

An Experimental Study on the Pull out Capacity of Granular Anchor Pile System under Vertical Loading

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Abstract

The load displacement behaviour of Granular Anchor Pile (GAP) and Group piles under vertical pullout loads in different type of soils was studied experimentally. The effect of foundation factors i.e. embedment length, diameter and spacing by varying L/D and S/D ratio on Pullout Capacity of Granular Anchor Pile system was investigated. In this study, model of steel test tank for diameters (50 mm & 100 mm) and lengths of piles was fabricated. Based on the laboratory study carried out on single and group of 2 GAP, and 4 GAP systems, it is found that the ultimate Pullout Capacity of single GAP system increases with the increase in length (L) to diameter (D) ratios. The rate of increase of ultimate pullout capacity of single GAP systems having 50 mm and 100 mm diameters was observed as 10% and 60% respectively, indicating that the increase in ultimate pullout capacity is a function of diameter of GAP. The ultimate pullout capacity of group of 2 and 4 GAP systems was also observed increasing with the increase in spacing (S).

Key Words: Granular Anchor Pile, Spacing, Displacement, 2 & 4 GAP System, Pullout Load, Granular Material.

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Impact of perceived Organizational Support on Turnover Intention of employees in few Select Banks – Tri city

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Abstract

This study examines the Impact of Perceived Organizational Support (POS) On Turnover Intention (TI) of Employees in Few Select Banks ó Tri city. It has been discovered through previous literature that POS does influence turnover intentions negatively because when the employees experience support from organizations, the employees respond it by showing more loyalty and changing their intentions to leave the organization. This study collected data from 100 respondents selected from public and private sector bank. For Descriptive Statistics mean, median and standard deviations were generated and for Inferential Statistics Pearson Correlation, Linear Regression and ANOVA were applied. The findings show that there is a significant relationship between Perceived Organizational Support and Turnover Intention of Bank Employees and their impact is negative. Further, the study examines that there is significant difference in POS and TI of bank employees due to level of income.

Keywords: Perceived Organizational Support, Turnover Intention, bank employees.

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A Comparative Study of Barriers to Creative Personalities of Engineering and School Teachers

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Abstract

The phenomenon of teaching is a complex task. It is both, an inherited talent as well as, a learnt craft. Consequently, training must be imparted to make effective teachers. In an earlier study on teaching effectiveness, 5262 teachers from all over India rated innovativeness and creativity to be an important asset of teaching effectiveness. The present work is an attempt to study the obstacles in an individual's personality which hinders creative thinking amongst teachers of engineering at the level of a professional college and a high school level. For this, 40 male and 37 female teachers were taken from Navodaya Government schools and 50 male and 52 female teachers of engineering from Polytechnic colleges. They were a part of a training workshop conducted by Dr. Vidhu Mohan. They were administered the 'Your Temperament Test' designed by Pradip N. Khandwalla (1988). It consists of 40 items measuring 7 personality traits namely: **1. Allergy to ambiguity:** resistance to unpredictability. **2. Conformity:** fear of flouting norms. **3. Rigidity:** failure to adapt despite the need to modify behavior. **4. Fear of failure:** fear of failing at an activity. **5. Starved sensibility:** too much rationality resulting in truncating of emotions. **6. Resource myopia:** inability to see the resources at our disposal. **7. Touchiness:** fear of humiliation.

All 7 have 5 items on a four-point scale except Starved sensibility which has 10 items. These responses were scored, and means and standard deviations were computed. Differences on the basis of sex were tested through t-test which were insignificant so the data was pooled and then differences between teachers at engineering colleges & teachers in Navodaya were found. Both groups showed barriers to creative thinking - the teachers from Navodaya were found to have significantly more barriers to creative thinking.

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Information - Adjusted Noise Model in Indian Stock Market: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

This study considers the relation between noise traders and information traders. It has not been assumed that information traders are fully error-free. Rather, this study assumes that information traders make mistakes which leads to under-reaction and over-reaction. The contribution of Information traders in pricing errors in the market has also been focused. The information adjusted noise model captures the above discussed interactions. The model is tested using data from the Indian Stock Market. The present study provides evidence consistent with the idea that the market is sometimes informationally inefficient.

Keywords: Information traders, Noise Traders, Informational efficiency.

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A Review of Structure & Performance of Thermal Power Plant Controllers

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Abstract

Power systems are complex mechanisms which are highly nonlinear in behavior. Various approaches are used for modeling and control of these non-linear systems. This paper presents a review of various types of controllers & techniques used for control of various parameters affecting the performance of the power plant. The survey has been presented in terms of different kinds of controllers developed with various objectives of control & techniques deployed for developing the control systems. The advantages and disadvantages of the various modeling methods and techniques are also listed.

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Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in Banking Sector in India

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Abstract

In the recent years Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has witnessed tremendous increase in awareness and control in the global arena. CSR is a process of interdependent relationships exists between an economic system and businesses. CSR that emerged in 1960 was an attempt to link business with society. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to strategies that Corporations or firms employ to conduct their business in a way that is ethical, society friendly and beneficial to community in terms of development. It is a concept where Business organizations apart from their profitability and growth show interest in societal and environmental welfare by taking the responsibility of impact of their activities on stakeholders, employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers, and civil society. It takes into consideration the social and environmental implications of corporate financial decisions. With the increasing need for economic development across the globe, there is demand for Financial Institutions to take central role in the efforts to eliminate poverty, achieve equitable and accountable systems of governance and ensure environmental security. In this regard, actions taken by corporate houses and regulatory authorities operating in developed nations are quite satisfactory. However in developing nations the situation of CSR activities by financial institutions is not so flourishing. CSR index can be used to calculate the level of a company's CSR practices which can be linked to sustainable development. The RBI has played a crucial role in including the CSR activities. In the present study will examine contribution of various public and private sector banks towards the Environment, Community, Customers, Shareholders, Government and other Stakeholders.

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