

PROFILE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

Emergence of entrepreneurship is considered to be closely linked to social, cultural, religious and psychological variables and these changes seem to have become acceptable norms in the context of women at work in the Indian situation today with more and more women participating in the economic development. Many factors like urbanization, technical progress, women education etc., have profoundly changed the traditional conditions even in a developing country like India.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic, Women, Education, Development and Traditional.

Introduction:

Women constitute around half of the total world population. In traditional societies, they were confined to the four walls of houses performing household activities and have been marginalized and relegated to the status of subjugated class. Her involvement in economic activities was marked by low work participation rates and that too in low skill jobs in the unorganised sector of the economy. Ideologically as well as in practice women are considered completely inferior to males. As a result they have been unrecognised and under-valued as well being placed as second sex in the society. But the transgression of values and the changing socio-

economic conditions of women out of industrialization urbanisation and globalisation altered the status of women and their ascribed roles at a startling pace. In turn this has created new stance in social structural issues of women and created economic opportunities for women who want to own and operate businesses. As a result, women are coming out of their veil and been performing exceedingly well in different spheres of activities like academics, politics, administration, social work and so on. Now, they have started plunging into industry and running their enterprises successfully as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation.

The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly and view entrepreneurship as a challenge to prove their powers, to do something meaningful in life, to become economically independent or even as a means of better livelihood. In India, although women constitute the majority of the total population, the entrepreneurial world is still a male dominated one. Women in advanced nations are recognized and are more prominent in the business world. But the Indian women are still struggling to attain the position as in the advanced countries. However, there is a greater dynamism in the rate of growth of female employment.

நவீனத் தமிழாய்வு (பன்னாட்டுப் பன்முகத் தமிழ் கலாண்டு ஆய்விதழ்) (கலை மற்றும் மனிதவியல், மொழி)

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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new civil institutions. These changes have altered
the grim scenario of lifestyle of women folk
drastically across the world. India women are not
an exception for it.

Indian women, who have been considered
completely inferior to males both ideologically as
well as in practice, came out of the clutches due
to industrialization and urbanization. This has
altered the unequal gender milieu of the Indian
society drastically and opened new vistas in social
structural issues of women. The transformation
take place in the Indian social fabric in terms of
increased literacy among women and varied
aspirations for better status, have witnessed a
growing volume of unemployment. This problem
necessitates a change in the life style of women in
the country. Self-employment is recognized as
panacea, which generates a category of
entrepreneurs, who own economic enterprises at
micro and macro levels. As a result women have
shifted their work place from kitchen premises and
cottage industries to non-traditional and techno-
savvy activities. This has made them to indulge in
every line of business from pappad to power
cables. The development of micro enterprises in
general and particularly for women have opened
the way for economic independence of women and
shattered the glass ceilings about women's image
and status.

தமிழகத் தமிழியல் (பன்னாட்டுப் பங்குலத் தமிழ் காலாண்டு ஆய்விதழ்) (கலை மற்றும் மனிதவியல், மொழி)
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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA: AN OVER VIEW

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Entrepreneurial traits and competencies have not been well developed amongst the women entrepreneurs. But, with the spread of education and awareness, women have taken higher levels of activities. Women's entry into business, or entrepreneurship, is traced out as an extension of their kitchen activities mainly to 3 Ps i.e. pickles, powder and pappad. In sixties, Indian women have started one-woman enterprises at home as entrepreneurial activities. There were 6000 women entrepreneurs during the period. With growing awareness about business and the spread of education among women, they have started shifting from 3 Ps to become assertive and empowered entrepreneurs, involving in competitive and productive economic activities.

The Industrial Policy resolution of 1978 which recognized the women entrepreneurs as a special group needing assistance and support in vague terms, and that too as a sequel to the declaration of the International Decade of Women during 1975-85 and the International Conference of Women Entrepreneurs held at Delhi in 1984. As a result, Government of India has also brought a change in its policy objective of welfare approach of women to development approach of women. Women were given priorities in all the sectors including small scale industries sector. In about two decade's time, the number of women entrepreneurs has increased over the years. They not only entered business in a small way but

Traditional, Women, Modern,
Cultural and Environmental.

India's population consists of
woman entrepreneur was
of both policy-wise and in
regime decades. They are very shy
attached to the family.
and dependent on men.
sections in the society.

தமிழ் கலைகள் பன்னாட்டுப் பத்திரிகைத் தமிழ் கலைகள் ஆய்விதழ் (கலை மற்றும் மனிதவியல், மொழி)
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LANGUAGE TOOLS: COMMUNICATING IN TODAY'S WORLD OF BUSINESS

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Abstract

In a general public progressively intervened by innovation, the medium has made unmatched openings. Therefore, it has pulled together teachers' consideration on how mechanical proficiency is both a fundamental learning result in all advanced education programs, and the delegate, the way to accomplish the advanced skills anticipated from workers. In the field of English for Specific Purposes, and when innovation is seen to empower speedy also, powerful access to countless wellsprings of data and information, educating a language stands up to instructors and understudies with unique perspectives that unite into what we see to be interconnected ways. We basically consider these interconnected ways in request to get further bits of knowledge on how innovation, to be specific Machine Translation and PC Aided Translation, is seen by business communicators who are learning English in an ESP situation. Inside the premises that interpretation is a demonstration of intercultural correspondence, our contextual investigation tends to reflected view of the English language, the demonstration of interpretation, and the utilization of innovative devices. Our examination draws on the two points of view what's more, talks about how reflected pictures of understudies and instructors join through task based approaches, established in functional, short visual assignments with a reasonable and quickly noticeable reason.

Keywords: English for Specific purposes, higher education, translation, machine translation, computer aided-translation, business communication, task-based approach.

Introduction

In the event that the present society is progressively interceded by innovation, at that point openings for work in all fields progressively mirror this setting of rising types of new media. The medium has made unmatched chances, diverting instructor's regard for how mechanical education isn't just a significant learning result in Higher Education (HE), yet additionally the vehicle to accomplish the abilities expected in the working environment. Current cultural weights challenge instructors of all branches of knowledge to rehash instructive settings, their instructive practices just as themselves as people by reexamining frames of mind, originations, strategies and their relations in the instructive procedure. As innovation is seen to empower brisk and successful access to countless wellsprings of data, and gives off an impression of being promptly accessible (ready) to be changed over into information, language instructors and understudies are stood up to with digressing points of view that meet into what we consider to be interlinked directions. This is particularly significant in the setting of English for Specific Purposes (ESP), in which educators' view of expert aptitudes required in the present work advertise have repercussions on their course plan and the instructive techniques actualized. For 21st-century understudies,

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

The aim of this project is to consider explicit impacts of the method of globalization on the person-to-single brand name correspondence, especially business correspondence. The thought is paid to the relationship of monolingualism and multilingualism in correspondence, relationship of the correspondence nets and multilingualism, translation and progress of proposed business pidgin.

Key words: Business correspondence, globalization, corporate correspondence

Introduction

Globalization is comprehended as subjectively new degree of the improvement of the human culture, which comprises of three fundamental measurements - monetary, social and political. Basically, globalization is seen as a financial wonder; however theoreticians in various logical fields keep hidden increasingly more regularly that is a complex social procedure, which triggers an essential rebuilding of the human life in the virtual spaces in the post-present day world. Complex social, financial and political procedures cover, get intertwined and make new edges which structure new institutional structures.¹ The customary terms, for example, the state and country, are from this point of view thought about recorded developments, which speak to fixing of the previous conditions, which "solidified" into progressively stable structures, both in the inside and global term. Other than other particular highlights, the national language is a significant piece of national, resp. state structures. Correspondence with the regular language in the globalization time.

The normal language works as an apparatus of reasoning and conveying in a specific correspondence network. Language is a piece of culture and is firmly bound to the standards, rules and qualities which are shaped in the given society. Language is one of the most noteworthy indications of ethnos, has impacts on its reconciliation, turns into an image of having a place with an alternate network, subsequently it has an ethnically huge capacity. This capacity grows completely after development of the nationality and country; accordingly, it is normally set apart as broadly agent. Notwithstanding the doing without, language plays out various capacities in the given network and guarantees correspondence in different circles of human activity.

On the other hand, the presence of generally disengaged national dialects is a boundary in powerful correspondence with other correspondence networks. This crash continues extending as globalization advances. On one hand monetary, social and political procedures of the individual networks are coming nearer, homogenizing, then again the essential help apparatus for correspondence between the networks -- normal dialects -- remain generally enhanced, they don't

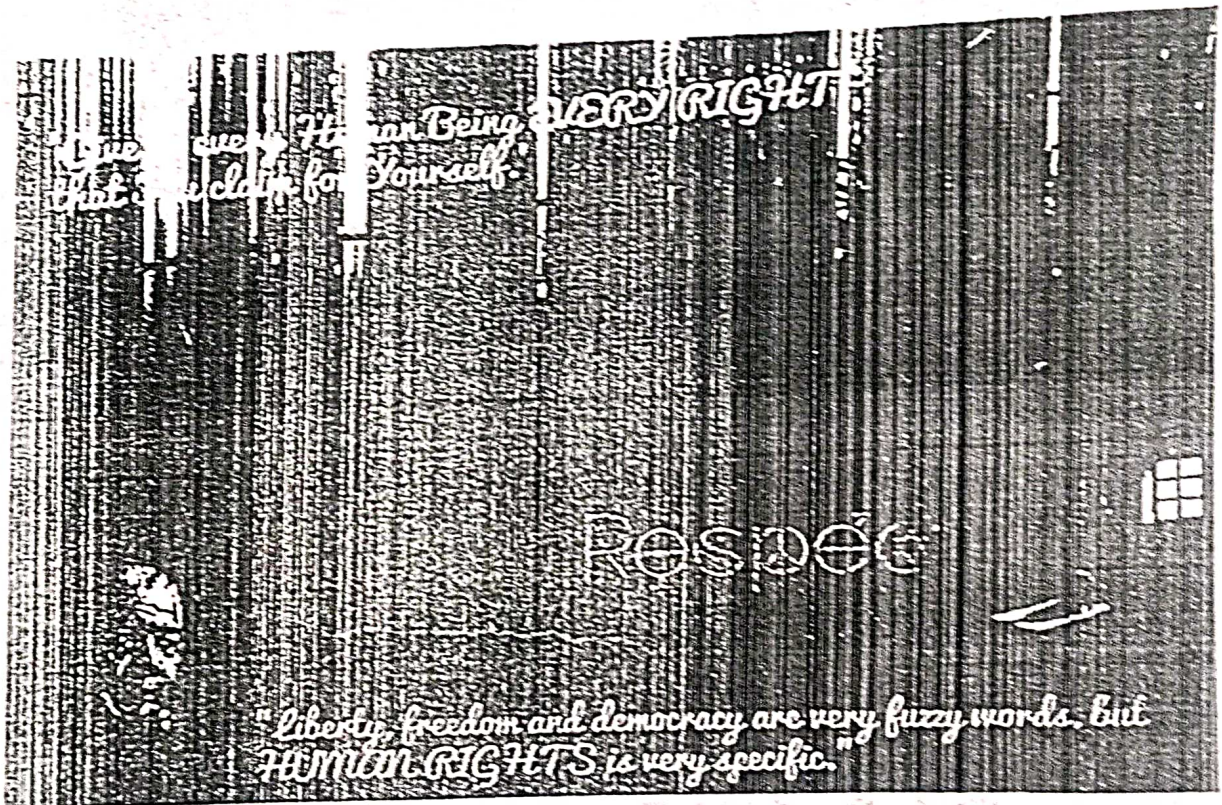


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FEMALE OPPRESSION IN CHARLOTTE VALE ALLEN'S "MIXED EMOTIONS" AND
VAASANTHI'S "MEENDUM NAALAI VARUM" (TOMORROW WILL COME AGAIN): A
COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract:

Women face suppression and subjugation since the dawn of civilization. They are considered as weaker sex and are being oppressed just because of their state as women. This paper aims to explicate the oppression of women with reference to Charlotte Vale-Allen's "Mixed Emotions" and Vaasanthy's "Meendum Naalai Varum". A comparative study is an attempt to bring in to lime-light how women are oppressed and how the victims become victors by breaking the barriers.

The word 'Feminism' in literature is certainly not a recent innovation. It has been there since times immemorial. Feminism, which constitutes a major segment of the Contemporary Writing in English, has indigenous roots. The entire concept of Feminism is based on male privilege and women's subordination within a given society. Although it emerged as a political movement in the West, but it needs to be stressed that it does not belong entirely to them, as the idea of 'self' is deeply rooted in one's awareness and being.

Feminism could aptly be termed as 'Womanism'. Since ages, women had been marginalized. Due to the male supremacy and ego they have had an inferior status in the society. Women, who are regarded to be the builders of a good nation, had no voice in the society. They were confined only to fulfill their domestic duties and think about the household matters. They had no say at all in the intellectual matters which were considered to be the exclusive property of men. Marriage and children were the two important factors behind their sole existence. Men did not allow them to make their own identity and existence in the society.

It was assumed that they would not utter anything ever and could be victimized and traumatized easily. One goes back to the story of Adam and Eve, the earlier stated fate becomes very clear, as Satan tries to tempt Eve and not Adam by giving the Forbidden Fruit. Since today, it is Eve only who is held responsible for the Fall of Mankind. In Feminism, the two major issues being dealt with are - 'Quest for identity' and 'self'. Examining the concepts and aspects of Feminism, Sushila Singh aptly remarks:

The concept of women is of central importance in the formation of feminist theory. But as a concept, it is radically problematic because it is crowded with the over determination of male supremacy-invoking in every formulation the limit, contrasting others, or meditated self-reflection of culture built on the control of women. Recent theorists resist the universalizing tendency of cultural feminism and highlight the differences between women and between men, in a way that undercuts argument for the existence of an overarching gendered essence. (2)

Literature is sometimes born out of suppression and oppression. Marginalization is the social cause of becoming, of being made marginal. Being marginalized refers to being separated from the rest of the society and forced to occupy the fringes and edges and not the centre of them. Though marginalized people are a part of the society, they are assigned a very insignificant part. It can be understood in four levels: 1) class 2) race 3) gender 4) caste. For a man from a tiny grain of sand to the largest mountain- everything is secret. They feel that they are living saints are evergreen trees, but for a woman it is entirely different.

This paper attempt to explicate the female oppression with reference to Charlotte Vale Allen's *Mixed Emotions* and Vaasanthy's *Meendum Naalai Varum* where one could find the female protagonists though belong to various culture, and cultural and socio-political grounds, they try to liberate themselves from the shackle of oppressions. A study of these novels gives a vivid picture that oppression of women is apparent in all society but in various forms. The course of this paper is



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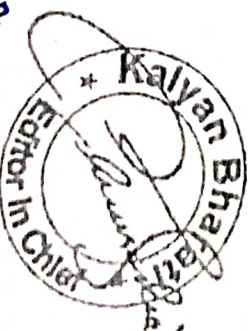
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Research Article

Studies On Impact Of Heavy Metals On Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) With Reference To Haematological Parameter

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ABSTRACT

Heavy metals are ubiquitous in the biosphere, where they occur as part of the natural background of Chemicals. Anthropogenic activities have also introduced substantial amounts of them into the environment by mobilization from their natural insoluble deposits or environmental sinks. Heavy metals are wide spread pollutants of great concern as they are non-degradable and thus persistent. Haematology indicates have different sensitivities of various environmental factors and chemicals. In fish, changes in these parameters and their peculiarities depend upon the concentrations of heavy metals and the duration of exposure. The alterations in the hematologic indices of freshwater fish exposed to Cr(VI) are well documented, and the metal is reported to induce a decrease in most blood parameters investigated. Hexavalent chromium compounds are carcinogenic and are used in chromium plating cement and paint production industries, presenting high potential for contamination of aquatic environment. Soluble chromium is

extremely pernicious and shows the mutagenic effects, due to strong oxidizing nature. The weight reduction in the spleen of Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) due to decrease of lymphocyte and leukocyte counts. Haematological parameters examined PCV, haemoglobin, TEC, TLC and ESR which all are decreased due to proportional to the increase in the Portland cement powder in solution.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MONEY LAUNDERING IN BANKS - A
APPROACH

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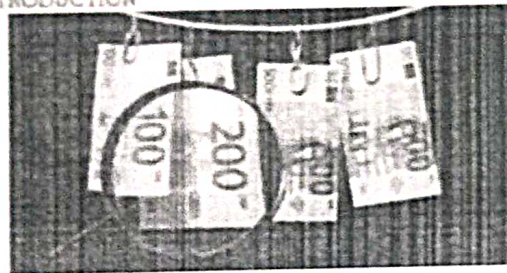
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ABSTRACT

Banking sector plays a major role in development of a country. Due to the advent of digital banking has undergone a massive shift in the mode of operations. Banks have been able to provide a wide variety of products and services, integrated with technology and automation, the most notable being ATMs. Now banks artificial intelligence in banking sector are gaining momentum in a new period of rapid growth and increases the efficiency of operations of the banks. At the same time, this digital technology has positive and negative impact on operations of the banks. One such activity is money laundering, which plays a significant position in the global policy agenda, in addition, a other areas such as international, meanwhile to be mentioned that money laundering operations form a heavy burden in financial system and thus they turn are looking for the best means to fight and limit them. It is well known that banks are one of the main source of money laundering and its fighting at the same time, since most of money laundering is made through banks, them perfectly suitable means to do such operations. Artificial intelligence has been proposed by banks to operations. This study emphasis on application of artificial intelligence in money laundering in banks and its controlling the operations of Banks.

KEYWORDS : Artificial Intelligence, money Laundering, Banks, Digital Technology.

INTRODUCTION



Many jurisdictions have set up sophisticated other monitoring systems to enable law enforce detect suspicious transactions or activities and up international cooperative arrangements, other in these endeavors. The United Nations (and Crime (UNODC) 2003 estimates that the 'is laundered globally in one year is 2-5% of a \$800bn - \$2tn in current US dollars'.

In a number of legal and regulatory systems, if 'laundering' has become conflated with a financial and business crime, and is sometimes mandatory to include measures of the financial system.

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An Integrated Vendor - Buyer Inventory Model with Ordering Cost Reduction, Exponential Lead Time Crashing Cost and Rework

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Abstract— In this paper, we study a continuous review inventory model. This study focuses on an integrated vendor-buyer supply chain model where the lead-time and ordering cost reduction act dependently. The lead time demand of a product follows a normal distribution. The manufacturing process is imperfect. During production run time, a certain percentage of defective products are produced, which are immediately reworked. Lead time and setup cost are taken into consideration. An exponential lead time crashing cost is assumed to reduce the lead time. The objective of this study is to extend Huang et al. (2010b) model by adopting two different (linear and logarithmic) types of ordering cost reductions act dependent on lead time. In both cases, we develop effective solution procedures for finding the optimal solution. Ordering cost reduction is the main aspect of the proposed model. This article develops an integrated inventory model to determine the optimal inventory policy under conditions of ordering cost reduction, exponential lead time crashing cost, rework and permissible delay in payments and shows that the total annual cost function possesses some kinds of convexities. Finally, a numerical example is presented to illustrate the solution procedure.

Keywords— Supply chain management, integrated inventory model, lead time crashing cost, ordering cost reduction, rework

I. INTRODUCTION

The integration between vendor and buyer for refining the operation of inventory control has received a great deal of consideration and the integrated approach has been scrutinized for years. Goyal (1976) is among the first who examined an integrated inventory model for a single-vendor single-buyer system. The context he projected has encouraged many researchers to present diverse types of integrated inventory system. Banerjee (1986) developed a joint economic lot size model for purchaser and vendor. Related review work can be found in Ben-Daya and Raouf (1994), Abdul-Jalbar et al. (2007) and Hill (1997) and Ben-Daya and Hariga (2003) studied the lead time reduction in a stochastic inventory system with learning consideration. Annadurai and Uthayakumar (2010a) presented a controlling setup cost in (Q, r, L) inventory model with defective items. Tsao and Sheen (2008) adopted permissible delay in payments regarding dynamic pricing, promotion and replenishment policies for a deteriorating item. Chen and Kang (2007) developed an integrated vendor-buyer co-operative inventory models with variant permissible delay in payments.

Uthayakumar and Priyan (2013) adopted permissible delay in payments in the two-echelon inventory system with controllable setup and lead time under service level constraint. Affisco et al. (2002) presented a quality improvement and setup reduction in the joint economic lot size model. Uthayakumar and Rameswari (2013) presented a supply chain model with variable lead time under credit policy. Billington (1987) presented an EPQ model with the setup cost parameter replaced by a function of capital expenditure. Vijayashree and Uthayakumar (2015) developed an integrated inventory model with controllable lead time involving investment for quality improvement in supply chain system. Das Roy et al. (2014) adopted stochastic demand, backlogging and rework in an economic production lot size model for defective items. Vijayashree and Uthayakumar (2016a) proposed a two-echelon supply chain inventory model with controllable lead time. Also, Vijayashree and Uthayakumar (2016b) extended an inventory models involving lead time crashing cost as an exponential function.

Through the Japanese experience of using just in time (JIT) production, the advantages associated with efforts to reduce the setup cost can be clearly perceived. In the inventory literature, Yang and Pan (2004) proposed an integrated inventory model involving deterministic variable lead time and quality improvement investment. Das Roy et al. (2012) developed an integrated producer-buyer relationship in the environment of EMQ and JIT production system. Chen et al. (2001) is among the first who framed the concept of inter-dependent reduction policy of lead time and ordering cost. Ouyang et al. (2005) considered the inter-dependent reductions of lead time and ordering cost in periodic review inventory model with backorder price discount. Ouyang et al. (1999) presented the inter-dependent reductions of lead time and ordering cost in continuous review inventory model with partial backorder. Vijayashree and Uthayakumar (2017) initiated the notion of inter-dependent reduction policy of lead time and ordering cost in supply chain framework and estimate the optimal values of lead time, order quantity and the number of deliveries.



Comprehensive Study on Prime Combination Labeling of Graphs

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ABSTRACT

A graph labeling is an assignment of real values to the vertices or edges, or both, subject to certain conditions. Labeled graphs are becoming an increasingly useful family of mathematical models for a broad range of applications. The concept of labeling is spread into several types such as prime labeling and combination labeling. In this paper we study prime labeling and combination labeling of graphs. We investigate some classes of graphs which admit prime combination labeling. Finally we discuss some of the related properties in detail.

Keywords: Prime labeling, combination labeling, prime combination labeling, path, cycle, star, Olive tree.

INTRODUCTION

The field of Graph Theory plays an important role in various areas of pure and applied sciences. Graph labeling of a graph G is an assignment of real numbers either to the vertices or edges or both subject to certain conditions. Graph labeling is a very powerful tool that eventually makes things in different fields very easy to be handled in mathematical way. Nowadays graph labeling has much attention from different brilliant researches in Graph Theory which has rigorous applications in many disciplines such as communication networks, coding theory, optimal circuits layouts, astronomy, radar and graph decomposition problems. Graph labelings were first introduced in the mid sixties. A labeling or valuation or numbering of a graph is an assignment of real values or subsets of a set to the vertices (a vertex labeling), or an assignment of the labels to the edges (an edge labeling), or an assignment of the labels to the combined set of vertices and edges of the graph (a total labeling). Graph labelings were first introduced Rosa [1] in 1967 and he called a function f a β -valuation of a graph G with q edges if f is an injection from the



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Impact of *Aeromonas hydrophila* vaccine on haematological parameters of Freshwater fish *Channa striatus*

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Abstract

The experimental fish (*Channa striatus*) was divided as control and experimental groups. The average length of fish about 21.5 ± 4.5 cm and weight 200 ± 25 gms were subjected for the study. The fish was infected with Gram negative Bacteria *Aeromonas hydrophila* with a dosage of 0.1ml. It was observed from the period of 1-14 days and the samples of blood was collected periodically on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 14th day to evaluate the haematological parameters such as Erythrocyte counts, Haemoglobin concentration and packed cell volume (PCV). Another set of fish was treated with Heat killed and chemically killed vaccines which were prepared from *A. hydrophila*. Then the vaccinated fish was post challenged with *A. hydrophila* to find out the efficacy of the vaccine. The results were tabulated and statistically analysed.

Introduction:

Fish is a major source of palatable protein. Aquaculture represents one of the fast growing food producing sectors of the world and aims to increase productivity per unit space. Among various kinds of cultivated organisms, many marine and freshwater finfish and shellfish species constitute an important industry with their production increasing every year. Egusa and Masuda (1971) Stated that fishes are easily susceptible to pathogenic attacks and reported to have various kinds of diseases in Japan. India is now at the threshold of blue revolution and it has made a notable progress in the field of inland fisheries Kar (1999a). *A. hydrophila* is recognized as the most common pathogen which has been proved to be etiological agent of several distinct pathological conditions reported particularly in the freshwater and ornamental fishes (Mohanty and Sahoo 2007).

The hematological profile of a fish population could indicate its physiological status and health and in this way hematology combined with other routine diagnostic methods could be used to identify and assess conditions that cause stress to the fish (Pavlidis *et al* 2007). Pandey (1974) revealed that if haematological investigations confirm the variations in the blood parameters that indicate the poor health status of fish. Despite fish hematology continues to offer a potential valuable tool, the progress to establish blood parameters is slow and literature on this subject is isolated and often incomplete (Kori- Siakpere *et al* 2005). Therefore the study related to haematology is necessary to finds out its impact on fishes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The healthy striped murels (*C. striatus*) of average mean length (20±5 cm) and average weight (230 ± 20g) were collected from in and around Melapalayam, Tirunelveli District, and Tamilnadu. They were transported to the laboratory in live condition; they were acclimatized to laboratory condition and fed with commercial balanced feed supplemented with chopped meat for 2 weeks prior to experiments. The fish were maintained at a stocking density of ten fishes in each container.

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WISDOM AND COMPASSION
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WISDOM AND COMPASSION IN THE NOVELS BY CHITRA BANERJEE DIVAKARUNI

Abstract

In a variety of her writings, Indian-born Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni who currently resides in Houston, Texas, provides new perspectives to contemporary women's literature in the United States. Positioned at the interface of various cultures, Divakaruni draws from her Bengali heritage to combine history, myth and magic, together with the respect for diversity that underscores ethics as the foundation of human interactions. Among Divakaruni's novels, *The Mistress of Spices*, *The Palace of Illusions*, *The Brotherhood of the Corn* Trilogy and *One Amazing Thing* all propose new paradigms of wisdom and compassion that may bring about a better understanding among all.


Keywords: Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, rewriting of Indian tradition, ethics, wisdom, compassion

Introduction

Indian-born Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni brought new perspectives to contemporary women's writings in the United States with a series of highly praised novels and short stories, after she was first honoured as a poet. Positioned at the interface of various cultures—originally from Kolkata and now residing in Houston, Texas—Divakaruni is herself the embodiment of the themes prevalent in her writings, or, as she states on her personal website, those of "women, immigration, the South Asian experience, history, myth, magic and celebrating diversity." Her literature allows for a variety of readings such as Feminism, Transnationalism and Multiculturalism, with notions of exile, postcolonialism, and hybridity.

Mixing with myth and magic situated at the very core of Divakaruni's numerous narratives that would not exist without these dimensions. While most of Western researchers of Divakaruni's works tend to privilege the new global dimensions in Divakaruni's work such as they appeal to contemporary criticism, the spiritual aspects based on the writer's Indian heritage continue to be somewhat obfuscated, foreign, hard to embrace and difficult to grasp, especially when dealt with in academic settings.

Chitra Divakaruni's originality, literary value and her importance for posterity nevertheless rise above the mere connection to her heritage and to the issues pertaining to (South Asian) women living in a new environment. Rather, Divakaruni's literature represents


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Unveiling the Purdah: A Feminist Reading of Imtiaz Dharker's *Purdah- I & Purdah- II*

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Research Guide

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Abstract: Feminism talks about gender inequalities in the social world. It focuses on the plight of women in patriarchal society. Today women have an equal share of social responsibility. Feminist writers bring out the issues of women. Imtiaz Dharker is one among them. Her Perspective is wider and deeper and extends its horizon to study the problems of other people in a sympathetic way. Dharker has written seven books of poetry *Purdah* (1989), *Postcards from God* (1997), *I speak for the Devil* (2001), *The Terrorist at My Table* (2006), *Leaving Fingerprints* (2009), *Over the Moon* (2014) and *Luck is the Hook* (2018). *Purdah – I* and *Purdah – II* are taken for study. These poems illustrate a Muslim woman's life in various aspects. Dharker explores how women are oppressed by the culture of purdah. .

Key Words: Imtiaz Dharker, Feminist reading, Concept of purdah, Condition of Woman, Poetess' view

Feminist literary texts question the current social assumptions which depict women as being subjective, prejudiced and one-sided. They capture the depressing condition of women, implicitly suggesting ways and means for resolving their problems. They plead for a kind of literature which would be free from the biased portraits of individuals because of race, class and gender. Irrespective of the ideologies about women found in religious scriptures, practically speaking all women have been oppressed and treated as the other in all societies at all ages.

Imtiaz Dharker born in Pakistan, living in Glasgow is also adopted in the circle of Indian English poetry as she had married an Indian Anil Dharker and begot Ayesha Dharker. She started her poetic career with *Purdah and Other Poems* (1989) in Indian English poetry. Her first poem *Purdah-I* portrays the oppression against women by the name of culture and religion. Wearing purdah is a religious practice in Muslim culture to cover a skin of women from the evil sight of men. The religion advocates a woman to

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Diversity of Butterfly Species in Selected Sites of Dindigul, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Butterflies are the most beautiful insects on the earth and are recognized for their splendour, attractiveness and graceful flight. They are good pollinators impacting good amount of benefits to humankind and ecosystem. Considering the importance of this species, the diversity of butterfly fauna in Dindigul, Tamil Nadu was documented. The study was carried out in three different study areas of different ecosystems at Dindigul. Field observation was carried out between September 2020 to March 2021. The study revealed a total of 40 species of butterflies belonging to 29 genera, grouped under four families and 9 sub families were recorded. Some species namely *Danaus chrysippus*, *Acraea violae*, *Catopsilia pomona*, *Euploea core*, *Pachliopta aristolochiae*, *Papilio polymnestor*, *Appias albino* and *Zizula hylax* were observed regularly and very common (VC) in occurrence. Likewise, 6 species *Euploea klugii*, *Phalanta phalantha*, *Vaenessa cardui*, *Colotis danae*, *Chilades lajus* and *Spindasis vulvanus* were observed as rare occurrence species (RO). The percentage of occurrence was found to be high in the month of November, December and January on par with plant productivity and flowers bloom. The distribution might also be associated with specialties in the floral composition of plants in a particular habitat. Many of the butterfly species are strictly seasonal with less population and they are good indicators in terms of anthropogenic disturbance, poor vegetation and habitat degradation.

Key words: Butterflies, Species, diversity, Occurrence, Habitat, Vegetation

Biodiversity is the variety of life describing the number and variability in relation to ecosystem in which they occur. Insects comprise more than the world's known animal species [1] of which the second largest and more diverse order is the Lepidoptera of class Insecta [2]. Butterflies are one of the most amazing and magnificent elements of bio-diversity. They are most beautiful and attractive than most other insects and have fascinated human imagination and creativity. Their landing with graceful take off give pleasure to everyone [3]. Compared to other groups of insects, their appealing-coloured body with beautiful wings and eyespots have attracted biologists and scientists to carry on research and study on its diversity. In India there are about 1500 butterfly species which is about 9% of the total butterfly species of the world. Out of these about 500 species are reported from the western Himalayan region. They are taxonomically well studied group, which have received a reasonable amount of attention throughout the world [4].

Butterflies can be used as surrogate to assess the conservation threat to the biodiversity. The population of butterflies in a particular area reflects the luxuriant plant growth with healthy environment. A number of flowering plants and fruits depend on this species for reproduction and propagation. Besides being good pollinators, butterflies extend their role as pests, predators and weed killers too. These species are highly sensitive to habitat disturbances which are used as an indicator of environmental quality [5]. Butterfly community assembly and the factors which influence it, have long been a topic of interest to ecologists and conservationists [6]. In Tamil Nadu, the butterfly fauna have been studied in few areas. Since no biodiversity study was carried out in Dindigul adjoining areas, I preferred to carry out a survey on butterfly in Dindigul. The present investigation reveals the abundance of butterfly, its diversity, taxonomy and seasonal richness in the study areas of varied vegetative growth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Dindigul district consists of 7 blocks and two blocks are noticed as driest parts. The average annual rainfall over the district varies from about 700 mm to about 1600 mm. The location is situated at 10°35'N latitude and 77°55'E longitude with an average elevation of 265m (869

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