncertain prices in future. In this way, the evolution of the concept of entrepreneur is considered over more than four centuries. Since then, the term 'entrepreneur' is used in various ways and various views.

Entrepreneurship is the process of creating or seizing an opportunity and pursuing it regardless of the resources currently controlled. It is a dynamic process of creating in ceremonial wealth. The product or services may or may not be unique, but value must somehow be infused by the entrepreneur by receiving and locating necessary skills and resources.

From the above definition, entrepreneurship can be summed up as nothing but the process of creating something new with a value, responding to the opportunities available. It involves time, efforts and assumption of risks, with the expectation of receiving the rewards at the end.

Characteristics of Entrepreneuers

Motivation:

Entrepreneurs are passionate, buoyant and highly self motivated. They have high energy levels and are always willing to take initiatives. They always keep thinking their business and how to increase the market share, how to improve their existing.

Risk tolerance:

Establishment of any entrepreneurial venture is risky and the entrepreneur has to assume risk. As risk and rewards are inseparable, in order to grow the entrepreneur should have large appetite for assuming risk.

ROLE OF IT EDUCATION IN ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

"Education" is defined as the process of learning and obtaining facts. Education is the maximum effective weapon which you could use to alternate the world. Education is a lifelong process consequently whenever everywhere access to it is the want. Information explosion is an ever-growing phenomenon consequently there may be want to get access to these facts. Education must meet the desires of type of newcomers and therefore IT is critical in meeting this want. It is a demand of the society that the people have to possess technological literacy. In this chapter we have discussed on list of reasons why entrepreneurs should incorporate technology in their business, the role of technology for success of entrepreneurs and digital tools for every new business needs.

Keywords: Education, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, IT Education.

Introduction

The information society challenges the training system. In latest years, the speedy, powerful and international communication of information has created a brand-new basis for co-operation and teamwork, each nationally and universally. The growing role played with the aid of using information era withinside the improvement of society requires an energetic response to the demanding situations of the information world.

Already, new and more needs are being made as to the core qualifications of people, in addition to their knowledge and information of the outcomes of the creation of facts era for the paintings and organization of an organization. Companies are no longer compelled to collect all their features in a single place. The information-extensive features which include improvement and advertising can be sited in countries wherein the labour market can deliver enormously educated employees, while manufacturing itself may be moved to low salary countries. The end result is the green handling, processing, co-ordination and management of organization resources, that's decisive for the competitiveness of the organization. In a society that's turning into more and more depending on information and the processing of knowledge, exceptional needs are consequently made that the man or woman should have a stable and vast academic foundation on which to build.

Information Technology in Education

The pace of modification led to by new technologies has had a major impact on the way individuals live, work, and play worldwide. New and rising technologies

GST - ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

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Abstract:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST), the government is pushing the agenda of "One India, One Tax". GST is a uniform indirect tax on both goods and services from the beginning of the business cycle to its end point. Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Excise, Octroi (Tax on inter-state movement of goods), and multiple surcharges are just some of the taxes that Indian business professionals bear. The complexity of tax filing and the impact of tax reforms especially affect business women, who run boutique enterprises, jewelry shop, general stores, handicrafts and beauty salon from their homes or small stores. More often than not, women entrepreneurs specialize in functional and managerial skills that enable them to run their business smoothly, but might resort to outsourcing of tax management to Chartered Accountants or other professionals. It is important that these women entrepreneurs are aware of the changing landscape that is promised by GST, and how GST affects small businesses. This study attempted to the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on women entrepreneurs in India.

Keywords: Goods and services tax, importance of women entrepreneur and impact on women entrepreneur

Introduction

GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax. It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, services tax, etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services. Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country.

GST reform is expected to bring in a lot of changes in Indian economy. The present structure of Indirect Taxes is very complex in India. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on Goods & Services. This paper studies the impact of GST on women entrepreneurs. Given the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bill for Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016, the Government of India seems committed to replace all the indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Centre and States and implement GST by April 2017. The primary benefit of GST is that it allows businesses to take benefit of this input tax, i.e. cascading tax, as businesses get Input Tax Credit. This is a boon for small entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs, whose effective rate of tax is lowered, as they get to avail the benefit of input tax credited, and avoid paying up for Double Taxation. It will impact the Tax Structure, Tax Incidence, Tax Computation, Tax Payment, Compliance, Credit Utilization

IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract

Micro Finance is growing as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the new economy. A majority of the microfinance program has come up with the clear goal of reducing poverty and empowering women. In addition, an increasing number of microfinance institutions (MFIs) prefer women members as they believe that they are more responsible and trustworthy. Microfinance programs like the Self Help Bank Linkage Program in India have been progressively promoting for their positive economic impact and the belief that they empower women. The SHG Program has come up with a new system of saving and lending that is group lending and liability as a way of delivering microfinance to its predominantly female members. Research has shown that investing in women offers the most effective means to improve health, nutrition, hygiene, and educational standards for families and consequently for the whole of society. Thus, a special support for women in both financial and non - financial services is necessary. Many leading public and private sector banks are offering schemes exclusively designed for women to set up their own ventures. Even the unorganized sector has been heading into microfinance movement. The present work is an attempt to study the role of microfinance as an effective instrument in promoting women entrepreneurship in India. International Journal of Business Administration and Management. ISSN 2278-3660 Volume 7, Number 1 (2017), © Research India Publications 229

Introduction

Ashok K. Pokhriyal,, Rekha Rani,, Jaya Uniyal (2014) 1 mentioned in their study that Working women contribute to national income of the country and maintain a sustainable livelihood of the families and communities, throughout the world. As they face many socio- cultural attitude, legal barriers, lack of education and personal difficulties. Traditionally, women have been marginalized. They are rarely financially independent and often they are more vulnerable members of society. About 70% of world's poor are women. Yet they have no access to credit and other financial services. Therefore, microfinance often target women. Microfinance is a critical tool to empower women from poor household. So, particularly women can get benefit from microfinance institutions as many microfinance institutions target only women, to empower them. Here in this paper a small effort has been made on the empowerment of women through the tool Micro-finance. The term micro finance is of recent origin and is commonly use d in addressing issues related to poverty alleviation, financial support to micro entrepreneurs, gender development etc. There is, however, no statutory definition of micro finance. The taskforce on supportitative policy and Regulatory Framework for Microfinance has defined microfinance as "Provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor in rural, semi - urban or urban areas for enabling them to

A STUDY ON APPROACHES TO EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT AMONG WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

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Abstract

The world is currently witnessing the full economic engagement of men and women in a globalized environment that ensures and assures common prosperity and shared riches. Support programmes for women entrepreneurs have proved crucial in recent years as a means of empowering women entrepreneurs, creating and increasing productivity at the national and regional levels. Women have a particularly important role in addressing numerous economic and social problems. In India, female entrepreneurs are confined to the informal sector and limited opportunities for income and employment growth; they are unable to scale-up their businesses from small or medium to large productive firms. The role of women entrepreneurs has improved as a result of the globalization age. Our country, on the other hand, may be unable to achieve growth without the participation of women, who make up a large portion of the population. Women's active engagement in economic activities and decision-making is critical for GDP growth. Skill-based, knowledge-based education allows women to transition from homemaker to job creator. When a woman receives an education, it influences a whole generation. Education broadens one's knowledge, allowing access to more resources and opportunities. The study is based on secondary data, and this paper focuses on the role of education in shaping and enhancing women's entrepreneurship, as well as its exposure on the role of education in shaping and enhancing women's entrepreneurship.

Keywords: development, education, empowerment, women entrepreneurs

Introduction

Women entrepreneurs are individuals who come up with the idea for a business, start it up, coordinate and combine production aspects, run the firm, take chances, and deal with the economic uncertainty that comes with it.

Women entrepreneurs are individuals or groups of individuals who start, create, and run a business. A woman entrepreneur is thus a self-assured, creative, and imaginative woman who seeks economic independence while also providing job chances for others.

Schumpeter - "Women entrepreneurs are those women who innovate, initiate or adopt a business activity"

The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and employment of a business enterprise. Accordingly, the Government of India (MCA2006) has defined women entrepreneur as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women." However, this definition is subject to criticism mainly on the condition of

BREAK MISCONCEPTIONS TO MAKE MONEY

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Students desire to pursue their Higher Studies for many reasons. One of the apparent reasons is that to improve their knowledge so that they can become eligible to get good jobs after the completion of their studies. Most of the students in their under-graduation may not understand the value of their education but while doing post-graduation they get allured by the employment opportunities they may have after the completion of their degrees thereby they tend to become curious of the outcome of their education. Some students may succeed in their goals while the others end up deploring for not getting jobs they want. It is the responsibility of the educational institutions to help students achieve their goals and also to make them be diversified in their plans.

The educational institutions should instill in students the Entrepreneurship Skills to help them deal with that phase of life which may have hurdles in their paths to success. Students in general show great interest in learning those skills besides their academic contents therefore it becomes fair enough to include a subject thereof along with the core subjects. As mentioned *in.indeed.com*, "successful entrepreneurs have mastery over both hard and soft skills. Hard skills such as accounting, marketing and financial planning are critical for running and managing a business and soft skills like communication, problem-solving and decision making help to scale up the business. On the whole, Entrepreneur skills include skills such as leadership, business management, creative thinking and problem solving." Students from rural areas may have sound knowledge on the technical subjects but when it comes to soft skills they lack calibre, and this may result in forcing students to give up on their desire of becoming successful in their lives. Sometimes students may go to the extent of looking for sinecures of jobs out of despair. Learning entrepreneurship skills in Higher Education not only helps students achieve their goals but also make them assist their family members financially even while pursuing their Higher Studies, by making them confident enough to do some part-time jobs. Students familiarize themselves to the leadership qualities even in their childhood. The urge to become a person to lead others is deeply rooted in some students and they reveal it when needed, while there are some who despite having the qualities of leadership, fail to show up. Creative thinking too has its share of being a part of students' lives from their childhood but rarely it so happens that that childhood creativity of them becomes fruitful over the course of time.

Business Management and Problem Solving are the skills which are supposed to be taught to students in their adulthood. The level of understanding about such skills may differ in students who have completed under-graduation in different subjects. Science students are considered more beneficial regarding productivity and are placed in many

ROLE OF MSME IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

MSMEs stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. It was introduced by the government of India in agreement with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act of 2006. As per the Act MSME involved in the production, processing and preservation of goods and commodities. MSME support entrepreneurs to help them to build creative and to produce innovative goods. MSME support various activities such as registration, subsidies, provide innovative ideas for the entrepreneurs. Small and Medium enterprises are the backbone of industrial Development. MSME plays a vital role in development of Industries in India.

Introduction

Entrepreneurs introduce innovative ideas and creatively doing business, take risk and bring success and to make profit. The new business opportunities have encouraged entrepreneurship on a grand scale. In this way the MSME support entrepreneurs to start a small enterprise. In India, MSMEs contribute nearly 8% of the country's GDP, around 45% of the manufacturing output, and approximately 40% of the country's exports. MSME promote entrepreneurs by provide skill development programme such as

Industrial motivation campaigns (IMCs)

Entrepreneurship awareness programme (EAPs)

Management development programme (MDPs)

Entrepreneurship a cum skill development programme (E-SDP)

Vocational and educational training these development programmes help entrepreneurial growth.

Objectives

- Employment opportunities
- Income generation
- Economy development
- Learn new things
- Improves standard of living
- Creating social impact

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract

One of the measures to develop future social entrepreneurs was to introduce social entrepreneurship (SE) at the university. SE courses developed at the university level with a combination of community and industry collaboration have a greater influence on the local community. University-taught information and skills, regardless of academic or cultural background, can be used to balance community social concerns with the growth of social innovation to solve challenges. Several obstacles, however, hampered the creation of an effective SE programme in higher education. This study uses a systematic literature review (SLR), which involves an in-depth and objective assessment of relevant literature on the research issue. The design of SE curricula, financial and funding issues, a lack of specialists to teach SE courses, and restrictive social and university environment issues are four challenges that have been experienced. More SE awareness programmes, university management in overcoming financial challenges, developing SE coaching specialists, and establishing more university-industry connections are some of the best approaches indicated by this research. This paper proposes suggestions to counter the challenges and leverage the social network as an innovative technological alternative and giving more opportunities for improved social benefits.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship (SE); Higher Education(HE); systematic literature review; challenges; social network

Introduction

Social entrepreneurship (SE) is defined as a process of pursuing chances for catalysing social change or addressing social problems via the creative use and combination of resources. In general, SE and traditional entrepreneurship can be distinguished by a number of factors. The conventional entrepreneurship focuses on maximizing profitability and help in increasing economic growth by providing employment opportunities, while SE focuses on making the world a better place by reducing social problems. Hence, social entrepreneurs contribute by acting as a support system to share knowledge, skills, and experience in social enterprises and to fulfill their social mission by satisfying the life quality that will improve society Further, SE contributes significantly to societies through social values generation and the resolution of social and environmental issues through major impacts including support during the economic recession, employment development, innovation, and equity promotion. At the same time, SE is efficient and sustainable because it emphasizes the priority given to environmental and social values over economic values. Social entrepreneurship will also benefit immensely from the broader use of social media and technology, contributing to the enhancement of young people's visibility for their future employability and entrepreneurial potential.

THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract

With information technology (IT) going mobile, thanks to the deployment of faster and more reliable broadband networks, we are experiencing yet another technology driven transition. Technology (based) businesses can be referred to as businesses that engage in technology related products, processes and services. They may be low-, medium- or high technology. One area of the economy which has seen significant growth is that focused on new technology-based products and services and the high-technology sectors are perceived as major sources of future economic prosperity and employment growth.

However, IT includes the management information systems (computers, hardware, software, networks) used to automate and support business tasks and decision-making. IT is used to automate simple, routine tasks such as word processing and advanced processes such as production, scheduling and logistics. In this manner, information technology enables businesses to operate efficiently and profitably.

Introduction

Technological advances in the past few decades have greatly increased the competitive nature of the economic business world. Companies have used software, computers and the Internet to transform their businesses from local places of business to national and global market competitors. Many companies have responded to these changes by automating their business processes and capturing industry-related information and using it to their advantage. Technology has also forced businesses to remain flexible, adapting their operations to newer and better technological advances.

Business owners once had very few tools at their disposal: little more than a basic adding machine and paper records. Today's business owners can complete their duties much more effectively than their predecessors with an array of technological tools at their disposal. By using these technology tools, companies and employees enjoy a number of business-related benefits.

By making such improvements to its business processes a firm may be able to:

1. Dramatically cut costs
 2. Improve the quality and customer service
 3. Develop innovative products for new markets
- Investments in information systems technology can result in the development of new products, services, and processes.

THE MATHEMATICS IS A SUCCESSFUL TOOL: RESEARCH AND ENHANCING ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Mathematics is a great part of science and technology. Mathematics is indispensable to all knowledge, and all entrepreneurship education. Entrepreneurship education can be used for wealth creation, poverty reduction, ensuring social-economic empowerment, sustained self and national development. Consequently, mathematics, which is an intrinsic quality of entrepreneurship, should be encouraged and should be encouraged and strengthened at all levels of the educational system. If the individual has mathematics skills and knowledge, he can take decision on his own, consultant and could be able to solve problems hence he can stay on his own as an entrepreneur. He can be an employee of mathematics educators.

Key words: Mathematics Education, Research Methodology, Entrepreneurship

Introduction

Mathematics is an activity oriented subject to which practical activities that involve individual participation is very important. Chado and Zakiriyya (2013) observed that without mathematics, there will be no Science, without Science there will be no technology and without technology there will be no modern society. Kurumeh and Imoke (2006) described mathematics as the queen of science and technology. Mathematics is an important subject as knowledge of it enhances a person's reasoning, problem-solving skills, and in general, critical thinking. Oviawe (2010) most developing nations of the world are faced with a myriad of problems and hear infertility which includes unemployment, poverty, conflicts and diseases. Mathematics can be used in finding solutions to everyday life problems. Mathematics education is the practice of teaching and learning mathematics with the associated scholarly research in contemporary education. Researchers in mathematics are concerned with the tools, methods and approaches that facilitate practice. Mathematics is the gate and key to developing entrepreneurship skills as everybody needs it. According to Onyeachu (2006), mathematics is a model for thinking, developing scientific situations, drawing conclusions as well as solving problems in a real life context. Few studies as Uka (2015) have shown that a positive relationship exists between problem solving and entrepreneurship education. The analysis of the role of methodology as elaborated for entrepreneurial competences development by the project Sciences and Mathematics (2005-2011), was realized with the assistance of the European Union (EU) Social Fund (SF) - methodology materials, teacher support materials created during this project and the results of a student survey were analysed. Problem solving skills are

MATHEMATICS - THE HEART OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Introduction :

Today entrepreneurial activities are no longer based on the use of analogue ready reckoning and balance sheets only, but on online and e-business transactions which require skills in mathematical sciences. Mathematics is inherently a subject of a great utility value. It is so basic to many things we do that it forms part of the very language we speak today. Mathematics is a great part of the heritage of the human race. Mathematics as a subject has contributed to the growth of modern civilization more than any other known subject. The uniqueness of mathematics emanates from the fact that it assumes the culture of all people and tribes. Mathematics is indeed of great significance to the success of all entrepreneurship skills and will continue to help sciences, technology and entrepreneurship in reaching the position they must occupy in our present civilization. Mathematics is indispensable to all knowledge, and all entrepreneurship education, which does not include mathematics, may be defective in its foundation. The purpose of this paper is to refocus participants' minds on the role of mathematics in enhancing entrepreneurship development

Entrepreneur:

Today the term entrepreneurship has acquired incredible prominence and popularity in the scheme of things throughout the whole world. The focus on the inevitable contributions of mathematics in enhancing entrepreneurship development . An entrepreneur is a person who, after changing a dream into a vision plunges headlong in an attempt to exploit a socio-political and economic landscape of opportunities with unknown amount of risks. An entrepreneur is someone who organises, manages and assumes the risks of a business or an enterprise. They come in all ages, gender, shapes and sizes. They also have many things in common. They often take risks and they are self-starters who think creatively .The most important subject for creative thinking is mathematics. Often the entrepreneur is not a person who actually creates the new good or service. Rather, he or she is the one who has the vision of how that idea and result can be turned into reality for the benefit of every one. Mathematics helps an entrepreneur to understand his or her strategies in marketing and how to improve better. Entrepreneurs with sound knowledge of mathematics often perform better than their counterparts who are not proficient in the subject. Knowledge of mathematics helps the entrepreneurs to analyze data, compute probabilities and statistics, understand investment systems, evaluate target consumers and understand taxes. The critical ingredient is getting off the butt and doing something. A lot of people have ideas, but there are few who decide to do them now, not tomorrow, not next week, but today. The true entrepreneur is a doer, not a dreamer . Among the credits

THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL PROCESS

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurship educators should keep these theoretical considerations in mind when designing, implementing and evaluating a training programme. The way firm creation is viewed will undoubtedly play a relevant part in each stage of the training activity. Thus, in our view, the individual's decision to become an entrepreneur should not be taken for granted. It should be the first element addressed. When the entrepreneurial process is carefully analysed, there are at least three kinds of variables involved in any start-up: (1) the person(s) leading the project; (2) the environment in which it is embedded; and (3) the characteristics of the opportunity to be exploited. It is very common for entrepreneurship education initiatives to select participants on the basis of, first, being decided and having built a balanced entrepreneurial team and, secondly, having detected a viable opportunity to be seized. In such situations, teaching concentrates on how to manage the project: that is, business planning, locating resources, marketing the goods or services, and so on. Thus, the number of start-ups created by participants will probably be higher. But this approach is very restrictive, as it leaves all those individuals still undecided or without a clear business idea out of the programme. In our view, entrepreneurship education may act on the three elements of the entrepreneurial process, but to a different extent and with distinct instruments. Its major role will surely be played preparing the person for successfully attempting the start-up. In this sense, intention models provide a very promising tool to explain the decision to become an entrepreneur, and the variables that affect it (Fayolle and Gailly, 2004). PHIL'S JOBS second of those three areas, entrepreneurship education may be very useful in providing specific knowledge and network contacts within the local environment. But it certainly cannot modify it. Finally, its role with respect to the economic opportunity is somehow more controversial.

Keywords: Role of entrepreneurship, Impact of entrepreneurship

Introduction

Starting a new venture is, in the first place, an individual's personal decision. This is so obvious that it is quite often forgotten. Most research in entrepreneurship concentrates on analysing the firm-creation process once the decision to create has already been taken, completely overlooking the internal process that leads people to that decision. From this viewpoint, the important thing is not which particular individuals will create a new firm. It is understood that at least some of them will take that decision and start their ventures. Taken to the extreme, ecological approaches to entrepreneurship could be an example of this view (Aldrich and Wiedenmayer, 1993). However, it does not answer why there are such important differences in regional start-up rates. On the other hand, there is an opposite way in which that obvious precondition may be overlooked. The individual's decision is sometimes assumed to depend on personality traits: 'If you have the proper

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP- A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Today, women entrepreneurs account for up to a third of all businesses operating in the formal economy worldwide. However, the majority of those in developing and transitioning economies are very small and micro enterprises, with little potential for growth. Apart from being under-represented in enterprises of all sizes, the bigger the firm the less likely it is to be headed by a woman. Societal attitudes and norms inhibit some women from even considering starting a business, while systemic barriers mean that many women entrepreneurs stay confined to very small businesses often operating in the informal economy. This not only limits their ability to earn an income for themselves and their families but impedes them from realizing their full potential to contribute to socio-economic development, job creation and environmental stewardship. We analyze the traits, limitation, challenges of women entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Women, Traits and Challenges.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship is an important key role of economy. Women entrepreneurship is an essential part of the economic development. But women entrepreneurship is very low in the rural areas. Now a days women are willing to take up the entire business activities. Entrepreneurship training programmes generally have a positive impact on existing and aspiring entrepreneurs, especially in terms of promoting better business practices. Programmes which provide training for entrepreneurs often include other interventions such as micro-finance, grants, internships or mentorship. Entrepreneurship training programmes that combine training with finance have more impact on raising self-employment through start-ups as well as enhancing business performance and practices.

The economic development of a Nation depends on its industrial development. Industrial development is based on the entrepreneurial competencies of the people. Hence, the concept of building entrepreneurship Promotion is the need of the hour. The term "entrepreneurship" comes from the French verb "entreprendre" and the German word "Unternehmen", both means to "undertake".

Bygrave and Hofer in 1891 defined the entrepreneurial process as „involving all the functions, activities, and actions associated with perceiving of opportunities and creation of organizations to pursue them“

In simple, entrepreneurship is the act of being an entrepreneur, which can be defined as "one who undertakes innovations, finance, and business acumen to transform innovations into economic goods".

INCULCATING ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS TO WOMEN THROUGH ZOOLOGY

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Abstract:

To increase entrepreneurship in biology at all levels of our educational system, it is critical to understand the importance of zoology in national development. We looked at entrepreneurship in Zoology education as a means to improve student outcomes in this paper. India has a large number of career opportunities. Two topics that come to mind are entrepreneurship and zoology. In this chapter, the subjects of education and job creation were discussed. Unemployment is a significant issue in today's culture. Entrepreneurs are a valuable resource for any country. Rather than being confronted with new obstacles, they should be fostered and nurtured. Entrepreneurial firms have the ability to change the way we live and work in addition to producing jobs and contributing to the economy. Any job route necessitates education. Today's educational system focuses far too much emphasis on theoretical learning over the development of problem-solving skills in the real world. The focus is on tests and getting good grades.

Keywords: Students, Zoology, Entrepreneurship, Sericulture, Apiculture, Vermiculture.

Introduction:

Many Indian women have risen to important or leading positions in all walks of life, including as entrepreneurs, industrialists, government servants, police officers, airline pilots, scientists, and engineers. However, in order to have equal access to the labour market, control over economic resources, and entrepreneurial prospects, women must overcome additional barriers. Because women entrepreneurs offer new employment opportunities and pathways for women's economic independence, the Entrepreneurship Development Process for Women in India is gradually being recognised as a major untapped source of economic growth in India.

An entrepreneur is a person who has the ability to start a new company enterprise in order to generate money, generally by taking financial risks (Quirk, 2003). According to Agbobuin Ezema (2000), an entrepreneur is a business owner who is responsible for the commencement and formation of a company out of a desire to make money. As a result, an entrepreneur is a person who has developed particular talents, attitudes, and behaviours that enable them to start a firm and create jobs for themselves and others. Entrepreneurs are creators of new technologies, products, and services by adapting current technology to new applications. As outlined by the higher education system, zoology aims to develop the entrepreneurial abilities of students academically and also extends to the general public through extension activities. Zoology provides a wealth of opportunities in a variety of sectors or subjects that can be taught to students to help them develop entrepreneurial skills.

“MILLENNIAL ENTREPRENEUR IN FUTURE” [BORN WITH DIGITAL 2K]

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Abstract

Digitalization results in a wider availability and use of digital technologies in our society. It goes hand-in-hand with more people, having the ability to utilize and develop digital systems. Digital entrepreneurs make an opportunity because of their creativeness, new ideas and technological background and have the capacity to create new innovative project in large solution spaces. Their entrepreneurial mindsets enable the innovation products, processes and business models. The scope for business in future is digital market and the acceptances of fresh faces by the customers. The digital entrepreneurs are extremely talented, well vessel with the markets and the evolving digital space, and are very efficient in terms of the work and functioning of their businesses. The future of entrepreneurship will be more focused on global interoperability and new online perspectives in the business world. The growth of the internet has evolved the way that entrepreneurs approach the business world and will shape the younger and more digitally inclined entrepreneur of the future. In future everything is going to be digitalization. Digital entrepreneurs are going to play big role in future market and also for country development. Entrepreneurship is all about managing the business in most effective manner. During entrepreneurship journeys more work out most efficient and cost effective way to reach bent customers borderless.

Keywords: Millennial, Digital entrepreneurs, Youngster, Business, Market, Digital Marketing.

Introduction

The term 'Millennial Entrepreneurs' refer to a business owner who is affiliated with the generation that was brought up using digital technology and mass media/ products of baby boomer, and also known as Generation Y these business owners are well equipped with knowledge of new technology and new business models and have a strong grasp of its business applications.

Digital entrepreneurship may be a term that describes how entrepreneurship will change as business and society still be transformed by digital technology. Digital entrepreneurship high lights changes in entrepreneurial practice, theory and education. Digital entrepreneurship includes everything that's new and different about entrepreneurship during a digital world including:

- New way of searching consumers for entrepreneurial platform.
- New ways of designing and offering of products and services.
- New ways of generating profit at less cost.
- New opportunities to collaborate with platforms and partners.
- New sources in innovative risk and competitive marketers.

CHEMICAL EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship is one of the drivers of the economy for any nation over the world. Entrepreneurial development leads to economic, political and social development. Quality being an investigation about what does with the practices and processes of existing things has a role to play in providing the best demand knowledge and skills required for the better management of industries one of the entrepreneurial activities in any society. The results of the study revealed that Chemistry undergraduates had moderately positive attitude towards adoption of entrepreneurial activities. Chemistry undergraduates displayed moderately positive attitude towards adoption of entrepreneurial skills. The student level chemistry undergraduates proposed to produce after production stage. The study recommends that science teaching should be entrepreneurial based, capable of empowering youths after production.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Chemical Education, Entrepreneurial attitude

Introduction

Education has long been regarded as one of the primary instruments of poverty reduction efforts and overall social development and many governments are setting specific national educational goals, including gender-related targets. International Labour Organization (ILO) stated that, "The economic involvement of governments is suboptimal and training will be wasted if young people do not have any productive jobs that enable them to pay taxes and support public services. European Commission on entrepreneurship education that, "Entrepreneurship education and training are the two driving forces behind the phenomenon of entrepreneurship and small business development that generates the relevant entrepreneurial attitude, competencies and skills".

Chemistry is the study of matter and energy and the interactions between them. Chemistry has also been defined as the scientific study of the structure of substances, how they react when combined or in contact with one another and how they behave under different conditions.

Chemistry as a science course will therefore provide opportunities for students due to its numerous types and practical which are easily convertible into useful and finished products sellable for the final consumer and profitable to the entrepreneur himself.

HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PATHWAY TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Introduction

All new ideas and information should be converted to profitable and useful products and services. Education for creativity, innovation and should start from very early of childhood. Entrepreneurship is vital as it has the ability to get improved standards of living and create wealth not only for the entrepreneur but also for the related business. It also helps to drive changes with innovation where new and better products enable new markets to be developed. Entrepreneurship refers to a person that has an idea and intends to execute on that idea, usually to disrupt the current market with a new manufacturing goods or service. The goal of entrepreneurship with in a higher education institution is to response students to entrepreneurial spirit and culture in other word to create highly intellectual entrepreneurs and new ventures that will create new job opportunities. Entrepreneurship seeks to offer students with the information, skills and motivation to encourage entrepreneurial success in a variety of settings. Variations of an education offers at all levels of schooling from primary or secondary school through university programs.

Entrepreneurship or the process of preliminary is a new try in one of the most modern new technological innovations. This use presents two story models of entrepreneurship education integrated in computer science and computer engineering curriculum and pose towards the computing students with entrepreneurial intention. Representatives of all computing students to entrepreneurial ideas and to flash their entrepreneurial strength. We also developed several entrepreneurship add-on modules for existing

Entrepreneurship develops new computing markets, introduces new software and hardware technologies and creates service. Therefore, it is hard to enhance our computer science and software engineering programs with entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is an important one in higher education. It provides better prospect by enhancing its commercial capacity to make it accessible to a broad population. In addition, it provides a policy for scholarship which promotes competitive and therefore creating the force for company with other stakeholders.

AVENUES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH PLANT-BASED VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS

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Abstract:

Entrepreneurship is the skill to expand standards of living and create wealth, also help drive change with innovation, where new improved products in the markets to be developed. Recently female entrepreneurs represent the fastest-growing category of entrepreneurship and the attention of academics worldwide. Entrepreneurial education and training suggest the capability to identify commercial prospects, self-esteem, knowledge and skills to students. It is essential to have the infrastructure required to facilitate an entrepreneurial mindset and encourage them to be self-employed. Entrepreneurship edification is offered at all levels from schooling to graduate university programs. It includes the opportunity, commercializes a concept, manages resources, and start a business endeavour. The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, helps in the growth of women entrepreneurship on a global level. This chapter focuses on entrepreneurship through plant-based value-added products.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Higher education, Women, and Value-added Products.

Introduction

"Entrepreneur is someone who has a vision for something and a want to create." David Karp.

Value-added crop production is adding values to the "process of adjusting or remodelling a product from its original state to an additional valuable state" is a value chain. A modification within the physical state or kind of the merchandise such as edge maize into flour or creating fruits like grapes into jam. The muster of a product in a mode that enhances its price than the original products. In such a way value-added products or raw agricultural products are changed or increased to possess the next value products. Examples embrace direct marketing; farmer possession of process facilities; and manufacturing farm products with the next intrinsic price such as identity-preserved grains, organic manufacture and Embrace fruits formed into pies or jams, jellies, meats created into jerky, tomatoes and peppers created into condiments products. The advantages of added foods embrace providing higher nutrition to mothers, elders and kids. It's a bigger financial gain for producers, access to new markets and new processes to boost packaging and storage to scale back waste. India includes a serious industrial enterprise sector that has achieved outstanding successes over the last decades. The Republic of India ranks first among the planet among the assembly of fruits and second in vegetables. The dynamic food habits of people are noticeable. There has been positive growth in ready-to-serve beverages, fruit juices and pulps, processed fruits and vegetable products.

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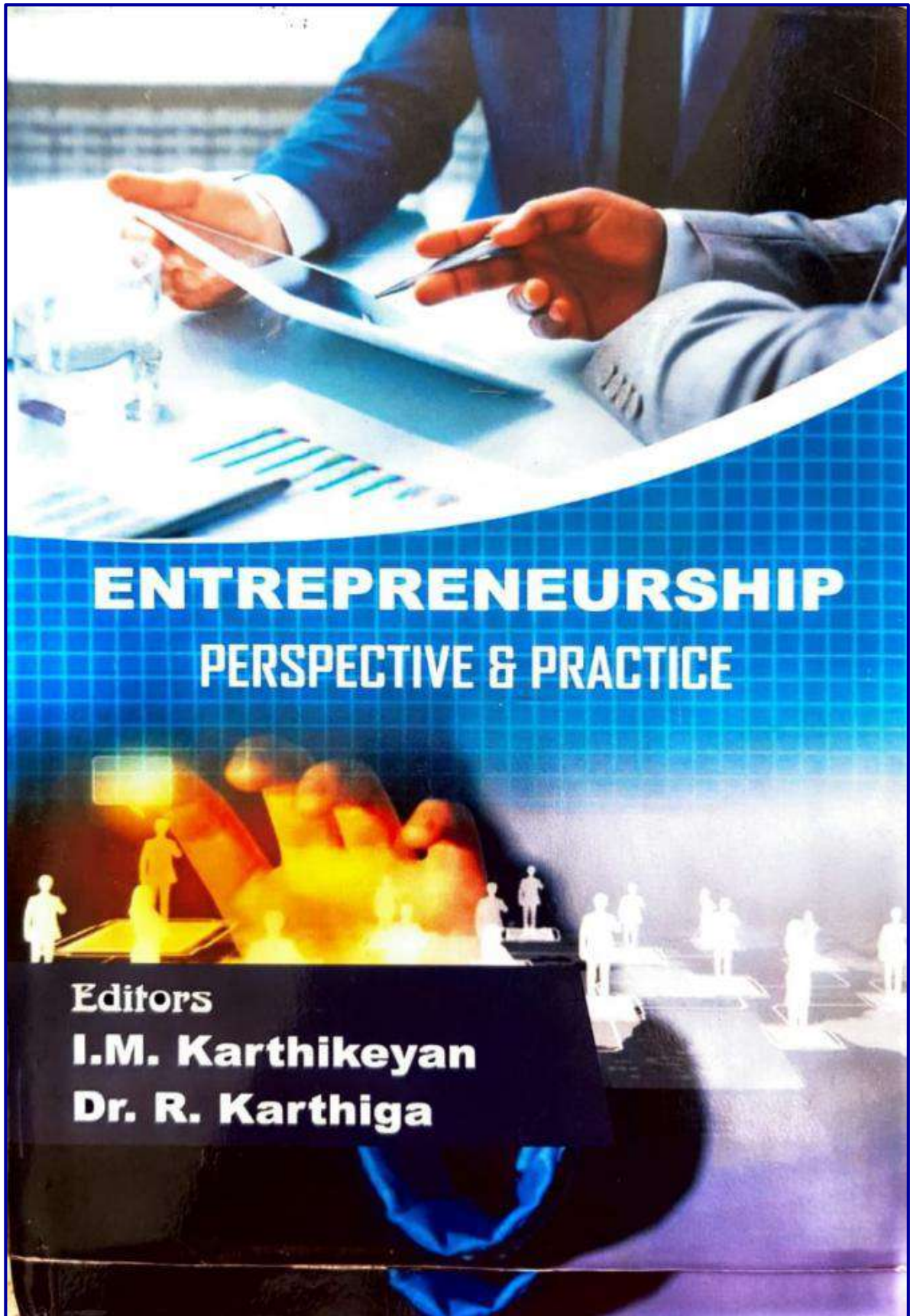
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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

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Assistant of Professor of Commerce
EMG Yadava Women College, Madurai

Abstract

Female entrepreneurs are women who organize and manage an enterprise, especially a business. Female entrepreneurship has steadily increased in the United States during the 20th and 21st century, with female owned businesses increasing at a rate of 5% since 1997. The term "women entrepreneur" deals with that section of the female population who venture out into industrial activities i.e. manufacturing, assembling, job works, repairs/servicing and other businesses. Women entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. Women are expected to innovate, imitate or adopt an economic activity to be called women entrepreneurs. The Government of India has treated women entrepreneurs of a different criteria-level of women participated in equity and employment position of the enterprise.

Introduction

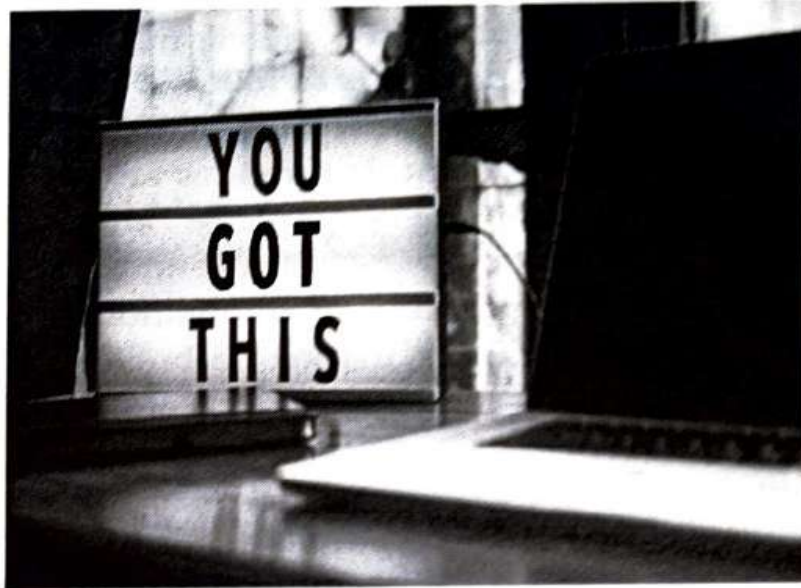
The emergence of entrepreneurs in a society depends to great extent, on the economic, social, religious, cultural and psychological factors prevailing in the society. In the advanced countries of the world, there is a phenomenal increase in the number of self-employed women after the world war II. In the U.S., women own 25 percent of all businesses, even though their sales on an average are less, than two-fifths of those of other small businesses.

In Canada, one-third of small businesses are owned by women and in France it is one-fifth. In the U.K., since 1980, the number of self-employed women has increased three times as fast as the number of self-employed men.

ENTREPRENEURIAL MANAGEMENT

Dr. M. Alagupriya

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Introduction

"In word, this ideal is that you are divine."

- Swami Vivekananda

Inspiration is an important factor which encourages persons to give their best performance and help in reaching enterprise goals. Entrepreneurship refers to the process of creating a new scheme and bearing any of its risks, with the view of making the profit. It is an act of seeking investment and production prospect, developing and managing a business venture, so as to undertake production function, arranging inputs like land, labour, material and capital, introducing new techniques and commodities, identifying new sources for the enterprise.

ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

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Asst. Prof. of History
E.M.G. Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Abstract

This chapter deals with Tourism Entrepreneurship by rural women and the social aspects of this entrepreneurship. The contribution of women and their role in the family as well as in the economic development and social transformation of a nation are pivotal. However, in India the social, economic and political status of women in rural areas remains very low. Women in India, especially rural women live with social and economic challenges, including persistent poverty and discrimination. Additionally, the work that rural women undertake is seen more as an extension of domestic duty, which constitutes low economic returns. This Chapter shows how the rural women in India have managed to a small extent to break the traditional mindset of the society and respective authorities and establish successful tourism ventures. They have managed to develop economic independence, personal and social capabilities among rural women and have been successful in diversifying the economic activities in rural areas. The increase in the engagement of rural women in economic activities has increased their level of employment. Traditionally tourism has been associated with stereotypical jobs for women such as housekeeping, catering and many such low paid jobs. This Chapter shows how it is possible for rural women to take advantage of the booming rural tourism industry without working in gender stereotypical jobs. The study revealed that despite many hurdles faced by rural women, they have managed to establish their tourism businesses successfully and make them beneficial for the rural communities that they live in. It shows how rural women are able to recognize opportunities. They learned how to turn their creativities into profit, and advance their family's social status and their communities wellbeing too, with the knowledge, skills and abilities gained through tourism entrepreneurship. They have also been able to provide better nutrition, housing, health, and education for themselves and their families, and the impact of their social development programs has led to less gender

A RISING TRANSFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN TO ENTREPRENEURS

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EMG Yadava Women's College, Madurai

Introduction

The role of women in our society has changed drastically than the past in last few decades. The Women are now not out pacing but competing the male counter parts in various areas and are holding high positions in corporate.

The time has come when women of our country has started to contribute equally and higher to the family's economical condition. The gender gap is moving downwards in decline position in corporates.

Women always hold responsibilities at household and seek to make an income to feed their people at home in a most comfortable manner. From the ancient times women's prime most duty is to feed the family, but now she has to perform a dual role of both earning to feed the family. This situation compels the women to undertake some profession to make her livelihood which is positive move.

The technology has opened various avenues which matches with the household women. Most of the household women wish to earn but the various short coming puts them behind.

Entrepreneurship succeeds when people bring out new, unique and innovative ideas. Women have started coming up with the innovative business which overcomes their problem like financial soundness, gender discrimination, work family conflicts, lack of infrastructural support etc.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

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Abstract

An entrepreneur is a person who brings in overall changes through innovation. Entrepreneur tries to create or introduce something new, organises production, undertakes risks and handles the uncertainty involved in business. For Economic development the growth of entrepreneurs is an important one. In this way, the government provide various opportunities, offer new schemes, subsidies to generate young entrepreneurs. entrepreneur as an integral part of economic growth. entrepreneur is a person not to start a new business, he introduce innovative changes to the existing firm also. take their family business to run successfully. entrepreneurs captures innovative activities as the part of established firm to follow similar activities on the part of new businesses. peoples wants are unlimited. Entrepreneur who possesses the innovative skills and tries to set up new business on his own and ultimately. achieves his desired goals. Entrepreneur brings social change. he always search for opportunities ,he just like watch dog. He puts up new projects that create wealth ,open new employment opportunities and leads to growth of other sectors. Several schemes launched by government for boost up, developing and encouraging entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Competence, Skill, Motivation

Introduction

Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs are those with the skills and capabilities to see and evaluate business opportunities. They are individuals who can strategically identify products or services needed by the community, and have the capacity to deliver them at the right time and at the right place.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL AND COMPETENCIES DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Expanding the level of entrepreneurial activity within all nations is an important of political and economic goal especially for developing countries. Previous literatures suggest that cultural, education and environment play key roles, yet these attributes vary greatly across the nations. The present study expresses the level of interest in entrepreneurial attitudes among the young generation. So that entrepreneurship education is an important factor in determining the entrepreneurial orientation in individuals. Entrepreneurship education skill and competencies training can have definite role in enhancing entrepreneurship in the context of a developing country like India by enlarging the pool of entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Skill Education, Innovation, Risk-Taking, Decision Making.*

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the ability to generate business ideas, make innovative business models, take the risk of trying something new and execute it in the face of challenges. It is the process of the activities of the entrepreneur who wants to start a new business. Entrepreneurial education for younger generation towards setting up small business concerns, their self-development and the development of industrial economy assumes prime focus. Impart entrepreneurship education to the pupil at the school level so as to enable them to develop the entrepreneurial talents. Then the non-economic environment refers to social, political, legal, educational and cultural factors about business operations. An entrepreneurial

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NOVEL APPROACHES IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

First Edition

Dr. P.K. Senthilkumar



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BOOK - 4

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FUNGAL PATHOGENS IN AQUACULTURE

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Introduction: The prevalence of fungi is frequently a sign of more significant issues. It is commonly known that aquatic fungus can infect fish and make them sick. An rise in fungal infections in a fish population that is otherwise healthy might also be caused by poor water quality. There are very few fungi that can infect a fish's interior organs; most fungi only affect the exterior tissues. One of the most prevalent diseases affecting temperate fish is fungus (also known as mycoses). Most waterways include fungi and straminipilous creatures, which resemble fungi. They either attack a wide range of aquatic creatures and cause disease outbreaks as parasites or saprobes that colonise decomposing organic waste. Many parasite species are known to be significant disease-causing factors in aquatic animals. Although they are mostly opportunistic invaders, once they have a foothold, they can be deadly and challenging to treat. Therefore, in stressful situations in an aquaculture system, fungus and straminipilous organisms may pose a threat as diseases.

This chapter lists some of the important fungal disease of freshwater and marine aquatic organisms.

Characteristics of fungus

Fungi are a class of heterotrophic creatures that historically have been compared to plants but lack chlorophyll. Although some are non-filamentous and unicellular, they are typically filamentous and multicellular. An organism known as a fungus is made up of filaments called hyphae. In contrast to inter callary growth in other filamentous organisms, these filaments extend through apical growth (growth is active at hyphal tips). The hyphae are either coenocytic (without cross walls) or septate (separated by cross walls). They successively branch off from the tips to form a network of hyphae known as the mycelium.

The majority of the fungal body, often referred to as the soma or thallus, has the potential to develop. In general, fungus create several types of spores as an end result of both asexual and sexual reproduction. Usually, the somatic structures and reproductive structures are distinct. They can take many distinct forms, which are typically used to categorise various species.

Fungal diseases of Aquatic Organisms:

1. Straminipilous organisms

Straminipilous organisms frequently cause mycotic infections in freshwater fish species. Eggs, fry, fingerlings, and adult fish can all contract the infections. The susceptibility of fish to fungal infections is increased by stress factors such mechanical injury during handling, exposure to extreme pH levels, extended exposure to low water temperatures, lack of food, and the presence of other microbial illnesses (e.g. bacterial, viral). Unless the fish can be treated, the infection is typically limited to superficial tissues and is fatal.

Name of the disease	Saprolegniosis (Saprolegniasis)
Causative agent	<i>Saprolegnia</i> spp., <i>Achlya</i> spp., and <i>Aphanomyces</i> spp.
Target organisms	Many freshwater fish (e.g. carps, goldfish)

BOOK – 5



Dalit Men's Autobiographies

Convergences and Divergences

Edited by
Dr Bijender Singh

Exploitations of Mahars in Shankarrao Kharat's Autobiography *Taral Antral*

Dr C. Ramya

The main contribution in Dalit Literature, at the earliest phase, has been from Maharashtra. The main reason behind it is that the main figure of Dalit Literature Dr B. R. Ambedkar belonged to Maharashtra and he motivated unlimited people to get education and convinced them that only education can transform their life. Many people, after getting influenced by him, got good education and some of these people became writers. This fact cannot be denied that many Dalit people are greatly influenced by him today also. Many well-known Dalit writers from Maharashtra wrote their autobiographies in Marathi by his inspiration.

Shankar Ramchandra Kharat (1921-2001) was also an acclaimed Dalit writer from Maharashtra. He was born in a Mahar caste in Atpati in Sangali district of Maharashtra. His father's name was Shri Ramchandra Taty Kharat and his mother's name was Smt Savitri Ramchandra Kharat. He had three brothers and three sisters in his family. After his school education, he went to Pune for higher education. He went to Mumbai to do LLB. He met Dr Ambedkar there and became his personal secretary. He also worked at a few other posts under Dr B. R. Ambedkar. He was highly influenced by Ambedkar and that's why he converted to Buddhism. He worked with

BOOK – 6

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Themes, Perspectives and
Appropriations

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English Literature: Themes, Perspectives and Appropriations

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Marriage as a Social Trap: Subjugated State of Saru in Shashi Deshpande's *The Dark Holds No Terrors*

Dr C. Ramya

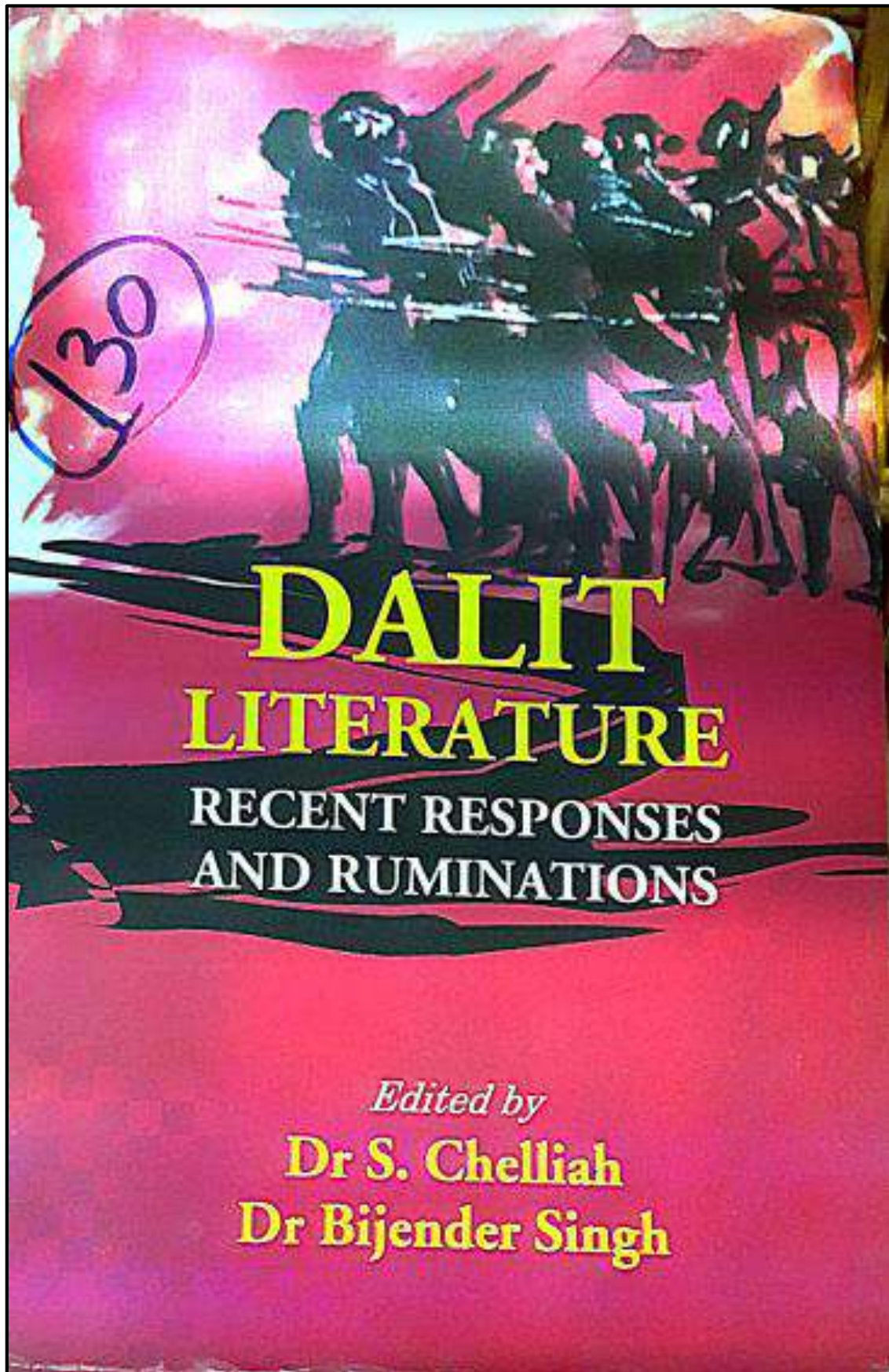
"Everything in a girl's life, it seemed, was shaped to that single purpose of pleasing a male."

– (Deshpande: *The Dark Holds No Terrors* 163)

Shashi Deshpande is a feminist writer who was born in Dharwad, Karnataka in 1938. Her father Adya Rangacharya was a famous Kannada dramatist. Deshpande has won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1990 for her novel *That Long Silence*. She also got Padma Shri Award in 2009. The list of her published novels is: *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, *If I Die Today*, *Come Up and Be Dead*, *Roots and Shadows*, *That Long Silence*, *A Matter of Time*, *The Binding Vine*, *Small Remedies*, *Moving On*, *In the Countries of Deceit*, *Shadow Play*, and *Strangers to Ourselves*. Apart from these novels, she has written four children's books, several short stories, one essay collection and a memoir *Listen to Me*.

Shashi Deshpande has written her works about the middle-class women of our society. We see her female protagonists in three categories. In the starting phase of her novels, she has written how women have to suffer a lot under the patriarchal pressure. In the middle-phase, she has depicted how her female characters think to resist against gender discrimination and injustice done to them. In the last phase of her novels, we notice how her female characters are

BOOK – 7



**DALIT
LITERATURE**
RECENT RESPONSES
AND RUMINATIONS

Edited by
Dr S. Chelliah
Dr Bijender Singh

in extension activity by being an NSS Programme Officer from 2006 to 2010. He served as an NCC Officer (Lieutenant) in the college from 2010 to 2018. His areas of interest are English Language Teaching, Indian Writing in English, Translation Studies and Diaspora Studies. He has presented papers in various national and international seminars and conferences. His papers have been published in many national and international journals and seminar/conference proceedings.

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DRAMA & THEATRE

Nuances of Art and
Performance



EDITED BY
DR. C.S. SIVAMALA

Eugene O'Neill as a Social Critic Portraying Individual Struggles and Majestic Failures through Portrayal of Characters in His Plays: An Appraisal

C. Ramya

This paper is an attempt to project Eugene O'Neill as a social critic who strongly portrays individual struggles and majestic failures through the characters in his plays. O'Neill generally wrote his plays with Naturalism, Symbolism and Expressionism as the major themes and uses Scream of Consciousness and Soliloquies as usual techniques. His plays "The Hairy Ape" and "The Emperor Jones" are great tragedies that picturize the life struggles of common men. The conflict between the illusion and reality, the feeling of insecurity, ignorance and nothingness experienced by the protagonists of these two plays was analysed in this paper. Thus, this paper presents

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தமிழ் நவீன இலக்கியங்களில் பெண்கள்

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உதயிப்பேரவா

நயித்தூறு

முனைவர் வை. கண்ணா

மதுரை-14

சுருதுரை

இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் படைப்பிலக்கியங்களில் முனைக்கதை இலக்கியங்களுக்கு என்று தனிச் சிறப்பும், அவ் முனைக்கதை இலக்கியங்களில் 'ஜெயகாந்தன் கதைகளில் தாய்மை' என்ற தலைப்பில் ஆய்வுக்கட்டுரை வழங்குவாய் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன், ஜெயகாந்தன் அவர்கள் பற்றி, 1934-ஆம் ஆண்டு பிறந்த இவர், அவரது குடும்பச் சூழ்நிலையால் விட்டபலிட்டு வெளிப்பெற்ற தம் மாமாவின் ஆதரவால் பொதுவுடைமை, பாதிவாசிப்பற்றி அறிந்து இயக்கப்பணியும், எழுத்துப்பணியும் தொடங்கினார். 1950-களில் எழுதத் தொடங்கிய அவரது எழுத்துப்பணி சிறுகதை, நாவல், ஒவ்வொரு நாடகம், கட்டுரை என பன்முக வளர்ச்சி நிலையில் நடம் பதிந்தது. எழுத்துப்பணிக்காக அவர் பல்வேறு பரிசுகளையும், விருதுகளையும் பெற்றுள்ளார். இவரது படைப்புகள் காலத்தை வென்று நிலைத்து வாழும் இலக்கியங்கள். மக்களின் வாழ்க்கையைப் பிழிபலிப்பன எனவேதான் அனைத்து தாப்பு மக்களிடமும் செல்வாக்குப் பெற்றன. இத்துணை சிறப்புமிக்க எழுத்தாளிகள் கதைகளை நான் வாசித்த அளவில் என் பணியில் தொன்றிய எண்ணங்களின் வாயிலாக 'நயித்தூறு இலக்கியங்களில் பெண்கள்' என்ற தலைப்புக்கு ஆதாரம் சேர்க்கும் முகமாக 'ஜெயகாந்தன் கதைகளில் தாய்மை' என்ற

தலைப்பில் அவரது கதைகளில் தாய்மை மீளீர்வதை இரண்டு கதைகளின் மூலம் எடுத்துரைக்க விழைபென்றேன்.

ஆய்வின் எல்லை, நோக்கம்

ஜெயகாந்தன் கதைகளில் அக்ஷிப் பிரசோம் (சிறுகதை 1969), குடும்ப நாற்காலிகள் ஆடுகின்றன (நாவல் 1968), என்ற இரண்டு கதைகளை முதன்மை எல்லையாகக் கொண்டு, இக்கதைகளில் வெறுவெறு சூழ்நிலையில் சமய சந்தர்ப்பக் கலக்காத தகுந்த மாநிரி தாய்மை எவ்வாறு எல்லாம் மீளீர்ந்து என்பதை உணர்த்தும் வகையில் பெண்களின் நிலையைக் காட்சிப் படுத்துவதே நோக்கமாகும்.

மீள்முனைப்பு (அக்ஷிப் பிரசோம்)

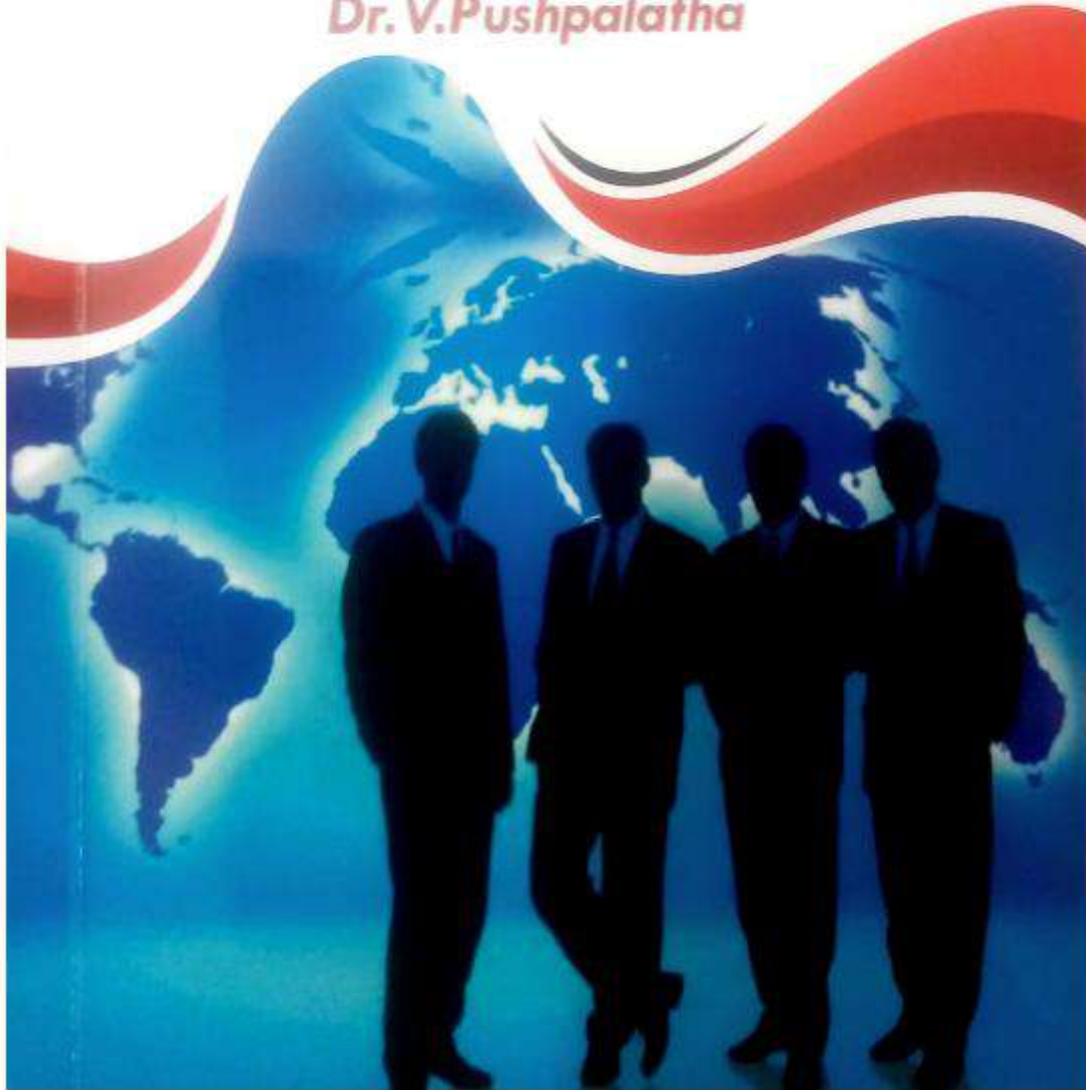
பெண்கள் அனைவரும் குடும்பத்திற்குள் சிறைப்பட்டவர்கள், துணைப் பெண்களை உரிமைக் கொண்டாடக் கூடியவர்களாக, ஆர்மிக்கக் கூடியவர்களாக மட்டுமே உள்ளனர் என்ற கருத்துக்கள் உண்டு. குடும்பம் என்பதை மார்க்ஸ் எங்கெல்ல அடிமை முறைகளின் இருப்பிடமாக குறிப்பிடுகின்றார். "தலைவராகக் குடும்பம் அடிமை முறையை மட்டுமின்றி பெண்ணடிமை முறையையும் ஒரு அளவில் தன்னுள் கொண்டிருக்கிறது" (பக். 95-96) என்கிறார். திரு. வி. க. தாய்மைக் குறித்து, "தாய்மை என்றும் பண்பு பாசம் மிகுந்தது. பயன் ஒருதாமல் தொண்டு செய்யக்கூடியது. பொறாமை கடந்த அன்புதாய்மை" (ப. 322) என்கிறார்.

ஏழை பெண் தன் அப்பாவித்தனத்தினால் சந்தர்ப்ப சூழலால் கைவிடப்படும் உயிர்ப்பற்று பின் எதிர்த்தத்தில் சிறிது விழுந்தாள். கதையில் வாயிலாக, மழைக்கால மாணை நேரத்தில் கன்னுரி விட்டு பணக்காகக் காத்திருக்கும் குடும்பத்தில் இவளும் ஒருத்தி. அவள் தோற்றம் பற்றிப் பேசினால், "சிறுமையைப் பார்த்தால் கன்னுரியில் படிப்பவளாகவே தோன்றவில்லை. கைவிடப்பட்ட மாணவி போன்ற தோற்றம். அவளது தோற்றத்தில் இருந்தே அவள் வாழ் படைத்த குடும்பம் அவள் என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியும்" (ப. 218) ஜெயகாந்தன்

BOOK -10

A Text Book on
**BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT**

Dr. V.Pushpalatha



A TEXT BOOK ON BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Author
Dr. V. Pushpalatha



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BOOK -11

ஐரோப்பிய வரலாறு (1789 முதல் - 1949) வரை



முனைவர் ந. ஆஷாதேவி



நூல் விபரப் பட்டியல்

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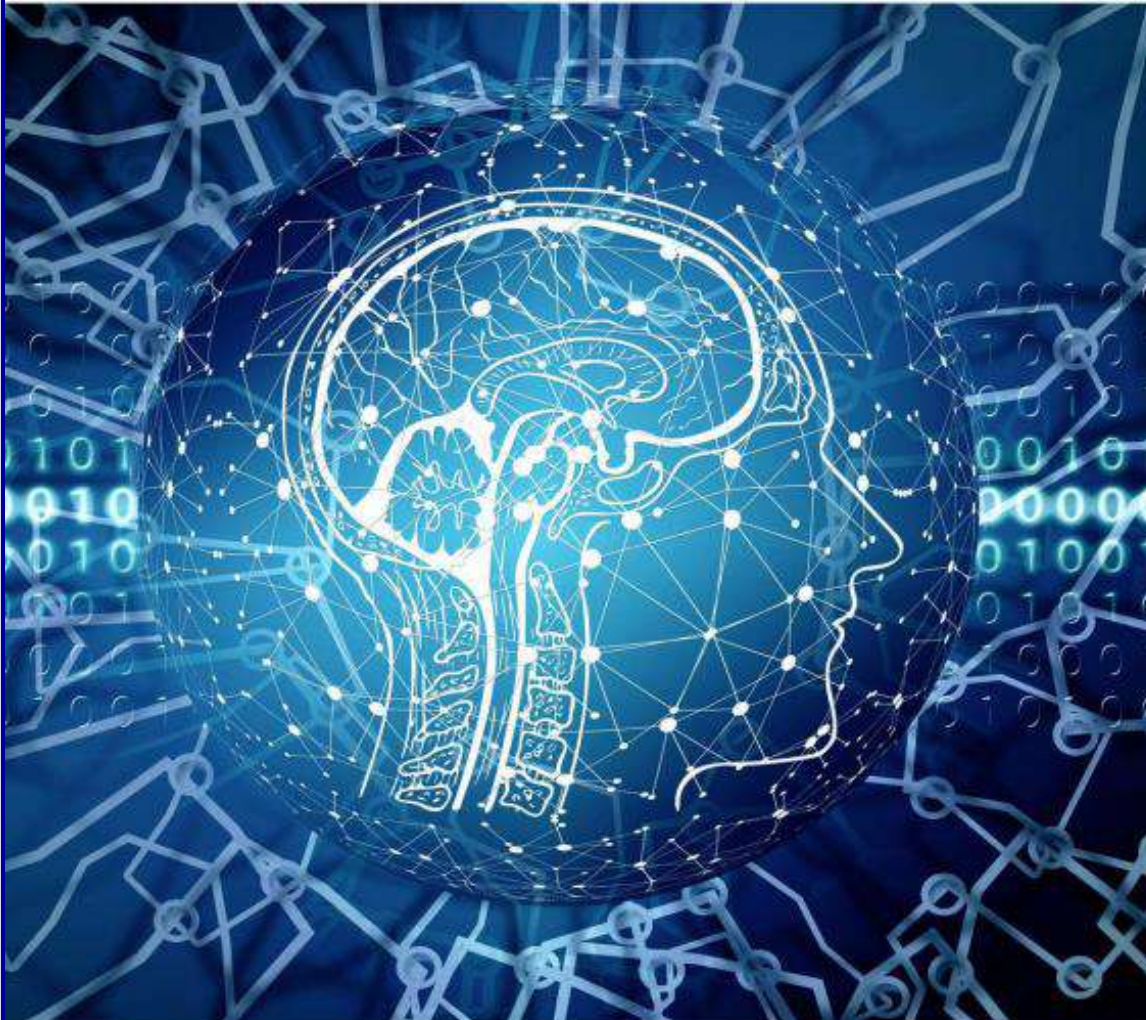
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A Review of Black Hole Attack Detection Using K-Nearest Neighbour Algorithm

Mrs. R.Chinthamani¹, Dr. V.Selvi²

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ABSTRACT - The Uniqueness of The Mobile Ad Hoc Network (Manet), Such As No Require For Communications, High Rate In Setting Up The Network, And No Requirement For Centralized Management, Have Led To The Increased Reputation And Request Of This Network In Various Fields. Security Is One Of The Necessary Aspects Of Manets. Intrusion Detection Systems (Idss) Are One Of The Solution Used To Make Sure Security In This Complex. Clustering-Based Idss Are Very Established In This System Due To Their Features, Such As Proper Scalability. This Paper Proposes A New Algorithm In Manets To Distinguish Black Hole Attack Using The K-Nearest Neighbor (Knn) Algorithm For Cluster And Fuzzy Deduction For Selecting The Cluster Head. According To The Character And Remaining Energy, Fuzzy Deduction Will Select The Cluster Head. Finally, The Trust Server Checks The Purpose Node. If Allowed, It Notify The Cluster Head; Otherwise, It Detect The Node As A Malicious Node In The Black Hole Attack In Each black hole, gray hole, worm hole.

KEYWORDS - MANET, IDS, Sybil, flooding, black hole, gray hole, worm hole.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, in several environments, security is based on an in-depth resistance approach; in which multiple layers of security are used to prevent enemies from violate defense policies. This approach assumes that even if the enemy infiltrates one of the defensive layers, he will not be able to impose break because the other layers will provide an sufficient level of support.

A MANET is a system without communications and a self-configured network of mobile devices that are linked wirelessly. Each device in a MANET has absolute self-determination and freedom to move in any way; therefore in many cases, the relationship between each mobile device and other devices is changing. Without the need for a fixed message communications to create a dynamic network, the significance of MANETs in applications such as military battleground communications, relief and emergency operations, environmental defense, taxi networks, and self-determining space infrastructure is increasing. On the increase demand for MANETs has raised many concerns about security issues, particularly for responsive security applications. The exclusive characteristics of MANETs have created new challenges for security design^[1].

MANETs, like any other type of radio-based network knowledge, are under threat. These intimidations include foreign attacker and abusers within the network. Therefore, in many technologies, various in sequences, such as data encryption, access control, identity management, and interference detection, is essential to defend these types of networks. Unfortunately, many

known intrusion detection methods implement in infrastructure-based IP networks do not apply to radio infrastructure because of many implication for the use of these technologies in radio communications and the mobility of related devices. Therefore, the bandwidth attack level becomes smarter and superior. Also, the possibility of uniqueness theft and man in the middle (MITM) attack in the network has increased. Various intrusion finding studies have been perform for traditional wired networks. Using energetic system research for wireless networks is not an effortless task due to key architectural differences. Due to their vulnerabilities, MANETs present a more complex challenge for IDS design^[2].

Given the option of ineffective transmit of protocol packets; the prospect of reproduction alarms and fake distension charge in MANETs is very important. This likelihood increase with objective movement in the network, which leads to disturbance of broadcast and variation of routes. Also, there is no critical location in the network where all related traffic can be experiential and analyzed to detect malicious performance while these services are available for routers^[3].

Although these mechanisms offer a great difficulty to malicious users, an extra layer of defense called interruption recognition is frequently used to defend the system. The IDS focuses on detect malicious activity, usually attacker that have effectively penetrate the defense environment. Wireless networks have exacting security supplies and problems. These problems are outstanding to the nature and belongings of wireless networks and are as follows.(1)Lack of transportation: in wireless networks, centralized and integrated structures such as routers are not basically available. For this reason, their protection clarification are often

Inverse Complementary Tree Domination in Grid Graphs

P. Vidhya and S. Jayalakshmi

Abstract: A non-empty set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph $G(V,E)$ is a dominating set if every vertex in $V-D$ is adjacent to some vertex in D . The domination number $\gamma(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all the minimal dominating sets of G . A dominating set D is called a complementary tree dominating set if the induced subgraph $\langle V-D \rangle$ is a tree. The complementary tree domination number $\gamma_{ctd}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all minimal complementary tree dominating sets of G . Let D be a minimum dominating set of G . If $V-D$ contains a dominating set D' , then D' is called the inverse dominating set of G with reference to D . The inverse domination number $\gamma'(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all the minimal inverse dominating sets of G . In this paper, inverse complementary tree domination in grid graphs are determined.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C69.

Keywords: Dominating set, complementary tree dominating set, inverse complementary dominating set.

1. Introduction

Kulli V.R. et al [1] introduced the concept of inverse domination in graphs. Let $G(V,E)$ be a simple, finite, undirected graphs with p vertices and q edges. A non-empty set $D \subseteq V$ of a graph is a dominating set if every vertex in $V-D$ is adjacent to some vertex in D . The domination number $\gamma(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all the minimal dominating sets of G . A dominating set D is called a complementary tree dominating set if the induced subgraph $\langle V-D \rangle$ is a tree. The complementary tree domination number $\gamma_{ctd}(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all minimal complementary tree dominating sets of G . Let D be a minimum dominating set of G . If $V-D$ contains a dominating set D' , then D' is called the inverse dominating set of G with reference to D . The inverse domination number $\gamma'(G)$ is the minimum cardinality taken over all the minimal inverse dominating sets of G . Let $D \subseteq V$ be a minimum complementary tree dominating (ctd) set of G . If $V-D$ contains a ctd-set D' , then D' is called an inverse ctd-set with respect to D . The inverse complementary tree domination

number $\gamma'_{\text{ctd}}(G)$ is the minimum number of vertices in an inverse ctd set of G . T.Y. Chang, H. Edwin Clark and E.O. Hare [7] have given the dominating sets for the grid graphs $P_k \times P_n$, $5 \leq k \leq 10$ and $n \geq 1$ through smaller grids $P_k \times P_m$, $m < n$.

S. Muthammai and P. Vidhya [3] introduced the complementary tree domination number of grid graph. The complementary tree dominating set, the complementary tree domination number of grid graphs are obtained for $m=2,3,4,5,6$ and $n \geq 2$, regarding the complementary tree domination number of grid graphs. In this paper, inverse complementary tree domination number of grid graphs $P_m \times P_n$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ and $n \geq 2$ are obtained.

2. Inverse Complementary Tree Domination Number of Grid Graphs

In this paper, the inverse complementary tree domination numbers of grid graphs $P_m \times P_n$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ and $n \geq 2$ are determined. For notational convenience, $P_m \times P_n$ is denoted by $P_{m,n}$. P_n is nothing but the path P_n on n vertices.

Notation: Let $1, 2, \dots, m$ and $1, 2, \dots, n$ be the vertices of P_m and P_n respectively and let the vertices of $P_{m,n}$ be denoted as x_{ij} where $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Definition 2.1: For a fixed $i, 1 \leq i \leq m$, the set $l(P_i) = i \cap P_n$ is called a row (i^{th} row) of $P_{m,n}$. For a fixed $j, 1 \leq j \leq n$, the set $(P_m)_j = P_m \cap j$ is called a column (j^{th} column) of $P_{m,n}$.

In the following theorems, the vertices of a set $D \subseteq V$ complementary tree dominate all the vertices of G it is meant that D is a domination set and $\langle V - D \rangle$ is a tree. If $\langle V - D \rangle$ contains a dominating set D , then D is called the inverse dominating set of G . Here, inverse complementary tree domination number of $P_{2,n}$, $n \geq 1$ is determined.

Theorem 2.1: For all $n \geq 1, \gamma'^{-1}_{\text{ctd}}(P_{2,n}) = \lfloor \frac{n+2}{2} \rfloor$.

Proof:

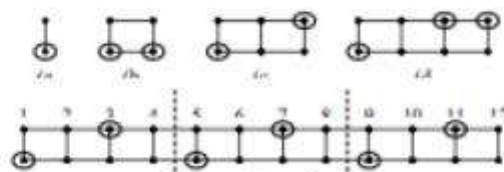


Figure 1