

Spatial Compression and Reconstruction of Digital Video Stream Using Morphological Filters

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Abstract—Data compression plays a vital role in various video processing applications. Basically video compression is implemented in a video stream frame by frame. Live video processing is a cumbersome task which usually reduces the video transmission rate. So, multimedia data transmission is carried out using suitable hardware modems. The question that arises here is that whether it is possible to achieve live video transmission in a compressed mode without causing loss in data and transmission rate. This paper addresses this problem and proposes a universal coder decoder procedure called UCODEC. Subsampling of video frames and their morphological processing are shown to be very effective for video compression, transmission and reconstruction.

Keywords—Video Data Analytics, Morphological Image Processing, Pattern Recognition

I. INTRODUCTION

Raw multimedia data storage, processing and transmission require huge memory. For instance, the space required to store one second of CCIR 601 format video file is about 20 Mega Bytes, i.e. 160 Mega Bits. Likewise, a two minute music data (44,100 samples/second, 16 bits/sample) requires about 84 Million Bits for its storage. In such a case, transmission of uncompressed multimedia data through internet may take several hours. Albeit advanced nanoscale technology, faster transmission of high definition data has become order of the day. As per Parkinson's First Law Corollary, the need for more storage and transmission speed increases almost twice as fast as the improvements made to the hardware and processing technology. However, the transmission rate of a wireless signal is limited by the atmosphere characteristics and terrain. So, one would go in for developing data compression technique in order to keep pace with these requirements. Data compression techniques are of two types - *lossless compression* and *lossy compression*. Lossless compression allows one to retrieve data without any information loss whereas lossy compression does not do that. It is reasonable to surmise that lossy compression techniques provide more compression when compared to lossless compression techniques. Albeit lossy nature, one always tries to go in for a

lossy compression technique which ensures more compression but with less information loss. In this respect, the degree of closeness of the retrieved image to the original image could be judged based on the amount of information lost. Some of the basic compression schemes under the lossless compression technique are (i) Huffman Coding, (ii) Arithmetic Coding, (iii) Dictionary Techniques and (iv) Predictive Coding. Most of the lossy compression schemes fall under the categories (i) Scalar and Vector Quantization, (ii) Differential Encoding, (iii) Transform Coding, (iv) Sub-band Coding and (v) Wavelet-Based Compression.

'Compressive sensing' is an emerging area which has drawn attention of researchers who work in the areas pertaining to signal feature extraction, source separation, compression, to name a few. One of the relevant techniques which is quite often used in compressive sensing is 'sparsing'. Consider a finite input signal, \mathbf{x} . Let \mathbf{x} be an N dimensional vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ where, $\mathbf{x} = [x[1] \ x[2] \dots \ x[N]]$. If the signal \mathbf{x} is such that a considerable number of its coefficients are zero or near zero, then it is called 'sparse signal'. In other words, $\Lambda_{\mathbf{x}} = \{1 \leq i \leq N \mid x[i] \neq 0\}$ has cardinality $K < N$ and for an input data set of size N , if K elements are nonzero and the remaining $(N - K)$ elements are nearly zero, then the signal is referred to as a K -sparse signal. The degree of sparsity for a given signal $\mathbf{x} = [x(1), x(2), \dots, x(N)]$ is defined as probability of the samples in \mathbf{x} being zero or nearly zero i.e., $P(x(i) \approx 0)$. It is calculated by dividing the number of zero or nearly zero samples in the signal by the total number of samples in the signal. To throw more light to this concept, in the sparse approximated signals, a major portion of the energy is distributed among relatively less number of samples. The compressibility of a sparse signal is considered as a linear function of degree of sparsity.

Subsampling is one technique which introduces 50% sparsity to any signal. This amounts to saying that any signal can be compressed to 50% by subsampling it. Subsampling is carried out by deleting alternate rows and columns in the image array. Thus 50% information loss is incurred in the original image by subsampling it. The size of the image is also reduced to half. Now, the compressed image is resized and reconstructed to its original form with the help of morphological filters. It has been observed that the



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Video Registration based on SIFT Feature Vectors

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Abstract

Video registration is a difficult task especially when spurious frame intensity differences and spatial variations between the two frames are present. To robust Video registration algorithms to such spurious variations it can be useful to employ a video registration matching criteria on higher dimensional feature spaces. This paper will present an overview of our recent work on Video registration using high dimensional Video features and Scale Invariant Feature Vector (SIFT) Feature Vector matching criteria. New approach estimates of information divergence measures will be presented. We will demonstrate the advantage of our approach for Video registration.

Keywords: SIFT, DWT, RT, feature vectors, Minimum Distance

1. INTRODUCTION

Registering video frames with a static model could be a common downside in several laptop vision domains, together with golem localization [13, 7], increased reality [3, 14], sports analysis [5, 12], et al [1]. In general, video registration is needed whenever we'd like to understand what a part of associate object or scene a video frame depicts or wherever associate object therein frame is found relative to a set organization. Consider, for instance, our motivating downside of computing a high-level description of associate American football play from video. An excellent deal of data a few explicit plays may be discovered from the trajectories of the players. However, as a result of the camera apace pans and zooms to follow the play's action, inflicting even a physically stationary player to look to be moving because the video progresses, raw player trajectories within the video square measure nonsense from associate interpretation stand. Before any interpretation step, therefore, player trajectories should be determined inside the static field organization, wherever they're far more important. This could be achieved by registering the football video with a model of the field. The quality approach to the registration downside is to reason, for every frame the video sequence, a group of purpose correspondences between that frame and therefore the model. These correspondences square measure then accustomed numerically verify a registration remodel that maps the video frame to the model. The matter of finding such sets of correspondences was investigated specifically inside the American football domain by Intille [5], United Nations agency hypothesized that since the field is (approximately) tabular, the registration of football video with a 2-D field model may be achieved by computing a tabular homograph mapping the video field surface to the model. A tabular homograph, that maps one plane to a different, could be a linear remodel with eight degrees of freedom and may be computed from four or additional second purpose correspondences [4]. Intille's approach to finding these correspondences concerned locating, classifying and trailing line intersections on the sphere. Sadly, this technique lacks generality, since several domains don't have such a exactly structured set of high level options because the lines on a field. additional significantly, attributable to the issue inherent in systematically detective work such high-level options, Intille's technique established to be unreliable and was abandoned in later work [6] in favor of tedious manual registration. in a very set of informal

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A Comparative study of Outranking, Compensatory and Integrated Multi Attribute Decision Making Methods in Network Selection Context

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Abstract— A variety of Multi Attribute Decision Making (MADM) methods have been applied to the problem of network selection, for selecting a network from a finite set of networks with respect to multiple conflicting attributes. As each kind of MADM approach has its own strong and weak points, it is quite difficult to ensure which MADM algorithm is more appropriate for network selection. Moreover, from decision making perspective, an algorithm that can provide minor improvement in network selection accuracy is more preferable, rather than applying classical approaches prevailing from decades. In this context, this paper makes an attempt to identify the most suitable MADM method among the established outranking, compensatory and integrated MADM algorithms. Five MADM algorithms i.e. PROMETHEE, ELECTRE, TOPSIS, PROMSIS and PROMTRE are applied to the problem of network selection in a heterogeneous wireless environment. The performance of the algorithms are tested and compared in terms of Decision Making Accuracy, Stability and Processing Time. PROMETHEE algorithm produced beneficial results when compared to the other algorithms.

Keywords—Network selection, PROMETHEE, ELECTRE, TOPSIS, PROMTRE, PROMSIS

I. INTRODUCTION

Revolutions in the field of wireless networking technology has brought an avalanche of data usage through various smart communication equipment (SCE) like personal computers, laptops, tablets, smart phones etc. Unfortunately, no wireless network can individually meet the diversifying data traffic demands of the subscriber, since each network is designed to servicing a particular group of subscribers. In such a situation heterogeneous networking, a vision of next generation wireless networks, is the only alternative, where multiple networks operate together, with internet protocol as the glue.

In heterogeneous wireless environment, a SCE user has a plethora of networks available to him, for making a new call or to handoff. This calls for intelligent network selection algorithms for selecting the best network that provides reliable and satisfactory service to the end user. Always best, is

possible if only Quality of Service (QoS) representing different capabilities of the available networks and user preferences are included in the decision making process. Since large number of parameters is to be taken into consideration, network selection process can be viewed as a multiple attribute decision making problem [1].

A variety of MADM methods viz SAW (Simple Additive Weighting), AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Processing), TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution), VIKOR (Vise Kriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje), ELECTRE (ELimination Et Choix Traduisant la REalite), PROMETHEE (Preference ranking organization method for enrichment evaluation), have been developed in literature and applied to the problem of network selection [2],[3],[4],[5],[6]. However minimal amount of work has been done in providing performance comparison between the algorithms. In [7] performance of SAW, WPM, TOPSIS, ELECTRE and GRA (Grey Relational Analysis) algorithms were compared for monotonic and non monotonic attributes. In [8], the performance of three MADM algorithms e.g. SAW, WP, and TOPSIS are compared. Simulation results revealed ranking abnormality problem of TOPSIS and inaccurate selection of networks by SAW and WP. Comparative analysis in [9] showed that SAW, VIKOR and TOPSIS are suitable for voice connections, GRA and MEW algorithms provide the good solution for data connections. However the prior work failed in identifying the MADM algorithm that has a marked effect on network selection accuracy. From end user point of view, an algorithm that can provide minor improvement in network selection accuracy is more preferable, rather than applying classical approaches prevailing from decades.

In this perspective, this paper makes an attempt to identify the most suitable MADM method among the established outranking, compensatory and integrated MADM algorithms in network selection context. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The core process of each methodology is discussed in the Section II. In Section III, various simulations are performed to evaluate the performance of the integrated

Parametric studies on motion intensity factors in a Robotic Welding using Speech Recognition

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Abstract: The manufacturing strategies have been modernised and became autonomous by using robotic control and voice control system. Factors analysed for effectiveness of the present system for the application of welding. Pre operational setups, control variables for welding process are used in the motion of the robot. Robots are considerably complicated electromechanical system with mutual interactions of robot mechanics and drives. The parametric studies are performed for the motion of the welding robot. The virtual prototype modelling and optimization of a 6 DOF robot developed using solid works, MATLAB and simmechanics. The voice control technology is implemented for controlling robot. This paper presents the kinematic solution in simmechanics and modelling of complex mechatronic systems. Using similar robot prototype and it is possible to get the optimized controller for the actual robot. Speech recognition system is used starting and appear in standard software applications. The present problem is integration of graphical user interfaces with speech process. A prototype model developed for studying integration of speech dialogue into graphical interfaces designed to programming of industrial robot arms in this paper. The aim of the prototype is to develop a speech dialogue system for solving simple relocation tasks in a robot work cell using ABB IRB 1410 industrial robot arm.

Keywords: RRR Robot, Welding, Voice Control, Speech, Simulation, XML, Mat lab.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent scenario Voice recognition becomes the new technology for simplifying the workers operating load of complex systems [1]. One of the important areas for application may be control of functions of robots used for manufacturing applications like pick and place, welding, inspection assembly, repair, maintenance when operators are serving in a supervisory capacity or the system is operating in a teleoperation mode. Voice control sensors and variables will be of the operator's hands for their tasks, such as control of the manipulator direction of motion [2]. This paper emphasizes on the application of robotic welding using speech recognition. The sys-

tem embedded with input sensor and controlling the robot manipulator motions and process constraints. The operator supervises the functions to the required motion. In this work commercially available Sphinx voice control software is being embedded with welding cell with robot. In present scenario tactile commands are used, but the voice recognition system may reduce the required response time. The operator system is the main criteria to be improved. If the operator is not within reach the exit button as a result a serious injury will be taken place. This can be eliminated by stopping the robot by issuing voice command could improve the operator's safety to enable him to stop the robot. Manual adjustments are required to locate in proper weld field. Voice recognition system eliminates the operator's hand with in the working area and work space envelop of the robot end effector. Also, operator fatigue should be minimized. Since the operator can continuously monitor the process during the input, then the effect of the change can be observed more quickly. Security is an important criterion for operation robot in industry. The Robot [Fig 1] should not be controlled by any unauthorised persons who enable misuse of the system. Multimodal interfaces and robot programming tools are shown in fig.2.

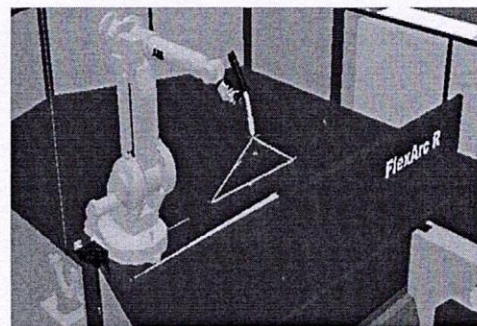


Fig 1: Welding robot



HAUS DER TECHNIK

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Certificate

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Discovering the Knowledge to find the affected areas of a plague for taking accurate decision

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Abstract - Correctness and completeness are the two major factors in the medical field to take the accurate decision for the treatment in a span of time. Automated Patient Records (APR) will help to the Health Management Organization (HMO) to take the decision on any specific disease. Among the huge APR's Retrieving the data is very important to HMOs. Proposed Collocation Rules in the spatial data mining will optimize the information on every level and able produce the efficient results to take the decision in every aspect. In this paper, we proposed collocation rules to find the dengue disease affected areas in a specified region and displayed in a map. HMOs will identify the areas along with the severity of the symptoms and will identify the preventive methodology for the disease.

Keywords – Spatial Data Mining, Health Management System, Collocation Rule, Dengue Fever, GIS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Spatial Data

Spatial data also called as Geospatial data is a collection of information about the physical items that can be symbolized by a geometric value in the structure. It will signify the place, dimensions, and outline of an item on the planet such as a building, sea, mountain or township. Spatial data mining (SDM) is a procedure of find out the interesting, functional and significant patterns. For example, user wants to find the information about the area highly affected by the specific disease. The spatial patterns can be represented in Spatial Hotspots or clusters (Example: Finding the location of the area suffering from the dengue fever or any other issue will be represented as hotspots.), spatial outlier (Discontinuities), co-location (co-occurrences) and location prediction model, etc.

The main goal of Spatial Data mining is to differentiate the information in order to construct actual, actionable patterns to present, not including things like geometric coincidence, randomized spatial representation or irrelevant results. The analysts can generate this by combing through the data looking for "similar entity" or "equivalent entity" models to present exact assessment of distinct geographic locations.

B. Collocation Rule

Mostly, Collocation is a Natural Combination of words that are closely associated each other. It will be used when two words are co-occur or used together generally and suitable (Richard et al etc. 1985:46). The vigor may be weak or strong. We can use the corpus to identify the collocation patterns. These patterns denote the subset of Boolean spatial characteristics whose occurrences are usually situated in secure geographic contiguity. These characteristics define the existence or non-existence (True/false) of specific item categories at non-identical positions in 2D or 3D metric spaces, such as the surface of the earth.

Mining collocation outlines contract with the model of identifying the features of a precise geographical area with added appropriate Boolean Characteristics with their support(s) and confidence(c) percentages. In a spatial database S, let $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k\}$ be a set of characteristics of the spatial item. $INS = \{in_1, in_2, \dots, in_k\}$ be a set of k instances in the spatial DB S, where each one is represented as a vector of the form $V [INS-id, LOC, c_1]$.

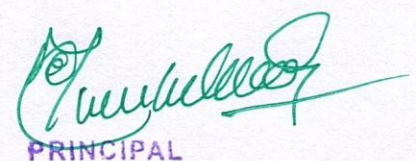
Example of collocation Rule: Let us consider the real time spatial object's tea_stall, Hotel, bus_Stand. If we apply the collocation between the items, we can define as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{bus_Stand}\} &\rightarrow \{\text{Hotel}\} \\ \{\text{bus_Stand, Hotel}\} &\rightarrow \{\text{tea_stall}\} \end{aligned}$$

Above rule specifies that where ever bus stand is available, possibly of having existing the hotel is more. Same as where evermore bus stand and hotel are present possibility of existing the tea stalls is high. Threshold of the items will define the probability of the existence [11] [12].

C. Geographic Information System:

A geographic information system (GIS) is an automated framework for catching, accumulating, testify, and showing information identified with positions on Earth's surface. It shows different types of data on one map. This empowers the people to more easily observe, examine, and comprehend patterns and relationships [4] [8].



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Migration to Heaven or Hell: An Emigrant Perspective of Chitra Divakaruni's Works

A. PADMAJA

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Globalization has produced new patterns of migration worldwide. Migrations are driven by some of the factors like "economic inequalities within and between regions, expanding mobility of capital, people's desire to pursue opportunities that might improve their life chances, political strife, wars, and famine" (Brah178). According to the Eurostat Statistical report the first decade of the 21st century has seen large waves of migration from both within the EU (European Union) and from outside it. The inflow in that decade appears to have peaked in 2007. In 2008, 3.8 million people migrated to and between the EU-27 Member States. As per Migration Information Source, immigration in the U.S. from Asia has increased considerably since the 1965 US Immigration and Nationality Act. In 1960, the Asian born accounted for just five percent of the foreign-born population in the U.S., while in 2000 they made up over a quarter of those born outside the United States. Today, the Asian born are the country's second largest foreign-born population by world region of birth behind those from Latin America. The above stated details only emphasize the growing phenomenon of migration that has resulted in bringing Indian professionals into contact with people of many races and nationalities absorbing them into a radically different multicultural and multilingual international white collar workforce.

This migratory group or "masala diaspora" a term used by Sudesh Mishra has contributed generally as well as concretely to the growth and dissemination of intellectual work across the international borders. It has also resulted in migration of a large number of educated Indian women, especially to North America. As Vinay Dharwadker mentions, this "community has produced many of the newest authors of Indian origin in English, besides serving as an extensive, enthusiastic international readership for contemporary Indian writing in English" (254). The contribution by emigrant Indian women to the Indian writing in English is immense, which in itself is yet another genre of Indian writing in English. They "create and inscribe 'alternate worlds' by exchanging one tradition for another, one culture for another, and one home for another" (Samad xiii). The writers' hyphenated-identity becomes the source of creativity. As Farbat Singh puts it in her article: "The experience of cultural transplantation lends new perspectives and creative possibilities for these writers and they have fashioned astounding artistic patterns. . . . They mix the past, the present and the future and the imperial and the colonial cultures in their fiction, dislocating time and subverting the imperial purpose in the process."

In this context, the works of Chitra Banerjee hold interest as she falls under the classification of first generation emigrants. She comes from traditional Hindu families settled abroad at a young age and took to writing after migration to the U.S.A. This article is a study of the fiction by Chitra Divakaruni as emigrant writer. Here, she is referred to as emigrant writer purely from the semantic point of view as the writer of the article is based in India and looks at them as emigrants of India. She portrays not only the emigrant experiences of Indians but also the experiences of other nationals as emigrants. Migrants are caught in the interstitial space between the home culture and the culture of the adapted world and their works capture the essence of it. The

40

CHANGING SCENARIO IN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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INTRODUCTION

One of the main objectives of any business activity is to serve the society apart from making profits. A business serves the society through generation of employment, by providing quality goods and of course, conserving the natural resources without degrading the environment. But in the present day competitive world all business seems to be heading towards improving the bottom line only while paying lip service to other objectives. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assumes critical significance in such a scenario. The responsibility starts at the individual level and later reaches 'movement' stage at the corporate level.

The idea of Social Responsibility is not a new concept, it seems to have been embedded in Indian culture since vedic times mythology, business has seen as a legitimate, integral part of the society. Its core function is to create wealth for society through manufacturing, domestic distribution, foreign trade, financing and other such related activities. It emphasizes, to work for an economic structure based on 'Sarva lokahitam' which means

"the well – being of all stakeholders". Adopting an ethical approach and meeting the expectation of the community at large best serve the long-term interest of the organization and its people. This idea has continued to prevail through the ages of upheaval and aggression during the colonial times to the present days corporate environment. In its 1st five year plan, the Indian Government described its system of economic development as the socialist pattern of society where the basic criterion for determining the lines of advancement, must not be for private profit but for social gain. (Hedge et.al.1997).

WHAT IS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY?

Corporate social Responsibility is a concept where companies consider the interest of society and take responsibility for the impact of their activities on their employees, stakeholder and customers and also the environment. Organizations take steps to improve the quality of life for employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large. The underlying theme of CSR is that business and society are interwoven rather than distinct entities.

CSR is defined as a corporate culture which focuses on supporting the community and reinforces the business organization values. CSR is not only the right to do but it is also good for business and supports growth. CSR has to do with decisions and actions that enhances the welfare and interest of the society as well as organization. The social responsibility of business encompasses the economic, legal, ethical and discretionary expectation that society has of organization as a given point of time (Carroll 1979).

The traditional way of looking at business was to produce a product or provide a service and to make a profit at any cost and by any means. Maximization of profit was the only guiding force. There was one and only one responsibility of business and that was to use its resources and engage its activities to increase its profits. The basic responsibility was to produce wealth for its own survival.

When the business enterprise behaves as if it has a conscience, it is said to be socially responsible. When people talk about the social responsibility of business they are thinking in terms of the issues that arise

40

CHANGING SCENARIO IN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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287

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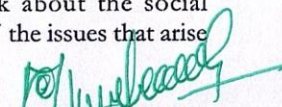
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E-MARKETING*** SHAIK SHFIULLAH****Abstract:**

E-marketing refers to the use of the Internet and digital media capabilities to help sell your products or services. These digital technologies are a valuable addition to traditional marketing approaches regardless of the size and type of your business. E-marketing is also referred to as Internet marketing (i-marketing), online marketing or web-marketing. As with conventional marketing, e-marketing is creating a strategy that helps businesses deliver the right messages and product/services to the right audience. It consists of all activities and processes with the purpose of finding, attracting, winning and retaining customers. What has changed is its wider scope and options compared to conventional marketing methods.

E-marketing is deemed to be broad in scope, because it not only refers to marketing and promotions over the Internet, but also includes marketing done via e-mail and wireless media. E-marketing also embraces the management of digital customer data and electronic customer relationship management (ECRM) and several other business management functions. E-marketing joins creative and technical aspects of the Internet, including: design, development, advertising and sales. It includes the use of a website in combination with online promotional techniques such as search engine marketing (SEM), social medial marketing, interactive online ads, online directories, e-mail marketing, affiliate marketing, viral marketing and so on. The digital technologies used as delivery and communication mediums within the scope of e-marketing include: Internet media such as websites and e-mail. Digital media such as wireless, mobile, cable and satellite.

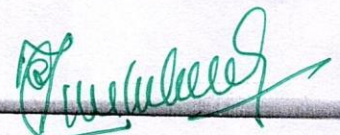
Keywords : *Online Marketing, Digital Customer Data, Wireless Media, viral marketing.*

Introduction:

E-Marketing or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the Internet. The terms eMarketing, Internet marketing and online marketing, are frequently interchanged, and can often be considered synonymous. eMarketing is the process of marketing a brand using the Internet. It includes both direct response marketing and indirect marketing elements and uses a range of technologies to help connect businesses to their customers. By such a definition, eMarketing encompasses all the activities a business conducts via the worldwide web with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

Objectives E- Marketing:

The number-one objective of your e-mail marketing strategy is to make money probably the number-one objective of your business. Making money and saving time are two broad-



Changing Paradigm of Women in 21st Century

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Abstract: "Women represent fifty per cent of population, make up thirty per cent of the official labour force, perform sixty per cent of all working hours, and receive ten per cent of the world's income and caretakers of household affairs. Women constitute around half of the total world population and also in India. They are regarded as the better half of the society. Today's Indian women are enjoying the fruit of globalization marking an influence on the domestic and international sphere. They have carved a niche for themselves in the male dominated world. Indian women well manage both burden of work in household front and meeting the deadlines at the work place. But change in position, technological innovation and modern way of thinking can reduce the disparity between man and women, and bring about equality and equity between them, the need of the hour in women empowerment both through provision of employment and enterprise creation. Despite some basic changes in the status and role of women in the society, no society treats its women as well as its men. Consequently, women continue to suffer from diverse deprivations from kitchens to key-boards, from the cradle to the grave across Nations. The present study deals with changing role of Woman in International Business while climbing up the corporate ladder.

Keywords: Working Women, Role in India, Corporate World, International Business.

1. INTRODUCTION

"You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women"

- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Woman, as mother, as wife, and as daughter plays a vital role in giving a shape to the society. When we observe the position of women in India is very low. Once upon a time, in Vedic period women were not given due respect and freedom except in few occasions. Woman being the central figure of the family she had to submit herself to all members of the family. In some cases women were given freedom to participate in the administrative duties beyond their domestic activities. For example, Rani Rudrama Devi, Jhansi Lakshmi Bai etc., were participated in the administration of their kingdoms and areas.