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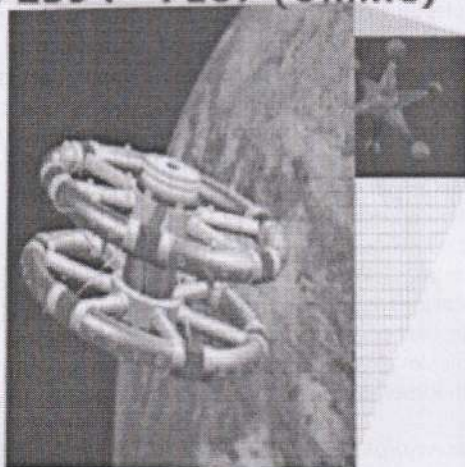
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Predicting the Risk Factors of Endometrial Cancer using Data Mining

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Abstract— Data mining act as an imperative part for uncovering new idea in healthcare organization which is supportive for all the parties related with medical field. This paper analyses the effectiveness of Data mining technique in healthcare domain. Cancer is one among the foremost crisis today, diagnosing cancer in earlier period is still challenging for doctors. Detection of hereditary and ecological aspect is very essential in developing novel methods to perceive and stop cancer. Endometrial cancer is one of the most general feminine gynaecologic malignancy, is naturally a curable disease. It is the most wide-ranging of the entire cancers and the main reason for the cancer fatality in women worldwide. This paper also presents an study of the risk factors related with endometrial cancer by means of association rule mining. Here we applied Apriori algorithm to uncover the associations. Women who are extensively heavy weight, hypertension and more estrogens level are increased risk of certain cancers. Heavy weight, hypertension, and more estrogens level were drastically related with an increased risk of endometrial cancer.

Keywords— Data Mining; Association; Endometrial; Apriori; Healthcare.

1. Introduction

Data mining is the manner of take out the useful data from the massive dataset [1]. Using Data mining techniques large volumes of data are handled to determine veiled outline and relations helpful in decision making [2]. A range of algorithms and techniques of data mining can be used in medical domain, so that the patients' data can be analyzed and the factors that cause the syndrome can be easily traced [3]. Nowadays using this people can aware of any diseases. Also they can be alert on particular syndrome.

Endometrial cancer is a cancer that occurs from the endometrium, the inside layer of the uterus or womb. It is the effect of the anomalous development of cells that have the ability to occupy or spread to other parts of the body [4]. Hormones changes the endometrium during the woman's menstrual cycle [5]. In the early stage of the cycle, prior to release eggs from ovaries, the ovaries create estrogen hormones. Estrogen is the reason for the endometrium to condense so that it could cultivate an embryo if pregnancy happens. A woman's hormone dependability is an important function in the maturity of most endometrial cancers. The change in estrogen level is depends on the hormone. Many risk factors for endometrial cancer influence estrogen levels [5]. The Knowledge step of classification is used to originate a classification model

and a categorization step used to estimate the class labels for a given data [1]. It provide as an evocative form, to discriminate among objects of unlike classes. A Classification model can also serve in prognostic modeling, to determine the class label of unidentified records. This development is primarily appropriate for describing data sets with dual or diminutive types [6]. It is a methodical approach to accumulate a classification models from the input data set [7]. It includes Bayesian, Meta-learning, Lazy, Rule-Based, Decision-Tree and Miscellaneous classifiers. Each method exploits a learning algorithm to identify a model that preeminent fits the liaison between the attribute set and class label of the input data. An vital point of the learning algorithm is to construct the representation with generalization capability i.e., the depiction specifically forecast the class labels of formerly unidentified instances. Clustering is a data mining technique to find groups of objects [8]. In healthcare domain, clustering has been used to group patients according to their symptoms [9]. Association analysis is the innovation of relationship policy showing attribute-value situations that take place frequently in-cooperation in a given set of data. In a transactional database each time the customer purchasing details may be matched with other customer, which can be identified and analyzed using this.

1.1 APRIORI Algorithm

The association rule creation has two steps:

- Find the recurrent item sets in a database by applying minimum support to the candidate item set.
- Construct rules using recurrent item sets and the minimum confidence constraints.

1.1.1 Constructive Terms

Usually large number of rules will generate, from this interesting patterns which are useful to our field are measured. The final rules are the buck sum thresholds on support and confidence.

1.1.2 Support

The $\text{supp}(X)$ of an item set X is defined using the below formula. $\text{Supp}(X) = \text{No. of transactions which include the item set } X / \text{Total No. of transactions}$.

1.1.3 Confidence

To find the confident of the rule, $\text{Confidence}(X \rightarrow Y) = \text{supp}(XUY) / \text{supp}(X)$

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| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 42 | HEALTH ISSUES OF ELDERLY MALAYALI TRIBES IN YERGAUD HILLS -- A HEALTH ORIENTED SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS K. Venkatesh & Dr. P. Sethurajakumar | 234 |
| 43 | ORIGIN AND IDENTITY OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN TAMIL NADU Dr. P. Mariammal | 240 |
| 44 | A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF REFINANCE OPERATION OF NABARD IN SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU Dr. P. Narayanasamy | 247 |
| 45 | EFFECT OF ATTACHMENT STYLES ON MARITAL SATISFACTION Fr. Dr. Steephen Chellan | 254 |
| 46 | STAND OF DRAVIDA KAZHAGAM ON DRAVIDIAN NATIONALISM, DRAVIDAN AND DRAVIDA NADU S. Reno | 264 |
| 47 | A STUDY ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING OF DALIT RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY P. Poongothai & Dr. K. Rajkumar | 269 |
| 48 | CONTRIBUTION OF PASUMPON MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR FOR THE WELFARE OF DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT A-STUDY R. Kumaravel | 273 |
| 49 | RIGHTS UNDER THE PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT: THE ROLE OF PROTECTION OFFICER, POLICE OFFICER AND NGO'S IN KERALA A. Asharani | 277 |
| 50 | COMPARATIVE SURVEY ON DATA MINING TECHNIQUES FOR ENDOMETRIAL CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND PREDICTION A. Hency Juliet & Dr. R. Padmajavalli | 284 |
| 51 | STUDIES ON PLANKTON DIVERSITY OF TUTICORIN MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM S.R.T. Sherly Cross, T. Jebarani Rajathy & T. Mohanraj | 292 |
| 52 | RESERVATION OF 25 PERCENT SEATS FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION AND DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS: PROBLEMS FACED BY SCHOOLS MANAGEMENT Kriti Dhawan | 297 |
| 53 | TRADITIONAL HEALING BY ZERO COST Anand Paramathma | 303 |
| 54 | RESURRECTING SUBALTERN THROUGH FEMALE BODY-IN MAHASWETA DEVI'S "DRAUPADI" Akshaya Ramesh | 307 |
| 55 | SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF COIR WORKERS IN KERALA - A CASE STUDY OF CHERTHALA TALUK IN ALAPPUZHA DISTRICT J. Aswathy & Saranya Ajithkumar | 311 |

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COMPARATIVE SURVEY ON DATA MINING TECHNIQUES FOR ENDOMETRIAL CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND PREDICTION

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Abstract

Data Mining plays a vital role for uncovering innovative developments in healthcare society which in turn helpful for all the parties associated with this field. This study scrutinizes the efficacy of a range of Data Mining techniques such as classification, clustering, association, regression in health care realm. Cancer is one of the key predicament today, diagnosing cancer in prior period is still exigent for doctors. Identification of genetic and natural factors is very noteworthy in developing novel methods to detect and prevent cancer. Endometrial cancer is the most extensive feminine gynecologic malignant cells, is typically a curable disease. It is the most widespread of all cancers and the leading cause of cancer demises in the world of women. In this paper we have presented a survey on the data mining techniques for the endometrial cancer diagnosis and prediction, analysis of the threat aspects and the survivability rate of endometrial cancer patients.

Keywords: Data mining; classification; clustering; association; regression; endometrial;

Introduction

Data mining is the method of extracting the useful data from the huge dataset [1]. Data mining technique involves the use of sophisticated data analysis tools to discover previously unknown, valid patterns and relationships in large data set. These tools can include statistical models, mathematical algorithm and machine learning methods in early detection of cancer [2]. Classification is one of the technique in data mining to allocate objects to one of the several predefined groups. Data Classification is a two step method consisting of knowledge step used to make a classification model and a categorization step to calculate the class labels for a given data [1]. Clustering is a Data mining technique, used to grouping the data into classes or clusters so that the objects within each cluster have high similarity in comparison with one another [3]. In association learning, any association among features is sought, not just ones that predict a particular class value.

Endometrial Cancer

Endometrial cancer is a cancer that takes place from the endometrium, that is, the inside layer of the uterus or womb. It is the effect of the irregular progress of cells that have the ability to occupy or spread to other parts of the body [4]. During the premature section of the sequence, before the ovaries release an egg, the ovaries form hormones known as estrogens. Estrogen causes the endometrium to condense so that it could cultivate an embryo if pregnancy occurs. A woman's hormone stability took a part in the growth of most endometrial cancers. Many of the risk factors for endometrial cancer influence estrogen levels [5]. It is a gynecological malignancy which predominantly affects older and post menopausal women. The main aim of this study was to determine the factors using Data Mining Techniques which are significantly associated with



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Maintaining Security In Distributed Association Rule Mining Process Using Paper Submission: 31-March-2022
Elliptic Curve Cryptography And Key Exchange Concept

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Abstract

Authors

Keywords

References

Details

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Maintaining Security In Distributed Association Rule Mining Process Using Elliptic Curve Cryptography And Key Exchange Concept

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ABSTRACT

Association rule mining is one of the most important data mining processes which are used to generate useful patterns from huge volumes of data. It may so happen that the data source may not be from one sender and it is distributed across the world. In this distributed architecture, maintaining privacy while transmitting the data from originator to the data mining analyzer is a biggest issue as the data is highly confidential. Usage of cryptography is having a good impact on maintaining privacy in association rule mining process. Hence in this paper, elliptic curve cryptography based association rule mining process is presented. Experimental result shows that the difference of accuracy while using actual data and perturbed data is very less.

Keywords : Privacy Preservation, Security, Elliptic Curve Cryptography

I. INTRODUCTION

Enormous amount of data is being generated called as big data and this is purely because of rapid advancements in technology, computer applications and emergence of mobile/online social networks. Daily around 2.5 trillion bytes of data is produced every day and for the past two years, 85% of them have been produced[1]. Big data need more attention from the people, academic, business, government as they are having high potential to predict future trends, relationship, generate useful patterns and help us to take concrete future decisions[2].

To mine it to find important knowledge useful to support decision-making that could have a good impact on economic growth and technical innovations, we need the help of good decision making techniques, methods and tools. Data mining derives its name from the similarities between searching for valuable business information in a large

database like finding linked products in gigabytes of store scanner data, mining a mountain for a vein of valuable ores[3]. Both processes require either shifting through an immense amount of material, or intelligently probing it to find exactly where the value resides[4].

Data mining techniques can yield the benefits of automation on existing software and hardware platforms, and can be implemented on new systems as existing platforms are upgraded and new products developed[5]. High speed makes it practical for users to analyze huge quantities of data. Larger databases, in turn, yield improved predictions. Faster processing means that users can automatically experiment with more models to understand complex data. When data mining tools are implemented on high performance parallel processing systems, they can analyze massive databases in minutes[6].



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NAAC –SSR-Cycle –I 3.3 Research Publications and Awards

2017-2018

3.3.2 Journal Publications

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**National Business Research Conference on
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3.3.2 Journal Publications

| Sl. No | Author(s) | Title | Page No. |
|--------|---|---|----------|
| 86 | P.VAITINADANE @ ANBOUNADANE Dr. S. GANESAN | SOURCES OF STRESS AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PUDUCHERRY REGION | 492 |
| 87 | W.BLESSIE RACHEL A.NARMADHA | A STUDY ON WORK-LIFE BALANCE IN WORKING WOMEN | 499 |
| 88 | V.NISHA G.LINDA ROSE | OUTSOURCING BUSINESS TO CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES | 506 |
| 89 | V.NISHA G.LINDA ROSE | THE LIMITATIONS OF PUBLIC CLOUD FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT | 511 |
| 90 | V.NISHA G.LINDA ROSE | CLOUD IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT | 514 |
| 91 | SHAIK MD AZARRUDDIN.N | EMERGING TRENDS IN HRM | 518 |
| 92 | S. SELVARAJ Dr. M. RAJESH | A STUDY ON EMERGING TRENDS IN THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE MARKETING | 522 |
| 93 | A.D.KAVITHA | MARKETING TRENDS IN DIGITAL WORLD | 526 |
| 94 | R. UDAYA KUMAR DHARMASEELAN | EMERGING TRENDS IN MARKETING AND SERVICES | 530 |
| 95 | C. VAISHNAVI | INDIAN INSURANCE SECTOR – A PERSPECTIVE VIEW | 532 |
| 96 | Dr. T.SHENBHAGA VADIVU | STRESS AND COPING MECHANISMS: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW | 537 |
| 97 | N. VANAJA | ORGANISATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR – A CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE | 542 |
| 98 | G.LINDA ROSE V.NISHA | DATA MINING FOR BUSINESS DECISION | 546 |
| 99 | BHARATHI.M V.NISHA G.LINDA ROSE | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) AND ITS ROLE IN MANAGEMENT | 549 |
| 100 | MAITHILI DHURI | OPTIMIZING PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY OF BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE CHANNEL IN INDIAN BANK | 554 |
| 101 | L.DHANASEKAR Prof. (Dr.) C. VETHIRAJAN | IMPORT AND EXPORT UNDER GOODS AND SERVICES TAX IN INDIA | 558 |
| 102 | Dr. SVETLANA TATUSKAR | A STUDY OF PRE-MERGER VERSUS POST-MERGER ASSET QUALITY PERFORMANCE OF ACQUIRING INDIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS | 565 |
| 103 | ANNIE OBEL.M DHILIP KUMAR | EMERGING TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | 579 |
| 104 | VIGNESH KUMAR K.SARANYA | GREEN BANKING- A SUSTAINABLE GROWTH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH CHENNAI | 585 |
| 105 | Dr. SAJIDA BEGUM. K KISSVAR.D | EMERGING TRENDS IN DIGITAL MARKETING | 591 |
| 106 | R. RAGAVI | EMERGING TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | 595 |
| 107 | Prof. PRAJAKTADHURU | A STUDY TO ANALYZE MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF GEN X AND GEN Y AT WORKPLACE | 597 |
| 108 | POONGODI K K | MODERN TEACHING METHODOLOGIES | 618 |
| 109 | Dr. BABITA PREM KARTHIK | IMPACT OF ATTRITION ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT | 623 |

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3.3.2 Journal Publications

DBJC Journal of Business Research – Jain Spire, Issue No. 28, ISSN 2248-9711

**IMPACT OF ATTRITION ON KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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KARTHIK, III BBA Student, Mar Gregorios College of Arts and Science

ABSTRACT

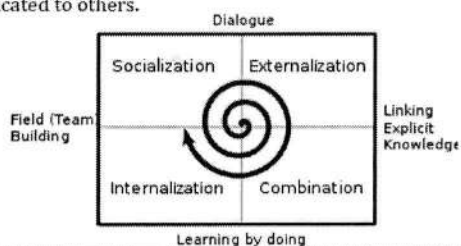
Attrition is a phenomenon affecting any business organization in the industry. Over the past few years, organizations have taken an increased interest in aligning their HR practices to their business goals. It was originally seen as the time-keeping, records-maintaining department of the past has today metamorphosed into the equivalent of a dynamic business consultant, providing strategic support. Deficiencies like inability to influence employee perception of growth; not aligning employees to roles based on their individual talent, inflexibility in leadership styles, are causing conflicts at a very intrinsic level, resulting in knowledge employees choosing the proverbial "easy way out." Employees thus attempt to change the manager or the work environment, resulting in employee attrition.

This article aims to focus at the scarce resource on which the organizations invest to enhance the business value creation capacity. It illustrates the lifecycle of a firm, which shows tremendous growth within few years of their inception, and become globally active but they are also suffering from high employee attrition, threatening their strategic efforts to service their clients globally. Now-a-days managers are interested in managing knowledge not for the sake of knowledge management, but because the planning, design, assessment and revision of the organizational knowledge resources and processes can support the business performance improvements on the sustainability of the firm.

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge management is the process of creating, sharing, using and managing the knowledge and information of an organisation. It refers to a multidisciplinary approach to achieving organisational objectives by making the best use of knowledge.

Different frameworks for distinguishing between different 'types of' knowledge exist. One proposed framework for categorizing the dimensions of knowledge distinguishes tacit knowledge and explicit knowledge. Tacit knowledge represents internalised knowledge that an individual may not be consciously aware of, such as to accomplish particular tasks. At the opposite end of the spectrum, explicit knowledge represents knowledge that the individual holds consciously in mental focus, in a form that can easily be communicated to others.



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Page 623

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3.3.2 Journal Publications

| Sl. No | Author(s) | Title | Page No. |
|--------|---|--|----------|
| 110 | Prof. R. LEONARD SOLOMON ANGEL MARY | FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AT HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY WITH REFERENCE TO CHENNAI | 631 |
| 111 | GODWIN WESLEY J | EMERGING TRENDS IN BANKING | 641 |
| 112 | P.KALAISELVI | A STUDY ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION TOWARDS E-BANKING IN CHENNAI CITY | 648 |
| 113 | Dr. K.YASMIN | MICRO FINANCE IN INDIA - A SWOT ANALYSIS | 662 |
| 114 | Dr. RAVI Dr. MAHESHKANNAN | A STUDY ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT- AN OVERVIEW | 667 |
| 115 | Dr. P.ABIRAMI Dr. J.SIVASUBRAMANIAN | EMERGING TRENDS IN HRM | 675 |
| 116 | RAJA K | EMERGING TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (HRM) | 680 |
| 117 | A.UMAPATHY Dr. R. PRABAKARAN | A STUDY ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS BRAND PERSONALITY OF SELECTED F.M.C.G PRODUCTS IN CHENNAI CITY | 682 |
| 118 | Dr. A.MURUGANANTHAM | IMPACT OF DIGITAL INDIA IN INDIAN ECONOMY | 686 |
| 119 | Dr. K.P.RAJALAKSHMI | A STUDY ON EMERGING TRENDS IN CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS FAST MOVING PRODUCTS IN INDIA | 693 |
| 120 | SAI SOUNDARYA | EMERGING TRENDS IN BANKING & INSURANCE SECTOR | 697 |
| 121 | S. RAJAMANI | IMPACT OF MOTIVATION AND JOB SATISFACTION OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR BANK EMPLOYEES | 701 |
| 122 | SURESH | EMERGING TRENDS IN ROLE OF IT IN MANAGEMENT | 705 |
| 123 | S. MARI K. THIYAGARAJAN | A STUDY ON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT IN INDIA | 706 |
| 124 | T. VELAYUTHAM T. VETRI PRABHU | ROLE OF FERTILIZERS IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR - AN OVERVIEW | 713 |
| 125 | Dr. S.Gothandaraman Dr. K.Sambathkumar | INDIAN AGRICULTURAL MARKETINGSYSTEM - AN OVERVIEW | 719 |
| 126 | Dr. T.Sivakumar N. Harisingh | EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA | 724 |
| 127 | KARTHIK.M BHUVANESWARLS | PROS AND CONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MANAGEMENT | 730 |
| 128 | PREM KUMAR DVS HARIKA Y | A COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS PROFITABILITY AND SHAREHOLDER VALUE | 736 |
| 129 | E.EZHILARASAN | EMERGING TRENDS IN MARKETING & SERVICE | 751 |
| 130 | GANESH | EMERGING TRENDS IN ACCOUNTING & FINANCE | 756 |
| 131 | SABAREESWARLR | EMERGING TRENDS IN ACCOUNTING & FINANCE | 759 |
| 132 | Dr. S.CHANDRASEKAR Dr. C. VETHIRAJAN | MODERN BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA-A KEY TOOL FOR INDIAN BANKING SECTORS | 761 |
| 133 | Dr. BALAJLS KARUNAKARAN V | THE IMPACT OF INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) ON VALUE ADDED MARKETING | 770 |

Dr. M. SIVARAJAN M.B.A., M.Phil., M.A., M.P.N., Ph.D.,

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3.3.2 Journal Publications

DBJC Journal of Business Research – Jain Spire, Issue No. 28, ISSN 2248-9711

**FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AT
HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY WITH REFERENCE TO CHENNAI**

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ABSTRACT

As globalization is increasing rapidly and new products from the foreign countries are finding their way into the country, the trend of utilization by our inhabitants is gradually changing. They are becoming more disposed to buying. The reason why consumers are more inclined towards global or local brands is associated to their desire for maximum satisfaction. With the passage of time, the international fast food brands are getting more precedence in comparison to the local brands due to the influence by the western world. As the markets have globalized, complex marketing strategies are developed. If any predisposition resulting from these strategies is seen in the buying decision, a close consideration should be given by the manufacturers, distributors, importers, exporters and other channel intermediaries to examine how it influence their businesses and employ appropriate strategies to counter this phenomenon. The notion that called globalization has guided many organizations to operate on a global level which as a result has changed the buying behavior of consumers and an increase in his knowledge regarding global fast food brands. Due to the societal and cultural effects of telecommunication, more awareness is spread in consumers about other cultures, lifestyles and brands. It was examined that foreign fast food brands are consumed more on a frequent bases in contrast to local ones. People feel modernized in consuming foreign fast foods.

INTRODUCTION

It is a common viewpoint that consumers consider only factor while purchasing a foreign fast food brand. However, reality tells that there are a number of varied factors involved while evaluating a product. Studies show that consumers who dwell in developed countries give more preference to foreign fast food brands, particularly from the west, not only because of the perceived quality but also of social status. Hence, a brand's country of origin serves as a summary of product quality and consumers prefer these types of fast food brands for status-enhancing reasons. Quality is conceptualized in terms of the product's performance. A consumer's standard of living and his purchase pattern can also be determined by his income, education, occupation and family background, demographics significantly verify the exposure to and thus the purchase of expensive foreign goods. Like many other developing countries, Pakistani social classes also exhibit very evident brand preferences. Amongst the different social classes, elite class and the upper-middle class are observed to be dining out at fast food foreign brands to sustain in the noticeable position in society. Karachi city has most of its people having the status consciousness characteristic. Whereas, foreign fast food brands are considered as a luxury for lower class, they do not consume them more often. The researchers intend to study that how the internal layout of dine-in restaurants, advertisements, celebrities

"EMERGING TRENDS IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PRESENT DECADE
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Page 631


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CONTENTS

| Sl. No | Author(s) | Title | Page No. |
|--------|--|---|----------|
| 1 | PANKAJA.R.P KARTHIK.M | MEETING THE INDUSTRY DEMANDS THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION | 1 |
| 2 | Dr. DESTI KANNAIAH | A STUDY ON GOVERNANCE OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA | 5 |
| 3 | Dr. PSR.MURTHY | A VOYAGE OF MEDICAL TOURISM FOR ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE (WITH REFERENCE TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND ALTERNATE MEDICINE IN A.P & HYDERABAD) | 14 |
| 4 | DHANALAKSHMI S Dr. SAKTHIVEL MURUGAN M | FACTORS OF EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN AND AROUND CHENNAI | 21 |
| 5 | S.GANAPATHY Dr.G.PURUSHOTHAMAN | A STUDY ON STRESS LEVEL AMONG THE EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CERT TECHNOLOGIES | 23 |
| 6 | Prof. Dr. SUNDARI SURESH Dr. VIJAI C | MEDICAL TOURISM IN INDIA | 31 |
| 7 | Dr. R. JAYANTHI | A STUDY ON CUSTOMER'S REVIEW ABOUT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDIA | 39 |
| 8 | J. STARLIN GEORGINA | EMERGING TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | 48 |
| 9 | M.RANISUBATHRA | ACCELERATION OF MODERN ECO-OPERATION: ACHIEVING SUCCESS & SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (GSCM) | 54 |
| 10 | M.RIAZ AHMED | A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION ON BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SOUTH INDIA | 58 |
| 11 | Dr. DHARMESH MOTWANI DHARMENDRANAGDA | CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE E-MAIL ADVERTISING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF UDAIPUR CITY | 67 |
| 12 | DEEPA SR A.THILEEPAN | EMPLOYER BRANDING | 74 |
| 13 | Dr. SHARMILA.C | ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MANAGEMENT | 77 |
| 14 | NITHYA SHREES RASHIKA.M | A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY - ARTHASHATRA, AN IDEAL GUIDE | 82 |
| 15 | J. DINESH DR B.DEVAMAINDHAN | UTILIZATION OF DATA MINING TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY | 89 |
| 16 | M.GOWTHAMI N.RAGHAVI NAGARAJAN | GENDER INCLUSIVITY IN WORKFORCE A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BANKING IN IT INDUSTRY IN INDIA | 92 |
| 17 | G.RAMYA | CYBER CRIME: A GROWING THREAT TO INDIAN BANKING SECTOR. | 99 |
| 18 | S. DAYANITHI Dr. P. MURUGAN | CUSTOMER AWARENESS ON DIGITAL BANKING AFTER DEMONITIZATION | 109 |
| 19 | SNEHA KARTHIKEYAN | A STUDY ON GENERAL PERSPECTIVES OF HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING | 120 |
| 20 | SACHHIDANAND HEGDE | "EMERGING TRENDS IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PRESENT DECADE: ROLE OF IT IN MANAGEMENT" | 123 |


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EMERGING TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Continuous changes in technology, economic, social and psychological understandings and structures have influence on both Human Resources and their management. Current models of HRM suggest that expectations about HR roles are changing as organisations are striving to make the HR function leaner and more 'strategic'. As globalization advances and we move into the information age, organizations need to adapt to the changes in technology and the changing issues in management of people. Managing people, as an HRM function, has broadened, to include managing organizational capabilities, relationships, learning and knowledge. These functions include four generic areas, i.e., (i) Roles, (ii) Relationships, (iii) Strategic focus, (iv) Learning focus. These areas are different from each of the economy functions, like traditional, transitional and knowledge. The aim of the article is to identify recent trends in managing human resources and related to their development.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Human Resource Development, HR trends, Globalization.

INTRODUCTION

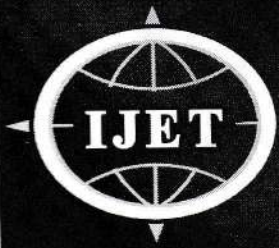
Human resource management (HRM) has always been a very challenging aspect of any business. Especially with so much happening in the world of Human Resource, change, indeed is the constant when we talk about Human resource management. There are new trends in the world of HR emerging every now and then and it is extremely important for anybody remotely associated with the world of business to know about such contemporary emerging issues. In this era globalisation human resource walks into has walked into a zone of new technology and certain emerging issues of management. Here we would talk the most relevant emerging and contemporary issues about human resource. If we take a brief look at the issues that are relevant in this context we would be able to figure out that the issues that have very clearly emerged in recent times are planning, acquisition and development of human resources, yielding to the demands of the work place and, most importantly, evolving a strategy that deals with that challenge of industrial conflict. Considering this as a management practice, we would find that it covers all aspects of personnel management and industrial relations, converging with the relatively new areas such as communication, counselling, training and development, and even job enrichment. The following parts of this article would be throwing more light on the subject. The competitive advantage is dependent on the apt application of knowledge of good. The factor of managing men is no more the only important function of HRM; the function has gone beyond that into four major generic areas that include 1) roles 2) relationship 3) strategic focus and 4) learning focus. These areas are different from that of the conventional ones like traditional, transitional and knowledge. The innovation of HRM

"EMERGING TRENDS IN COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PRESENT DECADE
(ETCM '18)"

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Page 48


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- [IRG Journals](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

IJET -Volume 4, Issue 3 , May - June 2018

| S.No | Title/Author Name | Serial No |
|------|--|--------------|
| 51 | <p>Flow Reliability Growth Model to Estimate the Quality of Software - Gayathry G, ThirumalaiSelvi R</p> <p>10.29126/23951303/IJET-V4I3P51</p> <p>[Abstract] [Cite] [PDF]</p> <p>Share 0 Share Tweet </p> | IJET-V4I3P51 |
| 52 | <p>An insight on Provenance based detection of Packet Drop Attack and Data Forgery - Rohit D.Hedau, Dr.Pankaj Agrawal</p> <p> 10.29126/23951303/IJET-V4I3P52</p> <p>[Abstract] [Cite] [PDF]</p> <p>Share 0 Share Tweet </p> | IJET-V4I3P52 |
| 53 | <p>An Insight on Cross-Layer Implementation in Wireless Sensor Networks - Sheetal Kadu, Dr.Pankaj Agrawal</p> <p> 10.29126/23951303/IJET-V4I3P53</p> <p>[Abstract] [Cite] [PDF]</p> <p>Share </p> | IJET-V4I3P53 |
| 54 | <p>Experimental Investigation On The Performance And Emission Characteristics Of A Single Cylinder Di Diesel Engine Using Mahua Biodiesel, Blends And Diesel On Adding Dee By Varying Number Of Injection Nozzle Holes - Md Ahmed Pasha, Srinivas Valmiki</p> <p> 10.29126/23951303/IJET-V4I3P54</p> <p>[Abstract] [Cite] [PDF]</p> <p>Share </p> | IJET-V4I3P54 |
| 55 | <p>Modeling And Analysis Of High-Speed Pmsg Used In Aircraft Applications - Hindu M, Anita S</p> | |

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A New Reliability Growth Model to Estimate the Quality of Software

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Abstract:

Software reliability is one of the significant factor in finalizing the quality of software. In recent years, Software Reliability Growth Models(SRGM) are used by number of software development organizations to assess and analyse the software product's quality. The estimation of reliability of software can save loss of time and cost. These models are applicable at the final stage of software development. In this paper, we propose a new model for assessing the software product's reliability. It first focuses on some of available reliability models and discuss about the problems associated with existing models and arrive at a new reliability model.

Keywords — software reliability growth models(SRGM), hazard function, failure rate.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to rapid growth in technology computer applications became more diverse and spread in our day-to-day life. They are used in diverse areas for various applications including air traffic control, aircraft, industrial process control, and automotive mechanical and safety control. As the functionality of computer operations becomes more essential and yet more complicated and critical application increase in size and complexity, there is a great need for looking at ways to quantify and predict the reliability of such systems in various complex operating environments [1]. To produce a reliable software, it is necessary to measure and control its reliability. Software reliability is stochastic and dynamic. The exact value of product is never precisely known at any point of time.

From the commercial point of view, reliability is one of the most important characteristics of software quality. Reliability is defined as the probability of failure free operation of software for specified period of time in a specified environment [1]. Software reliability growth models(SRGM) are frequently used in the literature for reliability characterization of commercial software. SRGM is

a prominent class of software reliability models(SRM).

SRM is a mathematical expression that specifies the general form of the software failure process as a function of factors such as fault introduction, fault removal and the operational environment [2]. Due to defect identification and removal the failure rate of a software system generally decreases over time. Software reliability modelling is done to estimate the failure rate in the form of curve by statistically estimating the parameters associated with the selected model. The purpose of this measure is twofold: 1) to estimate the extra test time required to meet a specified reliability objective and 2) to identify the expected reliability of software after release [2].

II. SOFTWARE RELIABILITY GROWTH MODELS

Software reliability models(SRM) can both assess and predict reliability. In reliability assessment SRM are fitted to the collected failure data using statistical techniques for example Linear, Non-Linear regression based on the nature of collected

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM AND MENTAL HEALTH OF TRANSGENDER WOMEN IN CHENNAI CITY

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ABSTRACT

Having left their home in a very early age the different Social support systems play a vital role. Objective of the study was to explore the socio economic features of the respondents, to analyse the social support which is received by the Transgender women and their mental health status.

Methodology: Cross sectional study was done with 299 transgender women. Consecutive sampling technique was adopted.

Tool: Semi structured Interview schedule was used. Multidimensional scale of perceived Social support and GH 12 was used.

Hypothesis: there is no association between social support received by transgender women and their mental health status.

Findings: Only 12% of the respondents had completed their higher secondary schooling, only 21% of the respondents were married, 44% of them lived with their community friends while only 12% lived with parents. While 38% had taken by begging, 28% had taken by sex work. Only 29% of the respondents expressed that they enjoyed high social support and 39% of them exhibited evidence of severe psychological problems and distress.

Suggestions: Families need to sensitised about the issues of transgender women and they should be counselled to face the stigma which they face in the society. This would reduce physical and psychological abuse faced by the respondents and prevent them from leaving their homes. CBOs need to concentrate more on the mental health and CBO like scarf and Banyan can be involved.

Conclusion: Social support is directly related to distress variables, as well as indirectly related through avoidant coping. Thus it is essential to plan interventions that reduce avoidant coping strategies, while simultaneously increasing social support, in order to improve mental health for transgender individuals..

Key words: Transgender women , social support, mental health

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INTRODUCTION

Transgender Women are individuals who are identified as males at their time of birth but who identifies they selves as females. Stigma stems from intolerance of lives that transgress binary gender norms, expression and threaten the gender power relations of patriarchy (Dassi, 2013). Transgender women in India face a variety of issues. So far the communities perceive that they have been excluded from effectively participating in social, cultural life, economy, politics and decision-making processes. A primary reason of the exclusion is perceived to lack of (or ambiguity in) recognition of the gender status. It is a key barrier that often prevents them in exercising their civil rights in their desired gender. Reports of harassment, violence, denial of service and unfair treatment against transgender women in the areas of employment, housing and public accommodation have been discussed in local media from time to time. In majority of the states of India, the discrimination and societal pressure either

forces them to leave their biological family or they are evicted from the family forcefully which leaves them to feed for themselves during the initial years of their life. As far as acceptance within the family is concerned, the level of involvement in the family, acceptance is low. Due to stigma associated with transgenderism, many transgender women (biological males who identify as female or transgender) experience rejection or abuse at the hands of their parents and primary caregivers as children and adolescents (Reportable, 2011). As the transgender children leave home as they face verbal, physical abuse, psychological abuse, stigma from family and society. Low level of education leads to unemployment or underemployment. Leaving of hope makes them very vulnerable to sexual abuse and gender based violence and HIV exposure. Their community friends, special friends and sometimes their parents form their social support system.

Gharana System

The transgender community is unique and distinctive in its own senses which is characterized by the social bonding and attachment which exist within the community.

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