Review of Research Journal
Impact Factor: 5.7631(UIF) UGC Approved Journal No. 48514 ISSN: 2249-894X

22. Role of Swayam on Indian Education System

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Introduction

The global population is forecast to increase by over a billion people in the next 11 years to reach 8.6 billion in 2030.India's population is expected to reach 1.35 billion by 2020.By 2020, a full generation would have grown up in a digital world of texting, social networks, mobile devices and apps and the Internet.Population explosion and increasing digital awareness call for significant changes in the way cities are run and governed and public services delivered topeople. Citizens now anticipate more personalised, connected experiences with the government. This is where the role of digital becomes all the more vital.Although India has significant areas of strength in its educational system and human resourcedevelopment, the country must still address key areas of reform so education will support thenew knowledge economy. These include enhancing basic education, overhauling tertiaryeducation, remedying weaknesses in science and technology education, promoting policyand institutional reforms for scientific R&D, strengthening skills development and training,encouraging lifelong learning, enhancing the role of government.Technology is touching every aspect of society and changing it dramatically. But there is one very important and indispensable part of the society that has also been tapped by new innovations and discoveries and that is the concept online education. It is an effective tool for development of educational sector in India. With the Digital India programme's vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy, the education sector in India is poised to witness major growth in the years to come.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To know about MOOC

To understand the concept of SWAYAM

MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses)

A massive wave of opportunity has knocked thedoor of formative education in the form of MOOCswhich stands for Massive Open Online Courses.This revolutionary step towards providing versatileeducation has yielded some impressive results.The term MOOC was derived in 2008 by DaveCornier of the University of Prince Edward Islandand Bryan

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Impact Factor: 5.7631(UIF) UGC Approved Journal No. 48514 ISSN: 2249-894X

21. A Study on Level of Job Satisfaction of Employees' Working in Warehouses -With Reference To in and around Chennai City.

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Introduction

Job satisfaction is the level of contentment a person feels regarding his or her job. This feeling is mainly based on an individual's perception of satisfaction. Job satisfaction can be influenced by a person's ability to complete required tasks, the level of communication in an organization, and the way management treats employees. The goals of human resources development are multiple and it requires dedications to develop people in the organizations (T.V.Rao). Job satisfaction can be seen within the broader context of the range of issues which affect an individual's experience of work, or their quality of working life. Job satisfaction can be understood in terms of its relationships with other key factors, such as general well-being, stress at work, control at work, home-work interface, and working conditions.

Definition

Job satisfaction falls into two levels affective job satisfaction and cognitive job satisfaction. Affective job satisfaction is a person's emotional feeling about the job as a whole. Cognitive job satisfaction is how satisfied employees feel concerning some aspect of their job, such as working conditions, pay and hours of work, autonomy and other fringe benefits.

Literature Review

Edwin A Locke's (1976) is arguably the most famous job satisfaction model. In this model satisfaction is determined by a discrepancy between what one wants in a job and what one has in a job. Further, the he states that how much one values a given facet of work (e.g. the degree of autonomy in a position) moderates how satisfied/dissatisfied one becomes when expectations are/aren't met.

Timothy A Judge, Edwin A Locke, and Cathy C. Durham in 1997 judge et.al. argued that there are four Core Self-evaluations that determine one's disposition towards job satisfaction: self-esteem, general self-efficacy, Locus of control and neuroticism. Having an internal locus of control (believing one has control over her/his own life, as opposed to

Review of Research Journal
Impact Factor: 5.7631(UIi) UGC Approved Journal No. 48514 ISSN: 2249-894X

1. Ameliorating Indian Educational System reciting its existence in 2020

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Abstract:

The education system with remodelling and incorporating some suggestive methods, high-quality achievement model implementation and well-trained academicians can guide right from primary schooling to higher education cadres and its purpose to assist any education system excellence and distinction for future generations. In modern world any education system aims for round the clock improvement clinging quality with monetary proportion is structuring educational institutions. Utilization of many learning principles and its main elements with digital classroom accompanying behavioural management are key for more critical review and examination to ameliorate and create demand for high-skill labour with high educational background and skills. Stressing on corporation between the policy makers, ministries and educators practicing can reform the educational side to sound elevated statement for India among other countries. Excellence as goal for India to reach without any differentiation as obtrusion to aspire and best to prosper towards our objectives. Bringing forward more analogical grooming and rational mind towards real-life exercise in younger minds is directed to tap own infinite capacities to ineluctably serve the developing country like India reciting its existence to inspire globally.

INTRODUCTION

Educational system is always referred with deeper sensitivity for the future society to attend progressive foundation. India must strengthen educational system in order to fight the battle of competition prevailing in any sector globally with profound knowledge or intense skills available. Designing education as groundwork for any individual to blossom its own infinite capacities with meaningful ventures is ineluctable aspect for developing country like India. According to human rights, (Committee on economic, social and cultural rights, 1999; UNESCO,2016) every individual is entitled to education regardless of any social differences adopted. The question up stretched on education system adopted is attenuated us with life-long learning skills and knowledge. The curriculum which accommodates holding high-quality learning models, updated resources along with appropriate assessment tools will

Review of Research Journal
Impact Factor: 5.7631(UIF) UGC Approved Journal No. 48514 ISSN: 2249-894X

33. A Study on Visualizing Capital Markets in 2020 – A Descriptive Analysis

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Abstract:

This article covers the future of capital markets, a subject of increasing focus since the financial crisis. The vitality of capital markets is critical if the world is to return to an environment of sustainable economic growth. Moreover, effective capital markets are crucial to the efficient allocation of credit and investment. To be most beneficial, capital markets must be able to function freely, rewarding strong performers and penalizing those who are unable to deploy capital effectively. Looking forward to 2020, capital markets will play an increasingly important role in providing everything from financing to the world's most innovative companies to generating the investment returns needed to support an ageing population in the developed world. This paper will provide insights and understanding into the future of this industry, which either as a 'participant' in or a 'user' of capital markets, is critical to your actions today and to your plans for the future Our survey of top capital markets executives which is part of the study, clearly demonstrates that leaders believe it is important to have a better understanding and a more clearly articulated vision of their place in the capital markets industry in 2020 than they do today. We wholeheartedly agree – this is an area of strong interest not only for the 'participants' (i.e. investment banks, broker-dealers, financial market utilities and the like), but also the 'users' (i.e. private equity firms, pension funds, hedge funds, other non-bank financial intermediaries and corporates), who rely upon on global capital markets for funding, risk management, and transactional banking services. Furthermore, other stakeholders such as policymakers and regulators also need to develop the right balance between investor and system protection as well as the need for markets to function freely and efficiently in order to support economic growth.

Keywords: Capital markets, Stock, BSE, NSE, corporate, global

INTRODUCTION:

Visualizing the priorities of participants through the lens of capital markets users: Imagine you are on a journey from the present to 2020 with one of the emerging market's new entrepreneurs. Rajiv symbolizes India. In 2013, he, along with two other partners

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BY THE TEACHERS OF AFFILIATED COLLEGE

It is hereby notified that Mr. S. Asaithambi, M.B.A., M.C.S., M.Com., M.Phil., Head Department of Corporate Secretaryship, Thiruthangal Nadar College, chennai has beer unanimously elected to the Academic Council by the teachers of the college from among themselves for a period of three years from 03.07.2013 to 02.07.2016 under Section 23[a] - Other Members [5] of the Madras University Act 1923 and the Madras University Amendment Act 1966.

No.V.1/AC-TEACH/08-2013/ 9779.

Date: 29 AUG 2013

University Buildings,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005

REGISTRAR IN-CHARGE.

To

Mr. S. Asaithambi,
Head, Department of Corporate Secretaryship,
Thiruthangal Nadar College,
Selavayal, Chennai - 600 051.

Copy to:

(1) Dr. S. Murugesan
Principal,
Thiruthangal Nadar College,
Selavayal, Chennai - 600 051.

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28.02.2019

To

The Principal
Thiruthangal Nadar College
Chennai.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Appointment of Dr. R. Vijayalakshmi –Assistant Professor as an External Examiner in Physics University Practical Examination. – Reg.

We would be greatly obliged if you could permit Dr. R. Vijayalakshmi - Assistant Professor, Department of Physics to be the External Examiner for the University Practical Examination from 19.03.2019 to 21.03.2019. (3 days)

Thanking you,

28/2/19

PRINCIPAL

IJCSE International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering Open Access
Research Paper Vol.-6, Issue-9, Sept. 2018 E-ISSN: 2347-2693

Neuro-Fuzzy Routing with Clusters in Wireless Sensor Network

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Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Accepted: 19/Sept/2018, Published: 30/Sept/2018

Abstract - Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) are used in a extensively large number of applications. Based on the advanced development of sensors nodes, routing of data becomes an interesting concept in WSN. Many routing protocols were designed by researchers all over the world concerning about battery power, sensing data, networking lifetime and transmitting data etc. This paper concentrates on routing the data in an intelligent manner than the existing routing protocols. Aggregating the data with the help of clusters from the nearby nodes and the cluster heads are responsible to send the collected data to one or more Sink Node(SN) that request for data. This paper ponders on clustering with neurons in the cluster heads and thereby gathers the needed and correctly sensed information very faster based on fuzzy inference system. Neuron in the form of cluster heads gathers and remembers the data. With the help of NS2 simulator this algorithm is very clear that it surpasses the other routing protocols in an abundant number of ways.

Keywords : Neurons, Clustering, cluster head, SN, Routing, Energy efficient, Fuzzy.

I. INTRODUCTION

WSN is an interconnection of stumpy energy devices called sensor nodes that are distributed to capture environment modes, like movements, trembling, high temperature, volumes, or density and send the grouped data packets to the SN in the Network (A.I. Saleh et al.,2017). Autonomy, Reliability, Robustness and Flexibility are the requirements needed to monitor an environment.(Chahat Aggarwal et. Al 2018). Individual sensor nodes assemble the data from the atmosphere and handover it to the Cluster heads. SN gathers cluster heads information and does all types of data processing and computational activities. WSN nodes may be assumed to be static or dynamic according to the situations. Each node communicates with each neighbour node through the clusters heads. The cluster heads forms an interconnection with themselves to work properly even though a cluster head fails to send data or it may suffer from other environmental problems. Wireless Sensor nodes (each node) have a built-in device known as concentrator(forwards the data broadcast signals), so the nodes are capable of routing data packets independently all over the network rendering to a predefined sending process (Abreu et al., 2014). Sensor nodes lose their battery power due to the digital processing and transmission of data. So Cluster member, Dead Node and isolated node.[Manju Bhardwaj]

As sensor nodes consume more power, many efficient routing protocols are necessary to be developed for reducing power consumption and prolong the lifespan of the system. An intellectual routing protocol is introduced in this research in order to route the data efficiently and accurately. In this paper we have proved by using the NS2 simulator that this neuro-fuzzy based routing protocol outperforms the other protocols used in Sensor Networks. The throughput is calculated for different network parameters using the NS2.

II. BACKGROUND

The WSN encompasses constituents such as sensor nodes and these nodes are connected to a cluster head. Various cluster heads gathers the data and connects with SN to transmit the congregated data. The topology of the network may change regularly that indicates the self-regulating protected routing data. Hence, the direction-finding information must be refreshed at every time to direct the data to SN. Based on the original application of the sensor nodes, data may be transported from sensors to SN by using four different techniques. They can be classified as;

VOL. 13, NO. 14, JULY 2018 ISSN 1819-6608
ARPN Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences


www.arpnjournals.com

A COLLABORATIVE INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR MANET USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs) are vulnerable to various kinds of threats due to their dynamic nature and lack of a central point of control. Intrusion Detection System (IDS) which can act in collaboration with other IDS nodes in the nertwork is getting popularity due to its faster adaptability to the changes in the behavior of network traffic. A standalone node in MANET will feel very difficult to set any predefined rule for identifying correctly attack traffic since there is no major difference between normal and attack traffic. Hence, in this paper we have proposed an intelligent collaborative model based on data mining for intrusion traffic detection system that can detect attacks. Here we find and deploy friendly nodes in the network that continuously monitors the behavior of other nodes to find nodes or set of nodes exhibiting anomalous behavior. NS-2 simulations were carried out to anlyze the performance of the proposed system. We evaluated the performance of our proposed collaborative IDS scheme with various other existing IDS models. The results clearly showed that the proposed intrusion detection system considerably reduces the false positive rate, thereby proving that the proposed technique is capable of identifying anomalies in network better than other existing system.

Keyword: MANET, anomaly detection, data mining, IDS, collaborative IDS.

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of technology, wireless communication networks have appeared in many forms. Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs) have self-configuration and self-maintenance capabilities (Nekovee et. al., 2010). In MANETs, each node works as a router and can communicate with other nodes directly or indirectly with the help of its neighbors. MANETs can be deployed in disaster areas to collect critical information, in battlefields to allow for communication among soldiers, and in hazardous areas in the form of sensor networks. Due to the lack of a central point of control, it is more likely that malicious nodes can join the network and launch various types of attacks (Muhammad Imran *et al*, 2014, Hamed Janzadeh *et al*., 2009, Humaira Ehsan *et al*., 2012). An attack can be launched by a single node or multiple nodes in a cooperative manner. The attacker node can be external (node outside the network) or internal (compromised node inside the network), with the internal attackers being the more dangerous and difficult to detect of the two. In some attacks, multiple attackers synchronize their actions to disrupt a target network.

According to Ghosh *et al.*, 1998, Vigna and Kemmerer, 1998, intrusion detection systems have been widely implemented in many networks aiming to defend against a variety of attacks. IDS have already become an essential component for current defense infrastructure distributed analysis components mine the gathered data to identify attacks. Resulting alerts are correlated among multiple monitors in order to create a holistic view of the network monitored.

Motivated by this, collaborative intrusion detection systems have been developed, with the purpose of strengthening a single IDS by collecting knowledge and learning experience from other IDS nodes. According to (Wu *et al*., 2003), collaborative IDS is expected to enhance the overall detection accuracy of intrusion assessment and will also improve the possibility of identifying novel attacks. Hence, the main objective of this paper is to design a robust collaborative intrusion detection system that can effectively evaluate the trustworthiness of each node within the network and identify the intrusions in the network.

The collaborative IDS pproposed in this paper uses data mining techniques for detecting attacks. Here we select and deploy friendly IDS nodes based on their trust, that continuously monitor the behavior of other nodes in the network for any intrusions. The proposed IDS was evaluated using NS-2 simulations which showed that the proposed system considerably reduced the false positive rate compared to other existing IDS, thereby proving that it is better than other existing system.

RELATED WORK