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ERODE - 638107

<u>Number of books and chapters published per teacher during the year 2020-2021</u>						
SI. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding
1	Dr.P.Poongodi	-	Human Trafficking and Threat for Women in Rural Area - A Review of the Literature	International E-Conference on Innovation in Rural Empowerment , Social Dynamics and Welfare in India	2020	9789387748361
2	Mrs.P.Anchana Kiruthika	-	Human Trafficking and Threat for Women in Rural Area - A Review of the Literature	International E-Conference on Innovation in Rural Empowerment , Social Dynamics and Welfare in India	2020	9789387748361
3	Dr.V.Anbumani	-	Hindi Sahitya Ke Shetra Mein Tamil Anuvadakon ka Yogdaan- Coimbatore ke Sandarb Mein	San 1980 se ab tak ke Hindi Sahitya Mein Anudit Sahitya : Ek Vimarsh	2020	2394-4277



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SI. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding
4	Ms.C.Radhamani	-	Crispification of Temporal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets	International Conference on Mathematical Techniques and Applications	2020	978-0-7354-4007-4



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Department of Management Studies

Nandha College of Technology, Erode-638 052, Tamilnadu, India

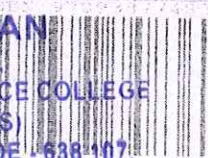
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HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND THREAT FOR WOMEN IN RURAL AREA - A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Abstract

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. Women and girls are more prone to the trafficking act. It often results in mental health disorders and life-threatening infections. Poverty, lack of education, immigration policy, environmental conditions, fractured families, and a lack of good job opportunities are the real causes of human trafficking. According to a recent survey women are bought and sold with impunity and trafficked at will to other countries from different parts of India. These girls and women are sourced from rural areas in and around India. According to a poll by the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which surveyed 548 experts on six different indices, including healthcare, discrimination, cultural traditions, sexual and non-sexual violence, and human trafficking to study the vulnerability of violence against child and women. Although illegal under Indian law, human trafficking remains a significant problem in this country – and women and girls pay the highest price. Under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is penalized. The punishment ranges from seven years' to life imprisonment. The research paper further explores the cases, Legal framework to monitor and reduce the offences, practices for registering child birth and maintaining women databases to decrease the crime and the initiatives taken by Ministry of Women and Child development.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Women and girls, causes, cases, Legal framework, Punishment.





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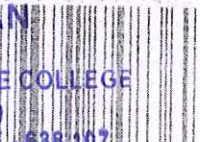
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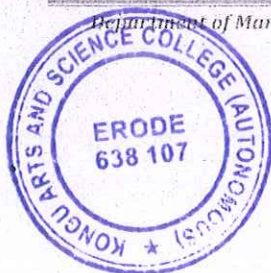


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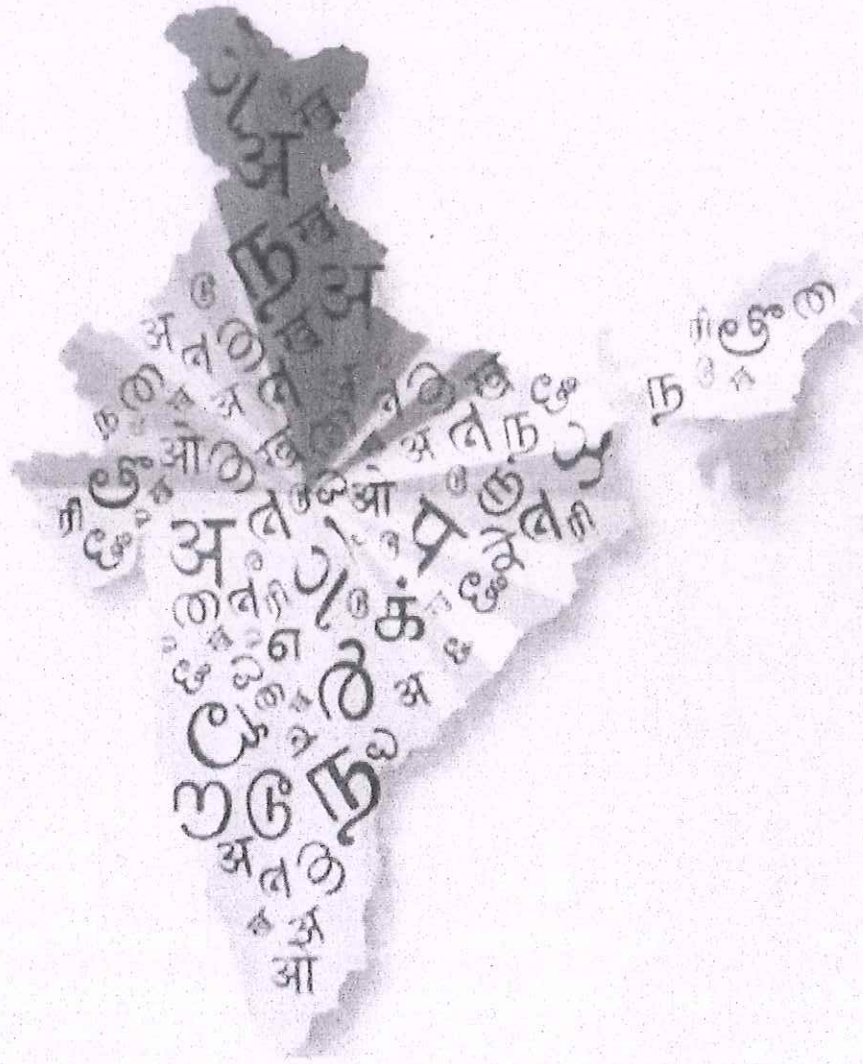
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Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. Women and girls are more prone to the trafficking act. It often results in mental health disorders and life-threatening infections. Poverty, lack of education, immigration policy, environmental conditions, fractured families, and a lack of good job opportunities are the real causes of human trafficking. According to a recent survey women are bought and sold with impunity and trafficked at will to other countries from different parts of India. These girls and women are sourced from rural areas in and around India. According to a poll by the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which surveyed 548 experts on six different indices, including healthcare, discrimination, cultural traditions, sexual and non-sexual violence, and human trafficking to study the vulnerability of violence against child and women. Although illegal under Indian law, human trafficking remains a significant problem in this country – and women and girls pay the highest price. Under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is penalized. The punishment ranges from seven years' to life imprisonment. The research paper further explores the cases, Legal framework to monitor and reduce the offences, practices for registering child birth and maintaining women databases to decrease the crime and the initiatives taken by Ministry of Women and Child development.

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सन् 1980 से अब तक के हिंदी साहित्य में
अनूदित साहित्य: एक विमर्श



संपादक

डॉ. हर्षलता शाह

डॉ. सरोज सिंह

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हिन्दी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में तमिल अनुवादकों का योगदान

– कोयम्बतूर के सन्दर्भ में

डॉ.वि.अन्वुमणि, अध्यक्ष

हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाएँ विभाग

कोंगु महाविद्यालय, ईरोड, तमिलनाडु

अनुवाद शब्द का व्युत्पत्तिमूलक अर्थ है पुनःकथन । अर्थात् एक कोठी के संकेतों द्वारा बतायी बात को दूसरी कोठी के संकेतों से दोहराना अनुवाद है । अनुवाद एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसका प्रयोग बिलकुल व्यावहारिक है । जिस तरह जीव के लिए स्वास अवश्य है वैसे ही अन्तर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपने साहित्य को समझने के लिए अनुवाद की आवश्यकता होती है । अनुवाद के बिना संसार के सर्वोत्तम बातों की जानकारी से वंचित रह जाएँगे। वास्तव में अनुवाद भाषा के इन्द्रधनुषी रूप की पहचान का समर्थतम मार्ग है। अनुवाद की अनिवार्यता को किसी भाषा की समृद्धि का शोर मचा कर टाला नहीं जा सकता और न अनुवाद की बहुकोणीय उपयोगिता से इन्कार किया जा सकता है।¹

भारत की सभी भाषाओं के साहित्यिक एवं अन्य ग्रन्थों के अनुवादों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ आधार दिया जा रहा है। इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य में अनेक विद्वान जुटे हुए हैं। अनुवाद के माध्यम से आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरी भाषा से शब्द लेने में संकोच नहीं किया जाता। इस प्रक्रिया से एक ओर जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा का अखिल भारतीय रूप निखर रहा है वहाँ साहित्य भी समृद्ध हो रहा है।² (भारतीय भाषाएँ और हिन्दी अनुवाद समस्या – समाधान – सं कैलाश चन्द्र भाटिया, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, 2004 तृतीय संस्करण) इस प्रकार अनुवादक भावात्मक



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Abstract and content (in 500 words)

The Paper gives an overview about the Role of Tamil Translators in Hindi Literary field with respect to Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu. It lists out the translators with their brief introduction and their works in translation from Hindi – Tamil and vice-versa.

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Crispification of Temporal Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets

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Abstract. Defuzzification methods interpret the fuzzy sets in the form of a precise crisp value needed by the designer and the corresponding crisp values of the fuzzy system are calculated. Defuzzification methods of temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets are essential in the development of temporal intuitionistic fuzzy systems. There are several defuzzification methods like maxima methods, centroid methods and weighted average methods available in literature for fuzzy sets and also for intuitionistic fuzzy sets. In this paper, some standard crispification methods for temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets are defined which are useful to apply temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets for temporal data with uncertainty. The proposed methods play a major role in the dealing of the most common dynamic systems occurring in nature.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fuzziness most commonly prevails in nature which could be met by fuzzy sets introduced by L.Zadeh in 1965 [15], using the specific membership functions for defining fuzzy sets (FSs) where the exact crisp inputs are converted into fuzzy inputs. Elements of the FSs can have partial membership values ranging from 0 to 1. K.T.Atanassov proposed the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy sets (IFSs) which allows space for membership, non-membership and the hesitation degree. He also defined temporal intuitionistic fuzzy sets (TIFSs) for dealing complex temporal data [2]. Membership and non-membership functions (Fuzzification functions) are used to transfer the crisp inputs into fuzzy in order to apply fuzzy inference rules. In a contrary, defuzzification methods select the best crisp value to be applied to the system in concern from the membership values of the linguistic variable(output FS). i.e., Defuzzification is performed to transform the fuzzy results into crisp and provides the action to be taken after processing. Defuzzification results provide a single or a set of values as output. There are different known defuzzification methods for fuzzy sets like maxima methods which include Lambda cut / Alpha cut method, height method, first of maxima, last of maxima, mean of maxima, centroid methods which include center of sums method, center of gravity / centroid of volume method, center of volume / bisector of volume method and weighted average methods[6], [8]. In the case of IFSs, there are two conversions, one is conversion to crisp sets (crispification [1]) and another one is conversion to fuzzy sets (de-i-fuzzification [5], [14]) and apply known defuzzification methods of fuzzy sets to get the crisp output. Crispification of IFSs gains its importance in the intuitionistic fuzzy environment and are discussed[11]. There are different crispification functions for IFSs available in literature which could produce a crisp set or a most preferred single crisp value. In this paper, some standard crispification methods for TIFSs resulting in a crisp value along with the time that are needed in constructing temporal intuitionistic fuzzy systems are proposed.

The rest of the work is organized as follows. Some preliminary concepts of IFSs, TIFSs and defuzzification functions for FSs are over viewed in Section 2. In Section 3, some standard crispification methods for TIFSs are presented with suitable illustrations. Finally, the paper is concluded with Section 4.



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