

## JMJ COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS) :: TENALI

### 3.4.6 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published, and papers in national/international conference-proceedings per teacher during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / international	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Name of the publisher
1.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Empowering the English Language class Rooms	Enhancing Vocabulary in News Papers	Empowering the English Language class Rooms	Empowering the English Language class Rooms	National	2013	ISBN 978-93-81583-84-5.	MNIT, Jaipur
2.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Dimensions of Linguistics and Language Teaching for New Millennium Learners	Learning Lexis and Grammar : A Complementary approach	Dimensions of Linguistics and Language Teaching for New Millennium Learners	Dimensions of Linguistics and Language Teaching for New Millennium Learners	National	2013	ISBN (13): 978-1-25-906391-6	School of Social Sciences and Languages ,VIT University, Vellore
3.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Critical responses to Indian Literature in English	Inner Revolt of middle class Indian Women in Manju Kapur's A Married Women	Critical responses to Indian Literature in English	Critical responses to Indian Literature in English	National	2012	ISBN 978-93-81723- 08-1	Virudhunagar Hindu Nadar's Senthilkumara Nadar College
4.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Women Novelists in	Marrisons A Mercy:A	Women Novelists in	Women Novelists in	International	2014	ISBN 978-93-81723- 21-0	Research Center in

		English Published by Research Center	Study of Women Powerlessness	English Published by Research Center	English Published by Research Center				English, Virudhunagar, T.N.
5.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	“Teaching Methods Approaches in Learning and Teaching English using Multimedia”	Mass Media and Technological Media in English Language Teaching	“Teaching Methods Approaches in Learning and Teaching English using Multimedia”	“Teaching Methods Approaches in Learning and Teaching English using Multimedia”	International	2014	ISBN No.978-93-81-723-29-6	Research Center in English, Virudhunagar, T.N.
6.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	India A New: Contemporary Indian Women Novelist	The Nouns and their modifiers in Kiran Desai’s The Inheritance of Loss	India A New: Contemporary Indian Women Novelist	India A New: Contemporary Indian Women Novelist	National	2014	ISBN No.978-93-84-361-00-0	Maruthi Publication
7.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Proceedings Academic and Administrative Audit	Enhancing the quality of Higher Education through the use of ICT	Proceedings Academic and Administrative Audit	Proceedings Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-38-3	Seminar proceedings
8.	Dr. Sr. Shiny K.P	Proceedings Accelerating the Process of E-Teaching Learning and Evaluation to Evolve E-Methodologies	Use of ICT in Enhancing the Quality of Teaching and Learning	Proceedings Accelerating the Process of E-Teaching Learning and Evaluation to Evolve E-Methodologies for the Next	Proceedings Accelerating the Process of E-Teaching Learning and Evaluation to Evolve E-Methodologies for the Next	National	2016	ISBN 978-81-931143-3-9	Seminar proceedings

		es for the Next Generation Learners		Generation Learners	Generation Learners				
9.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	‘Empowering the English Language Classroom’	News Paper a Valuable Source of Learning Vocabulary	International Conference on ‘Empowering the English Language Classroom’	International Conference on ‘Empowering the English Language Classroom’	International	2013	ISBN No:978-93-81583-84-5	Seminar proceedings
10.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	‘Women Novelists in India’	The Binding Wine portrait on Indian Women	‘Women Novelists in India’	‘Women Novelists in India’	International	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-81723-24-0	Seminar proceedings
11.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	From silence to Violence : Feministic Reflections of Shashi Deshpande in Writing India a New	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	National	2014	ISBN No: 9789384361000	Seminar proceedings
12.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	International Seminar on ‘English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning’	Teaching Learning English as a Second Foreign Language	International Seminar on ‘English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning’	International Seminar on ‘English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning’	International	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-8173-29-6	Seminar proceedings

13.	D. Anil Kumar	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	Evolution of GM Crops – Human Health	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-52-6	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
14.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	‘Dialectics of Language and Literature’	Exploring the Current Trends and Methods in ELT	‘Dialectics of Language and Literature’	‘Dialectics of Language and Literature’	National	2014	ISBN NO: 978-93-51567-09-7	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
15.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	Contemporary Issues in Commonwealth Literature	The Voice of The Voiceless: A Historical Perspective in Andhra Pradesh	‘Common Wealth Literature in English’	‘Common Wealth Literature in English’	International	2015	ISBN NO: 978-93-81723-35-7	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
16.	Ms. G. Jyothi Olivia	English Language Teaching Methods and Challenges	English for Specific Activities	English Language Teaching Methods and Challenges	English Language Teaching Methods and Challenges	International	2012	ISBN NO: 978-93-81723-17-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
17.	Ms.G. Jyothi Olivia	Women Novelists in English	Self Identity and Emancipation	International Seminar on Women Novelists in India	International Seminar on Women Novelists in India	International	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-81723-20-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
18.	Ms. G. Jyothi Olivia	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	Historicism in Arundathi Roy’s, The God of small things	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	Contemporary Indian Women Novelists	national	2014	ISBN No: 9789384361000	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

19.	Ms. G. Jyothi Olivia	English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning	Strategies for Learning English	English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning	English Language Teaching – Changing Paradigm and Evaluation of E-Learning	International	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-8173-29-6	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
20.	Ms. G. Jyothi Olivia	Dialectics of Language and Literature	Technological materials in teaching English language	National Seminar on ‘Dialectics of Language and Literature’	National Seminar on ‘Dialectics of Language and Literature’	National	2014	ISBN NO: 978-93-51567-09-7	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
21.	Ms. G. Jyothi Olivia	Common Wealth Literature in English	Gender Discrimination	International Seminar on Common Wealth Literature in English	International Seminar on Common Wealth Literature in English	International	2015	ISBN NO: 978-93-81723-33-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
22.	Ms. Mary Kumari	“Telugu Rachayatrulu smkalina rajakiya sahitya doranalalu”	Arikepudikowslyadevi navalalo sthrisamagika chitanyam	National seminar on “Telugu Rachayatrulu smkalina rajakiya sahitya doranalalu”	National seminar on “Telugu Rachayatrulu smkalina rajakiya sahitya doranalalu”	National	2015	ISBN 978-81-930837-1-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
23.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Academic Audit and administration	Use Of In Teaching Learning & Evolution	National Seminar on Academic Audit and administration	Academic Audit and administration	National	2015	ISBN: 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

24.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Sangheekody amarupakalu	Nusuma Nagabhushnam Natikalalam Samjika Akanksha	National Seminar on Sangheekodya marupakalu	Sangheekodya marupakalu	National	2015	ISBN 978-81-931899-4-8	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
25.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Sahithi Bava Vichikalalu	Paruchuri Venkateswara Rao Natikalalo Samagika Spruha	Sahithi Bava Vichikalalu	Sahithi Bava Vichikalalu	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-83729-93-7	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
26.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Mana Mahila	Paruchuri nataka sahityamulostree pathralu	Mana Mahila	Mana Mahila	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-83729-95-1	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
27.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Jashuva sahityam	Jashuva Manavathavadam	National Seminar on "Jashuva sahityam"	Jashuva sahityam	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-5254-324-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
28.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	Vikramarkuni katalalo vyakthithvam	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	National	2016	ISBN 978-81-927121-2-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
29.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	Bollimuntha katalalo ithivrutha parisilana	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	Kathakavyalalo Vyakthithva vikasm	National	2016	ISBN 978-81-927121-2-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
30.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Telugu sahimtyam lo Neethi Chandrikalu	Satyama vadha - Neethi Sudha	Telugu sahimtyam lo Neethi Chandrikalu	National seminar on Telugu sahimtyam lo nithi Chandrikalu	National	2016	ISBN 978-15-141143-93-7	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

31.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Sahiyam lo halikulu	Karshakuni souseelyam	Sahiyam lo halikulu	Natinal seminar on Sahiyam lo halikulu	National	2017	ISBN 97893-83729-00-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
32.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Jana Pada	janapada veera gadha llo veera rasa pradhanyatha	Jana Pada	Natinal Seminar on Jana Pada	National	2016	ISBN 978-81-931489-8-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
33.	Ms. Mary Kumari	Dravida Bhasallo Naataka Sahithya	Kavuri satya narayana natikalalo samjika drukpatham	Dramatical Literarture in dravidian language	National seminar on Dramatical ILiterarture in dravidian language	National	2016	ISBN 978-81-930882-9-6	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
34.	Ms. K. Aruna Sujatha	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Combined Effects of Recreational Games with Yogic Practice on Selected Fundamental Motor Skills of College Students	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Internati onal	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
35.	Dr. R. Naga Jyothi	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Importance of Sports and Games for Better Health	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Internati onal	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>

36.	Ms. P. Hemalatha	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Nutritional Status and Psychological wellbeing	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	International	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
37.	Sr. Ansi	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Physical Exercise promotes mental health	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	International	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
38.	Dr. G. Saraswathi Devi	Academic Audit and administration	Measures for promotion of quality and excellence in higher education	Academic and Administrative Audit	National seminar on proceeding of academic and administrative audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-38-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
39.	Dr. G. Saraswathi Devi	Proceedings of Smart Materials	Photovoltaic Materials and Cells	Proceedings of Smart Materials	National seminar Proceedings of smart materials	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-85100-75-8	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
40.	Ms. C.M. Anitha	Proceedings of academic and administrative audit	Use of ICT in Teaching and Learning process	Proceedings of academic and administrative audit	National Seminar on academic and administrative audit	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-85100-38-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
41.	Ms. C.M. Anitha	Proceedings of Smart Materials	Magnetostrictive materials	Smart materials	National seminar Proceedings of smart materials.	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-85100-75-8	Paramount publications, Hyderabad



42.	Ms. C.M. Anitha	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Applications	Fluid mechanics Applications	Recent Trends in mathematics and applications	Natinal seminar on Recent Trends in mathematics and applications	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-85101 - 95 - 3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
43.	Ms. Ch. Sarojini	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Spiritual life enhances Psychological wellbeing and Prosperity in Life	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Internati onal	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
44.	Ms. D. Vidyavathi & Ms. T. Manjulatha	Academic and Administrati ve Audit	Role of an Effective Teacher in Education	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
45.	Ms. R. Yamini	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Balanced Diet and Physical Fitness	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Internati onal	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
46.	Ms. Aruna & Ms. Adilakshmi	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Modern Trends in Fitness	<i>International Journal of Law, Education, Social and Sports Studies</i>	<i>Better Health &amp; Fitness Management through Physical Education</i>	Internati onal	2017	ISSN No: 2455-0418(P) Volu 4, S2, 2017	<a href="http://www.ijless.kypublications">www.ijless.kypublications</a>
47.	Sr. Ansi. A	Gender Justice Empowerme nt of rural	Legalization of Prostitution – Violation of Human Rights	Gender Justice Empowerment of rural women	Gender Justice Empowerment of rural women	National	2014	ISBN NO:978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

		women in India							
48.	Ms. K. Prameela	Academic and Administrative Audit	Enhancing Academic Competence	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
49.	Ms. M. Aruna & Ms. M. Adilakshmi	Academic and Administrative Audit	Achieving Effectiveness in Teaching & learning	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
50.	Ms. K. Prameela	Academic and Administrative Audit	An Effective use of I C T for education	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
51.	Ms. T. Jyothi	Academic and Administrative Audit	An Effective use of I C T for education	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
52.	Ms. G. Dwaraka Mani	Gender Justice Empowerment of rural women in India	Gender Discrimination among Disabled in Education	Gender Justice Empowerment of rural women	Gender Justice Empowerment of rural women	National	2014	ISBN NO:978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
53.	Ms. M. Adilakshmi & Ms. M. Aruna	Emerging trends in Life Sciences	Applications of Bio-Technology	Emerging trends in Life Sciences	Emerging trends in Life Sciences	National	2017	ISBN:978-93-85101-52-6	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

54.	Ms. K. Swarupa Rani	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Empowerment of Indian Women : A Challenge	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-83163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
55.	Ms. T. Manjulatha & Ms. D. Vidyavathi	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Economic Empowerment of Women-Policies of Andhra Pradesh: An Overview	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-83163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
56.	Ms. M. Esther Shoba	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Challenges towards Empowerment of Rural Women in areas of Health, Literacy and Income generation	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-83163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
57.	Ms. M. Adilakshmi & Ms. M. Aruna	Academic and Administrative Audit	Funding Agencies in India for research in science and technology and Achieving effectiveness in teaching	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

			learning						
58.	Ms. R. Prabhavathi	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Women's Health in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-83163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
59.	Ms. K. Prameela & Ms. T. Jyothi	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Empowerment of Rural Women in India : A Challenge in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	Gender justice-Empowerment of Rural Women in India	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-83163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
60.	Ms. M. Adilakshmi & Ms. M. Aruna	Academic and Administrative Audit	Funding Agencies in India for research in science and technology and Achieving effectiveness in teaching learning	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

61.	Ms. Ch. Sarojini	Academic and Administrative Audit	Revolutionary potentials of ICT in improving the quality of Education	Academic and Administrative Audit	Academic and Administrative Audit	National	2015	ISBN 978-93-85100-383	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
62.	Ms. R. Prabhavathi	Academic and Administrative Audit	Enhance Research: Improve Researching Skills and Write Accurately	Academic and Administrative Audit	National Seminar sponsored by NAAC on "Academic and Administrative Audit"	National	2015	ISBN: 978 – 93 – 85100 – 38 – 3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
63.	Ms. K. Aruna Sujatha	International Journal Engineering Research and Sports Science	The Effect of different packages of Yogic Practices on selected Motor fitness Variables among adolescent Boys	International Journal Engineering Research and Sports Science	International Journal Engineering Research and Sports Science	International	2015	Volume II, Issue IX	IJERSS Publications
64.	Ms. K. Swarupa Rani	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	Casteism in Indian Politics	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-82-163-56-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

65.	Ms. Arogyamma	Human Rights – A Study and Review	Human Rights - Education	Human Rights – A Study and Review	Human Rights – A Study and Review	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-81-922783-3-9	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
66.	Ms. Ch. Visranthamma	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	Corruption And Electoral Reforms	National Seminar on Paramount Publishing House	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-82-163-56-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
67.	Ms. Ch. Visranthamma	Gender justice of empowerment rural women in India	Present Day Status of Women In India	National seminar on Paramount publication	Gender justice of empowerment rural women in India	National	2014	ISBN NO: 978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
68.	Ms. Ch. Sarojini	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Advanced Applications of Mathematics in Understanding Bio-Sciences	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-95-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
69.	Ms. T. Arogyamma	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	Role & Impact Of Panchayathi Raj Act 1992 on Women Politics Empowerment	National Seminar on in“Paramount Publishing House”	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	National	2014	ISBN No:978-93-82-163-56-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

70.	Ms. T. Arogyamma	Gender justice of empowerment rural women in India	Women Rights	Gender justice of empowerment rural women in India	Gender justice of empowerment rural women in India	National	2014	ISBN No:978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
71.	Ms. P. Hemalatha & Ms. R. Yamini	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Applications of Mathematics in HomeScience	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-95-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
72.	Ms. T. Arogyamma	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Educational Mathematics	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-95-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
73.	Ms. M. Aruna & Ms. M. Adilakshmi	Academic and Administrative audit	Achieving Effectiveness in Teaching Learning	Academic and Administrative audit	National Seminar on academic and administrative audit	National	2015	ISBN No;978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
74.	Dr. P. M.Padmalatha Ms. P. Sushma Ms. K. Mounika	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Commutative Regular Rings	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-95-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
75.	Ms. K. Prameela	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and	The Indian Constitution	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-82-163-56-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

		Six Decades of Indian Democracy		Decades of Indian Democracy	Decades of Indian Democracy				
76.	Ms. P. Jannamma	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	Political Parties In India	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	National	2014	ISBN NO: 978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
77.	Ms. J. Suvarna Kalpana	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	Women Participants in Politics	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	National	2014	ISBN NO:978-93-5212-179-3	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
78.	Ms. P. Jannamma	Facts of Gender – Discrimination and Violence	Facets And Facts Of Women’s Movement	Facts of Gender – Discrimination and Violence	Facts of Gender – Discrimination and Violence	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-5212-179-3	Sri Sri Printers Vijayawada
79.	Ms. G. Dwaraka Mani	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	Women In Political Parties	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	An evolution of Indian constitution law and democracy	National	2014	ISBN NO: 978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
80.	Ms. P. Jannamma	International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary	Cultural Heritage of Buddhist Monuments and its importance to develop pilgrimage in Andhra Pradesh	International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary	International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary	International	2016	ISSN 2456-0979	<a href="http://www.ijcrm.com">www.ijcrm.com</a>



81.	Dr. M. Sambasivudu & Dr. G. Sudhakaraiah	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Impact of Economic Reforms on Banking Sector in India	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	National	2014	ISBN: 978-93-82163-51-0	Paramount Publishing House, New Delhi
82.	Ms. S. Uma Maheswari	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Connected Domination number of Lexicographic Product Graphs of Cayley Graphs with Arithmetic Graphs	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	Recent Trends in Mathematics and Mathematics Applications	National	2017	ISBN.978-93-85101-95-3	Paramount Publishing House, New Delhi Hyderabad
83.	Dr. M. Sambasivudu & Dr. G. Sudhakaraiah Ch. Ramprasad	Good Corporate Governance in India and Challenges	Corporate Governance in India Evaluation & Challenges	Good Corporate Governance in India and Challenges	Good Corporate Governance in India and Challenges	National	2012	ISBN: 978-81-921579-0-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
84.	Ms. K. Prameela	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	Anti Diabetic Studies of the Crude Methanolic extracts of leaves and flowers of Butea Monosperma a Medicinal Plant using wistar rats	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	Emerging Trends in Life Sciences	National	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-52-6	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

85.	Dr. M. Sambasivudu & Dr. G. Sudhakaraiah	Academic and Administrative Audit	Professional development of teachers in Higher Education in India – An overview	Academic and Administrative Audit	National Seminar on academic and administrative audit	National	2015	ISBN No;978-93-82-163-06-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
86.	Ms. M. Vanaja	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Two Decades of Economic Reforms in India – An Appraisal	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	National	2014	ISBN: 978-93-82163-51-0	Paramount Publishing House, New Delhi
87.	Ms. P. Jannamma	Women Education in Indian – Challenges and Solutions	Empowering the Indian Women	International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education	International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education	International	2015	ISSN 2349-0373	<a href="http://www.arcjournal.org">www.arcjournal.org</a>
88.	Ms. N. Vimala Devi	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	Representation of Women in Indian Politics	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy	National	2014	ISBN No: 978-93-82-163-56-5	Paramount publications, Hyderabad
89.	Mr. Ch. Ramprasad	Two decades of economic reforms in India – Problems and perspectives	Progress of Agriculture Sector in India after Reforms	Two decades of economic reforms in India – Problems and perspectives	Two decades of economic reforms in India – Problems and perspectives	National	2015	ISBN NO-978-93-82163-51-0	Paramount publications, Hyderabad

90.	Dr. R. Naga Jyothi	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Retail Banking - The need of the Hour	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	Economic Reforms in India – Problems & Perspectives	National	2014	ISBN: 978-93-82163-51-0	Paramount Publishing House, New Delhi
91.	Dr. R. Naga Jyothi	Service Quality and Customer relationship Management in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century : Emerging issues and challenges	Service Quality and Customer satisfaction in Banking Sector in India	Service Quality and Customer relationship Management in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century : Emerging issues and challenges	Service Quality and Customer relationship Management in 21 <sup>st</sup> Century : Emerging issues and challenges	National	2016	ISBN 978-93-80509-84-6	Sri Hamsa Prabha graphics, Tirupathi
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Even if, we are getting ahead in this respect but still have a long way in comparison of China.

**Keywords:** Marginalized, Manifest, Psychosis, Underprivileged.

## Enhancing Vocabulary Through Newspapers

**Shiny K.P.**

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### Abstract

The paper discusses that newspaper is an excellent resource to enhance the vocabulary of the learners in the language class room. It also highlights the importance of vocabulary in language learning, and the vocabulary levels the learner needs to attain. The learners' ability to function in today's multifaceted social and economic world is tremendously depended upon their language skills and word knowledge. Reading newspapers regularly is the best resource for the learners to improve their vocabulary for communication. They contain a lot of current information and they are linguistically topical and up-to-date. This is an interesting aid for the language teachers to teach English language in the classroom. Thus, this article provides some insights for language teachers to realize the benefits of using newspapers in the classroom to develop the language skills of the learners. Vocabulary is one of the important components in learning a second language. In this current competitive society, the learners need to expand their vocabulary to express themselves more clearly and appropriately in a wide range of situations.

**Keywords:** News Paper- A resource, Vocabulary Learning, Vocabulary Level

## Cross Linguistic Influence with Special Reference to the Role of Mother Tongue in the EFL Classrooms in India

**Shivani**

Post Graduate Govt. College for Girls, Chandigarh  
Email: shivanisaini49@gmail.com

### Abstract

It is widely admitted that a learner's mother tongue plays a crucial role in learning of a

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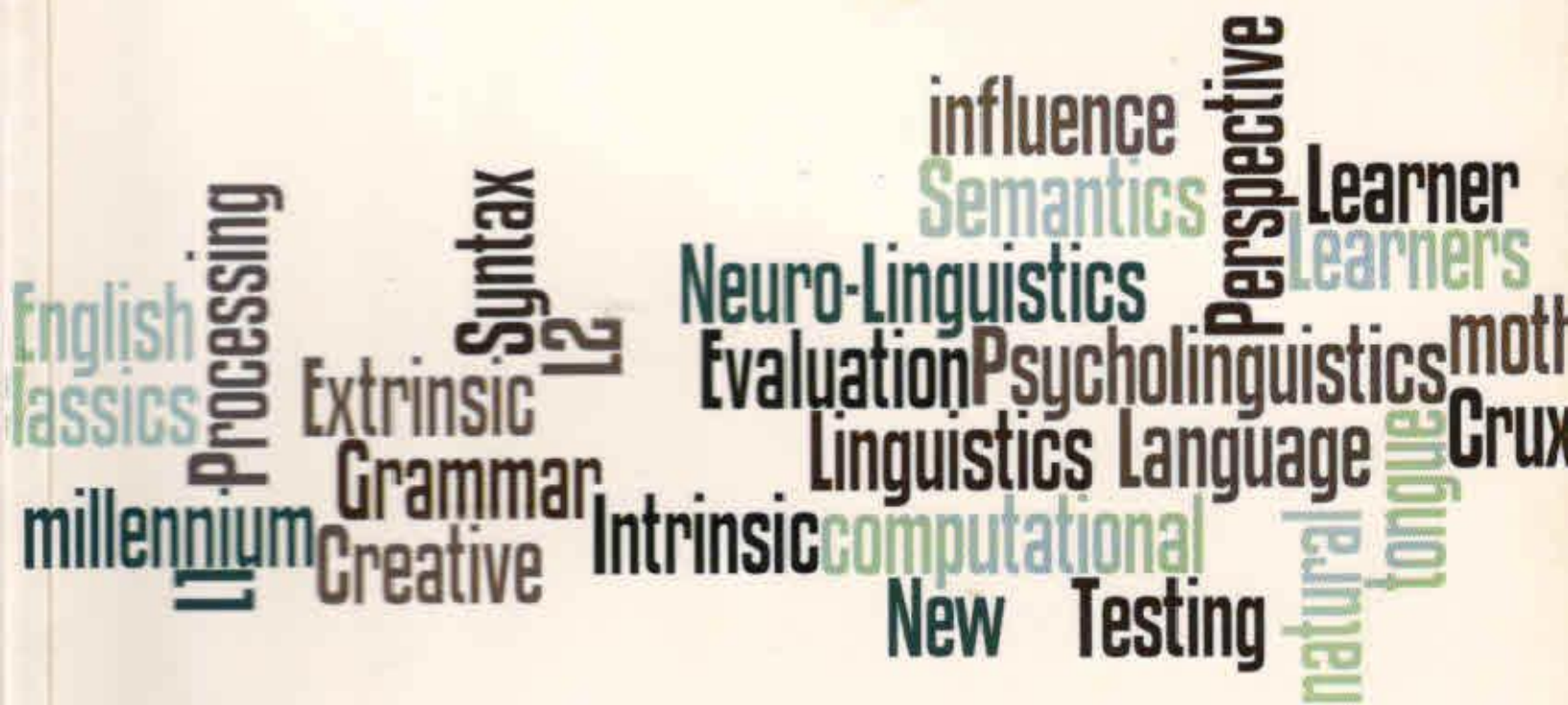
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# Learning Lexis and Grammar: A Complementary Approach

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**Abstract**—The present competitive world demands sound grammatical and lexical knowledge. Lexis is the major constituent of language teaching and it is as important as learning and teaching grammar. Lexis refers to the words that are used in a language. According to the lexicalists, native speakers retain many prefabricated lexical items in their memory when they use language. In fact, language fluency and accuracy are largely the result of retrieving and combining ready-made chunks of language. The ability to chunk language successfully is viewed as central to linguistic communication. Grammar is vital to language teaching. Grammar needs to be taught in a context. And this way teaching grammar should meet the needs of the learners who are living in a corporate world as they need to communicate comfortably in both spoken and written standard English. Therefore, the learners need to give equal importance to learning grammar and lexical items. The paper argues that learning grammar and acquiring lexis are very central to effective communication. Many students even at PG level struggle to frame error free expressions and they also grope for words to express the inner feelings. This has to be addressed and remedied.

## INTRODUCTION

Grammar and vocabulary play an equal role in language learning and teaching. Teachers and learners should spend a significant amount of time on grammar and lexis teaching and learning. Lexis and grammar are considered inseparable in nature and completely interdependent (Sinclair 1991; Hunston and Francis 1998). If teachers focus only on grammar too much, the students may not be able to create meanings appropriate to the context.

## TEACHING GRAMMAR AND LEXIS

The language teachers need to give careful attention to teach lexis and grammar for the purpose of real communication as the primary goal of language teaching is to make the students communicate effectively in the new language.

Pawley and Syder (1983, p. 191) argue that native speakers are capable of fluent and idiomatic control of language because they possess the knowledge of a body of sentence stems which are institutionalized or lexicalized. They consider such sentence stems as units of clause length or longer whose grammatical form and lexical content is wholly or largely fixed. Sinclair (1991) explains the mechanism of native speakers language use with two different principles: the open-choice principle and the idiom principle. He observes that although language users apply both principles, the one which dominates is the idiom principle.

Nattinger and DeCarrico (1992) present several advantages of learning lexical phrases. First, learners can creatively construct sentences simply because the phrases are stored and reprocessed as whole chunks, and this develops motivation and fluency. Second, since phrases have their origins in common and predictable social contexts, they are easier for learners to memorise, as opposed to separate words. Third, phrases work as productive tools for communicating with other people. This can further create social motivation for learning the language. Fourth, since most phrases can be analysed by regular grammatical rules, and classified into patterns, learning phrases can help learners understand grammatical rules of the language.

Usually the teachers and the learners do not give adequate importance to teaching and learning collocations. As a result, learners lack competence (grammar, vocabulary etc), as well as performance (speaking, writing), and comprehension (listening and reading) of



# **CRITICAL RESPONSES TO INDIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

Ed.

Dr. J. Samuel Kirubahar

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**INNER REVOLT OF A MIDDLE CLASS INDIAN WOMAN IN  
MANJU KAPUR'S A MARRIED WOMAN**

Ms. K. P. S.

'A Married Woman' is an honest and seductive story of a woman's inner life. It is narrated with sympathy and intelligence. The novel is a sincere and honest portrayal of a woman about her personality cult in the personal allegory of marriage. Astha the sensitive daughter of an enlightened father and a traditional mother has grown in a middle-class educated family in Delhi and becomes a housewife, teacher, painter, and a lesbian. As a protagonist of the novel is an educated, aspiring individual who struggles within the confines of a conservative society. The struggle between her and society moved her to dive into a relentless effort to get herself established as a qualified woman. As a writer of the novel, Kapur has recorded the truth in her fictive narrative. With passion and insight, she describes the traumas of the Indian male perception, she describes the traumas of the Indian male perception from which they suffer, and perish in for the sake of others. Kapur desires to prove through her woman protagonist that a woman should be aware, self-controlled, strong-willed, self-reliant, and independent. She believes that a woman should have faith in the inner strength of womanhood and that a meaningful change can be brought only from within by being free in her psychic sense.

The key focus of the novel is on the life of Astha a learned middle class, working Delhi woman. As a girl, she was brought up in a large complements of fear. She was the only daughter of a bureaucrat and a mother who was a teacher by profession. Her life since beginning had been controlled by her mother, who always imposed her decisions on her daughter. Like a typical daughter-in-law, she focused all her energy on moulding Astha into an ideal daughter-in-law and a perfect mother. Her education, health, her marriage these were her parent's burdens. As a common school going girl she often imagines of romantic adventures. At adolescence she fell in love with a boy of her age. In the

she was emotionally engaged with Rhan and they enjoyed a physical relationship. This relationship was finished within a few days. She moved to Oxford for further studies and her marriage was annulled with Hemant who belonged to a bureaucrat family and an emigrant from the US. They lived in Vasant Vihar, a posh colony in Delhi.

As a married woman she becomes an enduring wife and a mother. Her temperamental incongruity with her corporate husband compels her to play the role of "mother and father" for her children. This denies herself fulfillment and leads to the collapse of the institution of marriage. Unhappiness leads her to isolation and restlessness. Her anxiety, discomfort, loneliness and troubled relationship, rather it prompts her to develop the feelings of guilt, negativity and lack of self-esteem in facing the challenges of her life. Restiveness drives her to enjoy absolute isolation, a sort of entrapment by the family, its commitments, its delicate oppression and she yearns for freedom. In the midst of a change in an atmosphere of the nation's socio-political changes, she has recorded the truth in her fictive narrative. With passion and insight, she describes the traumas of the Indian male perception, she describes the traumas of the Indian male perception from which they suffer, and perish in for the sake of others. Astha understands a married woman's place in the family to be that of a voluntary servant and the thought of divorce brings social and economic death in her Indian status. She feels for herself that,

**"A willing body at night, a willing pair of hands and feet in the day and an obedient mouth", (P. 231)**

she learns the necessary rudiments of a married woman. She contemplates marriage a terrible decision as it puts her in a lot to enjoy spells of joy, pain and indecision. Judging the male impression of woman she thinks that a married woman is an object of sexual satisfaction. She does not think marriage is just for bodily satisfaction; rather it provides interest, togetherness and respect. Being torn between her duty and responsibility, faith and fact, history and developments, public culture and personal beliefs she thinks that when she is tired of all types of struggles she cannot become a good wife to her husband. Thus she develops psychosomatic symptoms of stress and depression in her balancing between existing and living. Astha's slow discovery of her differences with her husband, her change from a tender and hopeful

  
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# **PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN NOVELISTS IN ENGLISH**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
A. K. MUTHUSAMY  
R. MEENA**



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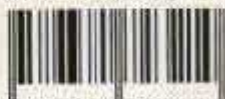
This book is a compilation of well researched articles on women novelists in English. It is an illustration of how women writers in English excel in the art of writing. It will be a welcome addition to the world of women writers in English as they contribute a lot to the betterment of women and their lives.



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## MORRISON'S A MERCY : A STUDY OF WOMEN POWERLESSNESS

K.P. SHINY

### INTRODUCTION

Morrison is noted for her examination of black experience, particularly black female experience in an unjust society and the search for cultural identity. She is the first African American woman novelist to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993. Her novels are known for their epic themes, vivid dialogue and fully realized black characters. The novel 'A Mercy' was set in 1680's when indentured employment tool was just beginning in America. The novel includes Portuguese, Dutch, English, Native American, African, and mixed-race characters, all competing for a place in the New World. Neither religious freedom nor religious tolerance was a given. While the Southern colonies were clearly proponents of slavery, the North was by no means an innocent bystander.

### NARRATIVE STRUCTURE

Morrison's main narrator, Florens, is a slave born in America of an African woman, originally owned by Portuguese plantation owners. Through an act of mercy, she becomes part of the household of the Vaarks, who are farming and raising people. The household includes Florens, one Native American slave, one woman of mixed race, and two male indentured servants. Each of these characters has a voice in the story. The voices combine to form a narrative that allows the reader to see the history of the characters, as well as their present circumstances, and that allows the plot to move forward as a kind of mosaic. The story is framed by the journey of Florens, a journey that is both literal and figurative. Because of the complexity and diversity of the setting and characters, many themes emerge in the novel. Morrison explores the concepts of power and slavery in every man (and woman), not just within the context of African American experience. She examines the power of literacy in a world where literacy is by no means a right, connecting it to freedom and personal growth. Biblical themes are present in the work, with America as the Garden of Eden and America as the Promised Land, both anticipating, as it were, the modern American Dream. The religious intolerance of the Old World was recast in the

  
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**TEACHING METHODS AND APPROACHES  
IN LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH  
USING MULTI-MEDIA**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
R. SURIYA PRAKASH NARAYANAN**



**Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars'  
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# MASS MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGICAL MEDIA IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

SHINY K.P.

## Introduction

The integration of technology as a teaching tool in a language classroom proved to be a multifaceted option for teachers who wish to enhance the students' level of interest as well as their productivity. Many countries in the world today use some form of technological media in education. Most technological devices and programmes are structured around the needs of the teacher and students. And its absence in the teaching and learning process would make a significant difference to the language learning as technology is used in spheres of life. Nelson Henry has rightly said that "Educational institutions, left to themselves may not be successful in achieving the educational objectives of the developing societies without the support of the new media". Media are helpful in reaching large number of people. They are helpful in the spread of compulsory education and adult literacy.

## Technology As A Tool For Teaching And Learning

Technology has the potential to influence the quality of instruction in creative ways that challenge the young minds of our children (Kuforn, 1999). Although technology is presently used in the classroom for a variety of purposes, its full potential is yet to be explored. The International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE), in their NETS-T Standards delineates the following categories for technology use:

- Technology operations and concepts,
- Planning and designing learning environments and experiences,
- Teaching, learning and the curriculum,
- Assessment and evaluation,
- Productivity and professional practice, and
- Social, ethical, legal and human issues.

Texas, and other states, has adopted a statewide curriculum that includes specific guidelines for student competencies in technology for each grade level. North Carolina's state curriculum also identifies teacher competencies in technology. National professional associations in Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and language arts all call for technology usage to support engaged learning. Private sector entities call for schools to produce students who are technologically literate and able to compete in a global economy.

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Dr. S.D. Sasi Kiran  
Dr. M. Latha

First Edition : 2014

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## The Nouns and Their Modifiers in Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*

Scholar pursuing her Ph.D, Shiny K.P. M.A., M.Phil, PGETE is a lecturer in the Department of English at JMJ College for Women in Tenali, A.P.

The paper discusses noun phrases with reference to the syntactic relationship between adjectives and nouns in Kiran Desai's *Inheritance of Loss*. Certain generalizations will be made with the help of a syntactic analysis of the adjectives and nouns.

*The Inheritance of Loss* spans two continents and three generations. It cuts between New York and India, contrasting the menial jobs and conditions of immigrant life in the city with the political unrest in an isolated Himalayan hill town. The novel strides from one life to the present to past and back to present way by the juggling of time. It is much interest and mind boggling to the reader. The action moves back and forth between the colonial mansion in Kalimpong, a hill town in north-east India at the foot of Himalayas and the rodent infested New York. It is to this kitchen Biju, son of mansion's cook, has come to make his life. *The Inheritance of Loss* impresses with its language, lush metaphors and inspired turns of phrase.

### Noun Phrases

A noun is a kind of word that is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Nouns often have words called an article or determiner (like *the* or *that*). An adjective is a "qualifying" word, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun by giving more information about the object signified.

### Adjectives and noun modifiers

When we want to give more information than can be provided by a noun alone, we can add an adjective to identify a person or thing, or to describe it in more detail, for example, in sentences like:

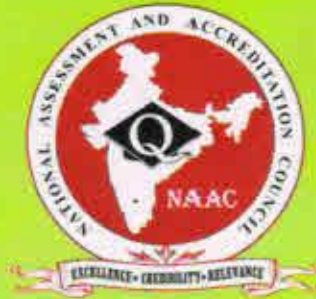
1. The lame eas: a mosaic of *shiny orange* across the cook's face, and his top half grew hot, but a mean gust tortured his arthritic knees. ( p. 2)

  
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# ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE USE OF ICT

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**Keywords:** ICT, Quality education, Teaching, Quality Learning, student –centered learning

## INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become commonplace entities in all aspects of life. Due to incredible progress in information and communication technology, the scenario of contemporary teaching techniques is entirely changed. The teacher of 21<sup>st</sup> century should shed traditional perceptions and techniques of classroom teaching and should implement the recent and novel teaching techniques. English language teachers must be innovative, imaginative, and resourceful and have thorough knowledge of the subject and adopt new techniques to change socio, economic status of the country. According to Daniels (2002) ICTs have become within a very short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding ICT and mastering the basic skills and concepts of ICT as part of the core of education. Hence a teacher has to advance and update knowledge of modern techniques to meet the demands of changing world as ICT has the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students and create economic viability for tomorrow's workers. Use of ICT in education develops higher order skills such as collaborating across time and place and solving complex real world problems (Bottino, 2003; Bhattacharya and Sharma, 2007; Mason, 2000; Lim and Hang, 2003). It improves the perception and understanding of the world of the student. Thus, ICT can be used to prepare the workforce for the information society and the new global economy (Kozma, 2005).

### ICT – enhance the quality of teaching and Learning

In a rapidly changing world, basic education is essential for an individual be able to access and apply information. Contemporary ICTs are able to provide strong support for the learners as ICTs by their very nature are tools that encourage and support independent learning. According to Zhao and Cziko (2001) three conditions are necessary for teachers to introduce ICT into their classrooms: teachers should believe in the effectiveness of technology, teachers should believe that the use of technology will not cause any disturbances, and finally teachers should believe that they have control over technology. However, research studies show that most teachers do not make use of the potential of ICT to contribute to the quality of learning environments, although they value this potential quite significantly (Smeets, 2005). The integration of ICT in classroom teaching has brought education into one step higher from the traditional technique. Students using ICTs for learning purposes become immersed in the process of learning and as more and more students use computers as information sources and cognitive tools (Reeves & Jonassen, 1996), the influence of the technology on supporting how students learn will continue to increase. In the past, the conventional process of teaching has revolved around teachers planning and leading students through a series of instructional sequences to achieve a desired learning outcome. Contemporary learning theory is based on the notion that learning is an active process of constructing knowledge rather than acquiring knowledge and that learning is a process in which this knowledge construction is supported rather than a product.

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TO EVOLVE E-METHODOLOGIES FOR THE  
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# Accelerating the process of e-teaching / learning and evaluation to evolve e-methodologies for the next generation learners

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## USE OF ICT IN ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

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### Abstract

*Information Communication Technology plays a great role in changing and modernizing educational systems especially in teaching and learning process. The use of ICT in the class room assists more student-centred learning and creates a learner friendly environment. ICT-driven infrastructure in Teacher and Higher education systems can ensure academic excellence, quality instruction and effective leadership in a knowledge-based society. It has opened new challenges for the teachers and students to equip themselves and to integrate technology in teaching and learning in order to make the learning effective and interesting. The innovations that ICT has brought in teaching learning process include: e-learning, e-communication, quick access to information, online student registration, online advertisement, reduced burden of keeping hardcopy, networking with resourceful persons and so on. Presently, technologies like Mobile devices, Computer-based delivery of education, Podcasting, Power Point, interactive boards, Video Conferencing and other novel techniques and methods are used in the classroom immensely to enhance the quality of teaching. The paper discusses the Importance of Using ICT in Teaching –Learning, how ICT can enhance the quality and accessibility of education, and different types of ICT tools that can be used in the classroom to improve the quality and to make the teaching and learning efficient and productive.*

**Keywords:** *Information Communication Technology, quality, teaching and learning*

### Introduction

In a fast changing world, basic education is essential for an individual to access and apply information. The individuals can access information easily through Information Communication Technology. ICTs by nature are tools that encourage and support independent learning and contemporary ICTs are able to provide strong support for the learners to enjoy self-learning. All the more, the use of ICT in the classroom teaching-learning is very significant as it offers opportunities for teachers and students to operate, accumulate, manipulate, and retrieve information, encourage independent and active learning, and it motivates them to take responsibility to learn after school/college hours for planning and preparing lessons, designing materials and to use many other innovative techniques that enhances their teaching-learning competence. This type of individual learning helps the students to engage themselves in instructional activities and enhances their cognitive skills to solve complex problems. According to Daniels (2002) ICTs have become within a very short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Today, several countries regard



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school education courses was renewed. In this scope, Syllabus of English course was also renewed. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the present ELT Syllabus and materials according to the opinions of experts, researchers, teachers and students about learning and teaching process of EFL classes in Turkmenistan. In addition, this study aims to offer additional syllabus and ELT materials based on latest language teaching methods and cultural and moral values. ELT materials (textbooks) play a very important role in many language classrooms. As such, material used must surely be with the qualification that they are of an acceptable standard or level of quality and appropriate to the learners for whom they are being used. It is absolutely essential to establish and apply a wide variety of relevant and contextually appropriate criteria for the evaluation of the textbooks that can be used in language classrooms. The textbooks which were under this study all claim to be the only used textbooks in high schools in Turkmenistan.

In this paper, the researcher will put forward theories from various scholars and theorists in the matter of syllabus design and materials development. They would be then, applied and fitted to Turkmen ELT context. The findings proved that syllabus and ELT materials based on latest language teaching methods (CLIL) and cultural and moral values need to be developed soon. New type of Syllabus and culturally friendly ELT materials (textbooks) would be more successful, motivating much better, instruct more effectively, and gain the benefits to both teachers and learners of English.

The findings of this study are hoped to have implications for teaching and learning culture and moral values in English as a Foreign Language classrooms in Turkmenistan.

**Keywords:** Turkmen ELT context, Culturally-friendly materials, Syllabus and materials production, Turkmenistan

## Newspapers: A Valuable Source of Learning Vocabulary

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### Abstract

The pursuit of this paper is to affirm the importance of newspaper in learning vocabulary but often less utilized and neglected resource.

Words are building blocks through which communication takes place. A daily English newspaper is ideal for building vocabulary. Newspaper gives an excellent opportunity to increase vocabulary rapidly. When used properly it becomes a good source of learning vocabulary it also creates a room for autonomous learning. It is valuable but

# **PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN NOVELISTS IN ENGLISH**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
A. K. MUTHUSAMY  
R. MEENA**



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(An Autonomous Instituion affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)  
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Virudhunagar - 626 001  
Tamil Nadu

This book is a compilation of well researched articles on women novelists in English. It is an illustration of how women writers in English excel in the art of writing. It will be a welcome addition to the world of women writers in English as they contribute a lot to the betterment of women and their lives.



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## THE BINDING VINE PORTRAYAL OF INDIAN WOMAN

N. VIMALA DEVI

### Introduction:

Shashi Deshpande strikes a note of realism and optimism in her portrayal of Indian middle class educated women. Her gift to contemporary women has been to write novels. Her novels depict women engaged in the complex, difficult social and psychological problems of defining an authentic self. But unlike the women protagonists and Anita Desai's novels who in their quest for selfhood lose their ability to live in the community and maintain human relationship, Shashi Deshpande's women characters seek their self-hood within the orbit of family and relationships. Her novels explore important problems of our time without offering a facile recipe for their solution. The women in her novels are neither demigoddesses nor strong-minded super heroines. They are normal educated middle-class women who are independent to some extent but vulnerable because of an inalienable bond of tradition.

### Un binding Story:

Urmila speaks for Mira and Kalpana, who cannot represent themselves and performs the act of introspection. But Urmila executes the act of representation only after the death of her daughter Anusha. Urmila's representation raises consciously many of the questions that women face in Indian society. The story of the rape victim and the narrator's movement towards acquiring self-fortification are some of the issues. The narrative pattern circumscribes some of the tangential figures. So the story of Mira becomes pertinent along with the story of Urmila. Mira is presented as the mother of Kishore, Urmila's husband, Mira is a poetess and her poems fail to reach the public. The narrator's assumption that all her poems are autobiographical stands as a testimonials to her victimized position. They illustrate the actual existence of his wife's position. Dismantling the wonder of the reader the narrator questions the plausibility of Mira's poems reflecting her emotions. Urmila's accessibility to Mira's dairies refutes the thematic suspicion and bears the witness to authenticity. This element of authenticity is distorted by the unbecoming behaviour of second wife of Mira's husband, Akka. Kishore marries Akka for the sake of a mother for his son. Aitka begets a daughter from her

*Writing India Anew:*  
Contemporary Indian Women Novelists (An Anthology)



Dr. S.D. Sasi Kiran  
Dr. M. Latha

## WRITING INDIA ANEW:

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We are glad to release jointly an anthology of research papers titled **WRITING INDIA ANEW: CONTEMPORARY INDIAN WOMEN NOVELISTS** with 60 research papers and an interview by faculty of English departments all over the world.

The contemporary women novelists are closer to the earthy reality, to the subtle nuances of social behaviour, to the complex structures of men and women inner life, and to the use of a language that varies from the pedestrian and prosaic to the poetic and ornate rendering 'love, loss, separation, bereavement, despair, happiness' is universal themes. The diversity of contemporary Indian women writing has explored a unique combination of acceptance and denial. India has been enjoying a literary space that has been marvelous, powerful and compassionate and has become a major literary voice that transcends the border that divide human experience contributing influential set off by these women writers like Kiran Desai, Arundhati Roy, Shashi Deshpande, Shobha De, Anita Nair, Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Rau Badami, Jyoti Prasadwaram, Arjuna Appachana, Seetha Murthy, etc.



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## From Silence to Violence : Feministic Reflections of Shashi Deshpande

Shashi Deshpande is lecturer in Dept of English at J M J College for women.

Shashi Deshpande's primary focus is the struggle of woman in Indian society. How her women characters try to be assertive and find their identity not only as women but also as human beings is well covered in the paper.

In Shashi Deshpande's novels we find a reincarnated Indian woman in a female dilemma reinforced. Deshpande's concern for women is reflected in her novels which are deeply rooted in the line of socio-moral fiction. She occupies a prominent position among contemporary Indian novelists. Each of her novels, in the words of A.K. Awasthi, "catches the psychological complexity of the individual mind." They are a reflection of the individualistic outlook of women. The point that is upheld in her novels is the view that "a woman, even when she is talented and highly educated, has to realize social responsibilities and think also of those who depend on her, rather than lead an insular existence." R. Mala's view on Deshpande's novels is worth quoting: Shashi Deshpande seems attuned to the Indian experience, vividly rendering the ordinary with intelligence, insight, and insight. Since her fiction is woman-centered, the "feminine protagonist" becomes the protagonist of her novels. The day is not far when the "feminine" to become "feminist." She also admits her wide knowledge of feminist theorists like Simone de Beauvoir and Virginia Woolf and other novelists like Marger Drabble and Doris Lessing. But her fiction is not western-oriented, because it is born out of a typically Indian experience. For her, fiction represents the predicament of the Indian woman caught between two poles: tradition and modernity; between family and nature. Deshpande further mixes her fiction with "feminism" in her fiction, and so her vision of the Indian woman tends to be optimistic, though radical. In fact she would like to call herself a "humanist feminist."

Since her fictions woman-centered, we find feminist reflections in her novels. They help us see the intricacies of the Indian woman.

  
Principal

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**TEACHING METHODS AND APPROACHES  
IN LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH  
USING MULTI-MEDIA**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
R. SURIYA PRAKASH NARAYANAN**



**Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars'  
Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous)  
Virudhunagar – 626 001  
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## **TEACHING METHODS AND APPROACHES IN LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH USING MULTI-MEDIA**

This book is a collection of articles from research scholars and teachers. The articles in the book explore the perceptions of students and teachers regarding the techniques, methods, approaches and the use of e-learning-teaching tools. The contributors of these articles reflect the challenges they face and the strategies they use to enhance the practical application of these tools.

Rapid evolution of e-learning, which is one of the modern information communication technologies, has opened up new horizons for language teachers to have more interactive and learner-centered activities. This technical advancement has raised the demand that will enable the language teachers to define and redefine perceptions related to language acquisition. It brings new challenges for them to bring such integrating network into curriculum.

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## TEACHING LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE

N. VIMALA DEVI

Anxiety can be defined as a troubled" anxious feeling in learners' and while learning a language. This has been characterized as tension, body temperature, shivering, increasing heartbeats, sweating, and nervous. It has been widely recognized as an obstacle for learners to learn a language properly. Anxiety assumes significance when learners' performance is not up to the mark when they are exposed to the communicative situation to perform speaking'. Basically, it is construed as an affective factor and affective variable for accounting individual differences in learning outcomes. There are three types of anxiety identified from the perspective of learning side such as trait anxiety, state anxiety and situation-specific anxiety. Trait anxiety can be described as a state of stable anxiety, much concerned with personal character, which became a characteristic feature of learners' behaviour. State anxiety is regarded as odd experiences emerge from a particular situation when the learners are exposed to such a situation. Situation specific anxiety refers to anxious feelings aroused from a situation in classroom participation due to the pressure of learners. Anxiety plays a debilitating role in learners' learning process and delays learners' progress in learning 12. Liu and little wood (1997) say that negative attitudes towards language learning that could lower the confidence level of learners which in turn affect the progress of learning by creating anxious feeling in their mind. This is mainly caused by a situation in which they are asked to perform. Learners' speaking anxiety is the capacity to push them into 'attitudinal problem' in a language learning atmosphere. This has been viewed as a 'block' for learners to have a comfortable environment in which the learning would take place smoothly. Horwitz (2000) pointed out "the potential of anxiety to interfere with learning and performance is one of the most accepted phenomena in psychology and education". Anxiety gives learners a psychological barrier to learn L2. It can dismantle their motivation and try to suppress the act of learning.

The conception of anxiety could be correlated to achievement, performance, progress, and the process of learning since the significant aspect of it can be realized at all possible ways. Therefore, it is understood as a 'serious issue' for consideration. According to Horwitz et al. (1986) say that language anxiety, a distinct phenomenon comprising of three components particularly vis-à-vis to second language learning in a classroom setting such as communication apprehension, test anxiety and fear of negative evaluation. Speaking anxiety could be easily come under the category of language anxiety by the virtue of both are integral part of

  
Principal

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## EVOLUTION OF GM CROPS – HUMAN HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

*All over the world from thousands of years the Plants with desirable and favorable characteristics have been produced by traditional breeding methods. In this the desirable traits are selected, combined and propagated by repeated sexual crossings over numerous generations. This is a long process, taking up to 10-15 years to produce new varieties. But in Transgenic plants which also called GMs are those that have been genetically modified using recombinant DNA technology. This may be to express a gene that is not native to the plant or to modify endogenous genes. The protein encoded by the gene will confer a particular trait or characteristic to that plant. The technology can be utilized in a number of ways, for example to engineer resistance to abiotic stresses, such as drought, extreme temperature or salinity, and biotic stresses, such as insects and pathogens, that would normally prove detrimental to plant growth or survival. The technology can also be used to improve the nutritional content of the plant, an application that could be of particular use in the developing world. New-generation GM crops are now also being developed for the production of recombinant medicines and industrial products, such as monoclonal antibodies, vaccines, plastics and biofuels. And food also extracted from GM plants is ubiquitous in all over the World. Indeed, many animal feeds used in many countries derived from imported plant material contain GM products. Similarly, GM cotton is widely used in clothing and other products.*

#### **Key words :**

GM, traits, breeding, transgenic plants, recombinant DNA technology, stresses, biofuels.

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Genetically modifying a plant:**

A number of techniques exist for the production of GM plants. The two most commonly employed are the bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, which is naturally able to transfer DNA to plants, and the 'gene gun', which shoots microscopic particles coated with DNA into the plant cell. Generally, individual plant cells are targeted and these are regenerated into whole GM plants using tissue culture techniques. Three aspects of this procedure have raised debate with regard to human health.

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**SPORTS AND GAMES FOR HEALTH**

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**ABSTRACT**

In today's world, more importance is given to education rather than sports especially in a country like India. Not because they didn't know the importance and benefits of sports and games, but they don't have enough time to play a game or stress due to today's education. In the western world, sports are a part of the curriculum because they improve physical and mental health but, sadly these days' sports have been commercialized. In this paper, we will illustrate the importance and the benefits of sports and its impact on today's life.

**Introduction**

To have a change from the monotony of daily life sports and games are very important for us. They keep us healthy and fit. They give us energy and strength. It helps in character building. Sports and games help the body to run efficiently and smoothly. Every muscle is involved in the activity when playing a sport. The sports organized by various countries is to promote brotherhood and peace among nations.

U. N sports for development and peace, physical activity plays a major role in the development of overall health and keeps people physically and mentally fit. Sports does benefit to all generations including older generation. However, it is good to start early especially for kids. They should participate in school sports activities.

**Health benefits of sports for mind, body, and soul:**

The stretching ability is increased by playing the sport. The heart benefits the most from playing sport as it helps in pumping more blood to every part of the body.

These following exercises are especially useful for cardiovascular health.

Running is a good way to shed extra pounds, and it strengthens the walls of the heart. Running intervals are a way to challenge your cardiovascular fitness.

You want to work hard enough to spike heart rate levels and take minimal rest between intervals – 10-second spikes of periods is a good place to start.

**Weight Training:** Resistance exercises increase your heart rate during reps and recover between sets. This also produces a different pattern of blood vessel responses than other types of exercise. When weight training, your muscles will ease the burden on your heart – give your heart a little "break".

To reduce the risk of chronic disease, healthy individuals should train at least two to three times a week. It reduces blood pressure, improves blood circulation to limbs, and improve overall health.

Swimming, tennis and Ping Pong:

These sports will increase

- 1)Strength
- 2)Flexibility
- 3)Balance
- 4)Coordination

  
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# **DIALECTICS OF LANGUAGE & LITERATURE**

Edited by  
**Dr. K.Narasimha Rao**

Teaching English language depends on the prospective excellence, skills and subject knowledge of teachers. The role of the English teacher in the present context has surprisingly changed because of social, cultural economic and technological developments across the globe. English teachers must be innovative, imaginative and ingenious to have thorough knowledge of the subject to adopt new techniques to change the social stature of our learners. The teaching of English at professional level is very wide and the difficulties a teacher faces are at large. Due to globalisation the world is changing rapidly. Hence the teacher has to improve and update knowledge and employ innovative methods, and techniques to meet the demands of changing era. This paper initiates the possibility of exploring newer methods or current trends in English Language Teaching to inspire students of second language in professional setting by organizing a literary event named "Rejoice".

### INTRODUCTION

A teacher's pivotal role is to shape the future of today's students with good communication and language skills. Communication is the backbone of every successful professional. It is a vehicle, used for diverse purposes. It is a skill to convey our needs, desires, choice, views, knowledge, emotions, ideas and so on. Hence there is a dire need to take cognizance of the problems of professional learners, and to suggest them an appropriate remedy to enable them to improve their communication skills so as to enhance their social status and employability.

### METHODOLOGY

Today's professional language teacher has a good grounding in various techniques and novel methods, and the application of these methodologies and approaches helps in learning the context to obtain the desired objectives. The topics for the literary event were selected keeping in view the needs of the professional students to enrich their communication and language skills. The topics were placed on the notice board for students and the participants of each section were given choice to choose as many topics they like for participation. In our college there are around 10 sections for B.Tech first year with different branches of engineering, with each section having 60 students. Our lab instructor gave guidelines to the students to register their names for participation. All the activities were made clear for preparation and presentation purpose and we interacted with our students continuously to clarify their doubts and gave suggestions. Our English team implemented students preferred activities in literary event.

Every student has his or her own learning style and these learning styles differ across learners. For example, some learners like to learn by looking at things (Visual learners) and some prefer to hear (Auditory learners), while some other learners like to learn by doing things (Kinesthetic learners) and some other prefer to study in groups or pairs (Group learners). From this inventory, our English team planned to pull together learner's preferences which were trusted to enable us to organize matching activities.

### PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

On the day of the event, after an informal inaugural "Rejoice" came up with varied innovative literary activities like story writing, essay writing, poetry writing, slogan writing, calligraphy and art gallery in the morning session. Likewise in the afternoon students participated in Poetry recitation, dumb charades, ad-mad show, jam session, collage, photo-shot, best out of waste and so on to enrich their language and communication skills.

The lists of activities of the literary event are listed below:

1. Story Writing
2. Essay Writing
3. Poetry Writing
4. Slogan Writing
5. Calligraphy
6. JAM Session
7. Poetry Recitation
8. Ad-Mad Show
9. Collage
10. Photo-shot
11. Dumb-Charades and
12. Best Out of Waste

## Editor



**Dr. Kedari Narasimha Rao** teaches at the Department of English, Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. He has had a brilliant academic career. He has published several articles and edited books in the areas of ELT, New Literatures, American Literature and Media Studies.

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# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE

J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
R. SELVAM

A photograph of a woman from behind, walking on a beach at sunset. She is wearing a white lace halter-neck top and a long green skirt. The background is a bright, golden sunset over the ocean with waves breaking on the shore.

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*The present book on Commonwealth Literature is a kind of mirror that would mirrorise or reflect the scholarly nature of the contributors who have fathomed every minute aspects of Commonwealth Literature so far remain unchallenged and unnoticed and unexplored. It shows the active research habit of the researchers in fixing their arguments concretely with evidences taken from the text and other sources. It is a glimpse into the critical writing process and the reflections of the researchers who are interested in defining, and re-defining their own critical acumen. It is in total genial and sharp in porception, analysis and proclamation of human intellect and critical observation.*

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## THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

N. VIMALA DEVI

The objective of this paper is to discuss the historical context of the emergence of a literary genre which reflected the growing identity, awareness and consciousness of the dalits during the colonial period. Although there was no literary genre distinctively known as 'dalit literature' during the pre independence period in Andhra, an examination of the literary works, i.e., poems, novels, plays, etc. of certain dalit intellectuals indicates that the oppression, agony and anger of the dalit masses is reflected in their writings. An attempt is made in this paper to analyse the nature of literary representation of dalit problems and the emerging consciousness in the writings of selected dalit scholars. It focuses on the treatment of caste oppression, untouchability and dalit sensibility in the writings of dalit intellectuals.

Broadly speaking, since the 1970s an increasing number of poets and writers drawn from the dalit communities of the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, etc. have been producing literary works such as poems, short stories, novels and dramas representing the themes of caste oppression, untouchability, poverty, repression and revolution. The writings of dalit scholars also contain powerful denunciations of and fierce attacks on the caste system and on brahmanical Hinduism.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it can be said that both the radical left movement and the Dalit Maha Sabhas have thrown up a new generation of dalit scholars, intellectuals and philosophers whose writings sharply reflect the changing perceptions and consciousness of dalit masses. In their writings the dalit question is posed in terms of the annihilation of the caste system and the building up of a casteless egalitarian society.

In Telugu literature the problems of untouchability and the poverty and misery of dalits were represented by nationalist and liberal scholars drawn from the upper castes. In particular, the literature which was generated during the time of social reform movements contained various problems confronted by different segments of society. Social reformers such as Gurajada Appa Rao and Veereshalingam broadened the base and scope of literature as well as transformed the traditional character of Telugu literature "into a modern tool of communication". Though Gurajada and Veereshalingam are acclaimed, as the "founders of new epoch in modern Telugu literature", their writings focussed

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## ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

G. Jyothi Olivia

Some children grow up in a social environment where more than one language is used and are able to acquire a second language in circumstances similar to those of first language acquisition. Those fortunate individuals are bilingual. However, most of us are not exposed to a second language until much later and, like David Sedaris, Our ability to use a second language, even after years of study, rarely matches ability in our first language. There is something of an enigma in this, since there is apparently no other system of 'knowledge' that we can learn better at two or three years of age than at thirteen or thirty. A number of reasons have been suggested to account for this enigma, and a number of different approaches have been proposed to help learners become as effective communicating in a second language (L2) as they are in their first language (L1).

### Second Language Learning

A distinction is sometimes made between learning in a 'foreign language' setting (learning a language that is not generally spoken in the surrounding community) and a 'second language' setting (learning a language that is spoken in the surrounding community). That is, Japanese students in an English class in Japan are learning English as a foreign language (EFL) and, if those same students were in English class in the USA, they would be learning English as a second language (ESL). In either case, they are simply trying to learn another language, so the expression **second language learning** is used more generally to describe both situations.

### Acquisition and learning

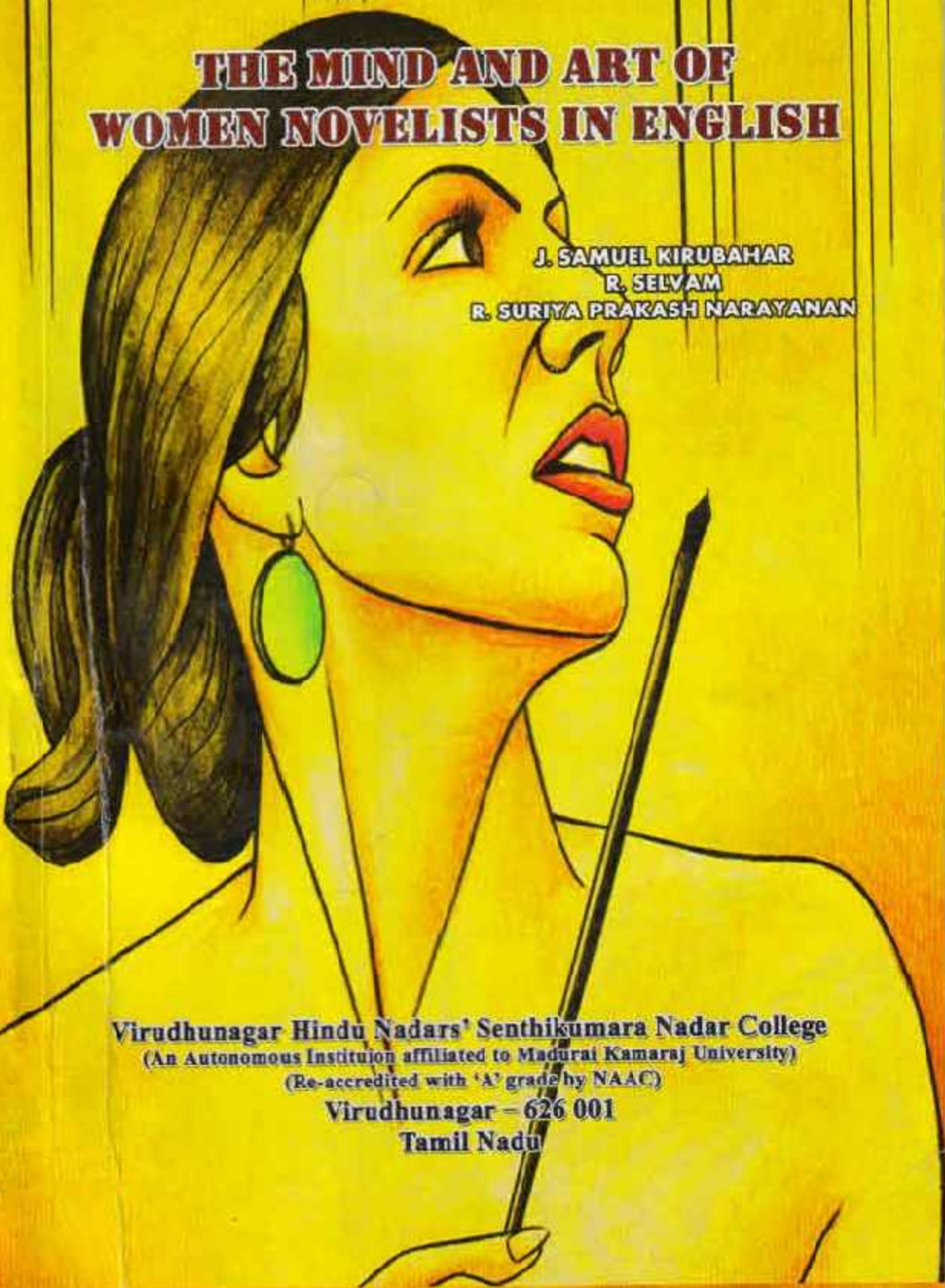
A more significant distinction is made between acquisition and learning. The term acquisition is used to refer to the gradual development of ability in a language by using it naturally in communicate situations with others who know the language. The term learning, however, applies to a more conscious process of accumulating knowledge of the features, such as vocabulary and grammar, of a language, typically in an institutional setting. (Mathematics, for example, is learned, not acquired).

  
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# **THE MIND AND ART OF WOMEN NOVELISTS IN ENGLISH**

**J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
R. SELVAM**

**R. SURIYA PRAKASH NARAYANAN**



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This edition illustrates the talent and energy of the women novelists in English. It proves that women are not inferior but remain superior in talent and writing. It shows that women's voice is not muted but it is made to be voiced and articulated. It is the voice of the voiceless which now becomes the voice of the masses.

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## SELF IDENTITY AND EMANCIPATION

G. JYOTHI OLIVIA

The literary meaning of 'Emancipation' is freedom from restraint, legal, social or political. In a broader sense it may be said that 'emancipation' relates to freedom of social-cultural, religious, economical and political, i.e. freedom from gender discriminations and from inequalities.

Today, empowerment and emancipation of women has become a burning issue, which is being debated among eminent faculties, policy makers and scholars. They have been emphasizing the need for emancipation of women through empowerment. Women's empowerment means, to make women economically self-sufficient and self-reliant with control over decisions affecting their life options and freedom from violence. People affected can perceive themselves as having the capacity and the right to act and influence. In the existing social-cultural milieu of India embodied within the phrase of empowerment and emancipation one's aspect realizes of change. A change that liberates converts the life of Indian women which has been getting suppressed behind the orthodox veils and getting confined to the four walls into a life of freedom, equality and status.

Despite possessing great cultural and literary heritage, India has witnessed socio-economic devastations since a long time. The ultimate victims are the women who have been suppressed under the veil of Sharia, which proclaims moderate rights and obligations comparatively lesser than that of men making women dependent on men. As is evident in many Islamic societies, there is a strict code of rules creating a women's space in the private sphere of Islam. If there is no social interaction between men and women when they are alone. In some countries where the sexes mingle socially, they generally remain segregated within the mosque. Among illiterate families, the status of women is in a lower state, treating her almost a second rate human being, sometimes even subject to physical and mental ill treatment.

In that crucial juncture many feminist writers and philanthropists came forward to voice their protest against this ill treatment of women through their writings. Many of such writers some of them have gone beyond human boundaries and have violated the Holy Law and have indulged in the deadly sin of

  
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## 12. Historicism in Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things'

G. Jyothi Olivia, M.A., M.Phil is Lecturer in English, J.M.J.College for women, Tenali.

### Abstract

Arundhati Roy's novel is analysed here through New Historical approach and analysis.

### Introduction

Indian English literature in general and Arundhati Roy's works in particular, provide sufficient scope for New Historical approach and analysis. Indian English writers have boldly discredited the difference between high culture and low culture; they help us decode the rule of cultural formation in the modern history of India, created and dominated by white Europeans. They also have tried to understand how power operates and hegemonic forces always remain active through different agencies in order to control the subversive forces when they suffer threat to their existence. Arundhati Roy, in her novel *The God of Small Things* has effectively presented the prevailing practices in society.

### Historicism

Arundhati Roy presents an interesting picture of operation of power at different levels and in different forms. Arundhati Roy has tried to understand and explain operation of power and also its interference in private life from New Historicists point of view through her non-fictional works as well. She raises the issue of exploitation of women and their crushing defeat in spite of strong resistance. Whatever the form of power or the government might be, Imperialism or Socialism; Capitalism or Marxism; Dictatorship or Democracy, the poor becomes poorer and the rich becomes richer. It is because power is always powerful. Whether it is Marxism or Socialism, power cannot be displaced and social system cannot be replaced in order to maintain the *status quo*.


Historicism is commonly understood as materialist theory of literature, one that is overtly concerned with the temporal location of literary texts, usually at the expense of their 'inherent meaning'. This simple notion of historicism as anti-formalist pays little heed to the story of its own past, which is more interesting and more complicated than many

and ignore the tacit, potentially embarrassing, connection upon the very essentialism which it professes to oppose.

The kind of self-conscious historicism that seeks to proceed; disguise its own self-consciousness in a list in contradiction. It must in other words, that it is a national essentialist notions of progress and identity is do without. This is the conspicuous claim of the book. Historicism is a mode of thinking in which the specific social context-e.g., time, place, local conditions-the notion of fundamental generalizable human nature, sociology or social behaviour tends to be rejected.

The term has developed different and divergent meanings. Elements of historicism appear in the work of philosopher G.B.Vico and French essayist Michel de Certeau became fully developed with the dialectic of German 19th-century Europe. The writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels contain historicism. The term is also associated with the social sciences and the work of Franz Boas.

New Historicism marked something like a reaction to the supposed formalist relativism of the 1980s. It is a history again, although now in a more rigorous manner but that history has been rethought so thoroughly by the consequence of certain moves made in post-structuralist thinking of history and historiography which is the result of a broad range of concerns which allowed post-structuralism endeavour. Problems of the narrative or the production of knowledge, problems of legitimating and stabilizing disciplinary boundaries, a sense of political crisis and the loss of consensus and shared narratives all led to a questioning of the authority of truth. It would be naive to think that this was offered in literary criticism as an answer to the problems of formalism relativism. Not only does new historicism draw on the work of Lacan, Derrida, Foucault and the broader post-structuralist thought, the questions raised by the post-structuralist thought are intensified rather than have been resolved. If the writing of history is a form of power and a specifically western one, then new historicism may best be seen as a response within a larger field of questions.

  
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## STRATEGIES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

G.JYOTHI OLIVIA

English, being a foreign language is existing so firmly and distinctly, but has posed a problem to the country. The commissions formulated and the reports submitted on the languages have only attempted to improve the position of regional languages. But the problems with the English language have become more complicated and have got developed into a very serious problem without any practical solution. The growing modernization and globalization has tremendously increased the need for English language and the demand for English has been increasing a greater extent almost in all the fields of national life like politics, international relations, media and communication, travel and education. Most of the earlier scientific innovations were made in the English speaking nations, Britain and America. The advancements in Science and Technology and new terminology coined for new advancement have immediate impact on the language, adding tens of thousands of new words to the English language. As these innovation and discoveries have been carried out in the English speaking countries and described and presented in English language, the need to learn English language has become more predominant to those who wish to acquire day to day knowledge and learn about new innovation.

Yet, being a language of alien land, English posed a problem to the country that is so firm and distinct, because of its linguistic centralism as against the linguistic regionalism of Indian language. The problem with the English language has become without practical solution. The growing modernization and globalization extended the complication of the problem still further.

### English as a Second Language in India

English in India is a question of linguistic centralism while the other Indian languages lead to linguistic regionalism. A foreign language existing so firmly and distinctly has posed a problem to the country. From the time of ManMohan Singh, we have seen many reports and commissions; but these have been only exhortations and attempts to improve the position of regional languages. Yet, the language problem has become more complicated without any practical solution. It developed into a very serious problem as no solution has been offered. The growing modernization and internationalism in the world prevented us from doing away with the English language. Besides, Indian languages are often associated with tradition and are understood to be anti-modern. Therefore, a complete switchover to the Indian languages would lead to educational backwardness and total isolation from the developments on the international arena.

  
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# COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE: A CRITICAL REORIENTATION

J. SAMUEL KIRUBAHAR  
R. SURIYA PRAKASH NARAYANAN



Virudhunagar Hindu Nadars'  
Senthikumara Nadar College (Autonomous)  
Virudhunagar – 626 001  
Tamil Nadu, India

*The present book on Commonwealth Literature offers a fresh insight into the unknown recesses of mind which has not been so far explained and explored adequately. It is a fresh critical re-orientation of the literatures produced by the nations of Commonwealth. This book provides a kind of spaciousness to the critical insights, the attention to detail every minute aspects of literature hitherto unexplored and not detailed with scholarly attention. One can expect a thorough critical attention to the aspects which have never been so far explained in detail. It almost gives one a fresh feeling that re-reading literatures produced by the commonwealth is a joy-a kind of continuous pleasure.*

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## GENDER DISCRIMINATION

G. JYOTHI OLJIA

In India and in many South Asian countries, it is the patriarchy that dominates. It signifies a social system where power is invested with the eldest male member. It operates with a hierarchical power structure where all males are considered superior to all females and elder males dominate the younger. Universally found all around the globe, this practice has created a set of social relations between men, a material base that establishes or creates independence and solidarity among men that enables them to dominate women.

Interesting studies have revealed the prominence of patriarchal culture in many parts of the country that existed before the advent of Aryans. Much folk lore of pahadi myths declare Shakti (female supreme power) to be the supreme deity, the foundation of all creations in the universe. She has equally shared the status of creation with her male consort 'Shiva'. Reference to God as 'Shiva' and 'Ardhnareshwar' consolidates the belief that women in ancient culture received equal status. IS Even in the Ramayana, we see Rama paying preference to his duties to his mother Kausalya over his duty to his father Dasarath.

But according to the biological ideology of patriarchy, motherhood is the true vocation of woman whereby she has to produce a male heir. The true happiness of a woman, according to patriarchal culture lies in the fulfillment of her family role. It works to keep women tied to their home. Customs like wearing mangal sutras and sindoor, keeping hair without water, curtailing the physical mobility of women have undermined their self-esteem. Further, dowry deaths, female infanticide, foeticide have emerged as the dominant patriarchal practices.

Economic and legal oppression is also no less. Women are still treated as chattel especially in the unorganized sector. Their wages are lower than men labourers. Sexual harassment compounded by the economic exploitation has always been the bane of women in the lower strata of society.

Radhika Krishna Raj writes:

Feed a woman less, allow her less freedom to move in fresh air, confine her to monotonous chores, deny her education; deny her resources of her faculties and then you have inevitably women who are dull, stupid and lacking in imagination and so on. Save all this man's power to woman's body through marriage and her fertility controlled for

  
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# మహిళా సాహిత్య వికాసం

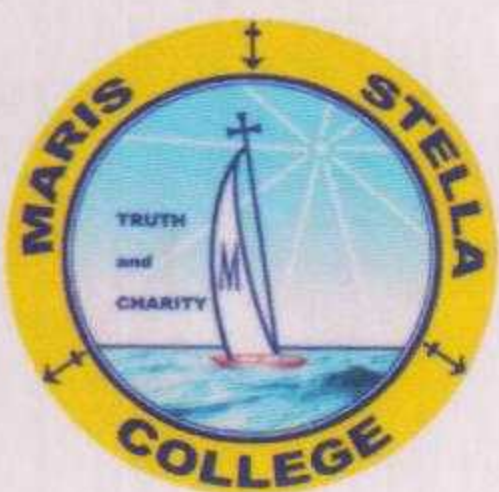
(మహిళా రచయిత్రులు - సమకాలీన రాజకీయ సాహిత్య ధోరణులు  
యు.జి.సి జాతీయ సదస్సులో సమర్పించిన పరిశోధనా వ్యాససంపుటి)



సంపాదకులు

డా. పి. ఉష

తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు



మారిస్ స్టెలలా (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) కళాశాల

విజయవాడ

# ఆరికెపూడి కౌసుల్యదేవి నవలలో స్త్రీ చైతన్యం

డా. బి.మేరి కుమారి

జె.ఎం.జె. కళాశాల, తెనాలి

స్వయం సిద్ధ నవలలో ఆదది అబలకాదని, తన కాళ్ళమీద తను నిలబడే ధైర్యం ఉందని సమానహక్కు, అస్తి హక్కు కావాలని తెలియజేయటానికి, సమాజంలో కరుడు గ్రీజోయిన, విడిచి ఉద్దేశ్యంతో రచయిత్రి ఈ నవలకు శ్రీకారం చుట్టారు.

ఈ నవలలో కమల కథానాయకుడి కన్నతల్లి తల్లిదండ్రులకు ఇష్టం లేక పోయిన రాయటం వరకు నేర్చుకున్నది. వారి ఆక్ష ప్రకారం తనకంటే వయస్సులో 12 ఏళ్ళు పెద్దం చేసుకుంది. అతను వివాహాన్ని అయిన నెలరోజులలోపు మరణించాడు. విడి, బర్న అని వా గొడ్డలా మధ్య శాసనాలలో ప్రుగ్గక ధైర్యంగా బయటి ప్రపంచంలోకి అడుగుజెట్టి తన అన్న స్నేహితుడై వివాహమాడిన ధీరవనిత ఎన్నికలలో గెలుపొందటానికి సహాయం చేయమని, తన్ను వాక్రయం చేసి తెలుసుకొని ఈ మాటలంటుంది. సోదరునితో సమానంగా అస్తి సంఘకోదేవి ఆదది. దానిగా తగవు వస్తే కన్నలిద్దలపై హక్కు కోల్పోయే ఆదది. మగతోడు లేనిదే బయట భద్రంగా తిరుగడే హక్కు వల్ల లాభమేమిటి అని ప్రశ్నించింది. అంతేగాక పురుషునితో సమానంగా అస్తి లభించింది వినియోగించుకుంటాను అని తెగేసి వెళ్ళింది.

శ్యామల కమల స్నేహితురాలు. భర్త చనిపోయాక అన్న వంచన చేరి మేనకోడలి సీదల ఎక్కువ ప్రేమగా చూచేది. మనమలను ఎత్తుకోవాల్సిన వయస్సులో వివాహము ఉచేసుకున్న అన్న గుర్తించి తనతో వచ్చిన మేనకోడలితో నీకు నచ్చిన, నిన్ను మెచ్చిన వ్యక్తి ఎవరయినా కులము చూడకుండా అతనితో నీ వివాహము జరిపిస్తానన్నది.

నీరజ కథానాయకురాలు. స్త్రీలకు సమాన హక్కులు కావాలి కోరుకునేది. తండ్రి ఆదవారితో మగజాతినే ద్వేషిస్తుంది. చదువుకున్నతండ్రి అయిన తన ఆలనా పాలన చూపక తనతో దగ్గర దగ్గ బావమరిదితో తన కూతురు వివాహం నిశ్చయించటంతో ఆమె తన అత్తతో ఢిల్లీ ప్రయాణము పరిచయమైన కమలతో చాలామంది స్త్రీలు తమ సొదీ స్త్రీలకు బుద్ధిపూర్వకంగా అన్యాయము చేసిన శండ్రి విశంతువు అయిన మేనకోడలిని చులకనచేసి మాట్లాడాడని అందుకు నిరసనగా చేసుకున్న నీకో నీణా, ముప్పై కూడా నిందని సరోజకి మరో నీతా అని అంటుంది. బంధనము అంటూ ఎన్నయినా నాదించకలదు కాని ముడిపడిన బందాన్ని పురుషుడు తెప్పినంత తొంద అని శ్రీనివాసతో అంటుంది. ఆదర్శ భావాలు కల శ్రీనివాసను వివాహం చేసుకుంటుంది.

### మోహన మురళి

సమాజంలో అందరిదేత లీత్యరింపబడి హీనంగా, హేళనగా బ్రతుకు సాగిస్తన్న వారి రచయిత్రి చూపించారు.

ఈ నవలలో గోపి అనే ఆమె జమీందారుకు భోగాంగనగా ఉంటుంది. ఆమె కూడా వచ్చినగడే తన కూతురుకు రాడూడదని ధృఢ సంకల్పంతో వుంటుంది. ఒకరోజు జమీందారు వీ దానికి కూడా మావాళ్ళల్లో ఎవరో ఒకరిని చూస్తానులే అని ఆమెతో అంటాడు. అందుకు ఆమె న



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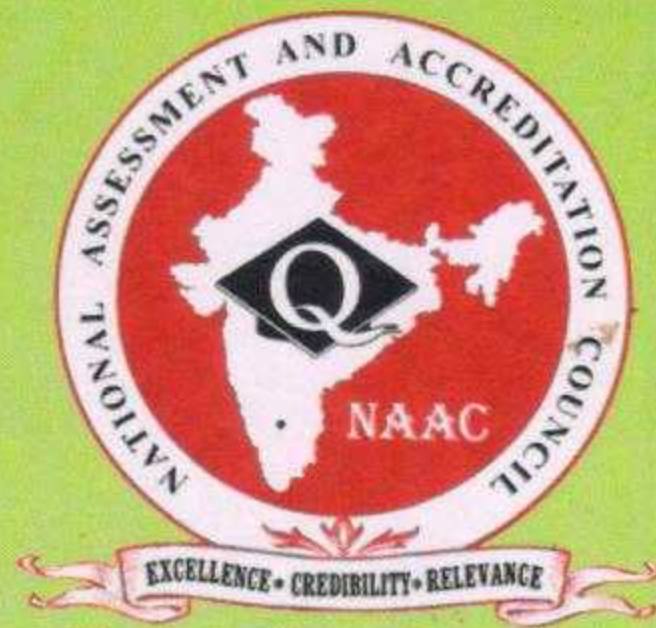
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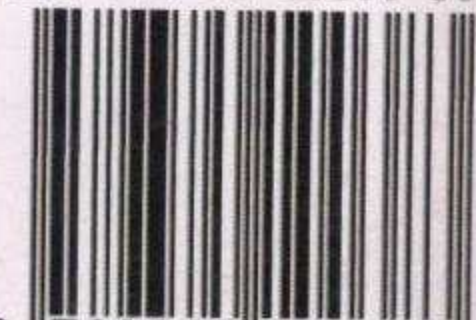
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# USE OF ICT IN TEACHING LEARNING & EVALUATION

B. Mary Kumari  
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## INTRODUCTION

Gurukul system of Education was in vogue in India. The main characteristics of Gurukul system were dedicated and knowledge able teachers individualized and learner centre teaching and self motivated students eager to learn. This system change due to increase in number of teachers increased. Teachers have been conscious about the quality some teachers use teaching aids like charts models static & working specimen, slides etc. Teachers have no facility to use A -V Aids during teaching. The use of A-v Aids get further restricted due to unmotivated persons becoming teachers. Central Government realized the need of improving quality of education through the use of Television wherein most competent teacher teaches the topic with the help of most appropriate teaching aids. This helped in improving the quality of teaching in schools having no teacher to teach the subject, less competent teacher school having poor or no facility of teaching aids, etc. Programmes offered through Television were produced by different state Institute of educational Technology in different languages. Still majority of schools did not make use of them. Programmed learning materials were compared with that of lecture method or conventional method

### Use of Computer

The lust for quality is still on. This is the age of INFORMATION dominated by the digital Technology. The digital technology has influenced all aspects of human life. Education is not an exception. Now the technology is in the process of change digital photon .

### Information Technology

Net working of computers gave birth to information Technology. UNESCO considered information technology as " Scientific technological and engineering disciplines and managements techniques used in information handling and processing their application, computers, and their interaction with men and machines, and associated Social economical and cultural matters " *The information technology leads to development of websites. Government ,Corporate sector educational institutions,etc.*

### Information and Communication Technology

It was limited only to the textual mode of transmission of information with ease and fast .But the information not only in textual form but in audio or any other media is also to be transmitted to the users . Higher education levels in the following areas Teaching, Diagnostic testing, Remedial Teaching, Evaluation, Psychological testing, Development of reasoning & thinking, instructional

### Use of ICT in Teaching

Teaching at school as well as higher education mostly is not the sole objective of teaching Along with giving information the other objectives are : Developing understanding and application of the concepts, developing expression power,

  
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సంపాదకులు

**ఆచార్య సజ్జా మోహన్ రావు**

ఉప సంపాదకులు

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బి. మేరికుమారి,

జె.యం.జె.కళాశాల, తెనాలి.

తమైన అవగాహన ఆద్యయనం పరిశీలన అంశాల ప్రాతిపదికపై రచన చేసే అతి కొద్దిమంది నుసుము నాగభూషణం లెక్కగ.

రక్షాన్ని సిరాగా నింపి, వ్యక్తిత్వాన్ని పోషించేసి, చర్యల్ని కాగితంగా పేర్చి సమాజానికి కీర్తి సందేశాన్ని పంపే వుచ్చిన మేరావులు పుట్టించి వెదజల్లుతున్న చచ్చు గ్రంథాల నీతులను ఎండగడతాను. స్త్రీని రవించని మీ మూఢ సృష్టికి ఇదే నా తొలి ప్రయత్నం అంటూ కలం పట్టిన ఓ యువ రచయిత ఈ నాటకం అర్థం పడుతుంది. మానవత్వమనేది ఒక కమ్మని ఫలవృక్షమైతే దాని అభివృద్ధి నిరోధించే కట్టెలే ఈ కులాలు, మతాలు. వీటిని కాపడవల్సిన బాధ్యత మన అందరిపై ఉంది. మనిషికి ఏది అది ఆచారం కావాలి. అలా కానప్పుడు ఆది ఎంత పురాతనమైనా దురాచారమే. ఒకనాడు సతీ మరోనాడు కన్యాశుల్కం, సంప్రదాయాల వేద ఘోషను ఆడ్డుపెట్టుకుని స్త్రీ జీవితాన్ని చిదిమివేశారు. పురుషులు వేరు ఇప్పుడు అయి దురాచాలుగా కన్పిస్తున్నాయి. దీనికి కారణం కాల ప్రవాహంలో వచ్చిన మార్గం అనే అంటువోగం ఈనాడు వరకట్నం పేరుతో ఆడదాని బ్రతుకులో విలయాన్ని సృష్టిస్తుంది. పుట్టించిన స్త్రీ పాత్ర పాత విధానాలకు స్పృహ చెప్పి సమాజానికి మీరు సోసిన మురికి నెత్తురును తీసి వేసిన కొత్తరక్తం ఎక్కిస్తాను అంటుంది పాత చింతకాయ పచ్చడిలాగ బూజుపట్టటని భావాలకు స్పృహ చెప్పి పుట్టించే కొత్తకలం అందులో వాలని రచయిత కనువిప్పు కలిగిస్తుంది.

### సామాన్యం :

అ పొట్టేళ్ళ కోట్లల మధ్య సామాన్యం కుందేలుగా నలిగిపోకూడదనే బలమైన సందేశంలో రాసిన సామాజిక లేబర్ కాలనీలో మిత్రుడు ఇచ్చిన ఉత్తరాన్ని మరొక మిత్రునికి ఇచ్చిన వ్యక్తిని పోలీసులు పట్టారు. నక్కలైటుగా ముద్రవేసి చిత్ర హింసలు పాలుచేస్తారు. తీవ్రవాది వచ్చి పోలీసులను ఎదిరించమని పోలీసు తీవ్రవాదుల రణరంగానికి ఆ సామాన్యుడి ఇల్లు కేంద్రస్థానమౌతుంది. వారి తూటాలకు భార్య నేలకొరుగుతుంది. ఎక్కడో అడవి జంతువుల చర్మం ఉడితే బాధపడి కన్నీరు కార్చే వున్నారు. వచ్చిన కుక్కలకు సెల్యూట్ చేసే పోలీసులు ఉన్నారు. అమాయకులపై జరుగుతున్న దుష్టత ఆపే ఆయ్యలే లేరు. పోలీసులు కన్నలెట్లను చంపితే ఎన్ కౌంటర్, అన్నలు పోలీసులను చంపితే లో భాగం అంటున్నారు. వాళ్ళు, వాళ్ళు ఆడుతున్న కిరాతకమైన క్రిడల్ గారుణ హత్యలు ఎన్నో ముందు, ఉబడింపులతో, తాట తీస్తాం అనే హాంకరింపులతోనే మా నోరు నొక్కాలని ప్రయత్నించకండి. మిమ్మల్ని ఎదిరించలేని అల్పజీవులం, మీరు కంఠపడితేనే జడసుకొనే పిరికి వాళ్ళం మేము. మీ వరమార్గం ఇదే అయితే మా కక్కరలేదు. మీ మార్గాలను మేము వ్యతిరేకించడంలేదు. మీచుట్టూ మాలాంటి మనుషుల గురించి ఆలోచించ మంటున్నాం. మీరు ఏం చేసినా, చేయకపోయినా ఒకటి ఉంది మా గాలి మమ్మల్ని పీల్చుకొనివ్వండి. మా బ్రతుకులు మమ్మలను బ్రతకనివ్వండి అనే నలిగిపోయి, సగటు మనిషి గుండెవప్పుడు ఈ నాటికలో కన్పిస్తుంది.

కట్నం పేరుతో కోడలిని చిత్రహింసలు పెట్టే అత్తమామలు ప్రత్యక్ష సరకాన్ని చూపించే భర్తల కథలు ముందు. వీటి కోణానికి చేరుకున్నది ఈనాటిక భర్త ఆడిగాడని, అత్త అడిగిందనే సాకుతో కూతురు కన్నులు వద్ద వేలకు వేలు గుంజిన చిత్రమైన కథ. ఇందులోని ఇతివృత్తం అమ్మలే కాదు అత్తలు, అడపదుచులు తిరపోవాలి. ఎందుకంటే వరకట్నం సమస్య పుట్టిస్తుంది వాళ్ళు చొప్పిస్తుంది వాళ్ళు చివరకు పడిచస్తుంది కట్టినది మొదలు వరకట్నాల వసను ఉగ్గపాలతో రంగరించి పోస్తున్నారు. నూటికి తొంభై వరకట్నం తీగానో, అడపదుచుగానో అండగా ఉంటూ కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో మగవాడి దుర్మార్గానికి బలైపోయిన

  
Principal  
J.M.J. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Autonomous)  
TENALI - 522 202

# సాహితీ భావ వీచిక

SAHITHI BHAVA VEECHIKA

సంపాదకులు:

డా॥ బూసి వెంకటస్వామి

డా॥ మెడతొటి సంగీతరావు





**పేరు** : డా॥ బహుసి వెంకట స్వామి  
**జన్మస్థలం** : పెదగొట్టిపాడు గ్రామం,  
 ప్రత్తిపాడు మండలం, గుంటూరు జిల్లా.  
**ప్రాథమిక** : పెదగొట్టిపాడు, ప్రత్తిపాడు  
**ఉన్నత విద్య** : ప్రత్తిపాడు బి.వి.ఆర్.జి.పి. హైస్కూల్

**కళాశాల విద్య** : నర్సారావుపేట ఎన్.కె.ఆర్.బి.ఆర్. కళాశాల, పి.జి.: యం.ప (తెలుగు), ఆచార్య నాగార్జున యూనివర్సిటీ.  
**పిహెచ్.డి.** : యం.డి. సాజన్య నాటికలు - సామాజిక చైతన్యం, ఆచార్య నాగార్జున యూనివర్సిటీ, గుంటూరు  
**అదనపు అర్హతలు** : యం.ప (రింగ్విస్ట్), అన్నామలై యూనివర్సిటీ, యం.ప (సంస్కృతం), పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు తెలుగు యూనివర్సిటీ  
 యం.ప (జర్నలిజం), పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు తెలుగు యూనివర్సిటీ.  
**అధ్యాపకునిగా ప్రస్తుతం** : 2002 - 2007 పి.ఎ.ఎన్. కళాశాల, పెదనందిపాడు, 2007 - 2012 ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, మొవ్వ  
**అభిరుచి** : విభాగాధిపతి, తెలుగు శాఖ, పి.ఎ.ఎన్. కళాశాల, పెదనందిపాడు, రీసెర్చ్ గ్రేడ్, ఆచార్య నాగార్జున యూనివర్సిటీ.  
**రచనలు** : కవితలు, సాహితీ వ్యాసాలు, సామాజిక సేవ.  
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**పేరు** : డా॥ మెడతోటి సంగీతరావు  
**జన్మస్థలం** : మునగోడు గ్రామం,  
 అమరావతి మండలం, గుంటూరు జిల్లా.  
**ప్రాథమిక** : ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాల, మునగోడు  
**ఉన్నత విద్య** : ఉన్నత పాఠశాల, మునగోడు

**కళాశాల విద్య** : ఆర్.వి.వి.యన్ కళాశాల, ధరణికోట, అమరావతి. డిగ్రీ: ఆర్.వి.వి.యన్. కళాశాల, ధరణికోట, అమరావతి.  
**పండిట్ ప్రొఫెసర్** : శ్రీ గోపీవేణి కళాకయ్య ఫిలియాలర్ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, తాడికోట, పి.జి.: ఎం.ప తెలుగు - హైదరాబాద్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.  
**యం.ఫిల్** : ఆరోగ్య కథానికలు - పరిశీలన, హైదరాబాద్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.  
**పిహెచ్.డి.** : పోలీస్ ప్రగడ సత్యనారాయణ మూర్తి రచనలు - సమగ్ర పరిశీలన - హైదరాబాద్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.  
**బి.ఇ.డి.** : మల్లారెడ్డి కాలేజ్ ఆఫ్ ఎడ్యుకేషన్, హైదరాబాద్.  
**ప్రస్తుతం** : పోస్ట్ డాక్టరల్ ఫిలో - హైదరాబాద్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.  
**ప్రవృత్తి** : పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలు, రేడియో ప్రసంగాలు.

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# పరుచూరి వెంకటేశ్వరరావు నాటికల్లో సామాజిక స్పృహ

డా. మేల కుమారి,  
కాభాధిపతి, తెలుగు విభాగం,  
జె.యం.జె.కళాశాల, తెనాలి

పరుచూరి వెంకటేశ్వరరావు గారి నాటికలు సమాజంలో ఉన్న రుగ్మతలను ఆధారంగా చేసుకుని రాసినవి. ఇతివృత్తాన్ని పరిశీలించినట్లైతే సామాజికకాంక్ష కనబడుతుంది.

'మనిషి-మనసు' నాటికలో నరసయ్య చలపతి, రామారావు, అనేవారు ఆఫీసులో పనిచేస్తారు. వీరితోపాటు రాజు అనే వ్యక్తి 3 సంవత్సరాల నుండి అమాయకుడిగా పనిచేస్తుంటాడు. ఇతనిని అందరూ పిచ్చివాడని, అమాయకుడని నమ్మారు. గోపిండు అయితే నమ్మకస్థుడని అతని చేత క్యాష్ బుక్ లు మోయించుతాడు. రాజు సెలవు పెట్టిన రోజు నుండి ఆఫీసులో లక్ష రూపాయలు కన్పించకుండా పోయాయి. వీరందరూ ఇతనిని దొంగగా చేసి డబ్బు ఎక్కడ దాచానని ప్రశ్నించగా అతను చెట్టు క్రింద దాచానని, రూములో దాచానని చెప్పి తెలివిగా తప్పించుకున్నాడు. డబ్బు దొరకనందు వల్ల రాజుకి రెండు సంవత్సరాల జైలు శిక్ష వేశారు. అతని సత్కర్తన వల్ల ఒక సంవత్సరము ముందుగానే విడుదల అయ్యాడు. జైలు నుండి విడుదల అయిన రాజును సి.ఐ. వెంటాడుతూనే ఉన్నాడు. గోవిందయ్య రాజుతో రికార్డులలో సీకేసు మాసిపోయినంత మాత్రాన నీవు దొంగవి కాకపోవు న్యాయాన్ని ఎదిరించలేవు అంటాడు. అందుకు రాజు బట్టం గురించి ఎక్కువగా మాట్లాడకు న్యాయం పెద్ద పుస్తకాలలో ఉంది. దానికి శాస్త్రం తెలుసు కాని మమత - మానవత్వం తెలియవు అంటాడు. నేను దొంగతనం చేసిన లక్ష రూపాయ తీసుకెళ్ళి ఓ మార్కెట్ కి ఇచ్చాను వాడు గుమస్తాల రక్తం పిండి రెండేళ్ళలో రెండు లక్షలు చేసి వాకిచ్చాడు వాటితో నేను లక్షాధికారి కావటమే కాక సి.ఐ.కు లక్ష రూపాయలు చెల్లించాను. డబ్బు ఎలా సంపాదించాలో, లక్షాధికారి ఎలా కావాలో నీకు తెలియదు.

మనదేశంలో కుటుంబ నియంత్రణ మనుషులకే గాని రూపాయిలకు లేదు అనే నగ్గునత్తాన్ని రాజుచేత రచయిత తెలియజేస్తూ



# మన మహిళ

(పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలు)



డా॥ పులపర్తి శ్రీనివాసరావు

# MANA MAHILA



సంపాదకులు :  
డా॥ పులపర్తి శ్రీనివాసరావు



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# మరుచూరి నాటక సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీ పాత్రలు

బి. వేరికుమారి,  
బి.యం.ఇ.కళాశాల,  
తెనాలి

అనంతరం మరుచూరి నాటకం గారు నాటికలు, నాటకాలు వ్రాసారు. వీటిలోని ముఖ్యమైనవి సమాజ అనుగుణంగా తీసుకోవడం జరిగింది. సంఘంలో వున్న మూడవిత్వాలకు కళ్ళకు కట్టినట్లు తన నాటకాల ద్వారా చూపించారు. మరుచూరికి పెళ్ళికాదు నాటికలో రుక్మిణి అనే అమ్మాయి ఉద్యోగం చేస్తుంది. ఆమె పెళ్ళికి వెళ్ళిన తాత, తండ్రి, తమ్ముడు ఈ ముగ్గురు ఆమె సంపాదనపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటారు. ఈమెకు పెండ్లిచేసే పంపిణీ తమకు భుక్తి దొరికడని దురుద్దేశ్యంతో ఆమెకు పంపిణీ చేసేటందుకు కొడుకు అక్రమ సంబంధాన్ని అంటగట్టి వచ్చినా ఆమె దీనిని దాటిపోతాడు. పైగా సంబంధాల వెదిపోతున్న బాధవర్ధిల్లుగా తండ్రి ఆమెకు మర్యాదలు విధిస్తూ ఆలోచన తెలుసుకున్న రాజు ఆమె కళ్ళు ఎదురే తండ్రికి వచ్చి ఆమెను బయటపెడతాడు. నిజం తెలుసుకున్న రుక్మిణి, తండ్రి క్షమించమని ఆమెకు చెప్పి తనకొకటి పనులు చేయమని అమ్మకున్న కంఠధ్వనిలను ఎవరూ వినిపించలేక తనకొకటి పనులు చేయమని అమ్మకున్న కంఠధ్వనిలను ఎవరూ క్షమిస్తున్నారు. మరుచూరి ఆలోచన పని చేసిన విన్నపాలను ఎవరూ క్షమిస్తారు అంటుంది. మరుచూరి అని చెప్పే వైతన్యంతో ముందడుగు వేసిన రుక్మిణి తనలాంటి మరొకరిని కలిగించింది.

అనంతరం నాటికలో జానకి భర్త కుటుంబరావుకి గ్రహ ఫలాలపై సమ్మకం వేసినట్లు తన జీవితంలో జరుగుతుందని ఆయన ఆలోచన. జానకికి మరొకరిని చేయలేని పరిస్థితిలో ఉంటుంది. నంటమనిషిని పెట్టుకోమని జానకికి చెప్పినది తండ్రికి తండ్రి, కొడుకు ఎదురున్న ఇద్దరినీ గమనించి జానకి తన సమయంలో పొయ్యి దగ్గరకి వెళ్ళి చీరకు నిప్పు అయితుని తన ఆరోగ్యం పరిగణనలో తీసుకోకుండా కొడుకు, భర్త కోసం బలి అయి మరణించి జీవితాన్ని కనయిత చాలా వకంగా తెలియజేశారు. మరుచూరికి నాటికలో తులనమ్మ సారా దుకాణం నడుపుతుంది. ఆస్పారావు చిన్నప్పటి నుండి దుకాణంలో పనిచేయటం ద్వారా ఆమెను అప్పా అంటాడు. ఆమెకు అమ్మ మొన్నపచ్చిన రాళ్ళ మేస్త్రీ నీన్న బాసుర్తి అని అన్నాడు గదా గుర్తుపెట్టుకో తన జీవితం చూడటంగా ఉన్న ఆడవాళ్ళను సమాజం ఎంత తేలికగా చూడవచ్చు. సారా గుడిసెకు పావలా రేలు ఎక్కు



# జాషువా సాహితీ సమాలోచన

(జాతీయ సదస్సులో సమర్పించబడిన పరిశోధక వ్యాసాలు)

గౌరవ సంపాదకులు

ఆచార్య వి. వీరయ్య

ఉపాధ్యక్షులు

విక్రమ సింహపురి విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

సంపాదకులు

ఆచార్య శ్రీపాద-జయప్రకాశ్

విద్వాన్ బూతపాటి కిరణశ్రీ

సహ సంపాదకులు

డా॥ చిన్నేం రాజారాం

డా॥ తెలిదేవులపిల్లి విమల

డా॥ వేసివోగుల వెంకటేశ్వర్లు

డా॥ కుమ్మేత లక్ష్మీనారాయణ రెడ్డి

ప్రచురణ

తెలుగుశాఖ

విక్రమ సింహపురి విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

&

జాషువా కవితాపీఠం

సెల్లూరు

2016

తే.గీ. రాజు మరణించె నొక తార రాలిపోయె  
కవియు మరణించె నొక తార గగనమెక్కె  
రాజు జీవించు ణాతి విగ్రహములందు  
సుకవి జీవించు ప్రజల నాలుకలయందు

ఉ. నాకవితావధూటి వదనంబు నెగాదిగ( జూచి, రూపురే  
ఖాకమనీయవైఖరులుగాంచి, “భళి! భళి!” యన్నవాడె, “మీ  
దేకుల” మన్నప్రశ్న వెలయించి, చివుక్కున లేచిపోవుచో  
బాకున( గ్రుమ్మిన ట్లగునుపార్థివచంద్ర! వచింప సిగ్గుగున్

ఆ.వె. కులమతాలు గీచుకొన్న గీతల జొచ్చి  
పంజరాన గట్టువడను నేను  
నిఖిలలోక మెట్లు నిర్ణయించిన నాకు  
తరుగులేదు, విశ్వనరుడ నేను

- గుఱ్ఱం జాషువ

ISBN 978-93-5254-324-3



# 2. జాషువా మానవతా వాదం

టి. మేరికుమారి,

“కుల మతాలు గీసుకొన్న గీతల జొచ్చి  
పంజరాన గట్టువడను నేను  
నిఖిలలోక వెళ్లు నిర్ణయించిన నాకు  
తరుగలేదు విశ్వనరుడనేను”

అని ధ్యేంగా చెప్పిన జాషువా భావకవిత్వం ఉద్భవంగా ఉన్న రోజులలో తనదైన  
వాచ వ్యక్తీకరణకు పద్యాన్ని సాధనంగా తీసుకుని ఛంద సామ్రాజ్యాన్ని పాలించిన నవయుగ  
కవి చక్రవర్తి జాషువా, ఆయన జీవితాన్ని, కవిత్వాన్ని విడదీసి చూడలేము. అనుభూతి  
అనేదనల వ్యక్తీకరణమే జాషువా కవిత్వం.

ప్రకృతిలోని అతి సామాన్యమైన వస్తువుల్ని కవితా వస్తువులుగా స్వీకరించిన  
వాడేనీ ఘనత జాషువాకే దక్కుతుంది. గజగాడు, సాలీడు, గొల్లభామ, తేనెదీగ  
అలా అల్ప ప్రాణుల్ని సైతం ప్రతిభావంతంగా వర్ణించిన ఉదాత్త భావుక సంపన్నుడు  
జాషువా.

అంద్ర సాహిత్యంలో కవులు ‘శిశువు’ తీరును వర్ణించిన సందర్భాలు చాలా  
ఉన్నాయి. శిశువు బాల్య నేర్పులను కవితా వస్తువుగా స్వీకరించారు, కాని శిశు  
తీరును వర్ణించిన ప్రశస్తి జాషువాకే దక్కుతుంది. ఆయన ఊసా, లోకవృత్త పరిశీలన,  
బోధనా సరళి అభివృద్ధిమోతాయి.

శిశువు బొటనద్రేలు నోటిలో పెట్టుకొని ములోకాల తీరు తెన్నుల్ని గమనిస్తూ  
చాతానం దేస్తూ లోపల ఆనందం అనుభవిస్తున్నాడని చెప్పడం సమంజసంగా ఉంది.  
అందంను శరీరాలనే తీగలకు తొమ్మిది నెలల పుడుగా శిశువు జన్మించాడని చెప్పటం  
అశక్తనంగా వుంది.

శిశువుకు అమృతం, విషం అనే తేదా తెలియదు. దేనినైనా ఆస్వాదించటానికి  
వచ్చడతాదు. అతడు వెళ్ళిపోగలవాడని చేతికి దొరికిన ప్రతి వస్తువును తినటానికి ఊబలాట  
చేస్తాడు చెప్తారు. శిశువుకు మాటలు రావు, కేసలం పాలే త్రాగుతాడు, బాగా నిద్రపోతాడు.  
తేనెమో తెలియదు. మొన్న మొన్ననే ఈ భూమి మీదకు వచ్చాడని అంటాడు. శిశువు  
అప్పుడు కదలికను గ్రహించి ఆకలింపు చేసుకో

  
Principal

కథాకావ్యాలలో వ్యక్తిత్వ వికాసం  
(పరిశోధన వ్యాస సంకలనం)



సంపాదకులు  
డా. పి.వి.లక్ష్మణరావు,



ISBN 978-81-927121-2-3



## విక్రమార్కుని కథలో వ్యక్తిత్వం

- టి. మేరికుమారి,

జె.యం.జె. కళాశాల, తెనాలి.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో కథకు ప్రత్యేకమైన స్థానం ఉంది. ఈ కథలు మానవ జీవితంలో ప్రముఖపాత్ర పోషిస్తాయి. నునిషి మనోల్లాసానికి, వ్యక్తిత్వ విరాసానికి, మనస్సు తీర్చిదిద్దుకునేందుకు కథలు ఎంతానో ఉపయోగ పడతాయి.

**విక్రమార్కుని దానవివరణ:** విక్రమార్కుడు వినోదం కోసం ముకుందవనమనే ఉద్యాన వనానికి తన పరివారంతో వెళ్ళాడు. ఆ సమయంలో ధూడేవుడనే వృద్ధుడు అక్కడికి వచ్చి దాకా వేరు చాలా సంవత్సరాలు దుర్గను గురించి తపస్సు చేశాను. దేవి వచ్చినట్లు తెలుసుకొని వెళ్ళింది. కొంతకాలం తర్వాత విహారార్థం విక్రమార్కుడు అక్కడికి వచ్చి దేవీకి కౌముది అని పేరు పెట్టి అతనును తీరుస్తాడు అని చెప్పి మాయ మైంది. విక్రమార్కుడు ఎదురుచూపు ఫలించింది అన్నాడు వినయంతో. విప్రవర్యా! మీ కోరిక ముందే తీరుచేయండి అన్నాడు విక్రమార్కుడు. రాజా! ఈ వనానికి దగ్గరలో ఒక పువ్వు పువ్వు దానికి చండికాపురం అనే పేరు పెట్టి దానికి రాజుగా నన్ను చేసి నా పాలనా వాటిని పాలించే అధికారం ఇవ్వమని తన మనో వాంఛను తెలియ పువ్వు విక్రమార్కుడు కలగేనని మాటిచి నెల దినములు అక్కడనే ఉండి నగరాన్ని ముట్టచూచి చండికాపురమనే పేరు పెట్టమని కోరాను. ముట్టచూచు కుర్చి కోశాగారాన్ని కట్టమని కోరాను.



Principal  
J.M.J. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Autonomous)  
TENALI - 522 202

విక్రమార్కుని కథలో వ్యక్తిత్వం

కథాకావ్యాలలో వ్యక్తిత్వ వికాసం  
(పరిణాధన వ్యాస సంకలనం)



సంపాదకులు  
డా. పి.వి.లక్ష్మణరావు,



ISBN 978-81-927121-2-3

## బొల్లిముంత కథలలో ఇతివృత్త పరిశీలన

- పి. వేదికుమారి.

జెయం.జె. కళాశాల, తెనాలి.

అట్టదురు బావుకుడైన బొల్లిముంత శివరామకృష్ణ సమాజంలో ఆర్థిక, సాంఘిక, రాజకీయ పోరాట సమస్యలను తన కథల్లో చిత్రించారు.

అట్టదుగు జనజీవన చిత్రణ: 'ప్రాణం వెల' అన్న కథలో సింహాధికి ఒంటిపీడ చిన్న గోచిగుడ్డ, ఉండలూనికి చిన్న పూరిపాక ఉంది. ఇవి అతని ఆర్థిక దుస్థితిని తెలియ జేస్తున్నాయి. ఆసాముల పంట కళ్ళాల రోజుల్లో తలా కాసీన్ని గింజలు ఇస్తారు. దానికి ప్రతిఫలంగా సింహాధి ఆసాములను, వారి బంధువులను సంవత్సరం అంతా పరు ధాటిస్తూ ఉంటాడు. మూడు రోజులుగా రుంఠపోత వాన కురియటంతో ఐదుట ఏ పని చేయటానికి వీలులేక ఇంట్లోనే ఉంటారు. వారి ఆకలి తీర్చుకోవటానికి కుంచెడు నూకలు కూడా ఇంట్లో లేవు. సింహాధి తల్లి ముసల్ది. ఆకలితో ప్లేవులు మెలికలు తిరుగుతూ కాళ్ళు కొంగర్లు పోతూ ఉంటే చింకిన గోనెపీడ పండుకొన్నది. భార్య గౌరి ఏదో నెల గర్బిణి, దానికి తోడు పంటవాడు పాలు రాక కనికొద్ది కొరుకుతున్నాడు. సింహాధికి ఆకలి తక్కువ ఏమీ కాదు. అతని నవ నాడులు ఆకలితో కృంగిపోతున్నాయి.

కోమటి గుర్నాధం దగ్గరకు నాకంతు బంధులు తెలుగు సింహాధి అను

తీర్చుటానికి బదులుగా నాగావళి ఏడ

ఆధునిక కథాసాహిత్యం - వ్యక్తిత్వవిశ్లేష

  
Principal

J.M.J. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Autonomous)

TENALI - 522 202

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో  
నీతిచంద్రికలు

సంపాదకులు  
డా॥ సూరపరాజు వసంత కుమారి



- పేరు** : డా॥ సూరపరాజు వసంత కుమారి
- విద్య** : ఎం.ఏ., డి.ఇ.డి. (హెచ్.బి), బి.ఇ.డి., ఎం.ఫిల్, పిహెచ్.డి.,
- వృత్తి** : తెలుగు అధ్యాపకురాలు  
శ్రీ గోవిందరాజస్వామి ఆర్ట్స్ డిగ్రీ మరియు పీ.జీ. కళాశాల  
తిరుమల తిరుపతి దేవస్థానములు  
తిరుపతి
- తల్లిదండ్రులు** : శ్రీమతి సూరపరాజు వనజాక్షమ్మ  
శ్రీ సూరపరాజు క్రిష్ణమరాజు
- భర్త** : డా॥ ముంగర రమేష్ కుమార్
- కుమారులు** : యం. వేంకటేశ్వర చాణక్య, యం. వేంకటేశ్వర లోకమిత్ర
- ఇతర రచనలు** : అక్షరాంజలి-2013  
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## II. సత్యం వద - నీతి సుధ

చి. మేరికమూరి,

తెలుగు అభ్యాసకురాలు

జె.యం.జె.కళాశాల, తెనాలి

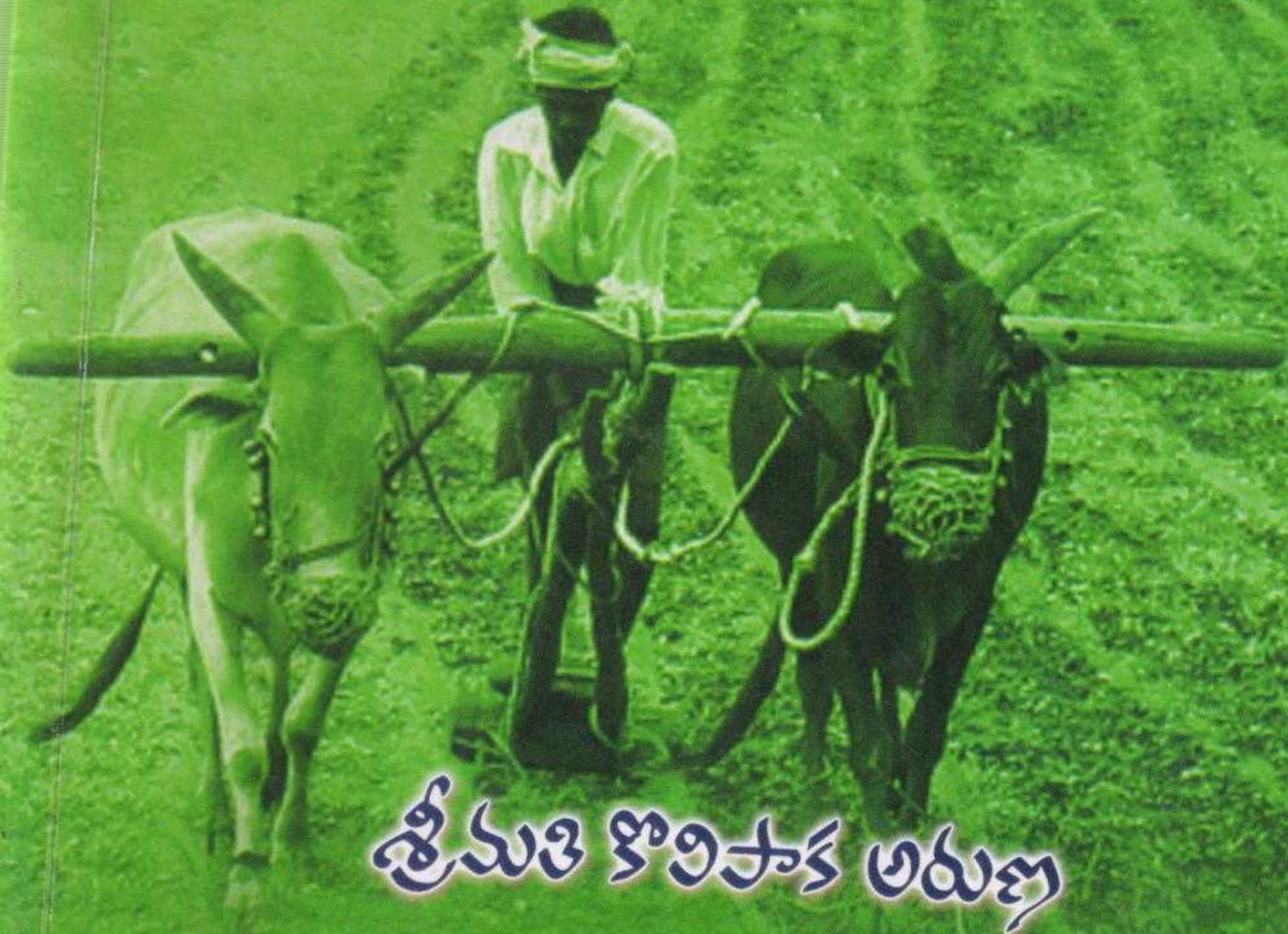
నేటి కాలములో సత్యము అనే పదానికున్న అర్థము పూర్తిగా మారిపోయింది. మనుషుల ప్రవర్తన వల్ల కావచ్చు, లేక మారుతున్న సంప్రదాయం వల్ల కానుమరుగొతున్న మానవతా విలువల వల్లనే కావచ్చు. సత్యానికి కట్టుబడిన కుటుంబ చరిత్రపుటలలో ఆవంధ్రార్థం నిలిచి ఉంటాయన్న నీతిని తాము ఆచరించి చూసి ఈలోకానికి మార్గ నిర్దేశ్యం చేసిన మహనీయుల జీవిత చరిత్రలు మనం పరిశీలించబడినది.

శిబిచక్రవర్తి :- విష్ణువు వంశంలో సృష్టిన ఉశీవరుని కుమారుడే శిబిచక్రవర్తి. ఇతని కీర్తి ముల్లోలాలలో వ్యాపించింది. ఇతని కీర్తిని పరీక్షించాలని అగ్ని, ఇంద్రుడు మారువేషంలో ఒకరు పాపురంగా రెండోవారు దేగగా వచ్చారు. దేగ పాపురంగా తన్నుకుంటూ వస్తున్న సమయంలో పాపురం వచ్చి శిబి తొడపై కూర్చుంది. సమయం అని శిబి అడుగగా నేను పాపురం రూపంలో ఉన్న మునిని వన్ను దేగ తన్నుకొన్నాను. రక్షించమని వేడుకుంటుంది. రక్షిస్తానని శిబి చక్రవర్తి మాట ఇస్తాడు. దేగ శిబి తొడపై పాపురం నా ఆహారం దాన్ని వదులమని అడుగగా శిబి దానికి అంగీకరించక వాడు బరువుకు సమానమైన మాంసం నేను ఇస్తానని చెప్పగా అందుకు దేగ అంగీకరించి నీ కుడి తొడ మాంసమే కావాలని అడిగింది. తర్వాత శిబి తన తొడ నుండి శిబి తొడ కోసి తూచగా అది ఎంతకు సమానము కాకపోవటంతో శిబి చక్రవర్తి క్రాంతి కూర్చోగ వారు తమ రూపాన్ని ధరించి నీన్ను పరీక్షించటానికి ఈరూపము ధరించాను. నీలాంటి వాడు ఎవ్వరూ లేరంటారు. తాను రక్షిస్తానని పాపురానికి ఇచ్చిన మాట

\* తెలుగు విద్యార్థిని దేశం అభివృద్ధికి \*

  
Principal  
J.M.J. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Autonomous)  
TENALI - 522 202

సాహిత్యంలో  
**షరీలికాలా**  
(వ్యాస సంకలనం)



శ్రీమతి కొలిచాక అరుణ





సంపాదకురాలు :

**శ్రీమతి కొలిపాక అరుణ**

అధ్యాపకురాలు, తెలుగు శాఖ

సి.హెచ్.ఎస్.డి. థెరిస్సా స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి మహిళా కళాశాల  
ఏలూరు, ప॥ గో॥ జిల్లా

**SP**

**SUCHARITHA PUBLICATIONS**

8-21-4, Chinna Waltair  
Visakhapatnam- 530 017  
Andhra Pradesh (India)



## కర్నకుని సాహిత్యము

బి. మేరికూరు

డా. యం. డి. కళ్యాణం

తెనాలి

శ్రమ లేకయే ఫలములు దుముకలోపు  
పిండి కొలదియె రొట్టె; యోషిన విధాన  
కష్టపడుము కృషీవలా; కలుగు సుఖము  
ఉత్తయాసల కన్న మేలుద్యమంబు.

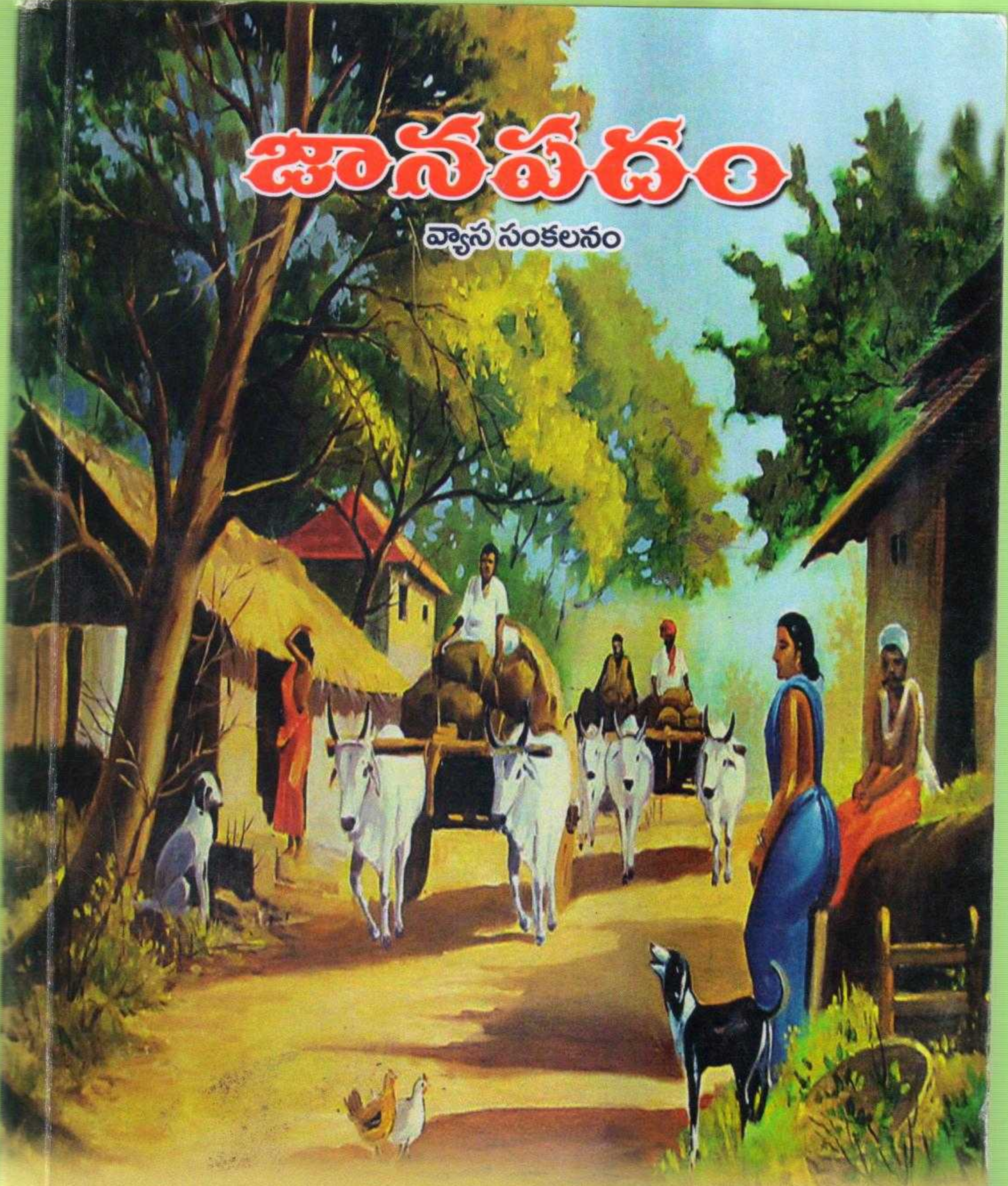
అని కర్నకుని గురించి చెప్పినవాడు దువ్వూరి. ఆధునికాంధ్ర సాహిత్యములో కృషీవల కవితాన్నికీ పాదులు తీసిన కవిగా, ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కిన ఉత్తమశ్రేణి కవిగా దువ్వూరి రామిరెడ్డి అంగ్ల సాహిత్యంలోని పాస్టరల్ పొయ్ట్రీ ప్రభావము తీయడం మీద ఉన్నది. గ్రామీణ సాభాగ్యాన్ని, కర్నకుని దైనందిన జీవితాన్ని వర్ణిస్తూ కృషీ వల కావ్యాన్ని రచించాడు.

ఓ రైతన్నా! నీ జీవితాన్ని వర్ణించాలి అని నేను అనుకున్న వెంటనే నా ముఖ ప్రవాహములాగా వాక్కులు అనెడి ప్రవాహము పరుగెత్తుతుంది. అది మనం కొంతమంది ఈర్ష్యాపరులు నన్ను కర్నక పక్షపాతి అంటున్నారు అని వాపోయిన దీనినిబట్టి ఆయనకు రైతు జీవితము మీద, అతని దినచర్య మీద ఎంత చక్కపట్టు మనము అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. వంజరములోని చిలుక ఎలా స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని కోరుకుంటుందో నేను కూడ ఆధునిక కవిత్యము పట్ల స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని కోరుకున్నానని ధైర్యంగా చెప్పినవాడు దువ్వూరి. ఎవరు ఏమనుకున్నా ఈ కాలంలో మార్పు గల సహజం. ఈ మార్పుతో మన ఆలోచనలను వెల్లడించటానికి భయపడవలసిన మనం అని అంటాడు.

కృషీవలా ! నువ్వు భారత ఘామండలంలోని వీరులలో శ్రేష్టుడవు కావాలనా దండము కూడ నీ హలము కన్నా గొప్పది కాదు. నీ కోర్కెలు విశ్వాసముల మించి ఉండవు. నీ ఆలోచన ఊహ, నైపుణ్యం వచ్చని ఫెరు పొలాల చుట్టూ అంటుంది. సూర్యోదయం మంచి సూర్యాస్తమయం దాకా పొలములో కష్టపడి మొక్కలు కానీ ఇరుగు పొరుగు వారి సంపద చూచి అసూయ చెందవు "నీ హృదయము మొగ్గ ఎంత స్వచ్ఛమైనది అని కర్నకుని పొగడటం చూస్తే దువ్వూరి గాంచి కష్ట పక్షపాతి అని అనటం నిజమనిపిస్తుంది. ఎందుకంటే ఇక్కడ ప్రత్యక్షంగా కష్ట స్వచ్ఛమైన మనసును గురించి తెలియజేస్తున్నాడు. ఈనాడు ప్రపంచీకరణ కవి మనం

# జానపదం

వ్యాస సంకలనం



ప్రధాన సంపాదకులు

డా॥ తీర్పట్ల సత్యనారాయణ

అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్

ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం.



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M.A (Tel), M.A (Edn), M.Phil., P.G.D.T., Ph.D.,

# Janapadam

(Vyasa Sankalanam)

ప్రపంచీకరణ యుగంలో కాలంతో పోటీ పడుతూ, వేగంగా పరిగెడుతూ అభివృద్ధి పథంలో యాంత్రికంగా జీవిస్తూ, యంత్రాలూ పనిచేస్తూ, పరిశ్రమే పరమావధిగా, ధనార్జనే ప్రధాన లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకుని దూర ప్రణాళికలతో జీవితాశయాలను నిర్దేశించుకుంటూ నడుస్తున్నాం. కాని ప్రాచీన మన జన జీవన సాంస్కృతిక సాహితీ కళావైభవాన్ని ఒక్కసారి గుర్తుచేసుకునే సందర్భాలు ఏమైనా ఉన్నాయా అని ఆలోచిస్తే చుక్కల్లోకి చూడడటమే తప్ప సమాధానం దొరకని పరిస్థితి. ఈ స్థితి నుండి మనం మారవలసిన అవసరాన్ని గుర్తించి తరతరాల తరగని మన జానపద సాంస్కృతిక సాహిత్య కళావైభవాన్ని గుర్తు చేసుకునే విధంగా ఈ జానపదాన్ని మీ ముందుకు తీసుకొచ్చాం.

ఎంతోమంది ప్రముఖులు, పరిశోధకులు, అధ్యాపకులు వ్రాసిన ఈ జానపద వ్యాసాల్లో అనేక అంశాలు ఉన్నాయి. క్షేత్ర పర్యటనకు సంబంధించి, పరిశోధనకు సంబంధించి, కళా ప్రదర్శనలకు సంబంధించిన వ్యాసాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవన్నీ ఈ జానపదంలో నిక్షిప్తంచేసిన ప్రముఖ జానపద విజ్ఞాన పరిశోధకులు, పర్యవేక్షకులు అయిన డా॥ తరపట్ల సత్యనారాయణ గారి కృషిని అభినందిస్తూ వీరి సంపాదకత్వంలో ఇటువంటి మరెన్నో గ్రంథాలు రావాలని ఆశిస్తూ...

అభినందనలతో...

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**51 - జానదప గేయ గాథలలో పీఠ రస ప్రాధాన్యత**

**బి. డేరికమారి,**

**జె.యం.జె.కళాశాల, తెనాలి**

అదిను మానవ సంఘమున మొట్టమొదటిగా ఉపిరి రోనుకొన్న రసము దీనిని అందు నుండినాము లేదు. మానవుని ఆహార సంపాదనకై అమాయక జంతువులాగు దుష్ట జంతువును చంపి తినేవాడు అది అదిను మానవుని వీరరసము పుట్టుక కారణమైనది. ప్రకృతి తమి వ్యూహ కలిగిందే. గాలివానచే అతివృష్టి జలప్రళయమును శత్రువుగా నివారణము కలిగిందే పురాణముల చంద్రుని మిత్రములుగా భావించుట ఉన్నది. నేడముల యందు శంకరుని వీరరసా వ్యూహ వృత్తాన్ని తియై అతడు చేసిన గోవిందోపనమును ప్రశంసించుట నీ ఊహపై ఆధారమైనది. ఆ ప్రాచీన పురాణగాథ బది ఆర్యావర్తనమునకే కాక ప్రాచీన జాతులన్నింటికీ మునుపటి ఉదా - బాలిలోగియాలోని పురాణగాథలో మర్కట్ అను వీరునకు తియామి. ఆర్యావర్తనములో సంఘర్షణ పెద్దది ఆ వీరుడు రాక్షసులను చంపి భూమిపై ఆనందమును సంతోషమును అభ్యుత్థి పురాణ గాథలలో సూక్ష్మదేవత యగు 'రా' 'జపిశీ' అను రాక్షసులతో పోరాడి మరణము పొందు శ్రీకృష్ణ పురాణగాథల యందలి ప్రాసెర్పిన్ అవహాగణ గాథ హేమంత, వసంతర్తు వాక్యములు గాను మందుగలకు సంబంధించిన మతమయగు నక్కాండలను చరిత్రలించినచో చర్చా హేమంత అందులో ప్రకృతి సంగారించుకొని నవీక మాడుకు తననడును. క్రాంతిపుణు అందుకొని అది వసంతోత్సవమునకు సంబంధించి కథలో జోలికా రాక్షసి సంహారము మొదటి కథాభిప్రాయ పురాణ గాథలలోని వీరలక్షణములకు, చరిత్రకు సంబంధించుని వీరుని లక్షణమును వర్ణించు పురాణగాథలకును, తర్కాండకును సంబంధించినంతవరకు వీర చరిత్రము ఈ పురాణము 'నమానా'లో అనుభవమౌను.

పురాణగాథల యందలి పేరులకును కొంత చరిత్ర ప్రాధాన్యము కలిగిన పేరులను మొదలు దున్నది. పురాణ గాథలలోని పేరులు భూమిపై నివసించిన ప్రాకృతములు పురాణములలోని ముద్రలైనవి. కాళిందీ నది మూర్తమును తన హాలముదే ముద్రలము చేసిన జానము. మదుకై టథలను సురవరం చంపి భూమి పెర్పడుటకు కారణమైన విష్ణుని ఒక ముద్దే అందుకే

  
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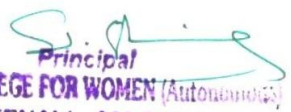
### ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయ నాటికలలో సామాజిక దృక్పథం

పి. వేరికుమారి,  
జె.యం.జె.కళాశాల, తెనాలి

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయ నాటికలలో సామాజిక దృక్పథం అనేది సామాజిక న్యాయం, న్యాయ విలువలను ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది. సామాజిక న్యాయం అంటే సమాజంలో ఉన్న అన్యాయాలను సరిదిద్దే ప్రయత్నం. సామాజిక న్యాయం అంటే సమాజంలో ఉన్న అన్యాయాలను సరిదిద్దే ప్రయత్నం. సామాజిక న్యాయం అంటే సమాజంలో ఉన్న అన్యాయాలను సరిదిద్దే ప్రయత్నం.

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సంక్షేపం: సామాజిక న్యాయం అంటే సమాజంలో ఉన్న అన్యాయాలను సరిదిద్దే ప్రయత్నం.

  
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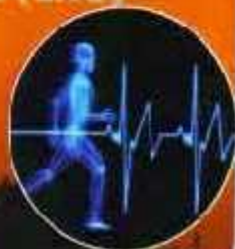


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**COMBINED EFFECTS OF RECREATIONAL GAMES WITH YOGIC PRACTICE ON SELECTED  
FUNDAMENTAL MOTOR SKILLS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study is to find out the combined effects of recreational games with yogic practice on selected fundamental motor skills of school students. 20 subjects were selected from J.M.J College for women Tenali, Guntur, A.P. The subjects were between 18 and 21 years. They were divided into two groups of ten in each. One group was acted as the experimental group and another group was acted as control group. The experimental group underwent the combined training for 6 weeks of 5 days per week. Each training session was for one hour in the evening from 4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. To achieve the result, the collected data on following criterion measures namely fundamental motor skill variables like leap, run, and overhead throw were tested. The standardized tests were taken before and after the combined training. The paired 't' test was applied to analyze the collected data and in all cases the criteria for the statistical significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence. It is concluded that the recreational games with yogic practice significantly increased the leap, run and overhead of college students.

**KEYWORDS:**

Recreational games, yogic practice, leap, run and overhead throw.

**INTRODUCTION**

In the modern world, man is enjoying lots of luxuries provided by the developments in advanced technology. Simultaneously, man is also facing lots of physical, mental, emotional and social disturbances in everyday living. Undoubtedly the latest technological developments have provided all kinds of comforts in all walks of life, at home as well as the work places, in agriculture or industries and so on. They have also reduced dependence of persons on each other, has resulted in increased social, and physiological problems. It has also reduced physical work but introduced the shift system at work places. People working in day and night shift have reduced the family members to strangers. This is causing emotional upheavals. Collectively all these factors affect family life, society and nation adversely in the long run. Further, the technological advancements in every spheres of life have created lots of free, or leisure time after the working hours. Side by side easy availability of recreational gadgets like T.V, cable T.V, Video CD games, computer games have made the human child least interested in physical activity. As a result, in so many physical, mental and emotional problems have cropped up. To counteract these i.e. to utilize the free or leisure time in a constructive way and to make people physically active thereby allowing their growth and development, active recreation activities, other than the passive ones, are a must.

Yoga is one of the most ancient cultural heritage years ago. The word yoga means 'unity' or 'oneness' and 'to join'. In this sense, it is an exercise in moral and it contributes to longevity (chirayu), and the total inner happiness and peace. It works on all aspects of the

  
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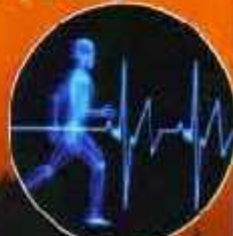


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**IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS AND GAMES FOR BETTER HEALTH**

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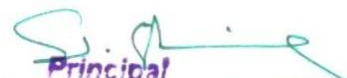
KEYWORDS: Health, Sports, Games, Balanced Diet, Wealth, Stress, Curriculum.

For a better and a healthy life all that we need is a balanced diet. Balanced diet should be comprised of vitamins, minerals, nutrients, sufficient carbohydrates etc which are available in vegetables, fruits, green leafy vegetables, fish, egg, chicken, soya etc. But in the present generation children are attracted to the road side junk foods and fast foods. Parents should bring awareness among their kids and inculcate them healthy dietary habits which leads to good health and a prosperous life. The above mentioned points are the basic foundation for maintaining good health and succeed in life. There is a well-known saying that "HEALTH IS WEALTH". It's just a 3 word line but they are inter-twined. There is a long chain between health and wealth. If we take good and whole-some food we have good health. For being healthy balanced diet itself is not enough. We need to do exercises and maintain good habits to keep our body fit and strong physically and mentally. If we have good health and the ability to do exercises daily, it will develop our confidence levels. As a result we can face challenges that we come across our life. One will have the courage to do anything. If they are healthy, their mind will be always free from stress. As a result they will concentrate on their studies. They will succeed well in their education and get a good job which gives him/her a wealthy life. So to live a happy, successful and prosperous life we need good health which we mainly get from exercising i.e. playing sports and games.

Sports and games play a significant role in the development of the well-being of the people. Sports and games protect the body from various diseases. They improve the functioning of various organs in the body. Playing sports and games should be a part of one's daily curriculum. Sports like walking, jogging, cycling, swimming, running, doing workouts in gym etc and exercises like yoga, meditation etc can be done on daily basis.

**SPORTS AND GAMES ARE VERY USEFUL:**

- ❖ **FOR HEALTHY HEART:** Sports like cricket, badminton, tennis etc are the best sporting examples in stretching the body. As a result the most important inner organ i.e. heart improves pumping of blood and circulates well.
- ❖ **FOR CONTROL OF DIABETES:** Playing sports improves the production of insulin in sufficient levels in the body. It also protects from the risk of type-2 diabetes.
- ❖ **FOR LOWERING OF CHOLESTROL LEVEL:** Sports helps in lowering the bad cholesterol levels. In a study, it has showed Sports helps in that sports person or athletes have good cholesterol level while non sports person have bad cholesterol.
- ❖ **FOR WEIGHT MANAGEMENT:** As we know that obesity hi generation, playing sports burn the calories. People who plays
- ❖ **FOR LOWERING HYPERTENSION:** Hypertension is nothing but stroke. This can be controlled by playing sports.

  
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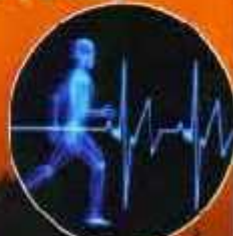


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## NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

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### ABSTRACT

Well being is a dynamic concept that includes subjective, social, and psychological dimensions as well as health related behaviors. The factors which contribute to an individuals psychological wellbeing are contentment, happiness positive relationships with others personnel mastery etc. Mental health is a level Psychological well being, or an absence of a mental disorder. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel and act it also helps determined how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.

Like an expensive car our brain functions best when it gets only premium fuel. Eating high –quality foods that contain lots of vitamins, minerals and antioxidant nourishes the brain and protects it from oxidative stress –the waste (free radicals) produced when the body uses oxygen which can damage cells.

The food we eat is associated with our mood, behaviour, and cognition. Just like the heart, stomach and liver, the brain is an organ that is acutely sensitive to what we eat and drink. The body of evidence linking diet with mental health is growing at a rapid pace. Saturated fats, transfats and processed foods are to be cautiously consumed to stop damage to brain cells.

The Mental Health Care Bill 2016 passed by the RajyaSabha recently brings the rights of patience with mental problems to the centre stage. Jahoda 1958 has identified 6 indicators of mental health such as a positive attitude towards self growth, self actualization, integration, autonomy, perception of reality and environmental mastery.

This paper highlights the role of nutrition in Psychological Well being of the person and how it influences the quality of life. It also explores on the type of foods that helps for proper brain functioning.

Psychological wellbeing often known as Good Mental Health or Emotional Health etc. If you have good mental health you can make the most of your potential, hope with life, play a full part in your family, work place, community etc. mental health or psychological wellbeing is needed dot every one irrespective of age. We all have times when we feel down, stressed or frightened. Most of the time those feeling passed, but some times they developed into a more serious problem. It does not always stay the same. It can change as circumstances change and as you move through different stages in your life.

What we eat may affect how we feel. Food can also have a long lasting effect on our mental health. Our brain needs a number of nutrients in order to stay healthy and function well, just like the other organs in your body. A diet that is good for physical health is also good for mental health. Psychological wellbeing is one of the main dimensions of the quality of life which has been used in nutritional studies.

Nutrients that the brain needs and dietary sources		
Nutrient	Effect of deficiency	Dietary sources
Vitamin B1	Poor concentration and attention	Whole grains, vegetables
Vitamin B3	Depression	Whole grains, vegetables
Vitamin B5	Poor memory; stress	Whole grains, vegetables
Vitamin B6	Irritability; Poor memory; stress; depression	Whole grains, Bananas
Vitamin B12	Confusion ; poor memory; psychosis	Meat, fish dairy products, eggs

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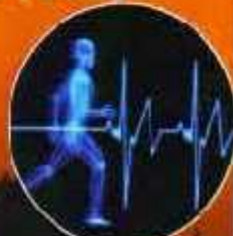


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## PHYSICAL EXERCISE PROMOTES MENTAL HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the role Physical Exercise in promoting mental health. Exercise improves muscular strength, increase joint flexibility and improve endurance and wellbeing. Regular exercise will bring remarkable changes to body, mind, heart, and spirit. Exercising does not mean doing something boring and dreaded. It is to engage in physical activities that is enjoyable that helps to increase the overall happiness in life and promotes health and happiness. Stress, depression and anxiety can be treated or get read through regular exercise. It has a unique capacity to exhilarate and relax, to provide stimulation and calm, to counter depression and dissipate stress. It's a common experience among endurance athletes and has been verified in clinical trials that have successfully used exercise to treat anxiety and depression. Any type of moderate activity like walking, swimming, running, jogging, skipping or organized exercise or sports can support to Mental Health.

Regular exercise promotes an enormous sense of well-being. It energize a person throughout the day, boost better sleep at night, sharpens memories, and feel more relaxed and keep positive about oneself and their life. And it's also powerful medicine for many common mental health challenges. Studies have revealed that regular exercise is good for the body. But it is also one of the most effective ways to improve your mental health. Regular exercise can have a profoundly positive impact on depression, anxiety, and more. It also relieves stress, improves memory, helps you sleep better, and boosts overall mood. And you don't have to be a fitness activist to reap the benefits. Studies indicate that modest amounts of exercise can make a difference. No matter what age or fitness level, one can learn to use exercise as a powerful tool to feel better.

### Exercise and depression:

Exercise is a powerful depression fighter for several reasons. Most importantly, it promotes all kinds of changes in the brain, including neural growth, reduced inflammation, and new activity patterns that promote feelings of calm and well-being. It also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals in your brain that energize your spirits and make you feel good. Finally, exercise can also serve as a distraction, allowing you to find some quiet time to break out of the cycle of negative thoughts that feed depression. Studies show that exercise can treat mild to moderate depression as effectively as antidepressant medication but without the side effects, of course. In addition to relieving depression symptoms, research also shows that maintaining an exercise schedule can prevent you from relapsing.

Regular exercise has many psychological and emotional benefits. It helps to Gain confidence. Meeting exercise goals or challenges, even small ones, can boost your self-confidence. Getting in shape can also make to feel better about your appearance. It is a distraction that can get you away from the cycle of negative thoughts that depression. Exercise and physical activity may create the chance to meet or socialize with others. Just exchanging a friendly smile or greeting as you walk around neighborhood can help to sooth mood. Doing something positive to manage depression is a healthy coping strategy. Trying to feel better by drinking alcohol, dwelling on how badly you feel, or hoping depression will go away on its own can lead to worsening symptoms.

**Exercise and stress:** Muscles tense especially on the face, neck and shoulders leaving with back or neck pain, or painful headaches. It leads to tightness in the chest, a pounding pulse, or muscle cramps. The worry and

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## MEASURES FOR PROMOTION OF QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. G. Saraswathy Devi  
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Due to growing pressures of liberalization, privatization and Globalization an interesting relationship has been developed between education and economy of the Nation.

Today, we see an enormous increase in the number of colleges, universities and students. But the quality in Higher Education (HE) is deteriorating. Our system of HE is facing the challenge of managing quality assurance. Quality and excellence of HE has become a major concern of today. Increasing cross-border education opportunities, technological development resulting in new modes of educational provisions and emergence of knowledge society demand HE to provide improved and speedy methods to meet today's needs and face tomorrow's challenges.

Quality assurance agencies and organizations play a great role in HE accreditation. Quality would mainly depend on the quality of all its facets, be it the faculty, students, infrastructure curriculum pedagogy, effective leadership and governance, partnerships, funding, regulatory bodies, industry interface, alumni, research and innovation, participatory teaching and learning, E-initiatives and E-resources availability, Faculty development programmes etc.....All the policies, systems, processors should be clearly directed towards attaining improvements in all the relevant facets for the overall rise in quality education.

To achieve the status of excellence, institutions are expected to take the following measures - Implementation of recommendations of National Knowledge Commission(NKC), installation of well equipped laboratories and libraries, periodical academic and administrative audits, ICT based teaching and learning methods, encouraging and supporting competency and professional development, updating of curriculum etc..... Education and assessment strategies, SWOT analysis, accreditation by external bodies like NAAC, quality of students learning opportunities, bench marking etc.... are also important among the measures to be taken.

Several schemes and programs of quality improvement have been launched by UGC, such as FIP, NET, ASC, Autonomous colleges. To achieve excellence in teaching and research activities, UGC introduced a scheme namely, CPE (college with potential for excellence). Stake holders participation in quality assessment, encourages H.E Institutions to develop internal system process for quality assessment, promotes the development and dissemination of best practices and bench-marks of assessment and quality enhancement.

U.G.C & NAAC have made and are making commendable contribution towards generating consciousness in H.E circles. NBA has become a global seal for the quality of professional education, and takes over the AICTE's responsibility.

The quality enhancement system thus includes self - evaluation and development planning, performance management, quality audits, approval and validation procedures, staff development and learner and stake holder's feedback.

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FERROFLUID



FERROFLUID 2



AEROGEL



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AMORPHOUS ALLOY

# PHOTOVOLTAIC MATERIALS AND CELLS

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E-Mail:- [sdghantasala@gmail.com](mailto:sdghantasala@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

Photo voltaic cells, also called solar cells, convert sunlight directly into electricity. This process of conversion of light into electricity is called the Photo voltaic effect. Traditional PV cells are made from silicon, which are usually flat plate and are the most efficient. Second generation PV cells called thin film PV cells because they are made from amorphous silicon or non-silicon materials. Third generation PV cells are made from a variety of new materials beside silicon. Amorphous silicon, copper indium diselenide and cadmium telluride are hopeful approaches for very cost effective PV cells. In this paper, some other more speculative materials and concepts are described.

### Keywords:-

Photovoltaic materials, silicon, thin film PV cells, amorphous silicon.

## INTRODUCTION

A photovoltaic cell, also called solar cell, is a semiconductor device that generates electricity when light falls on it. Photovoltaics comprises the technology to convert sunlight directly into electricity. Photovoltaic effect was observed 1839 by Edmund Becquerel, French scientist. Who found that certain materials would produce small amounts of electric current when exposed to light. In 1905, Albert Einstein described the nature of light and the photovoltaic effect on which photovoltaic technology is based, for which he won a Nobel prize in Physics. But it was fully comprehensible with the development of quantum theory of light and solid state physics in middle 20<sup>th</sup> century. Photovoltaic has made significant progress in 1996.

In 1960's the space industry began to make the first use of technology to provide power aboard spacecraft and smaller items like calculators and watches. During the energy crisis in the 1970's, photovoltaic technology gained recognition as a source of power for non-space applications. Traditional solar cells are made from silicon. They are usually flat – plate and are the most efficient. Second generation cells are thin film solar cells as they are made from amorphous silicon or non-silicon materials like cadmium telluride.

### **Photovoltaic cell (PV) :**

For PV cells, a semiconductor wafer is specially treated to form an electric field, positive on one side and negative on the other side.

When sunlight strikes a PV cell, the photons of the absorbed sun light dislodge the electrons from the atoms of the semiconductor material. The free electrons that move through cell, creates holes in the cell. The movement of electrons and holes generates electricity. The current produced is directly dependent on how much light strikes.

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# USE OF ICT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

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## Paradigm Shifts:

Education around the world is experiencing major paradigm shifts in educational practices of teaching and learning under the umbrella of ICT enabled learning environment. Whereas learning through facts, drill and practices, rules and procedures was more adaptive in earlier days, learning through projects and problems, inquiry and design, discovery and invention, creativity and diversity, action and reflection is perhaps more fitting for the present times. The major hallmark of this learning transition is from teacher centred to learner focus paradigm. Learners will have more responsibilities of their own learning as they seek out, find, synthesize, and share their knowledge with others<sup>[2]</sup>. ICT provides powerful tools to support the shift from teacher centred to learner centred paradigm and new roles of teacher, learner, curricula and new media. All these changes taking place in learning and teaching demand a new learning environment to effectively harness the power of ICT to improve learning.

## Practical ideas to support teaching and learning in a digitally rich learning environment:

Reflecting Students use a webcam to record a video reflection and upload to an edTube gallery to share with peers. Digital storytelling Students use digital cameras to capture images to create a comic in Microsoft PowerPoint. Creating Students use a digital camera with a green screen to create contextualised scenes to create a digital story in Microsoft Movie Maker or Microsoft PhotoStory. Gathering Students use GPS-capable digital cameras to tag images as part of longitudinal investigations or scientific data collection. Sharing ideas Students use a document camera to share ideas or findings with peers over iConnect web conferencing as part of a cross school collaborative online project. Sharing Students share their work on their laptop with peers using an interactive whiteboard. Publishing Students use a high-quality digital voice recorder to capture a series of podcasts demonstrating understanding of key concepts and publish on edTube to share with peers. Understanding Students use an MP3 player with a multi-user audio adapter to engage with teacher-created instructional content. Digital storytelling Students take a series of photos with a digital camera and manipulate in Paint.NET to create a digital story, demonstrating visual literacy and to influence and position an audience. Annotating Students use a pocket digital camera with a 360 degree lens to capture a physical space, save to their laptop and annotate planned modifications with Paint.NET. Narrating Students use a digital camera to capture their own original images and use to tell a digital narrative using Microsoft PhotoStory. Publishing Students create digital book trailers using Microsoft PowerPoint, export as a video with narration and publish to edTube to share with peers<sup>[3]</sup>.

## A Few Emerging Topics in ICT Integration:

**Multimedia:** The pedagogical strength of instructional multimedia is that it uses the natural information processing abilities that we already possess as humans. The major challenge in designing instruction through multimedia is, therefore, the choice of media and their application for optimising human learning with respect to the learning objectives.

  
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FERROFLUID



FERROFLUID 2



AEROGEL



METAL FOAM



NANOTUBE



AMORPHOUS ALLOY

# MAGNETOSTRICTIVE MATERIALS

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## ABSTRACT

Magical power of magnets awed people of early civilizations as a strange force from the rocks that attracts shoes and swords without revealing itself! Wealthy Egyptians believed magnets could prevent aging. Cleopatra used to put magnetic beads on her forehead which were supposed to retrain her beauty for ever! Since then a galaxy of applications of magnetism have been record in the history ranging from navigation tools, war-arms, motors, generators, levitators, spectroscopic instruments, computer-memory chips and even items for magnetic therapy.

In 1842, James Joule noted that a ferromagnetic sample changed its length with the application of magnetism. This effect of change in size by magnetic force ('striction' = compressed, pressured or tensed) was noted as 'magnetostriction' and named after him as 'Joule effect'. Later, in 1865, the reciprocal phenomenon, that is the change in magnetisation due to the change in stress in a material is found by Villari and has been subsequently acknowledged as 'Villari effect'.

This led to research for new active materials with competing characteristics to that of the existing piezo transducers. The discovery of a giant magnetostrictive material, commercially known as Terfenol-D, led to a breakthrough in the development of a new generation of sonar transducers. Now, the materials (including composites) as well as sensors are commercially available. A new generation of transducers have emerged in ocean-related areas like acoustic tomography, long-range underwater communication, geophysical exploration, oil well exploration, etc..

Similar effect is also found in the dielectrics under high electric field, which is known as **electrostriction**. These electro-mechanical phenomena are quite different from the piezo-electricity as these are essentially non-linear in nature and under unbiased field, the response is always unidirectional. In other words, the materials can only expand irrespective of the direction of the magnetic field applied to it.

Magnetostrictive transducers are found to be very much cost-effective in the low-frequency band and could be effectively used for deep-sea measurements. Since then, magnetostrictive materials are being used for special purpose under-water transducers, for example, in the latest TALON system shown in Figure 1.

Fig., ITALON (Tactical Acoustic Littoral Ocean Network) sonar system uses Magnetostrictive Terfenol -D for under -water submarine detection, source: Etrema Produ



  
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## FLUID MECHANICS APPLICATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Fluid-mechanics is an "ancient science" that is incredibly alive today. The modern technologies require a deeper understanding of the behaviour of real fluids; on the other hand, new discoveries often pose new challenging mathematical problems. The study of these flows has been attacked with a wide range of mathematical techniques and, today, this is a stimulating part of both pure and applied mathematics. It is needed a knowledge of the Sobolev spaces and of the variational formulation of linear elliptic and parabolic problems.

The science of fluid dynamics describes the motion of liquids and gases and their interaction with solid bodies. It is a broad, interdisciplinary field that touches almost every aspect of our daily lives, and it is central to much of science and engineering. Fluid dynamics is important in defence, homeland security, transportation, manufacturing, medicine, biology, energy and environment. Predicting the flow of blood in the human body, the behaviour of microfluidic devices, the aerodynamic performance of airplanes, cars, and ships, the cooling of electronic components, or the hazards of weather and climate, all require a detailed understanding of fluid dynamics, and therefore substantial research. The quest for deeper understanding has led to numerous advances in applied mathematics, computational physics, and experimental techniques.

**Key Words :** Fluid machinery, Turbo machines, Fluid dynamics, Micro fluidics, Turbulence

### Introduction:

Fluid machinery is used to convert hydraulic energy to mechanical energy or vice versa and produces two kinds of forces. One causes Power absorbing where the work is done on the fluid. The other is power producing where the work is done by the fluid. Fluid machinery is classified based on the motion of moving parts.

Fluid dynamics is exciting and fruitful today in part because newly available diagnostic techniques and for experiments and parallel computers for simulation.

  
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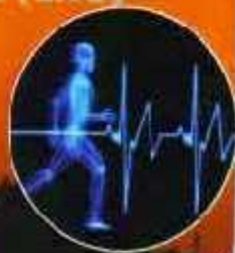


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## SPIRITUAL LIFE ENHANCES PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AND PROSPERITY IN LIFE

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### Abstract

Psychological wellbeing influences the physical health, working strength, as health is wealth even economy of individual family, society and country. The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress initiated by the French government and chaired by Joseph Stiglitz, 2009 argued that self-reported wellbeing should also be taken into account. Psychological wellbeing related to behavior and mind, embracing all aspects of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought. Spiritual life enhances Psychological wellbeing. Understanding and incorporating **Self-acceptance, Self-growth** especially spiritually gives a **Purpose and meaning** to live in **Autonomy, Connectedness; Mastery** – is a catalyst for further motivation and brings greater wisdom, self-awareness, and psychological well-being (Joe Wilner (2011). Psychological Well-Being is a significant predictor of Subjective Well-Being (SWB) improves, and Happiness emerges employee SWB (Burns, Richard A. and Machin, M. Anthony; 2009).

**Key words:** Psychological wellbeing, Spiritual life, **Self-acceptance, Self-growth, Autonomy,**

### Introduction

Psychological wellbeing a social, cognitive Process, includes perception, cognition, attention, emotion (affect), intelligence, phenomenology, motivation (conation), brain functioning, and personality. The psychologists are involved in some kind of therapeutic role, practicing in clinical, counseling or school settings and are employed in industrial and organizational settings, or in other areas such as human development and aging, sports, health, and the media, as well as in forensic investigation and other aspects of law. Cognitive psychology will be developed with genetically base influenced by the environment to which an individual is exposed to.

### Organizations and research of Psychological wellbeing

The *American Association for Humanistic Psychology*, formed in 1963: stands for respect for the worth of persons, in exploration of new aspects of human behavior. e.g., love, creativity, self, growth, organism, basic need-gratification, self-actualization, higher values, being, becoming, spontaneity, play, humor, affection, naturalness, warmth, ego-transcendence, objectivity, autonomy, responsibility, meaning, fair-play, transcendental experience, peak experience, courage, and related concepts. ( A. J. Sutich, 1963)

The name industrial and organizational psychology (I-O) (1960) and became enshrined as the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology, Division 14 of the American Psychological Association, in 1973 ( Laura L. Koppes, 2003) with the goal to optimize human potential in the workplace; to reach their target markets, and the organization of their company (Steven Williams, 2005). In 2010 *Clinical Psychological Review* published a special issue devoted to positive psychological interventions have been limited in scope, but their effects are thought to be superior to that of placebos, especially with regard to helping people with body image problems.

### School of Military Psychology

During World War I, when Robert Yerkes established the School of Military Psychology at Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, to provide psychological-training for military staff military.

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# ROLE OF AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER IN EDUCATION

*Ms D. Vidyavathi*, H O D Physics

&

*Ms. T. Manjulatha*, H O D Botany

Education is a social process and it determines the progress of nation in various spheres of development. Education is one of the powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality in a country. In a science based world, education research are crucial to the entire development process of the country. The wealth or poverty of nation depends on the quality of Higher education reports World bank. As late Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam insists, the acquisition of knowledge has been thrust area throughout the world. Education needs have changed tenuously overtime. There is a transition from service revolution to knowledge revolution. Through higher education we not only acquire knowledge and information skills, but values and ability to live and interact with social groups. Higher education is essential for any nations overall development. Therefore providing quality education for all is central to the economic social development of India.

The main key functionaries of any educational infrastructure are the teachers without the teachers an educational institution cannot function at all. So the teachers are the backbones of an academic institution and teaching and research are core activities of the academic system. Hence quality of the teachers and qualitative and innovative methods and system in teaching are the basic requirement of an academic institution.

Teachers were treated as God like figures in gurukul system of Education the teacher occupied a highest position in the society. The introduction of British education had abolished traditional gurukula system of Education. Thus the concept of 'teacher as a Nation builder' came into the field of Education. It is said that mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains; the superior teacher demonstrates and the great teacher inspires. Hence while appointing teachers great teachers who inspires with the following traits should be considered carefully;

- should have the ability to communicate effectively
- should have the ability to serve as a role model
- should have the ability to perform effective evaluation
- should have the ability to administer and manage the course and
- should show enthusiasm.

The teacher occupies a pivotal position in the gamut of teaching learning process. Quality of teaching is one of the crucial issues in higher education. In a rapidly changing world of today teachers should recognise their responsibility in facilitating the transition of youth from the world of school to the world of work and life special emphasis on the training and quality of teachers is the need of the hour. For the development of one's profession one has to keep himself abreast with the recent developments that are taking place in his profession. With the passage of time, new concept, methods and techniques take place in the profession. Professional development helps one be competent in his profession which is a must in his profession. In a rapidly changing world of today teachers should the

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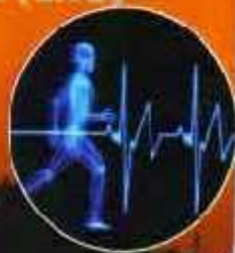


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## BALANCED DIET AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

R. Yamini

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### ABSTRACT

Balanced diet and regular physical activity are the building blocks of good health. By eating right food and being active we can maintain a healthy life style. Here we will focus more on a healthy diet as what we eat largely affects our health. A balanced diet must contain all the macro and micro nutrients which we need and in the right proportions. People generally take excess of macro nutrients and too little of micro nutrients which will affect their health status. It is more essential for children for proper growth and development. Nutrition plays an important role not only in physical health but also on mental health. Nutrition in infants and children appears to affect health in later life.

Regular exercise and the consumption of a healthy diet can lead to a host of benefits, including increased energy, happiness, health and even a long life. Exercise and diet are pivotal to determining a person's overall health, and making them both part of your lifestyle can make a dramatic difference in how you look and feel.

For children and young people evidence indicates that sixty minutes of activity on most days will help them achieve healthy growth and development. There is strong evidence that a more active and fitter population would have lower rates of obesity, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers and fewer mental health problems.

Being active can also improve your personal appearance, encourage fun with family and friends, maintain the ability to live independently, and enhance fitness for sports. Regular exercise will maintain the performance of your lungs and heart. Exercise will also improve muscle strength, increase joint flexibility and improve endurance. This paper explores on the composition of Balanced diet and its effect on Fitness and Health status of individual

### Introduction

Balanced diet and regular physical activity are the building blocks of good health. Poor eating habits and too little physical activity can lead to being overweight and bring along related health problems. By eating right food and being active we can maintain a healthy life style. Here we will focus more on a healthy diet as what we eat largely affects our health. A balanced diet must contain all the macro and micro nutrients which we need and in the right proportions. People generally take excess of macro nutrients and too little of micro nutrients which will affect their health status. It is more essential for children for proper growth and development. Nutrition plays an important role not only in physical health but also on mental health. Nutrition in infants and children appears to affect health in later life. Breast feeding may help increase immunity and reduce some allergies. Generally, a healthy diet consists of healthy vegetables, fresh fruits, low or non-fat dairy products and whole grains. You must also include protein from meat, fish, eggs, poultry and nuts and limit your consumption of sugar, salt and fat.

**Research evidence:** The 2006 European Commission Green Paper Promoting Healthy Diets and Physical Activity highlighted that important lifestyle choices pre-determining health risks at adult age are made during childhood and adolescence. The report emphasised that it is vital for children to be guided towards healthy behaviours. Recent data collected for the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children survey in Wales indicated that 22 per cent of 15 year old boys and 17 per cent of 15 year old girls are overweight or obese. Early intervention is important as eating habits can become established in early childhood.

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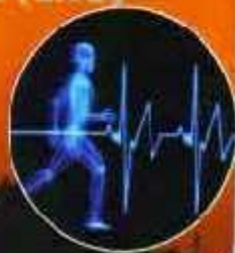


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## MODERN TRENDS IN FITNESS

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### Abstract

From the ancient to modern times, the nature of fitness activities has varied. We can choose any form of exercise that is suitable for our particular need. Watchers of fitness trends say that the road to better health is paved with new possibilities along with some old ones that are poised to make a comeback. Educated, certified and experienced fitness professionals; strength training; fitness programmes for older adults; exercise and weight loss; children and obesity; personal training; core training; group personal training; Zumba and dance workouts; functional fitness; yoga; comprehensive health promotion programmes at worksite; camping; outdoor activities; reaching new markets; spinning; sport-specific training; worker incentive programmes; wellness coaching; and physician referrals are among the fitness trends included in worldwide fitness. However, trends related to fitness in India could be the same or different. Hence, the present paper makes an attempt to analyze the latest fitness trends in India. It can be concluded from the analysis of data regarding recent fitness trends in India that yoga dominates the fitness activity list, followed by numerous other activities including running, Zumba and sh'bam, boot camp, boxing, kickboxing, cycling, swimming, TRX, CrossFit, ballet, biking, bokwa fitness, dance-iso-bic, masala bhangra, outdoor activities, Pilates, planks, HIIT, sofa workouts, stairs Workouts, tabata training, and twerking. The body weight/ gym-specified/ strength training as well as high intensity interval training dominate the preferred workouts; followed by cardio work-outs, cross training work-outs, express work-outs, functional fitness, natural body movements, personalized training, and stay-at-home workouts. General areas that featured in the latest fitness trends in India demonstrates that the fitness is making an impact on all sections of the society be it children, women, men, adults, senior citizens, worksite fitness. Fitness is becoming the lifestyle of the masses. People are doing exercise for weight-loss, combining diet with exercising; prefer sweating, making groups participate in fitness activities and wellness programmes. Technology is another area which has a high impact on the lives of people. They are using wearable technology for workout tracking and following numerous mobile friendly apps.

**Keywords:** fitness, India, survey, obesity;

**Introduction:** For centuries, the human race struggled to overcome food scarcity, disease, and a hostile environment. With the onset of the industrial revolution, the great powers understood that increasing the average body size of the population was an important social and political factor. The military and economic strength of countries was critically dependent on the body size and strength of their young generations, from which soldiers and workers were drawn. Moving the body mass index (BMI) distribution of the population from the underweight range toward normality had an important impact on survival and productivity, playing a crucial role in the economic development of industrialized societies. Historical records from developed countries indicate that height and weight increased progressively, particularly during the 19th century. During the 20th century, as populations from better-off countries began to approach their genetic potential for longitudinal growth, they began to gain proportionally more weight than height.

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The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA) 1956 does not prohibit sex work but sex workers can be booked by invoking its provisions which ban brothel keeping, living on earnings of sex work and soliciting in public places. There is always fear of a police raid, even in the privacy of one's home and if the police catch them the client is also punished.

Section 4 of the ITPA Act says an individual over 18 years of age, dependent on the income of a sex worker shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to Rs.1000. Sex workers and some activists have been demanding amendments to the Act, which they allege has been disproportionately used against sex workers.

As their demand is becoming louder, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has come out in support of the sex workers. NCW Chairperson Ms Lalita Kumaramangalam even wants to legalise Prostitution. The reason stated by her for this unbelievable venture is, according to her legalization of prostitution can prevent trafficking.

#### **Trafficking and prostitution**

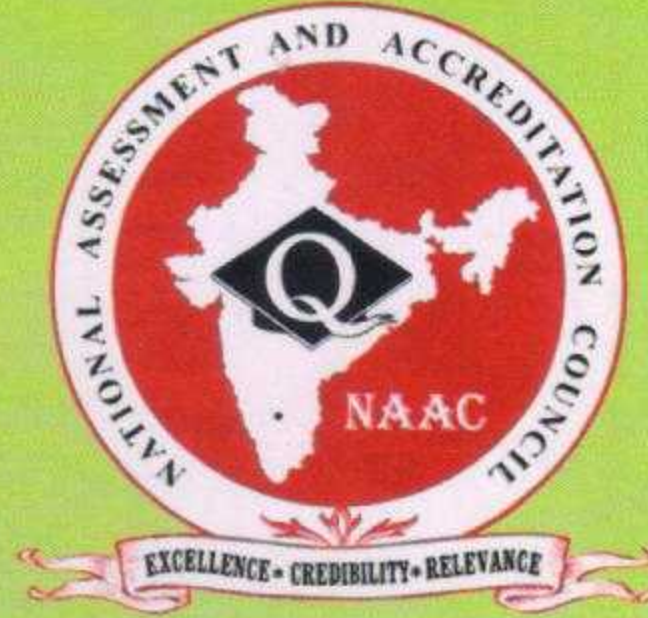
Trafficking and prostitution are interconnected or to say the major purpose of trafficking is prostitution. In our experience with the cases of trafficking of children and women in Delhi, 95% of the cases are of deceiving. There are agents who go to different States/areas and study the pathetic situation of the families. Once they are through with a thorough study, they promise the parents to give the girls good education or employment in Delhi. In some cases, these agents also offer certain amount of meagre money to the parents (so to say, buying the girls). Then they bring them to Delhi and send them to Placement agencies. From placement agency, these girls are sold to prostitution or sold for domestic work where the owner uses the girl for his sexual purposes. However evading legal procedures some girls are taken abroad for the prostitution too.

The Solicitor-General of India, Mr Ranjit Kumar stated before the Supreme Court recently that 2,872 children had disappeared from Bihar between January 2013 and September 2014. Of this 2,241 were traced, while 633 are still missing. Uttar Pradesh Police rescued 116 children reported missing from their homes from across the State between October 15 and October 21. Of the 116 children, 98 have re-united with their parents while the others have been sent to child care homes. According to the data on missing children available with the police, 12,763 children have been reported missing from UP since 2011. Yes, children – girls and boys – are missing.

  
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# ENHANCING ACADEMIC COMPETENCE

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Study skills are fundamental to academic competence. Effective study skills are associated with positive outcomes across multiple academic content areas and for diverse learners. The purpose of this article is to describe an information-processing perspective on the contribution of study skills to academic competence, and to identify evidence-based strategies that are effective in helping students to improve their study skills. Using an information-processing framework, study skills are grouped into three clusters: repetition-based skills, procedural study skills, cognitive-based study skills, and metacognitive skills.

## INTRODUCTION

Academic competence is associated with the knowledge and application of effective study skills. Capable students at all grade levels may experience difficulty in college, not because they lack ability, but because they lack good study skills. Although some students develop study skills independently, even normally achieving students may go through school without having acquired effective approaches for studying. Implementing study-skills instruction relies on an understanding of the theoretical foundation for teaching and using study skills, as well as knowledge of current research on the effectiveness of study strategies.

**Purpose :** The purpose of this article is to articulate a theoretical perspective on the contribution of study skills to academic competence, and to identify evidence-based strategies that are effective in helping students study.

**First,** studying is skillful; it requires training and practice with specific techniques that help a learner acquire, organize, retain, and use information. Although students are expected to apply study skills in completing homework or preparing for tests, teachers typically devote little time to providing explicit instruction in such skills

**Second,** studying is intentional. Effective studying requires not only the knowledge and application of skills, but volition as well.

**Third,** studying is highly personal and individualized. Whereas classroom learning occurs within a social context through interaction and guidance from others (e.g., peers, teachers)

## Study Skills and Academic Competence

**Characteristics of Effective Versus Ineffective Studiers:** Several researchers have documented weak study skills among students who experience learning problems. Many students with academic difficulties are not aware of "tricks of the trade" that are used by academically competent students when they study. A primary source of evidence concerning reading-related study strategies comes from an analysis of the verbal reports produced by individuals who express their thoughts while engaged in a learning activity, often referred to as "thinking aloud" (Kucan & Beck, 1997). Think-aloud methods have allowed researchers to explore the type of processes involved in studying, beyond a narrow focus on observable behavior. Think-aloud protocols reveal much about the strategies that skilled

  
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# ACHIEVING EFFECTIVENESS IN TEACHING LEARNING

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**Introduction:** The most accepted criterion for measuring good teaching is the amount of student learning that occurs. A teacher's effectiveness is about student learning. However, all teachers realize that what a student learns is not always within the teachers' control. The literature on teaching is crammed full of well researched ways that teachers can present content and skills that will enhance the opportunities for students to learn. It is equally filled with suggestions of what not to do in the classroom. Students often have little expertise in knowing if the method selected by an individual instructor was the best teaching method or just "a method" or simply the method with which the teacher was most comfortable.

Teachers also have limited control over many of the most important factors that impact students' learning, including students' attitudes, background knowledge of the course content, study and learning skills, time, students will spend on their learning, their emotional readiness to learn, and on. Since there is clearly a shared responsibility between the teacher and the student as to what that student learns, and because many students are able to learn in spite of the teacher, while others fail despite all of the best efforts of a skilled practitioner, the definition of "teacher effectiveness appears to be "an act of faith" on the part of students and teachers to do their best. To bring improvement in any civilization, efforts are always on by intellectuals. To provide education three interwoven elements are involved – Matter, Student and Teacher. Out of these, teacher is equally important because he is the one who induce the desired knowledge in students. Some Teachers are by birth and others can be trained to desired skills because psychologist claims that behaviour is modifiable. Therefore, required type of behaviour is must for affective and efficient teacher. So, it's needed to modify the behaviour to required situation and profession. Thus teaching process can be developed and improved to prepare effective teacher. There are various feedback devices to be used to modify the teacher behaviour. The following are few commonly used such as Simulated Social Skill Training, Micro-Teaching, Programmed Instruction, Team Teaching, Interaction Analysis and T. Group Training. These are briefly explained as below:

- **Simulated Social Skill Training:** The simulation technique is to induce certain behaviour in an artificial situation. Pupil teacher has to play several roles as a supervisor. It's a feedback mechanism. It is a socio-over teaching variables. Important is pupil teacher i

  
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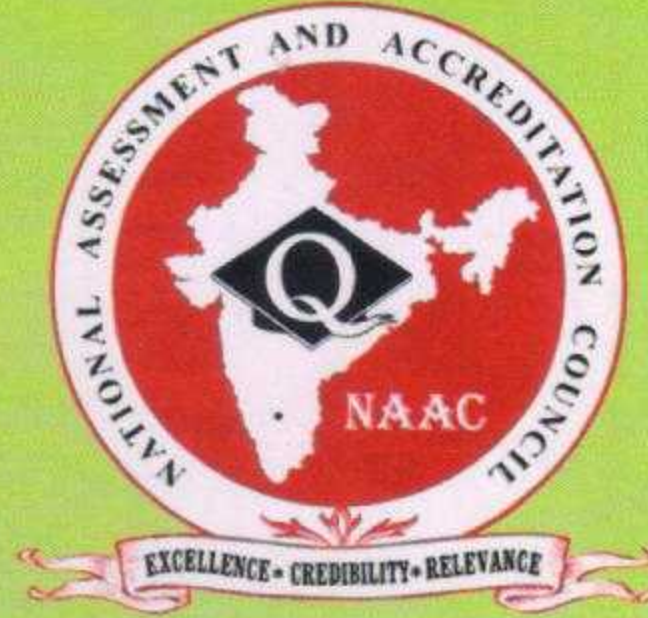
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# An Effective use of ICT for Education

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According to Daniels (2002) ICTs have become within a very short time, one of the basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding ICT and mastering the basic skills and concepts of ICT as part of the core of education, alongside reading, writing and numeracy. However, there appears to be a misconception that ICTs generally refers to

'computers and computing related activities'. This is fortunately not the case, although computers and their application play a significant role in modern information management, other technologies and/or systems also comprise of the phenomenon that is commonly regarded as

ICTs. Pelgrum and Law (2003) state that near the end of the 1980s, the term 'computers' was replaced by 'IT' (information technology) signifying a shift of focus from computing technology to the capacity to store and retrieve information. This was followed by the introduction of the term 'ICT' (information and communication technology) around 1992, when e-mail started to become available to the general public (Pelgrum, W.J., Law, N., 2003). According to a United Nations report (1999) ICTs cover Internet service provision, telecommunications equipment and services, information technology equipment and services, media and broadcasting, libraries and documentation centres, commercial information providers, network-based information services, and other related information and communication activities. According to UNESCO (2002) information and communication technology (ICT) may be regarded as the combination of 'informatics technology' with other related technology, specifically communication technology.

The various kinds of ICT products available and having relevance to education, such as teleconferencing, email, audio conferencing, television lessons, radio broadcasts, interactive radio counselling, interactive voice response system, audiocassettes and CD ROMs etc have been used in education for different purposes.

The field of education has been affected by ICTs, which have undoubtedly affected teaching, learning, and research (Yusuf, 2005). A great deal of research has proven the benefits to the quality of education (Al-Ansari, 2006). ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students, to help relate school experience to work practices, create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching and helping schools change (Davis and Tearle, 1999; Lemke and Coughlin, 1998; cited by Yusuf, 2005). As Jhurree (2005) states, much has been said and reported about the impact of technology, especially computers, in education. Initially computers were used to teach computer programming but the development of the microprocessor in the early 1970s saw the introduction of affordable microcomputers into schools at a rapid rate. Computers and applications of technology became more pervasive in society which led to a concern about the need for computing skills in everyday life. Hepp, Hinostroza, Laval and Rehbein (2004) claim in their paper "Technology in Schools: Education, ICT and the Knowledge Society" that ICTs have been utilized in education ever since their inception, but they have not a

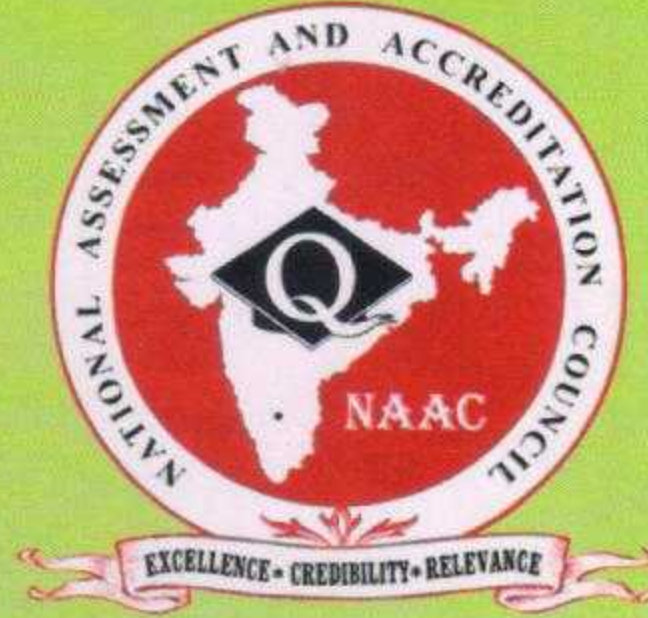
  
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## Gender Discrimination

Gender based discrimination against female children is pervasive across the world. It is seen in all the strata of society and manifests in various forms. As per the literature, female child has been treated inferior to male child and this is deeply engraved in the mind of the female child. Some argue that due to this inferior treatment the females fail to understand their rights. This is more predominant in India as well as other lesser developed countries. Sex selection of the male before birth and neglect of the female child after birth, in childhood and, during the teenage years has outnumbered males to females in India and also in countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Korea. There are 1029 women per 1000 men in North America and 1076 women per 1000 men in Europe, but there are only 927 women per 1000 men in India. These numbers tell us quite a harsh story about neglect and mistreatment of the female child in India. Women have a biological advantage over men for longevity and survival, yet there are more men than women. The figures above support that gender discrimination of female child is a basic facility area. Though the demographic characteristics do not show much or in some cases, anti-female bias, there is always a woman who receives a small piece of the pie.

There are two main inequalities as pointed out by Amartya Sen - educational inequality and health inequality. These are the indicators of a woman's status of welfare. In India irrespective of the caste, creed, religion and social status, the overall status of a woman is lower than men and therefore a male child is preferred over a female child. A male child is considered a blessing and his birth is celebrated as opposed to a female child where her birth is not celebrated and is considered more of a burden. Therefore, education and health care of the female child in India is an important social indicator to measure equality between men and women. According to the 2001 Indian census, overall male-female ratio was 927 females per 1000 males. However, the 2011 Indian census shows that there are 914 females per 1000 males. During the last decade the number female children to male children in the youngest age group fell from 945 per 1000 males to 927 per 1000 males.

As per the data available, there seems to be gender disparity depending on the location, as the Northern states (particularly Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh) seem to be more biased than the Southern states. The sharpest decline for the age group of zero to six years is observed in the Northern States particularly

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## APPLICATIONS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

**Biotechnology** is the use of living systems and organisms to develop or make products, or "any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use". Depending on the tools and applications, it often overlaps with the (related) fields of bioengineering, biomedical engineering, biomanufacturing, molecular engineering, etc. For thousands of years, humankind has used biotechnology in agriculture, food production, and medicine. The term is largely believed to have been coined in 1919 by Hungarian engineer Károly Ereky. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, biotechnology has expanded to include new and diverse sciences such as genomics, recombinant gene techniques, applied immunology, development of pharmaceutical therapies, bioinformatics, bioprocess engineering, biorobotics, chemical engineering and diagnostic tests.

#### Key words:

bioengineering, bioinformatics, bioprocess engineering, biorobotics, pharmaceutical therapies,

#### DEFINITION

The wide concept of "biotech" or "biotechnology" encompasses a wide range of procedures for modifying living organisms according to human purposes, going back to domestication of animals, cultivation of the plants, and "improvements" to these through breeding programs that employ artificial selection and hybridization. Modern usage also includes genetic engineering as well as cell and tissue culture technologies. Biotechnology also writes on the pure biological sciences (animal cell culture, biochemistry, cell biology, embryology, genetics, microbiology, and molecular biology). In many instances, it is also dependent on knowledge and methods from outside the sphere of biology including: bioinformatics, bioprocess engineering, biorobotics, pharmaceutical therapies.

Biotechnology is the research and development in the laboratory using bioinformatics for exploration, extraction, exploitation and production from any living organisms and any source of biomass by means of biochemical engineering where high value-added products could be planned (produced by biosynthesis, for example), forecasted, formulated, developed, manufactured, and marketed for the purpose of sustainable operations (for the return from bottomless initial investment on R & D) and gaining durable patents rights (for exclusives rights for sales, and prior to receive national and international approval from the results on animal experiment and human experiment, especially on the pharmaceutical branch of biotechnology to prevent any detected side-effects or safety concerns by using the products).

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## EMPOWERMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN: A CHALLENGE

Ms. K.Swarupa Rani

Lec. In Political Science

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Tenali.

“Empowering women is a prerequisite for creating a good nation; when women are empowered society with stability is assured. Empowerment of women is essential as their thoughts and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation.”

### INTRODUCTION

The word 'Women empowerment essentially means that the women are capable of regulating their day-to-day lives in terms of social, political and economic empowerment which enables them to move from the periphery to the centre stage.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures, a position; indiscrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of democratic polity, our laws, developmental policies, plans and programmes are aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions to secure rights of women.

  
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# ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN – POLICIES OF ANDHRA PRADESH – AN OVERVIEW

Ms.T.Manju Latha, HoD, Botany,  
J.M.J. College, Tenali. and

Ms.D.Vidyavathi, HoD, Physics,  
J.M.J. College, Tenali.

## Introduction:

The constitution of India has given special attention to the needs of women to enable them to exercise their rights on equal footing with men and participate in national development. It aims at creation of an entirely new social order where, all citizens are given equal opportunities for growth and development and that no discrimination takes place on the basis of race, religion, caste, sex, etc. Empowerment of women means economic opportunity, property rights, political representation, social equality, personal rights and so on. The accepted goals of national development such as full employment, attainment of economic equality and social justice apply equally to men and women. Women are handicapped by social customs and traditions; hence they need special attention to play their full and proper role in a national life. Economic independence is the first step towards the empowerment of women. This paper outlines the response of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in designing and articulating the policies of the State towards the commitment of economic empowerment of women.

The Government of India has declared 2001 as Women's Empowerment year. The national policy of empowerment of women has set certain clear - cut goals and objectives. The policy aims at upliftment, development and empowerment in socio-economic and politico-cultural aspects, by creating in them a

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# NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

## GENDER JUSTICE - EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN INDIA



*Sponsored by* **UGC**

Dec, 2014



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## CHALLENGES TOWARDS EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN IN AREAS OF HEALTH, LITERACY AND INCOME GENERATION

-----Smt. M. Esther shoba

\*M.A. (His), M.A. (Population studies) M.L.L.Sc, M.Phil

*"The world has never yet seen a truly great and virtuous nation because in the degradation of woman the very fountains of life are poisoned at their source."*

~Lucretia Mott

### Introduction:

Women empowerment as a concept was introduced at the third International Women's Conference held in Nairobi in 1985. The conference took note of the status of women in the society particularly in developing countries and felt the urgent need for Women empowerment. It defined women empowerment as redistribution of control over social resources in areas of health, education, employment besides political power. Since then the subject of women's empowerment gained momentum especially in developing countries like India because it is the most important factor for elimination of poverty and enhancement of human rights. This subject was discussed in various world organizations like U.N.O, World Bank etc. However there is no consensus definition for empowerment. Therefore the empowerment can mean different things in different contexts depending on who is using the concept and as a result there are many different approaches for empowerment. Whatever is meant by the word, there arose a concept of development of women in areas of health, literacy and economy.

---

• Librarian, J.M.J. College for women, (Autonomous) Tenali

### Women's status in the Society:

Gender discrimination in society is a devastating reality in the developing countries and India is no exception. Women are shackled to traditions, customs, age-old superstitions and beliefs. Orthodoxy, dogmatism, conservatism and practices of Purdah system, dowry system, early marriage and the like, weighed them down in the society. The social laws, customs and practices of early Indian society denied freedom for the women and the laws were strict and rigid. The same treatment is continued in some parts of India even to this date. They were viewed inferior in the male dominated society and were denied the opportunity to prove themselves of their skills and abilities. The status of women was not uniform throughout the ages.

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# FUNDING AGENCIES IN INDIA FOR RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mrs.M.Adilakshmi  
an

Mrs.M.Arun

Department of Zoology

JMJ College For Women (Autonomous), Tenali

**INTRODUCTION:** Research funding is a term generally covering any funding for scientific research, in the areas of both "hard" science and technology and social science. It is a competitive process, in which potential research projects are evaluated and only the most promising receive funding. Such processes, which are run by government, corporations or foundations, allocate scarce funds.

Most research funding comes from two major sources, corporations (through research and development departments) and government (primarily carried out through universities and specialized government agencies). Some small amounts of scientific research are carried out (or funded) by charitable foundations, especially in relation to developing cures for diseases such as cancer, malaria and AIDS.

**Different funding agencies are:** All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Gujarat Council on Science and Technology (GUJCOST) & Indian National Science Academy (INSA)

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**Name of schemes:** Research and Institutional Development Schemes Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence Scheme (MODROBS) Research Promotion Schemes (RPS) Industry-Institution Interaction Schemes Industry Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC) Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDC) National Facilities in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC)

**Objectives:** i). To equip technical institutions with modern infra-structural facilities in laboratory(s)/workshop(s)/computing facilities to enhance functional efficiency for teaching, training and research purposes. ii). to create research ambience by promoting research in technical disciplines and innovations in established and emerging technologies; and to generate Master and Doctoral degree candidates. iii). To establish institute-industry liaison by encouraging: (1) conduct of industrial training programmes (2) facilitating exchange of resource personnel (3) carry out industrial R&D (4) conduct of industrial visits (5) developing appropriate curriculum and (6) undertake consultancy services, etc. iv). employment as a career option and provide training in level facilities in the frontier areas of Engineering and

  
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## Women's health in India

R.Prabhavathi, Lecturer

Department of Home Science

J.M.J. College for women (Autonomous), Tenali

### Introduction:

**Women's health in India** can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socioeconomic standing and culture. To adequately improve the health of women in India multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analysed in relation to global health averages and also in comparison to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth.

The United Nations ranks India as a middle-income country. The World Economic Forum indicates that India is one of the worst countries in the world in terms of gender inequality. The 2011 United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report ranked India 132 out of 187 in terms of gender inequality. The value of this multidimensional indicator, Gender Inequality Index (GII) is determined by numerous factors including maternal mortality rate, adolescent fertility rate, educational achievement and labour force participation rate. Gender inequality in India is exemplified by women's lower likelihood of being literate, continuing their education and participating in the labour force.

Gender discrimination begins before birth; females are the most commonly aborted sex in India. If a female fetus is not aborted, the mother's pregnancy can be a stressful experience, due to her family's preference for a son. Once born, daughters are prone to being fed less than sons, especially when there are multiple girls already in the household. As women mature into adulthood, many of the barriers preventing them from achieving equitable levels of health stem from the low status of women and girls in Indian society, particularly in the rural and poverty-affected areas.

The low status of—and subsequent discrimination against—women in India can be attributed to many cultural norms. Men use greater privileges and superior rights to create an unequal society that leaves women with little to no power.

Women are also seen as less valuable to a family due to marriage obligations. Although illegal, Indian cultural norms often force payment of a dowry to the husband's family. Additionally, women are often perceived as

  
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# Empowerment of rural women in india : A challenge in 21<sup>st</sup> century

K.prameela, T.jyothi , Department of botany

## INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. Empowerment includes control over resources (physical, human, intellectual and financial) and over ideology (beliefs, values and attitudes). (Baltiwala, 1994).

Women's empowerment is very essential for the development of society. The word empowerment in the context of women in the Indian policy was used in 1986- Educational Policy which is known as the "NPE 1986" and the title of the chapter is "Education for

Women's Equality and Empowerment". It has actually two aspects —empowerment first means self empowerment that is women being able to help themselves through whatever is imparted to them and use them to get strength for themselves. It may be education, health or so on and the second is that they should be able to help others to become empowered.

As per the United National Development Fund for women (UNIFEM), the term women's empowerment means:

- 1) Acquiring knowledge and understanding of gender relations and the ways in which these relations may be changed.
- 2) Developing a sense of self-worth, a belief in one's ability to secure desired changes and the right to control one's life.
- 3) Gaining the ability to generate choices exercise bargaining power.
- 4) Developing the ability to organize and influence the direction of social change, to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.

## EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION

Education as means of empowerment of women can bring about a positive attitudinal change. It is therefore, crucial for the socio-economic and political progress of India. The Constitution of India empowers the state to adopt affirmative measures for prompting women and means to empower women. Education significantly makes difference in the lives of women. These can be direct or indirect. Few are being mentioned here.

### a) Improved Economic Growth

Education increases the economic, social and political opportunities available to women. It leads to direct economic benefits in the form of higher lifetime earnings for women. The society and community also benefit from the higher productivity of its labour force. Besides improving human capital and increasing economic growth, female education also reduces the fertility rate. The lowering in the number of children is called "demographic gift".

  
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Most research funding comes from two major sources, corporations (through research and development departments) and government (primarily carried out through universities and specialized government agencies). Some small amounts of scientific research are carried out (or funded) by charitable foundations, especially in relation to developing cures for diseases such as cancer, malaria and AIDS.

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# REVOLUTIONARY POTENTIALS OF ICT IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Sarojini Chiluvuri (Ph.D),

Lecturer in Zoology,

J.M.J.College for Women, Autonomous

Tenali-522202, Guntur Dt.A.P., India

email:sarojinichiluvuri@gmail.com

## INTRODUCTION :

ICT is important as a source of knowledge medium to transmit knowledge and it is a means of interaction. Globalization of Economy and Information Technology Innovations became Knowledge-based Economy and Society Escalating the Demand for Education with effective learning for all any time any where increasing the rate of learning enabling the teacher to teach less and the learner to learn more. development of ICTs specifically for teaching/learning purposes involving the adoption of general components of ICTs is needed. The field of education has been affected by ICTs, which have undoubtedly affected teaching, learning, and research (Yusuf, 2005). A great deal of research has proven the benefits to the quality of education (Al-Ansari, 2006). ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students, to help relate school experience to work practices, create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching and helping schools change (Davis and Tearle, 1999; Lemke and Coughlin, 1998; cited by Yusuf, 2005). As Jhurree (2005) states, much has been said and reported about the impact of technology, especially computers, in education.

**Unique features of ICT:** **Efficiency:** faster, cheaper, fewer steps, with the involvement of less man power and less paper work. **Effectiveness:** most interactive with fewer errors can be customized, personalized, achievable, transparent and searchable; on-line examination and On-line tutoring is possible. Innovates new products and new technology. (Dr.B.Victor, Ph.D., 2015). ICT facilitates collaboration and communication, aid in the visualization of difficult concepts, promotes creativity, enables multiplier effect of documents, provides flexibility and variety in learning, and provides a multimedia effect.

**Scope of ICT in Education:** A person from village also can refer the latest information and research every day. In recent years there has been a groundswell of interest in how ICT can best be harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in both formal and non-formal settings as ICTs are more than older technologies such as the telephone, radio and television which are most dominant delivery mechanism in both developed and developing countries for over forty years. But different technologies are typically used in combination rather than as the sole delivery mechanism. For instance, the Kothmale Community Radio Internet uses both radio broadcasts and computer and Internet technologies to facilitate the sharing of information and provide educational opportunities in a rural community in Sri Lanka. Similarly, the Indira Gandhi National Open University in India combines the use of print, recorded audio and video, broadcast radio and television, and audio conferencing technologies (<http://www.ignou.ac.in>).

**ICT tools and products used in education:** Multimedia, PC, laptop, note book, CD's DVD's Digital video still camera. Internet and its tools-e-mail, browser, Website search engines Chat etc. Digital libraries, e-books and etc.

  
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# ENHANCE RESEARCH

## “Improve Researching Skills and Write Accurately”

R. Prabhavathi

Lecturer, Department of Home Science  
J.M.J. College for Women (Autonomous)  
Tenali.

### Introduction:

In most cases, a work of nonfiction requires some amount of research and interviewing. Whether or not you're already an expert on your topic, it's vital that you do all the necessary work to get accurate information. Even though research is essential, it doesn't have to consume all of your time-in fact, it shouldn't. Make sure you leave time to actually write. Take your researching and interviewing seriously, but also enjoy it. After all, if you're interested in writing, you're interested in learning new things and finding answers to questions.

### Tackling any topic

**Write what you know?** While it seems perfectly sound on one level, living by this mantra can limit and even deter your career. In order to grow as professionals, writers should be taught to write what they don't know. Why take on work in this manner? For one, it builds your repertoire. Second, editors want all-around writers whom they can send on any assignment. Third, it opens doors to other opportunities. If you can research and write about an unfamiliar subject, you bring to the table a fresh perspective.

Of course, you can't learn every tiny detail about a subject, or you'll never stay within your deadline. But you must gain a good working know edge, concentrate on finding key points, get your facts straight and talk with the right people. After hours of research and interviewing, you'll notice when you start to write that your words have a depth, an authority. Suddenly you'll discover that you're a legitimate source of information; in short, you'll have become a kind of expert.

### Here's how to get up to speed on any subject:

1. **Do a Targeted Internet Search.** Study every relevant website you can find. You may have some intense reading to do the night before a big interview, but it'll be worth it.
2. **Read all about It.** Read magazines, journals and books related to your subject to pick up the jargon, trends, leads and ideas.
3. **Use Multimedia Sources.** Documentaries and CD-ROMs are fun and quick ways to soak up facts and build a foundation.
4. **When In Doubt, Find Out.** If you're not sure of something, ask an expert. Double-checking with an authority is the safest and quickest way to get information, and it'll save work later.
5. **Let it Breathe.** Give yourself time to nail inconsistencies in your story.

### Finding experts.

One of the most important steps in your research is finding the sources you need for the story. If you've written about this topic before, you should have some good ideas about where to start searching for the people you'll need to interview. Here are some ways to track down the right experts.

### Back track to the source.

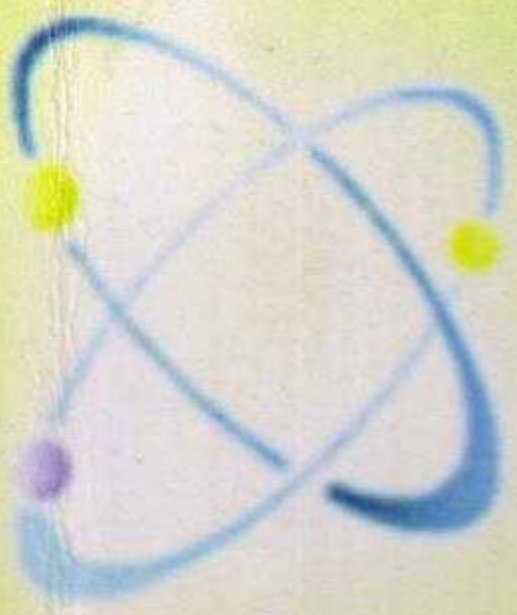
Ideas often come from something you've seen or read elsewhere of an acquaintance. Whose quote in the story started you



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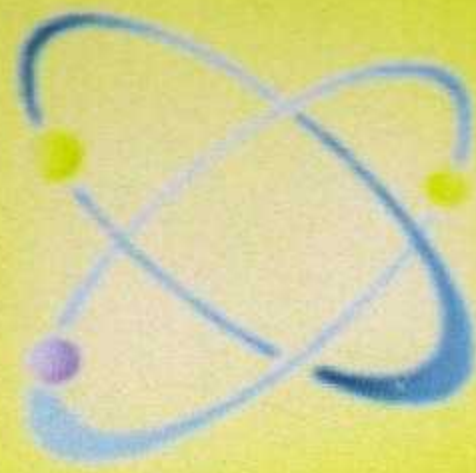
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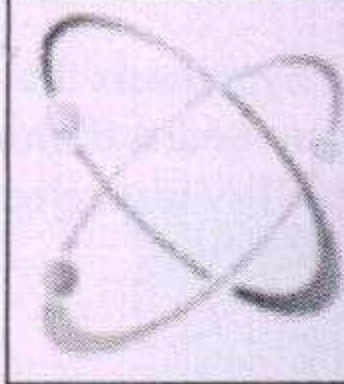
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## THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PACKAGES OF YOGIC PRACTICES ON SELECTED MOTOR FITNESS VARIABLES AMONG ADOLESCENT BOYS



### HEALTH SCIENCE

KeyWords :

<b>K. Aruna Sujatha</b>	<b>Lecturer in Physical Education J.M.J College for Women's Tenali, Guntur Dt, A.P</b>
<b>Dr.P.P.S Paul Kumar</b>	<b>Assit.Professor in University College of Physical Education&amp; Sports Sciencess ANU</b>

### ABSTRACT

Modern world is the outcome of many scientific inventions through centuries. Scientific instruments and machinery have helped to lead the daily life with ease and comfort. The modern man depends mostly upon the scientific equipment for his daily routine, involving mainly his mental powers to have a comfortable life, resulting in fall and deterioration in his physical health and capacity. Modern man need not toil like his forefathers in his daily life. So he has become less vigorous and less active. The inactivity and pressure of work result in stress, which is on the increase in the urban areas. Fatal cardiac arrests affect even youngsters in their early thirties. It is here the concept and the initiative for games and physical exercises become useful. The twentieth century man is not even a chip of the giants that bestrode the world till the end of the last century.

### I. INTRODUCTION

"When you are fit, you look better, feel better and are likely to have more physical energy; when you feel fit; the good things of life have more meaning: The sky is bluer, the music sweeter, the steak tastier" (Percival, 1977). Modern world is the outcome of many scientific inventions through centuries. Scientific instruments and machinery have helped to lead the daily life with ease and comfort. The modern man depends mostly upon the scientific equipment for his daily routine, involving mainly his mental powers to have a comfortable life, resulting in fall and deterioration in his physical health and capacity. Modern man need not toil like his forefathers in his daily life. So he has become less vigorous and less active. The inactivity and pressure of work result in stress, which is on the increase in the urban areas. Fatal cardiac arrests affect even youngsters in their early thirties. It is here the concept and the initiative for games and physical exercises become useful. The twentieth century man is not even a chip of the giants that bestrode the world till the end of the last century. Added to the woeful inadequacy of level of physical exercises, the mental stress is on the increase. Now that the world is shrinking into a global village, thanks to many internet challenges. It is a highly competitive world the man has to live in, so mental stress takes a heavy toll of his health. So for a man to be fit, he has to not only resort to physical exercises, but also to yoga practices to give rest to his over worked mind (Weinbergh and Gould, 1995).

### YOGA

Yoga means the experience of oneness or unity with inner being. This unity comes after dissolving the duality of mind and matter into supreme reality. It is a science by which the individual approaches truth. The aim of all yoga practice is to

achieve truth where the individual soul identifies itself with the supreme soul or God. Yoga has the surest remedies for man's physical as well as psychological ailments. It makes the organs of the body active in their functioning and has good effect on internal functioning of the human body. Yoga is a re-education of one's mental process, along with the physical.

### II .BENEFITS OF YOGIC PRACTICES

Many world class sportsmen have found that the practice of yoga helps them to achieve greater skills in their sports. This is because yoga not only works on the physical level but also has benefits for the mental, emotional and energy levels. It enables them to realize that 'winning is not everything' and that there is 'more to life' than sporting 'high' and 'lows'.(Gharote, 1982).

#### Effect of Yogic Training

It is necessary to note that the nature of all yogic practices is psychological and physiological. Some exercises emphasizing the control of mental processes directly are more psychological. Other exercises are more physical or physiological. It is this later part of yogic practices that has become more popular and is being extensively used for the development and promotion of health and fitness. The yogic exercise in general differ from the physical exercises and the important differences.(Ananda R. 1982).

### III .MOTOR FITNESS

Motor fitness are activities involved in motor activities of the body such as, agility, Agility is capacity to change direction quickly and to control movements. (Hardayal Singh, 1993).

#### Importance of Agility

Agility is very important in sports involving quick changes in position of the body parts with fast starts and stop and quick changes in direction which are fundamental to good



# An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy

K. Chandra Kumar  
K. Swarupa Rani



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## Casteism in Indian Politics

– Mrs. K.Swarupa Rani\*

Caste is Indian institution and has no parance elsewhere. Caste continues to be a major determinant of political life in India. Caste has deep roots in the Indian politics show the significant role, which have been played in the process of power capturing.

### Caste and Indian constitution

1. Equality before Law. All are equal under law. The state shall not deny to any persons equality before law.
2. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them(art-15)
3. Equality of Opportunity for all citizens in matters of public appointment.(art-16)
4. Abolition of untouchability - Article -17.
5. Abolition of titles helps to develop social equality (art18)
6. Right to freedom to peruse any business trade or profession or care (art19)
7. Special protection for weaker section of society -women, children and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

### Casteism in Indian politics

India is democratic country. The Government hear runs by representatives of the people elected by periodic elections. This process of open and direct has provided much grounds for caste to have it firm imprints on the Indian soil. Castesim has often dominated the political parties, this influencing the electoral process.

1. Political parties often choose candidates for the constituencies on the basics of the castes which have much influence in the constituency.
2. Secondly, generally people of one caste is motivated by vote for a candid of same caste.
3. Thirdly, further in selecting the candidates, caste is taken as one of the factors for consideration.
4. Fourthly, when a single caste group does not get much support, it forms alliances with other groups against the major groups in society.

  
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# Corruption and Electoral Reforms

– Ch. Visranthamma\*

## Electoral reform

The health of a democracy depends on the choice of representatives and leaders, which in turn is directly linked to the way political parties function and elections are conducted. While we have outstanding men and women in public life, flawed electoral process is increasingly alienating public-spirited citizens from the political and electoral arena. The persons best equipped to represent the people find it impossible to be elected by adhering to law and propriety. If elected, decent citizens cannot survive for long in elective public office without resorting to, or conniving in, dishonest methods. Even if they survive in office, their ability to promote public good is severely restricted. Indian people have often been changing governments and elected representatives. However, this change of players has little real impact on the nature of governance. Even if all those elected lose, and all losers are elected, the outcome is not substantially altered. This sad situation calls for a change in the rules of the game, and citizens cannot be content with mere change of players.

## Cause of Corruption in Elections

Excessive, illegal and illegitimate expenditure in elections is the root cause of corruption. Often the expenditure is 10 to 15 times the legal ceiling prescribed. Among elected representatives, almost everyone violates expenditure ceiling laws. Most election expenditure is illegitimate and is incurred in buying votes, hiring hoodlums or bribing officials. Abnormal election expenditure has to be recouped in multiples to sustain the system. The high risk involved in election expenditure (winner-take-all process), the long gestation period required for most politicians who aspire for legislative office, the higher cost of future elections, the need to involve the vast bureaucracy in the web of corruption (with 90% shared by the large number of employees) - all these mean that for every rupee of expenditure, fifty to hundred rupees has to be recovered to sustain the system. One rupee election expenditure normally entails at least a five-fold return to the politician.

Many scholars wonder how despite massive irregularities the electoral verdicts still seem to largely reflect public opinion, and how parties in power often lose elections. The answers are simple. Happily for us, though parties in power are prone to abusing authority for electoral gains, there has never been any serious state-sponsored rigging in most of India. The irregularities are largely limited to the polling process alone, and most of the pre-polling activities including printing and distribution of ballot papers, and post-polling activities including transport and storage of ballot boxes and counting of ballots are free from any political interference or organized manipulation.

That is why parties in power have no decisive advantage in manipulating the polls, and

\* Lecturer, Department of Political Science, J.M.J. College For Women (Autonomous)

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# PRESENT DAY STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Ch. Visranthamma

Lecturer

Dept. of Political Science

J.M.J. College for Women (Autonomous)

Tenali, Guntur dist.

*Women rights are rising like the sun who can deny us the sunrise?*

“Ruth Manorama”

## INTRODUCTION

Women constitute not only half the world population but also sway the growth of the remaining half. They produce half the world's food supply and account for 60% of the working force but comprise only about 30% of the official labour force, receive benefits of only 10% of the world's economy and surprisingly own less than 1% of the world's real state. They have little access to productive resources and negligible control over family income.

This discrimination is the result of the gender bias which forms an inherent part of global society. Some of the visible and reported gender bias malpractice's prevalent in Indian socialites are female fates termination, killing the girl child at birth, less nutrition, medical care, education and freedom due to preference for the male child, marriage before puberty, dowry death, legal discrimination professions exclusively earmarked for men, precarious widow-life etc., while such practices and activities are prevalent in Indian society, they are fortunately not the lot of every Indian women and are confined to certain communities and section of society.

Even in such a situation the important role of women in procreation, upkeep, management and development of the family as well as in performing diverse economic, social, political religious, national and international roles, cannot be denied. Despite in fact that they deserve equal states, honour, dignity, rights and consideration, certain complex factors have reduced the states of women in human society to a lower level, leading to gender biases generally manifested in a loss of freedom, drudgery, malnutrition, and economic and sex exploitation.

The status of women in India was inferior than men in the practical life. However, they had a higher status in scriptures. They are considered as the perfect home maker in the world. Indian women are completely devoted to their families. During the modern times with only little changes in India. Women were never given any right of liberty and equality. They were also supposed to eat after their husbands or even sometimes to eat their husband's leftovers. Women were prohibited from taking external matters as well as domestic matters. They were under the influence of their parents before marriage of their husband after marriage. During the ancient time, women has superior position than the males. In the medieval times" Polygamy was also common during this period. Women also excelled in liberation music, and arts. They were also rulers during this period. In Modern time there was a little development in the women states. Many women reformers in India who worked for the uplift and betterment of their female counterparts. Women education was elevated and English was introduced during this period. Various female writers emerged in the society.

In the modern time, women in India were given freedom and right such as freedom of expression & equality as well as the right to be educated. They are enjoying the "ladies first" facility in different fields. However, some problems such as dowry, domestic violence, sex selection abortion, female infanticide are still prevalent. Preventive measures needs to be taken to ensure that women are empowered in India.

### **Social Status of Women**

Women are educated about the social benefits including awareness about the existing social problems in the society, good recognition and image in the family and community, role in making important decision in their family, plan and promote better education for their children, taking care of health of the aged and the children just to mention a few. Women are also allowed to participate in political and public life. The

  
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## Advanced Applications of Mathematics in Understanding Bio-Sciences

SAROJINI CHILUVURI, Lecturer in Zoology,

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### ABSTRACT

Mathematical methods along with computer Applications are essential tools to understand many phenomena that pervade in Advanced Biology. Especially Algorithms geometry applications are Very much useful in the analysis of biological structures, Physiology, biochemical reactions etc. Reflecting the use of mathematics in modern biology, the computational approaches can be applied to probe biological questions, and makes extensive use of computer support to help researchers (P. Agarwal, *et al.* 2006; G Carlsson, *et al.* 2008) develop intuitive mathematical skills - both through graph-plotting software, and interactive programs. Medical practice in acute crises; the dynamical behavior of living organisms; Cell physiology; the policy decisions about epidemic spread, vaccination and controlling mechanisms; the effects of climate change on ecological niches; cardiac functions; brain functions are analyzed successfully mathematically. Mathematical approach enhances the speed of research and aids to get good and accurate result which is useful to modern world. Some updated branches of applied Mathematical models include areas like drug delivery; biological growth rate mechanisms , and treatment of tumors; bacterial infections; DNA modeling; tissue engineering; biomechanics; cell signaling; gene networks; mathematical neuroscience; stem cell biology; plant growth; physiological modeling; metabolism; Nucleic Acid Sequence and Structural Analyses of Nucleic Acids and Structural Analysis of Cells regenerative medicine.....etc. ( Dr. Nawal Hussein Balal Siddig, 2015). The "Green revolution" in agriculture would have been quite impossible without statistical tools. Problems from demography, developmental biology, physiology, and population biology influenced mathematical research.

**Key Words:** Mathematical applications, DNA modeling, Green revolution

### INTRODUCTION

Development of new biological technologies and the rapid accumulation of information and data will prompt the application of classical mathematics as well as the creation of new mathematics. Eg. Robert Brown, a botanist, discovered Brownian motion while watching pollen grains in water which is central to probability theory today.

**Application of mathematics in bioscience:** Catastrophe theory is a branch of mathematics stimulated to large extent by biological theory. Inspired by Waddington's concept of an



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## Role and Impact of Panchayati Raj Act 1992 on Women Politics Empowerment

– Mrs. T. Arogyamma\*

The Panchayati Raj Act was passed by parliament in December 1992 is a major milestone in the history of rural local self government. It is an act of political and administrative centralization and releases the local population from control of bureaucrats and politicians. This act has not only enhanced the importance and power of PRIs but also given them constitutional status. Article 46 of the constitution, which deals with Directive Principles of state policies has endowed the panchayats with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of local self-government.

The history of local self-government in India is not new. These institutions are originated when the country was under the British rule. But it did not enjoy any self-government either at the centre or state level. But today under the banner of self government, the country enjoys self-government both in central and state level. In ancient times also the panchayat had to play vital role in village administration. They exercised power in various spheres such as administrative, commercial, industrial, and social including civil education and religious functions.

The independence of the country in 1947 had taken a new turn in the history of local government in India. With the termination of British rule there was a self-government at all the levels central, provincial and local. A conference was held in which Jawaharlal Nehru expounded the vital role of local government in free India. He remarked, "Local self -government is and must be the basis of any true system of democracy. We have got rather into the habit of thinking of democracy at the top not so much below. Democracy at the top may not be a success unless you build on the foundation from below".

As the present constitution came into force in 1950, the local government may be said to have entered in a new phase. The constitution allotted local government to the state list, the directory principles of state policies also affirmed state shall take steps to organize village panchayats to endow them to function as unites of self-government. So the main objective of local government is the greatest good of the greatest number. The team of study of community projects and national extension service popularly known as the Balvant Rai Mehra Committee have made a mile stone in the field of local government. This committee was set -up with a view to ensuring economy and efficiency and for the arrangement of the programmes of the community development. The committee in its report publish in 1957 had accepted that the community development and national extension service programme had failed to evoke popular initiatives. The committee recommended decentralization of responsibility and par to the levels below the state. It recommended tier system

\* Department of Economics, J.M.J College for women; Tenali.

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## WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Mrs.T.Arogyamma

H.O.D of Humanities

J.M.J College for Women

Tenali.

Woman is the companion of man , gifted with equal mental capacities . She has the right to participate in the minutest details of the activities of man and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he . she is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity as man is in his.

Violence affects the lives of millions of women world-wide , in all socio-economic and educational classes . It cuts across cultural and religious barriers , impeding the right of women to participate fully in society . Violence against women takes a dismaying variety of forms , from domestic abuse and rape to child marriages and circumcision . All are violatins of the most fundamental human rights.

1995 , the then United Nations Secretary-General , Boutrous Boutrous-Ghali , said that violence against women is a universal problem that must be universally condemned . But he said that the problem continues to grow .The Secretary-General noted that Domestic Violence alone is on the increase . Studies in ten countries , he said , have found that between 17 per cent and 38 per cent of women have suffered physically assaults by a partner .

Violence against women constitutes a violation of basic human rights and is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality , development and , peace .

The issue of the advancement of women's rights has concerned the United Nations since the organisation's founding yet the alarming global dimensions of female-targeted violence were riot explicitly acknowledged by the international community until December,1993 . when the United Nations General A  
elimination of violence against women .

  
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## APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICS IN HOME SCIENCE

\*Ms. P. Hemalatha \*\*R. Yamini

\*Lecturers in Home Science, JMJ college for Women (A), Tenali.

Home science is the science of a home and it includes all the things that concern person, home, family members and resources. It is the education for "better living" and the of this education is the family coesystem. It also deals with reciprocal relations between the and its natural and man-made environments. It aims at getting maximum satisfaction for person and their family members through the efficient and scientific use of your resources. It the person all the knowledge of the scientific procedures involved in making a home beautiful. science integrates the application of various sciences and humanities to improve human ment, family nutrition, management of resources and child development.

Home Science draws an important part of its content from pure science disciplines such as chemistry, biology, physiology and hygiene. It also draws its content equally from economics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, community development, communication, media technology. Thus, making it an interdisciplinary field which draws from the strengths of science and arts courses. This combination of science and art holds true in all the areas of Home science.

The interpersonal communication amongst family members; the family that you care for; the food that you eat; the house that you live in; the clothes that you wear; the resources that you use; the environment around you and the skills and environment that can lead to successful living.

A professional home scientist requires a combination of knowledge from several specializations. Home science is aimed at preparing professional workers like teachers, nurses, dieticians, counsellors, social workers, designers, administrators, etc. Therefore the interdisciplinary approach in home science has taken a new dimension.

Life Span-Development or child development has interdisciplinary connectors with child psychology, paediatrics, social work, extension, family welfare, adult education and nutrition. Psychology collaborates with physicians and specialists from different specialties like neurology, cardiology, skin, orthopaedics etc. Food, Nutrition and Health has interdisciplinary collaboration with biochemistry, microbiology, dietetics, physicians and specialists in social medicine etc. Home Management is concerned with housing, management, interior designing, structural engineering, energy, carpentry, furnishing etc. Fundamentals of Textiles and Clothing uses interdisciplinary approaches to textiles chemistry, weaving, textile designing, fashion designing, garment production industries, and chemicals dyes etc. Communication Skills works in collaboration with media, advertising, extension and information dissemination.

The subject human physiology and anatomy is ancillary to understand the subject nutrition and dietetics. To understand anatomical structure and physiological mechanisms, to have a better idea about anatomical postures, directions, plains and sections, body cavities the knowledge of mathematics is essential.

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## EDUCATIONAL MATHEMATICS

T. Arogyamma M.A.

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In contemporary education, **mathematics education** is the practice of teaching and learning mathematics, along with the associated scholarly research. Researchers in mathematics education are primarily concerned with the tools, methods and approaches that facilitate practice or the study of practice; however, mathematics education research, known on the continent of Europe as the didactics or pedagogy of mathematics, has developed into an extensive field of study, with its own concepts, theories, methods, national and international organisations, conferences and literature. This book describes some of the history, influences and recent controversies.

### History

Elementary mathematics was part of the education system in most ancient civilisations including Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, Vedic society and ancient Egypt. In most cases, a formal education was only available to male children with a sufficiently high status, wealth or caste at the beginning of a 14th-century translation of Euclid's *Elements*. In Plato's division of the liberal arts into the trivium and the quadrivium, the quadrivium included the mathematical fields of arithmetic and geometry. This structure was continued in the structure of classical education that was developed in medieval Europe. Teaching of geometry was almost universally based on Euclid's Elements. Apprentices to trades such as masons, merchants and money-lenders could expect to learn such practical mathematics as was relevant to their profession.

The first mathematics textbooks to be written in English and French were published by Robert Recorde, beginning with *The Grounde of Artes* in 1540. However, there are many different writings on mathematics and mathematics methodology that date back to 1800 BCE. These were mostly located in Mesopotamia where the Sumerians were practicing multiplication and division. There are also artifacts demonstrating their own methodologies for solving equations like the quadratic equation. After the Sumerians some of the most famous ancient works on mathematics come from Egypt in the form of the Egyptian Mathematical Papyrus and the Moscow Mathematical Papyrus. The more famous Egyptian Papyrus has been dated to approximately 1650 BCE but it is thought to be a copy of an even older scroll. This papyrus was essentially an early textbook for Egyptian students.

In the Renaissance, the academic status of mathematics declined, because it was strongly associated with trade and commerce. Although it continued to be taught in European universities, it was seen as subservient to the study of Philosophy.

  
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# ACHIEVING EFFECTIVENESS IN TEACHING LEARNING

Mrs. M. Aruna  
and

Mrs. M. Adilakshmi  
Department of Zoology

JMJ College For Women (Autonomous), Tenali

**Introduction:** The most accepted criterion for measuring good teaching is the amount of student learning that occurs. A teacher's effectiveness is about student learning. However, all teachers realize that what a student learns is not always within the teachers' control. The literature on teaching is crammed full of well researched ways that teachers can present content and skills that will enhance the opportunities for students to learn. It is equally filled with suggestions of what not to do in the classroom. Students often have little expertise in knowing if the method selected by an individual instructor was the best teaching method or just "a method" or simply the method with which the teacher was most comfortable.

Teachers also have limited control over many of the most important factors that impact students' learning, including students' attitudes, background knowledge of the course content, study and learning skills, time, students will spend on their learning, their emotional readiness to learn, and on. Since there is clearly a shared responsibility between the teacher and the student as to what that student learns, and because many students are able to learn in spite of the teacher, while others fail despite all of the best efforts of a skilled practitioner, the definition of "teacher effectiveness appears to be "an act of faith" on the part of students and teachers to do their best. To bring improvement in any civilization, efforts are always on by intellectuals. To provide education three interwoven elements are involved – Matter, Student and Teacher. Out of these, teacher is equally important because he is the one who induce the desired knowledge in students. Some Teachers are by birth and others can be trained to desired skills because psychologist claims that behaviour is modifiable. Therefore, required type of behaviour is must for affective and efficient teacher. So, it's needed to modify the behaviour to required situation and profession. Thus teaching process can be developed and improved to prepare effective teacher. There are various feedback devices to be used to modify the teacher behaviour. The following are few commonly used such as Simulated Social Skill Training, Micro-Teaching, Programmed Instruction, Team Teaching, Interaction Analysis and T. Group Training. These are briefly explained as below:

- **Simulated Social Skill Training:** The simulation technique is to induce certain behaviour in an artificial situation. Pupil teacher has to play several roles as a teacher, as a student and as a supervisor. It's a feedback mechanism. It is a socio-drama related to practice and gives control over teaching variables. Important is pupil teacher is tea

  
Principal

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# Commutative Regular Rings

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper we shall introduce the concept of ideals and relationship between idempotents and ideals of a ring with unity 1. Examples for ideals are given. Ideal generated by  $A$ , principal right ideal, greatest lower bound of  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ , and least upper bound of  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are introduced. It is proved that  $I_1 + I_2$  is a right ideal of  $R$ . 2-ring, 3-ring and  $p$ -ring are defined. And their idempotents are given. Further it is proved that  $e$  is an idempotent if and only if  $1-e$  is an idempotent. It is shown that for any idempotent  $e, x \in (e)_r \Leftrightarrow ex = x$ . It is proved that  $I = (e)_r$  and

$J = (1-e)_r$  are two inverse right ideals, further it is proved that  $e$  is unique. The commutative regular ring is introduced. It is established that an integral domain is regular if and only if it is a field. It is proved that in a ring  $R$  with unity, maximal ideal is a principal ideal. Commutative regular ring is introduced. Further it is proved that every maximal ideal  $M$  of a commutative regular ring  $R$  with unity 1, is a prime ideal.

## Introduction

In this paper we shall introduce the concept of ideals and relationship between idempotents and ideals of a ring with unity 1.

We prove that in a ring  $R$  with unity, every maximal ideal is a principal ideal. And we prove that every prime ideal in a commutative regular ring with unity 1 is a maximal ideal.

## Preliminary Notes:

Def 1.1: Suppose  $R$  is ring with unity 1.

A right (left) ideal  $I$  of  $R$  is a set  $I \subseteq R$  such that

- (i)  $x \in I, y \in I \Rightarrow x + y \in I$
- (ii)  $x \in I, z \in R, \Rightarrow xz \in I$  ( $zx \in I$ )

Note 1.2:  $(0)_r, R$  are right ideals

Note 1.3:  $IR = \{ar/a \in I, r \in R\}$  is a right ideal and  $IR \subseteq I$

  
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# An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy

K. Chandra Kumar  
K. Swarupa Rani



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# The Indian Constitution

– K. Prameela\*

India had to face many problems after independence. In this time, rehabilitating the refugees who migrated from Pakistan, merger of the princely states, maintenance of law and order are the challenges during the independence time. Sardar Patel successfully achieved the merger of the princely states and provinces with the Union of India. Even the challenge of framing a constitution in order to enable govern the country was also fulfilled.

The Indian Constitution, which stands for national goals like Democracy, Socialism, Secularism and National Integration, was framed by the representatives of Indian people after a long period of debates and discussions. It is the most detailed constitution in the world. No other constitution has gone into such minute details as the Indian Constitution.

A Constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a State. The recommendations of the Morilal Nehru Committee and the decisions taken by the meeting of National Congress at Karachi enabled the need for the formation of a Constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly which was established in 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected President of the Constituent Assembly.

The first meeting of the new constituent Assembly was conducted on 9th of December, 1946. The next meeting conducted in 11th of December, 1946 under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Highly respected people such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Sarojini Naidu attended the meeting.

A Drafting Committee was appointed to draft the Constitution. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

The Constituent Assembly formed many Committees to examine in detail all the issues relating to the country. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of one of the most important committees, i.e., the Drafting Committee. The other members of the committee were N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Alladi Krishnaswamy etc.

The Assembly met for 166 days spread over a period of 2 years, 11 months and 18 Days. The Constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949. It came into force on 26 January, 1950. It had incorporated some of the salient features of the British, Irish, Swiss, French, Canadian and the American Constitutions.

The Constitution of India is one of the finest legal documents ever drafted. The Constitution





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## Political Parties in India

- P.Jannamma\*

### Introduction

India has a multi-party system with predominance of small regional parties. Political parties that wish to contest local, Election Commission of India (EC). In order to gain recognition in a state, the party must have had political activity for at least five continuous years, and send at least 4% of the state's quota to the Lok Sabha (India's Lower house), or 3.33% state or national elections are required to be registered by the of members to the Legislative Assembly of that state. These conditions are deemed to have failed if a member of the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of the State becomes a member of that political party after his election. If a party is recognized in four or more states, it is declared as a "National party" by the EC. Otherwise, it is known as a "State Party".

This listing is based on the notification by Election Commission of India for the Indian general election, 2014 and Legislative Assembly elections.

### Features of Political Parties in India

As compared to other democratic countries India has a large number of political parties. It has been estimated that over 200 parties were formed after India became independent in 1947.

One feature of the political parties in India is that the parties are generally woven around their leaders, the leaders actively playing a dominant role, the role of leadership can be transferred and tends to take dynastic route. Such parties include both national and regional parties, parties such as Indian National Congress(INC) has been led by Nehru-Gandhi dynasty since independence, starting from Jawaharlal Nehru who dominated the INC and led it to victory in three consecutive elections. After a brief interlude of the prime ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi became prime minister. After the split in the Congress party in 1969 she formed her own Indian National congress (Ruling). After a further split, she formed the Congress (Indira) or Congress(I). Indira remained the leader of the party until her death in 1984, when her son Rajiv Gandhi took the reigns and after his death his widow Sonia Gandhi, the current leader of INC took command. As a result of such dominance, the leaders of political parties of the country tend to take an autocratic tone.

One other major feature of the political parties is that, except the communist parties, most of the political parties of India lack an ideological basis. Instead political parties in India are formed on the basis of race, religion, language, caste etc. factors, thus the high number of political parties.

\* Lecturer, Department of History, J.M.J.College for Women ; Tenali



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K. Swarupa Rani



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## Women Participants in Politics

– J. Suvama Kalpana\*

Women around the world have made rapid advances in politics over the past two decades, gaining election as prime ministers, presidents, chancellors, members of parliament, and other high offices. Although India has had a female prime minister, Indira Gandhi, few other women have made inroads into the corridors of power.

Indeed, India has very few women in positions of political power. Consequently, various women's rights groups in the country are demanding that upcoming parliamentary elections serve as a launch pad for upgrading the status of women and, more specifically, that New Delhi pass laws to facilitate the entry of more females into office. In the current Lok Sabha (the lower house of parliament), women hold only about 11.4 percent of all seats, while the Rajya Sabha (upper house) has an eerily similar 11.4 percent female representation. To put these figures in perspective, consider that in neighboring conservative Islamic nations like Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh – which are considered less-democratic states – females account for 28, 21 and 20 percent of MPs, respectively, according to Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), a Geneva-based international organization that advocates for greater access to political power for women.

All told, of the 790 MPs in both houses of parliament in India, only 90 are women, Press Trust of India reported. IPU ranked India 108th out of 188 countries in terms of the relative presence of women in parliament. (Incidentally, the United States, with about 19 percent female representation, ranked 84th.) As of January 2014, about 21.8 percent of all parliamentary seats on the planet were occupied by females (up from 10 percent, 20 years ago).

Indeed, at the very highest levels of power of New Delhi, women account for only 1 percent of cabinet ministries. (In its 67-year history, modern India has had only one female prime minister, Indira Gandhi). It noted that during the last general elections in 2009, women represented only about 7 percent of all parliamentary candidates, while they accounted for almost half (47 percent) of all voters. Since that poll, female voting participation has continued to move upward, but advances in female political candidacy remain sluggish. The Election Commission of India noted that in state assembly elections held since 2010, women voters outnumbered men in 16 of 20 such polls. In the huge states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar – which together represent 120 Lok Sabha seats (out of a total of 545) – females now comprise a majority of the voting populace.

One proposed measure designed to increase the number of women in government – the Women's Reservation Bill – has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha four years ago, but remains stuck in the lower house. Under the bill, women would be granted a reservation of one-third (33 percent) of all seats not only in the lower house

\* Computer Science Lecturer, JMJ College

# FACETS OF GENDER

Discrimination And Violence

Challapalli Swaroopa Rani(Ed)



CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES  
ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY  
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522510  
A.P. INDIA

## About Centre for Women's Studies

Centre for Women's Studies was founded in 1988 with an objective to promote gender sensitivity among the people of this region under the jurisdiction of Acharya Nagarjuna University. The thrust area of this centre is to conduct studies on role of women in the social movements and their role in the development of this particular region. It has undertaken some important projects and conducted seminars on gender studies and field based workshops. 'Gender Audit' one of the topics started by the centre. The centre is keen in promoting awareness against eve teasing and ragging. And the legal cell was also initiated by the university which is interlinked with the centre.

Centre for Women Studies is offering research programmes in interdisciplinary level. And we are honoring eminent women personalities on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March.

On the occasion of National Integration week from 19-25<sup>th</sup> November 2012, the Centre has conducted a lecture programme on 'Role of Women in Nation Building'. And the centre has also organized a two day workshop on 'Contemporary Debates on Gender Studies on 27-28 Feb 2013. Recently Centre also conducted a two day national seminar on 'Dimensions of Violence against Women' on 25-26 March 2013.

### Series of Lecture Programme

1. Lecture programme on 'Women and Law' by Prof. E.Sudha Rani, Dept. of History, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad, on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2014.
2. Lecture programme on 'Violence against Women- A Critique' by Prof. T.Bharathi, Dept. of English, Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupathi on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2014.
3. Lecture programme on 'Women and Health' by Dr. H. Kowshik, Surgical Oncologist, Kidwai Cancer Institute, Bangalore, on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2014.



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# FACETS AND FACTS OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

P. Jennamma, *Research Scholar,*  
*Dept. of History & Archaeology, ANU*

S. Mdhusudan Rao, *Research Scholar,*  
*Dept. of History & Archeology, ANU*

M.Latha Sree, *Research Scholar,*  
*Dept. of History & Archaeology, ANU*

Most of the scholars of Women's Studies are of the opinion that women's movement has been initiated in India during the decades of 1970's and 80's with the declaration of International Women's decade by United Nation's Organization. But these opinions of scholars are found wrong. Recent studies of Dalit women scholars argue that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has formed the first women organization in 1920's with Ramabai as it's president. Hence it was 1920's the Indian women's movement has been initiated by Ambedkar and his wife. But it is also true that after the declaration of International women's decade BY UNO interesting debates on women's status was held in a large scale. Indian government has also appointed a committee to study the status of Indian women in different aspects. And the committee under the leadership of Veena Majundar has submitted the report entitled 'Towards Equality'. The status report says that the status of Indian women is found worst. Even though women's movement and relevant cebates are limited to Non-Governmental sector in India, but academic interest in this area has been growing gradually.

Indian society witnessed different social and identity movements during Post - independent era. These movements have brought forwarded the issues of caste, gender and region into fore front. All oppressed s including women, Dalits, tribals a

  
Principal

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# An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy

K. Chandra Kumar  
K. Swarupa Rani



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# Women in Political Parties

– Smt. G. Dwarakamani\*

## Promote Women's Political Participation

This publication identifies targeted interventions for promoting the stronger presence and influence of women in political parties as well as advancing gender equality issues in party policies and platforms. The lessons learned and common strategies in this Guide are drawn mainly, but not exclusively, from 20 case studies that were commissioned by UNDP and conducted by NDI during 2009-2010. The entry points identified are designed to provide ideas for action for political parties, development assistance providers, party foundations, and CSOs in their work to support parties. This full length version, including 20 case studies, is available in English. The "Good Practices Guide" (abridged version) is available in English, French, Russian and Arabic.

### Key suggestions to political parties for including more women in the political process:

- Adopting a statement on gender equality in the party's founding documents;
- Internal quotas for women's participation and candidature;
- Setting targets for female participation in party conventions. Can include separate forums for women;
- Establishing women's wings and sections within parties;
- Ensuring that gender is included in all of the party's policies;
- Ensuring women are allocated safe seats;
- Working with civil society organizations to oversee the implementation of quotas;
- Expanding and training the pool of women candidates;
- Sharing experiences with other parties across countries and regions;
- Providing training to women candidates in such skills as fundraising, message development, media relations and communicating with voters;
- Training and promoting women in campaign leadership positions (e.g. in campaign management);
- Ensuring women's visibility in the campaign by providing additional media exposure;
- Identifying and disseminating party positions that are priorities for women, which could also

\* HOD, Department of History, P.A.S College, Pedanandipadu.



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## Cultural heritage of buddhist monuments and its importance to develop piligrimage in andhra pradesh.

P.Jannamma

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer in history, j.m.j. college for women (atonomous), tenali

### Abstract

Tourism in India has emerged as one of the major segment of the economy. India, with its rich cultural heritage, ancient monuments, world famous temples, architecture masterpieces, wild animal's sanctuaries, country holds a great attraction for the overseas as well as domestic tourists. Tourism is inherently the fore runner of economic development with the entire cultural heritage at its foundations. However, it is also a form of development even if restricted or limited by economic realities, and is, nonetheless, a means by which individuals and societies can access to and gain insight of one another's places of interest and events of the past. Through experience, education and enjoyment, tourism can be a liberating vehicle for gaining and exchanging knowledge and understanding in an intellectual, emotional and spiritual sense. Mahatma Gandhi eloquently expressed that "I do not want my house to be surrounded by walls or all sides of my windows to be barricaded. I want all the world's cultures to be free to blow around my house but I don't want to be carried away by any one of them". The State Government after considering the tourism potential of at least 22 Buddhist sites out of 150 discovered, selected for developing 3 Buddhist circuits, operational from Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. Nagarjunakonda in Hyderabad circuit, Amaravati in Vijayawada circuit and Thotlakonda, Bavikonda, Sankaram and Salihundam in Visakhapatnam circuit are provided with whole lot of tourist amenities. Though the number of tourists visiting these sites for domestic sector, Government of Andhra Pradesh aims at drawing large number of visitors from Far East Countries. Now Andhra Pradesh State is included in the Buddhist circuits of India. This paper will give detailed status of cultural heritage of Buddhist monuments in Andhra Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Culture, Heritage, Buddhist, Monuments and Tourism

### I. Introduction

Visiting historic, Buddhist and cultural sites is one of the most popular tourist activities today. As a result, nations are paying attention to one of the fastest growing niche market segments in the travel industry today heritage tourism. The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as "traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present".

Most of the inscriptions of the Andhra Ikshvaku period record either the construction of the Buddhist Vihara or the gifts made to them. All the donors and builders of the Viharas were the female members of the Ikshvaku royal family. Although Santamula I is reported to have performed the Vedic sacrifices, nothing is known about the religious leanings of his successors. This was the period during which Andhra became a flourishing centre of Buddhism and a place of pilgrimage for the Buddhists. The patrons were ladies from the royal household, the merchants and artisans and the people at large.

Noor Basha Abdul  
R. Naga Jyothi

LPG

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Manmohan Singh

# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives





# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives

## About the Editors

---

**Prof. Noorbasha Abdul** has been teaching in the Department of Commerce & Business Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University, AP, for more than three decades. He has headed the Department and also acted the Chairman, Board of Studies. He has published widely in the journals of repute. He has participated in several national and international seminars and delivered speeches as resource person. Under his guidance many scholars have received Research degrees. He has served as the Special Officer for ANU Post Graduate Centre, Ongole for a couple of years. He is currently, Chairman, Board of Studies, MBA Hospital Administration. Besides, he is discharging duties as Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, and Director, Mahatma Jothirao Phule Study Centre.

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## Impact of Economics Reforms on Banking Sector in India

– Dr. M.Sambasivudu\*

– Dr. G. Sudhakaraiyah

### Abstract

*The paper makes an attempt to first the major reform measures and policies regarding the banking industry by the government of India and the RBI. Secondly, the paper will try to study the progress of Public Sector, Private Sector and Foreign Banks during the study period from 2008-09 to 2012-13. For this study purpose data collected from RBI Reports and website of banking sector. These reforms have some positive responds on various economic variables like enhancing the role of market forces, huge decline in the rate of interest, reduction of NPAs, up gradation of technology etc. It has some negative impacts, which decelerate the growth of the economy. It has failed to bring up a banking system at par with international standard and still the banking sector is mainly controlled by the government as public sector being the leader in all spheres of the banking network in the country.*

**Keywords:** Banking Sector reforms, Public Sector, Private Sector, Foreign Sector and Market Size.

### Introduction

Indian banking industry, the backbone of the country's economy, has always played a key role in prevention the economic catastrophe from reaching terrible volume in the country. It has achieved enormous appreciation for its strength, particularly in the wake of the worldwide economic disasters, which pressed its worldwide counterparts to the edge of fall down. If we compare the business of top three banks in total assets and in terms of return on assets, the Indian banking system is among the healthier performers in the world.

Indian banking sector has undergone major changes and reforms during economic reforms. Though it was a part of overall economic reforms, it has changed the very functioning of Indian banks. This reform have not only influenced the productivity and efficiency of many of the Indian Banks, but has left everlasting footprints on the working of the banking sector in India.

In the post liberalization-era, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated quite a few measures to ensure safety and consistency of the banking system in the country and at the same point in time

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# CONNECTED DOMINATION NUMBER OF LEXICIGRAPHIC PRODUCT GRAPHS OF CAYLEY GRAPHS WITH ARITHMETIC GRAPHS

Dr. Suryadevara Uma Maheswari *Department of Mathematics,  
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## Abstract

Nathanson was the pioneer in introducing the concepts of Number Theory, particularly, the "Theory of Progressions" in Graph Theory, thus paving way for the emergence of a new class of graphs, namely "Arithmetic Graphs". Cayley graphs are another class of graphs associated with the elements of a group. If this group is associated with some arithmetic function then the Cayley graph becomes an Arithmetic graph.

In this paper, we present some results related to connected domination number of Lexicographic product of Euler Totient Cayley graphs with Arithmetic  $V_n$  graphs.

Keywords: Euler Totient Cayley Graph, Arithmetic  $V_n$  Graph, Lexicographic Product Graph. AMS (MOS) Subject Classification: 6905c.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Connected Domination Number

S.T. Hedetniemi, R.C. Laskar [3] introduced the connected domination number in graphs. For a survey of connected domination see [5]. It is easy to observe that only connected graphs have a connected dominating set.

A dominating set  $D$  of  $G$  is said to be a connected dominating set if the induced subgraph  $\langle D \rangle$  is connected.

Cardinality of the minimum connected dominating set is called the connected domination number of  $G$  and is denoted by  $\gamma_c(G)$ .

We characterize connected dominating sets of Euler totient Cayley graphs as follows.

### Euler Totient Cayley Graph $G(Z_n, \varphi)$ and its Properties

Madhavi [5] introduced the concept of Euler Totient Cayley graphs and studied some of its properties. She gave methods of enumeration of disjoint Hamilton cycles and triangles in these graphs.

  
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INTERNAL  
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MANAGEMENT  
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MONITORING  
GOOD CORPORATE  
GOVERNANCE IN INDIA  
AND CHALLENGES

**Dr. T. RAMA DEVI**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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their access to external sources of finance through the capital markets.

- Strengthen transparency and accountability.

A good corporate governance system in general is associated with a number of benefits for all companies, private or state owned.

- Better access to external finance by firms, which in turn can lead to larger investments, higher growth and greater employment creation.
- Lower costs of capital and higher firm valuation, which make investments more attractive to investors and thus also lead to growth and more employment.
- Improved strategic decision making and operational performance, through better allocation of resources and more efficient management, which create wealth more generally.
- Reduced risk of corporate crises and scandals, a particularly important outcome given the potentially large economic and social costs of financial crises.
- Better relationships with stakeholders, which improve social and labor relationships, help address such issues as environmental protection, and can help further reduce poverty and inequality.

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Governance directly impacts SOEs performance and benefits both individual companies and the economy as a whole.

Improving Corporate Governance would make the state a more effective owner of SOEs, achieve higher levels of performance, improve their competitiveness, increase the value of important national assets and achieve higher levels of transparency and accountability.

  
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## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA – EVOLUTION AND CHALLENGES

Dr. G SUDHAKARAI AH  
Dr. M SAMBASIVUDU  
CH.R.N. RAMPRASAD

Lecturers in Commerce, JMJ College for Women, Tenali, Guntur district

### INTRODUCTION

Corporate governance has been a central issue in developing countries long before the recent spate of corporate scandals in advanced economies made headlines. Indeed corporate governance and economic development are intrinsically linked. Effective corporate governance systems promote the development of strong financial systems – irrespective of whether they are largely bank-based or market-based – which, in turn, have an unmistakably positive effect on economic growth and poverty reduction.

There are several channels through which the causality works. Effective corporate governance enhances access to external financing by firms, leading to greater investment, as well as higher growth and employment. The proportion of private credit to GDP in countries in the highest quartile of creditor right enactment and enforcement is more than double that in the countries in the lowest quartile. As for equity financing, the ratio of stock market capitalization to GDP in the countries in the highest quartile of shareholder right enactment and enforcement is about four times as large as that for countries in the lowest quartile. Poor corporate governance also hinders the creation and development of new firms.



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## ANTIDIABETIC STUDIES OF THE CRUDE METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF LEAVES AND FLOWERS OF BUTEA MONOSPERMA, (LAUM.), A MEDICINAL PLANT, USING WISTAR RATS.

Prameela, K<sup>1</sup>, & Emmanuel, S<sup>2\*</sup>

1. Associate Professor, Dept of Botany, JMJ College for Women, Tenali, Andhra Pradesh, India
2. Research Supervisor, Lovola Academy, Alwal, Secunderabad, Telangana, India

### ABSTRACT

*The present study investigates the antidiabetic potential of Butea monosperma leaves and flowers on biochemical profile in alloxan-induced [200mg/kg] diabetic rats. The effects of methanolic fraction of Butea monosperma on body weight, blood glucose, total protein, serum creatinine and blood urea were examined in control and experimental groups of animals. Rats with fasting plasma glucose (FPG) range of 280–350 mg/dl were considered diabetic and included in the study. 15th day results showed significant increase in fasting plasma glucose levels in STZ-control ( $p < 0.01$ ) rats when compared with normal control group of animals, and same was significantly reversed by methanolic extracts treated and Glibenclamide treated groups. The antihyperglycemic action of methanolic active fraction of flowers results from the potentiation of insulin release from existing beta cells of the islets of Langerhans. By this it was confirmed that methanolic active fraction of B. monosperma leaves showed effective result in anti diabetic activities in a safe manner at the single dose 50 mg/kg b.wt than that of the flower extract. Body weight was significantly decreased in the diabetic control group when compared with normal group. Oral administration of methanolic active fractions of B. monosperma leaves and flowers for 45 days significantly increased ( $P < 0.05$ ) the body weight in diabetic groups, respectively among which leaf extract showed better result. During the present study the different doses of active fractions of B. monosperma leaves and flowers, did not exert any toxic effect and it can be concluded that B. monosperma active fractions are not lethal in the usual range of oral anti-diabetic drug i.e. 50mg to 2000mg/kg b.wt in experimental animal models. The 100 mg/kg b.wt dose of active fraction of B. monosperma flowers and 50 mg/kg b.wt of active fraction of B. monosperma leaves are considered to be safe.*

#### Key words :

Butea monosperma, antidiabetic activity, Oral Glucose Tolerance test, methanol extract.

### INTRODUCTION

The use of medicinal herbs for the treatment of liver diseases has a long history, starting with the Ayurvedic treatment, and extending to the Chinese, European and other systems of traditional medicines. Medicinal herbs are significant source of pharmaceutical drugs. Latest trends have shown increasing demand of phytodrugs. Medicinal herbs and extracts prepared from them are widely used in the treatment of liver diseases like hepatitis, cirrhosis, and loss of appetite. Medicinal herb is a biosynthetic laboratory, for chemical compounds like glycosides, alkaloids, flavonoids, bianthraquinones, resins, and oleoresins, etc. one such important medicinal plant is Butea monosperma. Though in the tribal areas and in the village's people claim that the medicinal plants are efficacious, scientific validation is wanting. There is an urgent need for the scientific experimental study. In this research study an attempt has been made to scientifically prove the

  
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# Professional Development of Teachers in Higher Education in India: An Overview

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**Keywords:** DIET (District Institute of Education and Training), IASE (Institute of Advanced Studies in Education), CTE (College of Teacher Education)

## Introduction

Professional development is the development of a person in his/her professional role. It includes the provision of constant learning and developing opportunities to extend and broaden the scope of professional capabilities of employees in relation to their role and responsibilities. Capabilities here refer to the combination of attributes, qualities, skills, knowledge and understanding of ethical principles that underpin the professional practices of employees which enable a person to perform to high standards in a given context and role.

*"A teacher is a positive asset and precious national resource, which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with dynamism."*

Today we live in an ever changing world where information and knowledge are a momentous force. Any improvement in Education System must start with improvement of the Teachers already in the classroom; this topic is one of real urgency. Teachers themselves need to be lifelong learners first, so that they can meet the expectations of students. For this purpose, reforms in education system from time to time can force teachers to keep pace with change and to review and renew their own knowledge, skills and vision of good teaching, ([Beaty,1998]). In this process, the role of teachers needs to be the subject and object of reforms. Professional development of teachers is a lifelong process which begins with the initial preparation that a teacher receives and continues till retirement. Teaching experience itself leads to professional growth if a teacher examines his or her teaching systematically, [Glatthorn,1995]. Formal experiences such as attending workshops, professional meetings, mentoring etc. and informal experiences such as reading professional publications, watching television documentaries related to an academic discipline, etc. can provide teachers the parameters of assessment, [Ganser, 2000].

*Rabindranath Tagore observes that "A teacher cannot teach students unless he continues to learn".*

In the present day context, teachers play multiple roles which include not only teaching, research and consultancy for students but also extension work, development of instructional material and management of institutions. It is thus necessary for teachers to update their efficiency periodically. For the development of country, it becomes imperative to have an education system

Noor Basha Abdul  
R. Naga Jyothi

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# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives



# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives

## About the Editors

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**Prof. Noorbasha Abdul** has been teaching in the Department of Commerce & Business Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University, AP, for more than three decades. He has headed the Department and also acted the Chairman, Board of Studies. He has published widely in the journals of repute. He has participated in several national and international seminars and delivered speeches as resource person. Under his guidance many scholars have received Research degrees. He has served as the Special Officer for ANU Post Graduate Centre, Ongole for a couple of years. He is currently, Chairman, Board of Studies, MBA Hospital Administration. Besides, he is discharging duties as Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, and Director, Mahatma Jothirao Phule Study Centre.

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## Two Decades of Economic Reforms in India - An Appraisal

- Ms. M.Vanaja\*
- Ms. B. Elizabeth\*\*
- Mr. M.Elayaraja\*\*

### Abstract

*Economic reforms introduced in India since 1991 has already created mixed reactions at different levels. Although it is too early to make a complete appraisal of these economic reforms in India but it is nothing wrong to consider both the positive and negative aspects of economic reforms in order to have a wise and successful implementation of these policy reforms.*

*Nobody can deny that the nature of institutions and markets, industrial organization and structures and social relations to production at the global level have already gone for a dramatic transformation and a sea change. The role of Indian economy towards this new world order will be definitely decided by its response towards such changes, particularly in the context increasing globalization of economic processes.*

*With in this last twenty two years, India has responded well to such global changes by undertaking various policy reforms in the areas like fiscal policy, monetary policy industrial policy, public sector policy foreign exchange and trade policy, foreign investment policy etc. The basic medium term objective of these policy reforms is to lay the foundations for sustained growth of output and employment through increasing global competitiveness of the Indian economy after making comprehensive review of the past policies followed during first 62 years of planning it can be said that there is no alternative to the present policy of economic reforms. It is quite illogical to hope of controlling inflation while continuing with excessive government revenue expenditure along with a high level of fiscal deficit. The country cannot allocate more funds on education, health and rural development unless the profitability of the public sector is improved and subsidies allowed to loss-incurring public sector units are also reduced. One should not maintain a plethora of government controls, regulations and dilatory procedures and at the same time expect to fully exploit the potential dynamism of various entrepreneurs' professionals and workers. Similarly, One should not expect to attain a*

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## Empowering the Indian Woman

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**M. Esther Sobha**

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For thousands of years woman had a venerable place in Hindu society. It was said "Yatra Narayastu Poojyante Raman Tatra Devata". The place where Women are respected is the abode of respected is the abode of Gods. There was another saying too. "Janam Janmathumisha Swargadapi Gariyasi". Mother and the motherland are more important than heaven.

**Empowerment:** Empowerment has become a fashionable and buzz word. It is a process which changes existing power relations by addressing itself to three dimensions human, material and intellectual resources. It is a process which must challenge the change ideology, the set of ideas, attitudes, beliefs and practices in which gender bias or social bias like caste, class regionalism and communalism are embedded.

Empowerment is not only an external process but process that has to bring these instinctive changes in women as well as men. There have been changes in Woman's empowerment in the economic field since 1947, some progressive and regressive.

Now-a-days some families do not have enough to eat, women and girls bear the brunt of hunger, with predictable efforts on their health and well being. In the economic sphere, women have even less opportunities than men they earn about half of man's income, and they have practically no ownership of resources. Another problem is the limited mobility of women which does not allow them access to improved opportunities in skill development or economic betterment.

Women's status in the social field is much loser than those of men they are always in fear of physical harm, economic deprivation or social oppression. Women face unequal power relations in virtually all their day-to-day interactions not only in their families but in all local institutions.

### 1. WOMEN IN ANCIENT PERIOD

Our ancient scriptures assigned Woman a place higher than man. It was believed that while man represented the destructive aspect of nature, woman represented the constructive one and that blessed is the home where women were given due respect. In ancient India women enjoyed full respect and honour and were regarded as the better halves of men. No sacrifice was complete without woman's participation.

With the Muslim attacks in the 8<sup>th</sup> century and later the whole social set up of the society changed. Women were kept within the four walls of their houses to save them from molestation at the hands of the victors. Thus women remained uneducated and illiterate the lost their identity. The new concept came that she depends upon the mercy of her parents before marriage, of husband after marriage and of sons in old age.

### 2. WOMEN IN MODERN AGE

In Modern India the whole scenario got changed women are modern woman has distinguished herself in various spheres of with hard work, patience, determination and skillfulness. There she has not entered. Knowledge, wisdom, prudence and discrimination have become their assets.

  
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# An Evolution of Indian Constitutional Law and Six Decades of Indian Democracy

K. Chandra Kumar  
K. Swarupa Rani



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## Representation of Women in Indian Politics

- N.Vimala Devi\*

Indian, the world's largest democracy, statistics reveal that India lags behind many countries including its neighbors Pakistan and Nepal, when it comes to women's participation in politics. India ranks 98 in the world, according to the data released by the inter-parliamentary union (IPU), an international group that works for promoting democracy, peace and co-operation in the world.

China and Bangladesh have a much higher representation of women in national politics compared to India. While the Communist Country is placed at 55 in the list with 21.3 percent women representation, Bangladesh is ranked 65th with 18.6 percent female participation in national politics, the data revealed.

Countries like Germany, Italy, Britain, France and the US are ranked 19th, 53rd, 62nd, 63rd and 72nd respectively. There are 12 countries, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Belize, Palau, Micronesia, Nauru and Oman, which have zero women representation in their national assemblies, the report reveals.

This sordid picture of women's participation in politics in India has led women activists to demand greater political representation and call for the passage of the Bill that promises 33 percent reservation to women in parliament.

All Indian Democratic women's Association (AIDWA) demands 33 percent reservation for women in parliament, why cannot parliament have 33 percent even in conflict-ridden and resource-poor African countries like Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Tunisia, and Tanzania, women seem to have fared well so far in their participation in national politics in concerned.

What is the role of women in Indian politics? The answer is both big and small. Typically in India, it contains contradiction. Hysterical over the participation of women is made over the Constitution (84th Amendment) Bill relating to women's reservation made for women but women are not included in these policies.

India has a multi-party system with the 24 registered parties at the national level. Political parties have increased outreach among women voters as Indian party system has become more competitive. This has included the creation of women's wings in the largest parties. Women's involvement in political parties is tied to the increasing demand for equal rights.

Women's participation in political parties remained low in the 1990's with 10-12% membership consisting of women. Indian women have also taken the initiative to form their own political parties and in 2007, The united women front party was created, and has advocated for increasing the

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R. Naga Jyothi



# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives





# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives

## About the Editors

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**Prof. Noorbasha Abdul** has been teaching in the Department of Commerce & Business Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University, AP, for more than three decades. He has headed the Department and also acted the Chairman, Board of Studies. He has published widely in the journals of repute. He has participated in several national and international seminars and delivered speeches as resource person. Under his guidance many scholars have received Research degrees. He has served as the Special Officer for ANU Post Graduate Centre, Ongole for a couple of years. He is currently, Chairman, Board of Studies, MBA Hospital Administration. Besides, he is discharging duties as Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, and Director, Mahatma Jothirao Phule Study Centre.

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## Progress of Agriculture Sector in India after Economic Reforms

– N. Venkata Ramana\*

– Ch. Ram Prasad\*\*

### Abstract

*This paper main aim is progress of agriculture sector in India after economic reforms. Agriculture is also one of the main sector in India, 70 percent of the people in India depend upon agriculture and major amount contribute to GDP also. For conduct this study, data was collected from 1990-91 to 2012-13 from various resources and use compound growth rate and linear growth rate for analysis purpose. Finally, I found from the study, percentage growth rate GDP is decreased year to year from agricultural sector and percentage growth rate GDP is increase from year to year from service sector. Budget estimation and actual expenditure utilisation increased year to year. Production of major crops decreased rate after economic reforms when compared to before economic reforms.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture sector, Amount allocate in Budget, Production of Major Crops, CGR, IGR and Percentage growth rate GDP

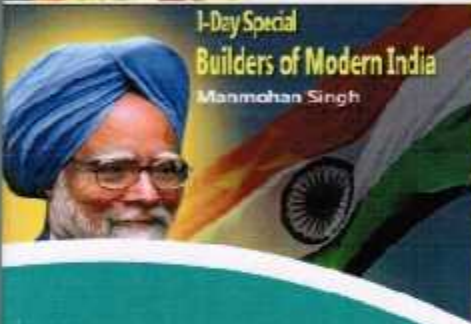
### Introduction

India, which is one of the largest agricultural-based economies, remained closed until the early 1990s. By 1991, there was growing awareness that the inward-looking import substitution and overvalued exchange rate policy coupled with various domestic policies pursued during the past four decades, limited entrepreneurial decision making in many areas and resulted in a high cost domestic industrial structure that was out of line with world prices. Hence the new economic policy of 1991 stressed both external sector reforms in the exchange rate, trade and foreign investment policies, and internal reforms in areas such as industrial policy, price and distribution controls, and fiscal restructuring in the financial and public sectors. In addition, India's membership and commitment to World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 was a clear sign of India's intention to take advantage of globalization and face the challenge of accelerating its economic growth.

At 179.9 million hectares, India holds the second largest agricultural land in the world. A majority of the Indian population relies on agriculture for employment and livelihood. Steady investments in technology development, irrigation infrastructure, emphasis on modern agricultural

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# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives



## Retail Banking – The Need of The Hour

– Dr. R. Naga Jyothi\*

– Dr. G. Naga Raju\*\*

Banking industry in India has already entered the third phase of reforms in its bid to come closer to international standard. This phase may be termed as the era of regeneration and consolidation. After the announcement of the new industrial policy on 27th July 1991 and the initiation of new economic policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) banking structure underwent a sea change.

Initiation of financial sector reforms in 1991 as a part of the economic reforms also created a competitive environment for the efficient allocation of limited physical, technological, human resources and financial resources.

A study of over 700 Banking companies throughout the world revealed that companies are increasingly combining the idea generation step with an analysis of the company's overall business of new product strategy. In this way, new product ideas are more likely to reflect the company's overall goals. This process includes the establishment of strategic roles for new products as well as financial criteria for measuring performance of new products. This approach gradually bring down the mortality rate of new products.

Although no quantitative studies are available yet to prove it, a trend is emerging towards incorporating customers' Ideas & evaluation in the idea generation stage. This pushes the employees to think like consumers and to make formal observations like consumers in their daily lives.

The changes in the banking sector called for a new approach to satisfy customers and to improve their business. This approach is Retail Banking.

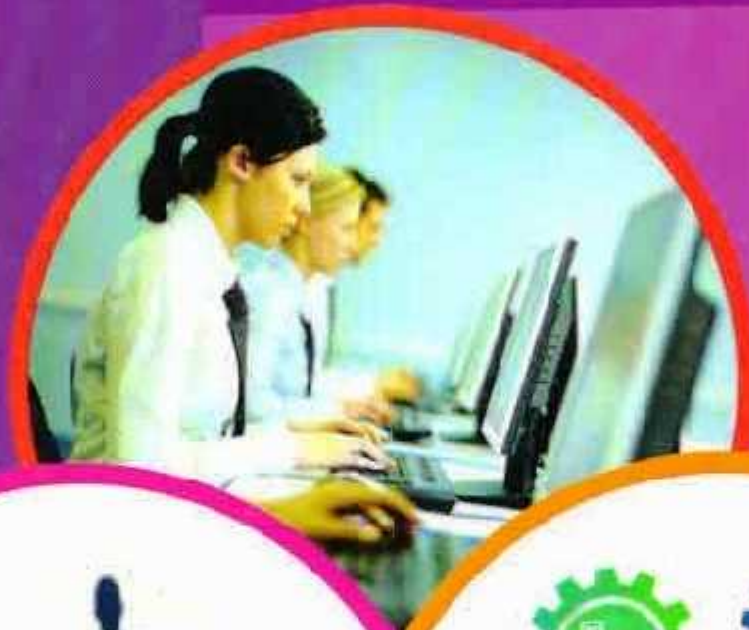
Leading retail banks are striving to grow and protect market share and consequently adjust growth strategies and acquire new operating capabilities. The winners will be those that move towards a new banking model. Some of the powerful forces now converging and forcing a rethink about drives of growth and profitability are:

1. Consumers are gaining control over their banking relationship and demand for superior service at competitive prices and through more delivery channels.
2. Innovation by non-bank rivals unburdened by legacy infrastructure.
3. Rapid spread of Information Technology driven Credit Risk Management and acquisition techniques.

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# **SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY: EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**



**Editor  
Prof.M.Venkateswarlu**



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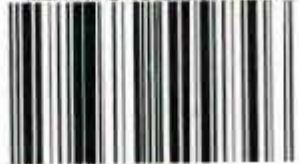
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## SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA

**R. Naga Jyothi**, Lecturer in Commerce, JMJ College for Women, Tenali-522201

The banking industry has been passing through a phase of transition which was with the liberalisation of financial policies that lead to disintermediation, deregulation and deregulation of the financial system. But the increased competition with interventionist policies has jeopardised the cost benefit of funds. This has led to non-conventional banking in place of traditional banking so as to capture the interest sensitivity of depositors. "Manage the Change" has become the stepping stone for the success of the banks.

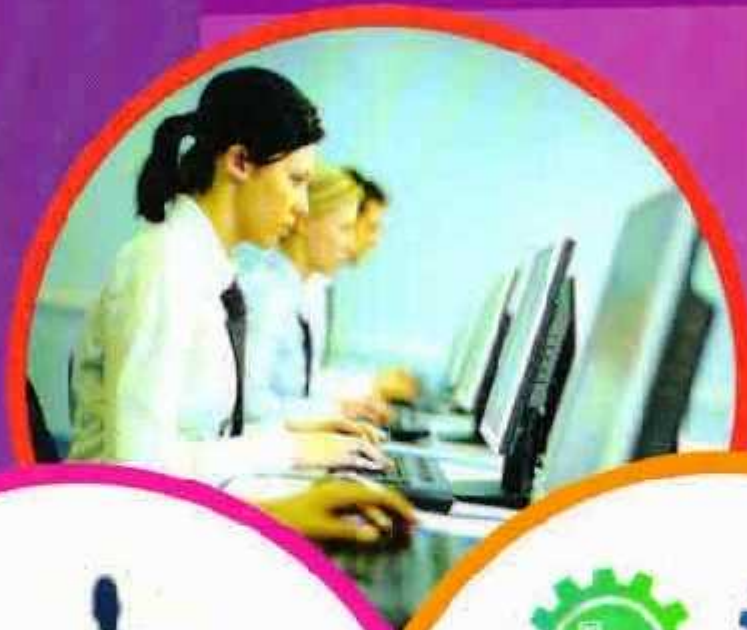
The important management objectives of banks are:

- To organise the structure to meet the challenges of changing environment;
- To improve customer services;
- To introduce new schemes;
- To improve housekeeping;
- To improve technology in banks;
- To modernise bank equipment;
- To train employees on an ongoing basis;
- To improve work ethics;
- To improve the quality of banking service;
- To improve the health of the banking organisation;
- To imbibe value system;
- To improve productivity through participative management;
- To improve inspection and social audit;
- To follow instructions and stick to rules and guidelines;
- To rise above and serve the community;
- To utilise human resources for improving quality of life;
- To develop leadership and entrepreneurial spirit among cadre;
- To motivate employees to work efficiently, productively and profitably;
- To evolve a unique monitoring and controlling system; and
- To improve the image and strengthen the confidence of the people in the system.

To improve the quality of banking service and to improve the image and strengthen the confidence of the people in the system, in the current information age customer service has become a challenging issue in any service industry as there are many intangibles that determine a customer's satisfaction or otherwise with a particular product or process.

When it comes to banking industry the task is even more challenging as banks are expected to deliver improved and efficient customer service to match the increasing expectations of existing as well as new customers both through the brick and mortar structure and the virtual world. The decision of the customer to choose a particular bank is based on

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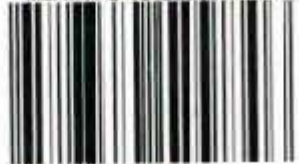
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## SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN COMMERCIAL BANKS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Dr. G Sudhakaraiah

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### Abstract:

Banking sector in India like many other sectors has been experiencing a changing market, new and modern technologies, economic uncertainties, demanding more demanding customer services and above all fierce competition, that has created an unpredictable set of challenges for them. In order to face this constant evolution of challenges, the commercial banks have to reinvent their understanding of their customers, re-examine the value and service quality to assure that they make far reaching gains in terms of service quality and customer satisfaction. In order to be successful in the market it is not only sufficient for commercial banks to attract new customers, but also concentrate on retaining existing customers implementing effective policies of customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction can be considered as the essence of success in a highly competitive world of business. Customer satisfaction increases the customer loyalty, repurchase process, awareness of the people about the firm, price flexibility, the cost of gaining new customers and prevent the customer from being affected from competitive enterprise. With better understanding of customers' needs, commercial banks can ascertain the actions required to meet the customers' needs. The present study assesses the status of customers' satisfaction with respect to various dimensions of service quality in commercial banks operating in India.

**Keywords:** customer satisfaction, service quality, competition.

### INTRODUCTION

During the past two decades or so, regulatory, structural and technological changes have significantly changed the banking environment throughout the world. In a world which becomes increasingly competitive, service quality as a critical component of organizational performance continues to compel the attention of banking institutions. It remains at the forefront of services marketing literature and practice. This is largely driven by the realization that higher service quality results in customer satisfaction and loyalty, greater willingness to recommend to someone else, fewer complaints and improved customer retention rates. Undoubtedly owing to the realization that delivery of high service quality is a must for attaining customer satisfaction and other desirable behavioural outcomes, recent years have witnessed a flurry of research exploring interrelationship between service quality, satisfaction and behavioural outcomes.



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## TOURIST IMPORTANCE OF BUDDHIST SIGHTS IN GUNTUR DISTRICT-A STUDY

P.Jannamma<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT

**B**uddhism was first introduced to the world in the 6th century BCE by Siddhartha Gautama. It first spread outside the ancient kingdom of Magadha. At the time India already had an established reputation for being a land of pioneers in spiritual and intellectual innovation. The Indian demographic at the time, however, had reached a point where it could be divided into two broad sects: the self centered aristocracy, and the ritualistic masses. Eventually, resentment towards the injustices suffered by the lower classes, and the overwhelming powers of the priestly class prompted the development of alternative teachings and philosophies. Today the town is a popular tourist destination because of attractions like the famous Ameravathi Stupa and the archaeological museum. The banks of river Krishna serve as popular picnic spots among the locals and draw numerous tourists. Guntur is a very important part of the state of Andhra Pradesh as it is considered the cradle of learning and administration. It is regarded as one of the most developed cities in the state because it has the maximum of learning institutes and administrative organizations. The language and literature, art and architecture, social norms and religious practices of that time were shaped by the enlightening stimulus of this great religion. The magnificent remains of many Buddhist Viharas and stupas in Guntur district give us a glorious glimpse of the ancient times when Buddhism flourished in the district. Guntur is an important tourist destination of Andhra Pradesh and is famous for Buddhist monuments. Find peace and tranquility as you make the circuit of the Buddhist sites.

**KEY WORDS:** *Tourism, Buddhism and Monuments Importance.*

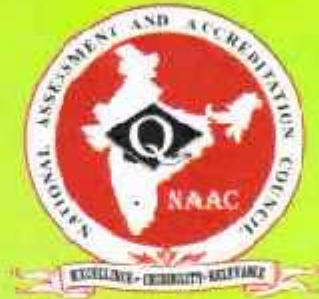
### INTRODUCTION

Buddhism had a glorious career in Andhra for about one thousand years (400 E.C.-A.D 600). Both from the foreign and native literary accounts, it is learnt that Buddhism made its way into the Andhradesa even during the life time of the Buddha. The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang

recorded a tradition that the Buddha visited Andhrades and personally preaches the *dhamma*. The Buddhist literature contains references to Assaka and Mulaka as Janapadas in Andhraratta and to Andhra nagari on the river Thelivaha (Krishna).

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# SUGGESTIVE STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN LEARNING

T. Arogyamma, HOD  
Department of Economics  
M. Esther Shoba  
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*" Education is not the Amount of information that is put in your mind and runs riot there undigested all Your life the use of Higher education is to find out how to solve the problems of life."* - Swami Vivekananda.

It is generally believed that the teacher is the nation builder. It is the teacher in the classroom who is shaping the destiny of a country as he/she has the manifold capacity to influence his/her pupils. Teaching is the noblest profession for, it involves the cultivation of selfless love and sharing and showering that love. He is the architect of happy homes, Prosperous communities and peaceful nations. He has not only equipped himself with knowledge and skills to inform and instruct, but also the vision and insight, to inspire and transform. Teachers are the second parents to every child and play a significant role in the overall growth of a child. It is believed that only teacher can make tremendous positive change among his students. They can guide right and wrong of every action being a role model. In this paper, a systematic attempt has been made to focus on characteristics of effective teaching.

**Key Words :** 1. Teacher Effectiveness, 2. Quality Teaching Measures, 3. Responsibilities of teacher.

## INTRODUCTION

The most accepted criterion for measuring good teaching is the amount of student learning that occurs. A teacher's effectiveness is about student learning. However, all teachers realize that what a student learns is not always within the teachers control. The literature on teaching is crammed full of well researched ways that teachers can present content and skills that will enhance the opportunities for students to learn. It is equally filled with suggestions of what not to do in the classroom. Students often have little expertise in knowing if the method selected by an individual instructor was the best teaching method " or just "a method or simply the method with which the teacher was most comfortable

Teacher also have limited control over of the most important factors that impact students learning including students attitudes , background knowledge of the course content, study and learning skills, time, students will spend on their learning their emotional readiness to learn and on. Since there is clearly a shaped responsibility between the teacher and student.

There are various feed back devices to be used to modified the teacher behavior the following are few commonly used to stimulate social skill Training, Microteaching Programme Instruction, Team Teaching, Interaction Analysis and T. Group Training

**Stimulate social skill Training:** The Simulation technique is to induce certain behavior in an artificial situation. Pupil teacher has to play several roles as a teacher, as a student and as a supervisor. It's a feedback mechanism. It is a Socio-drama related to practice and give control over teaching variables. Important is pupil teacher is teaching in non stressful conditions.



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## ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN AQUACULTURE: REVIEW

Mrs. P. Bujjamma

Department of Zoology, JMJ College for Women (Autonomous), Tenali

### ABSTRACT

The importance of Biotechnology in the field of aquaculture is reviewed based on published literature. Aquaculture is the farming and husbandry of aquatic organisms and as it is the fastest growing food sector in the world with its increasing role for economy and safe food strategy of countries. Due to the continuing depletion of the fish stocks, farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, mollusks and aquatic plants, is now a substantial global industry supplying a significant proportion of the aquatic products consumed. Shortage in food supply and high prices are the possible important risks in the future, and aquatic products are the valuable sources of protein and essential nutrient components for global food security and eliminating malnutrition. Aquaculture also plays an important role in rural economies through the creation of new employments. In these cases, aquaculture outputs will need to be enhanced several fold in order to meet the rising demands for fish and other aquatic products in coming years. Biotechnology options seem to be good potential for increasing aquacultural productivity, food security and environmental quality worldwide. Aquaculture is not also left out in the application of biotechnological approaches. The aquaculture industry is currently faced with solving the simultaneous problems of developing economically viable production systems, reducing the impact on the environment and improving public perception. Whereas, significant progress has been made in understanding production systems, improvement in cultured stocks has not kept pace with productivity demands. Biotechnology is offering valuable applications and all of these applications could help improve the selective breeding, hybridization, productivity, health, growth, nutrition, cryopreservation and conservation of genetic resources in aquacultural stocks for the benefit of human beings. However, there is need for the regulation of biotechnology activities in terms of the potential adverse impacts on the environment and human health. There is also increasing concern about the impact of biotechnology on sustainable development in aquacultural fields. Therefore, this review discussed the importance of biotechnology in aquaculture, and policies for the environmentally sound use and management of aquacultural biotechnology in sustainable development of fisheries.

#### Key words :

Aquaculture, biotechnology, health management, fisheries, transgenic forms.

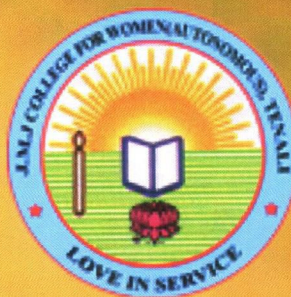
#### INTRODUCTION

Globally, the demand for fish is soaring. It appears unlikely that the increasing demand can be met through increased natural harvest. There is international recognition that many of Natural Ocean and freshwater fisheries are being harvested to their limit. Aquaculture could help to meet increasing demand, and biotechnology can make a great contribution to improve aquaculture

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## Recent Advances in Chemistry and Environmental Sciences (RACE-2017)



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The college has spacious class rooms, well equipped Laboratories, Internet facility, Seminar rooms, Auditoriums, Gym, Play Ground and excellent hostels with Hygienic conditions. The dedicated management and the staff are always at the service of the students. The college provides gamut of services including financial coaching, earn while ou learn programmes, certificate courses and career oriented programmes along with P.G. and U.G. courses. These services aim to enhance the students skills and prepare them to face the challenges of the world. There are different quality circles, committees, clubs and cells to organize various curricular, co-curricular and extracurricular activities for the students.



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# Effect of All-trans Retinoic Acid (Atra) Treatment on Hela Cell Line

Vihari Marreddy<sup>1</sup>, Nirguna Koppula<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Of Rome Torvergata 1, Rome, ITALY,

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## Abstract

*All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) inhibits the cellular proliferation and induces differentiation and apoptosis. It usually activates gene expression by binding to a nuclear receptor that interacts with retinoic acid-response elements (RARE). The effects of ATRA on the proliferation of cells are mediated by retinoid receptors (RAR and RXR), which belong to the nuclear receptor superfamily of ligand-inducible transcription factors. ATRA can act either as a growth inhibitor or growth promoter, according to the functional state of retinoic acid receptors.*

*We hence intend to analyze the effect of ATRA on the proliferation of cervical cancer cell line HeLa. The percentage viability of the cell line will be studied by using Trypan blue assay. The cytotoxicity of ATRA on HeLa cells will also be evaluated by MTT assay.*

*Key Words: ATRA, HeLa cells, Retinoid receptors.*

## Introduction

### 1 All Trans Retinoic Acid

Vitamin A E6 and E7 were studied (JI-Wang Zhang et al., 2000).

### 2 cervical cancer

Cervical cancer is the second most common malignancy in women, remains a prevalent health problem for women worldwide (Arbyn et al., 2011). Cancer that forms in tissues of the cervix. It is usually a slow-growing cancer that may not have symptoms but can be identified with regular Pap tests. Cervical cancer is almost always caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 1. Cell line and culture conditions

Human cervical cancer cell lines HeLa was obtained from National Center For Cell Sciences, Pune (NCCS). HeLa cells contain an integrated genome of human papillomavirus type 16 as well as the sequences related to HPV 18. The cells will be cultivated in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented

with 10% foetal calf serum (FCS) at 37°C in 90% humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cells will be detached from the flask with trypsin-EDTA and resuspended in a concentration of 1X10<sup>6</sup> cells.

## 2.2. Trypan blue dye exclusion method

Short term toxicity studies by trypan blue exclusion method is a very simple method which can be carried out within a short time of 3 hrs. Cells were taken from culture flask, the flask was rinsed three times with PBS. Trypsinisation of cells were done by 0.25% of trypsin. Cells were suspended in PBS and were centrifuged for 10 mins at low rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the pellet was resuspended in PBS. Cells were adjusted to 1X10<sup>6</sup> and were incubated with various concentrations (10<sup>-3</sup>, 10<sup>-6</sup>, 10<sup>-9</sup> mM) of ATRA in a final volume of 1.0ml for 3 hours at 37°C. After incubation 10  $\mu$ L of cell suspension and 10  $\mu$ L of trypan blue solution were properly mixed, and a small volume of cells were added to hemocytometer. Dilute the cells if necessary and count the number of cells in 4 quadrants of hemocytometer to determine the viability. The percentage viability of cells were calculated and from which the cytotoxic level in terms of percent cell death was calculated.

## Calculation

% viability =  $\left\{ \frac{\text{Number of live cells}}{\text{Total number of cells (dead cells + live cells)}} \right\} \times 100$

## 2.3. Cell proliferation (MTT) assay

This is a colorimetric assay that measures the reduction of yellow 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) by mitochondrial succinate dehydrogenase. The MTT enters the cells and passes into the mitochondria where it is reduced to an insoluble, coloured (dark purple) formazan product. The cells are then solubilised with an organic solvent and the released, solubilised formazan reagent is measured spectrophotometrically. Since reduction of MTT can only occur in metabolically active cells the level of activity is a measure of viable cells (Rosa 2012).

## 2.4. Study on the effect of ATRA on induction of apoptosis in HeLa cells by TUNEL assay

The DeadEnd Colorimetric TUNEL System end-labels the fragmented DNA of apoptotic cells using a modified TUNEL assay. Biotinylated nucleotide is incorporated at the 3'-OH end of DNA using the Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase, Recombinant, (rTdT) enzyme. Horseradish peroxidase-labeled streptavidin (Streptavidin HRP) is then bound to these biotinylated nucleotides, which are detected using the peroxidase substrate, hydrogen peroxide, and the stable chromogen, diaminobenzidine (DAB). Using this procedure, apoptotic nuclei are stained dark brown.

## 3 Results

### 3.1.1. Level of HeLa cell death rate by Trypan blue assay

From the Table 1 it is evident that the death rate of HeLa cells increase (16 to 62%) with increase in concentration of ATRA treatment (10<sup>-9</sup> to 10<sup>-3</sup>).

### 3.1.2. Cytotoxic effect of ATRA on HeLa cell line by MTT assay & TUNEL assay

The results obtained in MTT assay reveals that the cytotoxic effect of ATRA increase in time and



se dependent manner. Which is expressed in pressed cell death (percentage of inhibition). The  
ghest percent cell death (78%) is observed for 10-3 mM ATRA treatment.

## 2. Effect of ATRA on the HeLa cell morphology by H&E staining

The morphological changes of HeLa cells was observed by light microscope. The cytopathologic  
anges such as cell shrinkage, chromatin condensation and formation of apoptotic bodies were  
erved based on the concentration of ATRA treatment.

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# Green Synthesis, Characterization, Photocatalytic and Antimicrobial Studies of Calotropis gigantea Leaf Extract Capped CuS NPs

Dasari Ayodhya<sup>1</sup>, V. Sumalatha<sup>1,2</sup>, B. Dhanalaxmi<sup>3</sup>, G. Veerabhadram<sup>1\*</sup>

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## Abstract

*In this work, copper sulfide nanoparticles (CuS NPs) were synthesized using Calotropis gigantea leaf extract by adopting the sonochemical method, using a green approach. X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, Fourier transform infrared, UV-Vis DRS, fluorescence, thermal gravimetric analysis and zeta potential analyzers were used to characterize the synthesized CuS NPs. The photocatalytic degradation of safranin O (SO) dye revealed that the prepared CuS NPs exhibited efficient photocatalytic performance on sunlight irradiation. The degradation of dye in the absence and presence of catalyst was 6.44 and 80.53% in 60 min respectively. Moreover, the photodegradation of dye, when studied with reference to the amount of catalyst from 10 to 50 mg/l, was found to be optimized. The synthesized samples were screened for antibacterial and antifungal activities against selected bacterial and fungal strains with marked results.*

## Keywords

*Cus NPs, Calotropis gigantea leaf extract, Photocatalysis, Antimicrobial activity*

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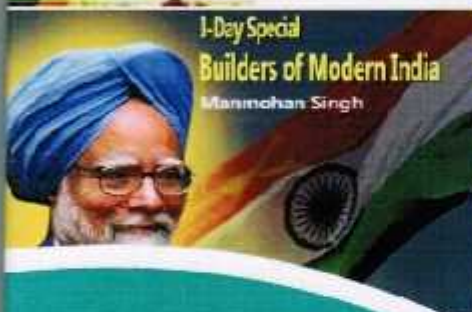
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Noor Basha Abdul  
R. Naga Jyothi



# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives



# Economic Reforms in India - Problems & Perspectives

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**Prof. Noorbasha Abdul** has been teaching in the Department of Commerce & Business Administration, Acharya Nagarjuna University, AP, for more than three decades. He has headed the Department and also acted the Chairman, Board of Studies. He has published widely in the journals of repute. He has participated in several national and international seminars and delivered speeches as resource person. Under his guidance many scholars have received Research degrees. He has served as the Special Officer for ANU Post Graduate Centre, Ongole for a couple of years. He is currently, Chairman, Board of Studies, MBA Hospital Administration. Besides, he is discharging duties as Director, Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, and Director, Mahatma Jothirao Phule Study Centre.

**Dr. Naga Jyothi Ravinuthala**, Lecturer in Commerce, JMJ College for Women (Autonomous), Tenali. She obtained M. Com., M.B.A., M. Phil. and Ph. D from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. She has 18 years of teaching experience at UG and PG level. She has participated several seminars and workshops. And her articles were published in National and International Journals.



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## Two Decades of Economic Reforms in India - An Appraisal

- Ms. M.Vanaja\*
- Ms. B. Elizabeth\*\*
- Mr. M.Elayaraja\*\*

### Abstract

*Economic reforms introduced in India since 1991 has already created mixed reactions at different levels. Although it is too early to make a complete appraisal of these economic reforms in India but it is nothing wrong to consider both the positive and negative aspects of economic reforms in order to have a wise and successful implementation of these policy reforms.*

*Nobody can deny that the nature of institutions and markets, industrial organization and structures and social relations to production at the global level have already gone for a dramatic transformation and a sea change. The role of Indian economy towards this new world order will be definitely decided by its response towards such changes, particularly in the context increasing globalization of economic processes.*

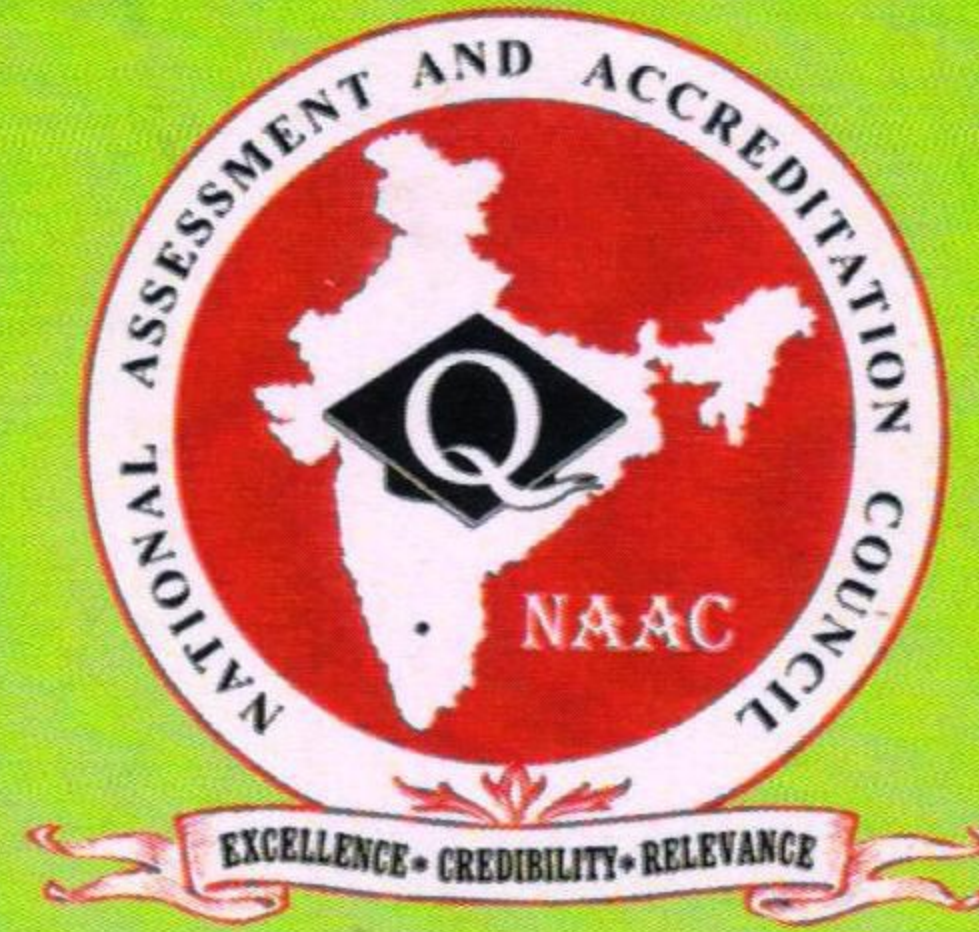
*With in this last twenty two years, India has responded well to such global changes by undertaking various policy reforms in the areas like fiscal policy, monetary policy industrial policy, public sector policy foreign exchange and trade policy, foreign investment policy etc. The basic medium term objective of these policy reforms is to lay the foundations for sustained growth of output and employment through increasing global competitiveness of the Indian economy after making comprehensive review of the past policies followed during first 62 years of planning it can be said that there is no alternative to the present policy of economic reforms. It is quite illogical to hope of controlling inflation while continuing with excessive government revenue expenditure along with a high level of fiscal deficit. The country cannot allocate more funds on education, health and rural development unless the profitability of the public sector is improved and subsidies allowed to loss-incurring public sector units are also reduced. One should not maintain plethora of government controls, regulations and dilatory procedures and at the same time expect to fully exploit the potential dynamism of various entrepreneurs' professionals and workers. Similarly, One should not expect to attain a*

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# USE OF ICT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

F. Amul Mary

Department of Computer Science

## INTRODUCTION:

Modern information and communication technologies have created a “global village,” in which people can communicate with others across the world as if they were living next door. For this reason, ICT is often studied in the context of how modern communication technologies affect society.

In the past few decades, information and communication technologies have provided society with a vast array of new communication capabilities. For example, people can communicate in real-time with others in different countries using technologies such as instant messaging, Voice over IP (VoIP), and video-conferencing. Social networking websites like Face book allow users from all over the world to remain in contact and communicate on a regular basis.

ICT helps to do tasks, such as preparing lessons, sequencing classroom activities, etc. Therefore, teachers plan their lessons more efficiently. ICT also help teachers to work in teams and share ideas related to schools curriculum. There is also evidence that broadband and interactive whiteboards play a central role in fostering teachers’ communication and increasing collaboration between educators. Institutions with sufficient ICT resources achieved better results than those that are not well-equipped. There is a significant improvement on learners’ performances.

Nonetheless, teachers do not make use of ICT to engage students more actively to produce knowledge. Similarly, the e-learning Nordic study shows an increase in the use of ICT to teach but not to innovate teaching methods: “ICT generally has a positive impact on teaching and learning situations, but compared with the ideal expectations; the impact of ICT on teaching and learning must still be considered to be limited” (Ramboll, 2006).

## ROLE OF THE TEACHER

### **Teachers remain central to the learning process**

A shift in the role of a teacher utilizing ICT to that of a facilitator does not obviate the need for teachers to serve as leaders in the classroom; traditional teacher leadership skills and practices are still important (especially those related to lesson planning, preparation and follow-up).

### **Lesson planning is crucial when using ICT**

Teacher lesson planning is vital when using ICT; where little planning has occurred; research shows that student work is often unfocused and can result in lower attainment.

## PEDAGOGY

### **Introducing technology alone will not change the teaching and learning process**

The existence of ICT does not transform teacher practices in and of itself. However, ICT can

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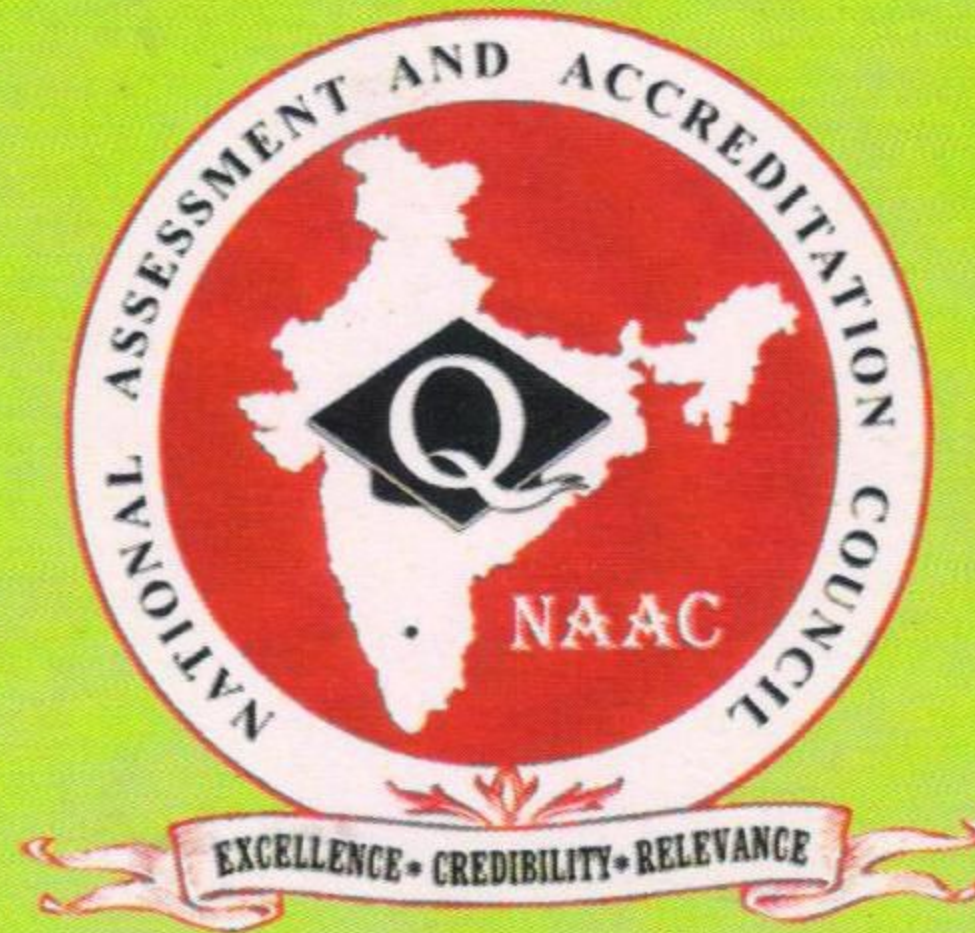
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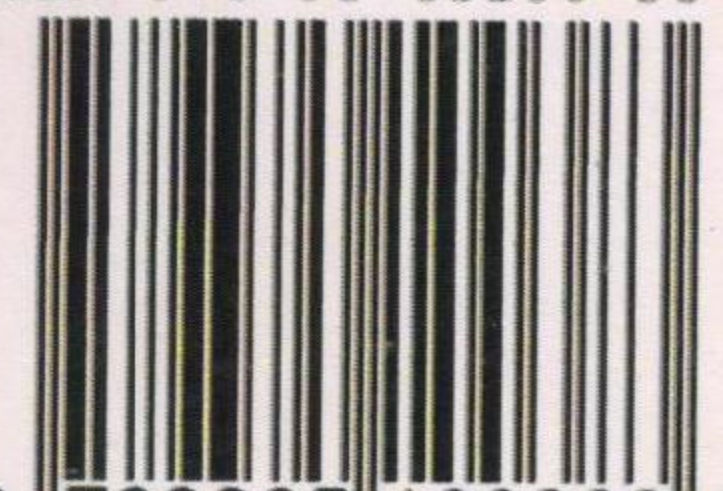
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# THE INTEGRATION OF ICT INTO CLASSROOM TEACHING

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M.Sc (IS) & M.Tech (CSE)  
Department of Computer Science

## INTRODUCTION

The use of information and communication technology (ICT) such as Internet applications, CD-ROMs, video technology and various computer attachments and software programs have caused many changes in society. These changes have not just been of a technical nature but more importantly of a structural nature. Many of the major institutions of our society have changed and the way we live our daily lives have been impacted. However, the impact on education may just beginning to be felt as teachers integrate this new technology into their teaching. In the early stages of the use of ICT in teaching, looking at the experiences of teachers at a high school in the forefront provides some clues as to what possibilities and problems may be presented with this new technology. The purpose of this study is to answer the following research questions: 1) How does the use of ICT change the work of teachers?, and 2) What problems or concerns do teachers identify in relation to the introduction of ICT?

## METHODS

A qualitative case study research method was chosen because it would provide thick and rich descriptions of how these changes are being experienced by teachers. In the early stages of the use of a new technology it is useful to use an open ended research method which allows unexpected findings to emerge that might otherwise be missed. The school has 38 teachers and offers grade 10-12 to 650 students. With the permission of the School Board and Principal, a written request to conduct interviews were made directly to all teachers at the school. Thirteen teachers, from various subject areas, responded to the request and interviews were conducted in person at the school at a time suitable to the participants. The semi-structured interviews lasted from 45 minutes to one hour. All interviews were transcribed verbatim by the researcher, then coded by categories used in the interview protocols and other categories which were added as a result of information raised during the interviews.

## FINDINGS

### CHANGING TEACHING

Teachers could give many different and specific examples of how technology had changed their work. A number of things were being done with Web sites, from giving students notes which one teacher described as a "low end thing," to getting students to create their own Web pages. One teacher was using a Web site to enhance an actual field trip. The Web site introduces students to the animals and tells them what they are going to be doing while on the field trip. It shows them techniques they can use to analyze the ecosystem and record the data. The prior preparation through the Web site helps students benefit from the actual field trip.

Several teachers mentioned that they used Power Point and other computer programs to improve their presentation of material to class. Teachers explained that technology enabled teachers to deliver more material to students and it also eliminated several basic problems such as; poor hand writing, poor artistic skill, contrast, lighting, and visibility. Another teacher makes extensive use of software programs to help teach physics. The students go into the laboratory and collect their data using the computer. Then they use word processing programs along with Excel to do graphs and presentations. The software allows the students to collect different kinds of data using various attachments that are plugged into th



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## CHEM 18

# SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, DNA BINDING, CLEAVAGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES OF Cu(II), Ni(II) AND Co(II) COMPLEXES DERIVED FROM SCHIFF BASES

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A series of novel binary metal complexes  $M(L)_2$  and  $M(L)_2$ , where  $M = Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II)$  and  $L = 2-((E)-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylimino)methyl)-4-methylphenol$ ,  $L_2 = 2-((E)-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenylimino)methyl)-5-methoxyphenol$  were synthesized. All the metal complexes have been characterized by physicochemical techniques such as elemental analysis,  $^1H-NMR$ ,  $^{13}C-NMR$ , UV-Vis, FTIR, SEM, Mass, ESR, spectral data and magnetic susceptibility measurements. These electronic absorption spectral data studies shows that all the complexes have four-coordinated square planar arrangement around the metal complexes. DNA binding studies (UV absorption, fluorescence and viscosity titrations) investigated against calf thymus DNA (CT-DNA) and cleavage studies (oxidative and photo-cleavage) of binary metal complexes have also been investigated against supercoiled  $\phi$ . It is observed that the complexes are efficient intercalators towards CT-DNA and also cleave paper disc method the compounds were screened for antibacterial activity against few



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# Adsorption Studies of Carbonized Althaea Officinalis(marsh Mallow) Sample in Defluoridation of Potale Water

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## Abstract

*The present study demonstrates the development and application of plant based carbon sample (oxidised with nitric acid) prepared from Althaea Officinalis(marsh mallow) adsorbent for the removal of fluoride in aqueous media. Activated carbon characterized texturally and chemically before and after treatment, using surface area determination in the BET model, SEM-EDX and XPS techniques. The adsorption capacity and the kinetics of Fluoride ion removal was determined by batch adsorption technique. The study was carried out to analyze the defluoridation by contact time variation, adsorbate concentration and effect of pH. The analysis of the isotherm equilibrium data using the Langmuir and Freundlich equations by linear methods*

*showed that the data fitted better with Langmuir model ( $R^2 > 0.949$ ) and Pseudo-second-order kinetic model best fit for the current adsorption study. Carbonized Althaea officinalis(marsh mallow) oxidized sample (AOC) showed a high affinity for fluoride ions compared with other conventional adsorbents, therefore, it can be considered as a potentially good and low-cost bio-adsorbent for removal of fluoride from water compared to other bio-adsorbent.*

*Key Words: Activated carbon-Surface characterization-Defluoridation-Isotherm study-Kinetics*

## INTRODUCTION

Adsorption is a widely used as an effective physical method of separation in order to elimination or lowering the concentration of wide range of dissolved pollutants (organics, inorganic) in an effluent. It is big news that activated carbon (AC) is a well-known adsorbent that can be used efficiently for removal of a broad spectrum of pollutants from air, soil and liquids.

Activated carbons are carbonaceous materials that can be distinguished from elemental carbon by the oxidation of the carbon atoms found on the outer and inner surfaces. These materials are characterized by their extraordinary large specific surface areas, well-developed porosity and tunable surface-containing functional groups. For these reasons, activated carbons are widely used as

adsorbents for the removal of organic chemicals and metal ions of environmental or economic concern from air, gases, potable water and wastewater.

The high cost of commercial activated carbon restricts its application, so, there is need to undertake studies to substitute the costlier commercial activated carbon with the unconventional, low cost and locally available.

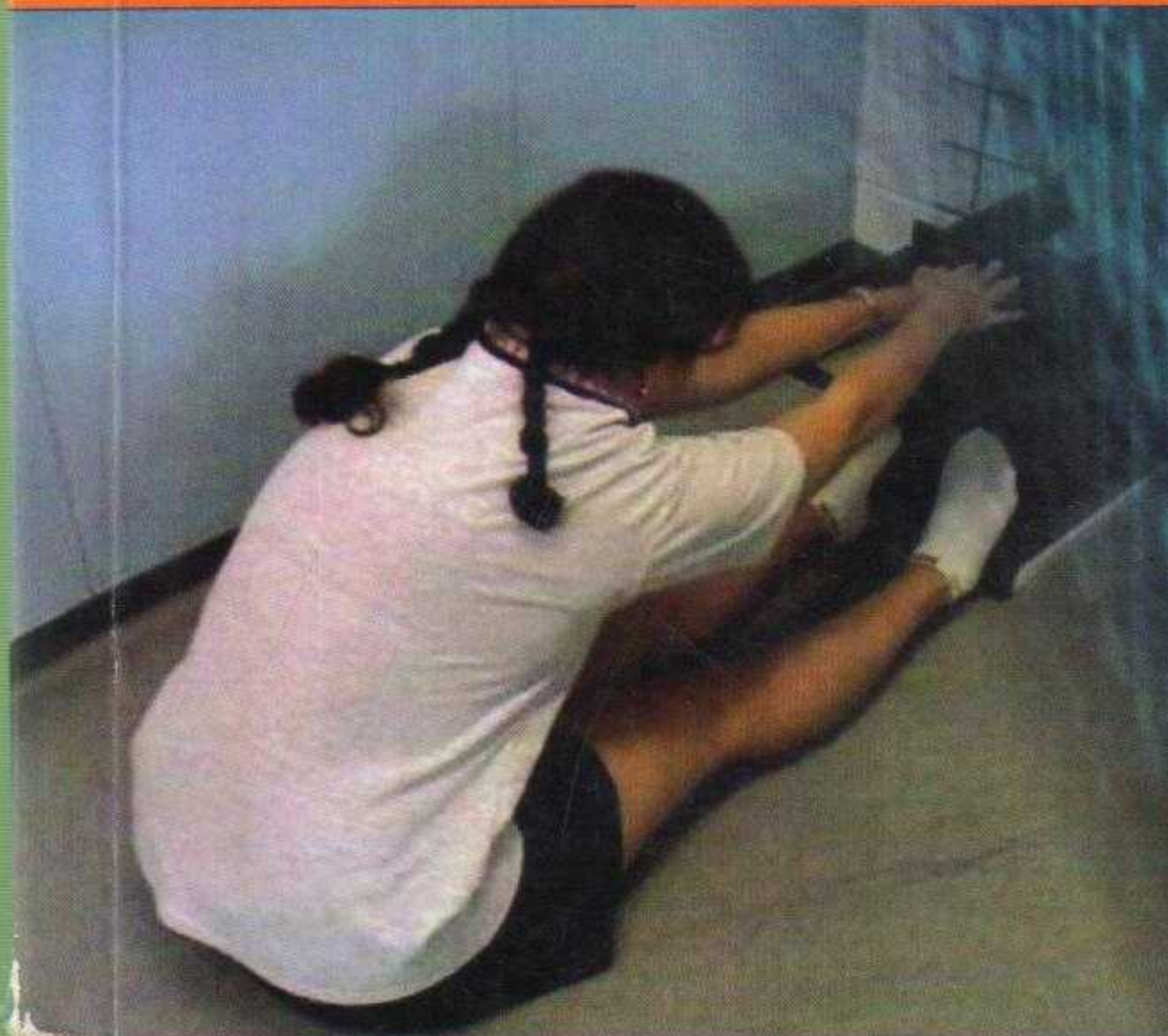
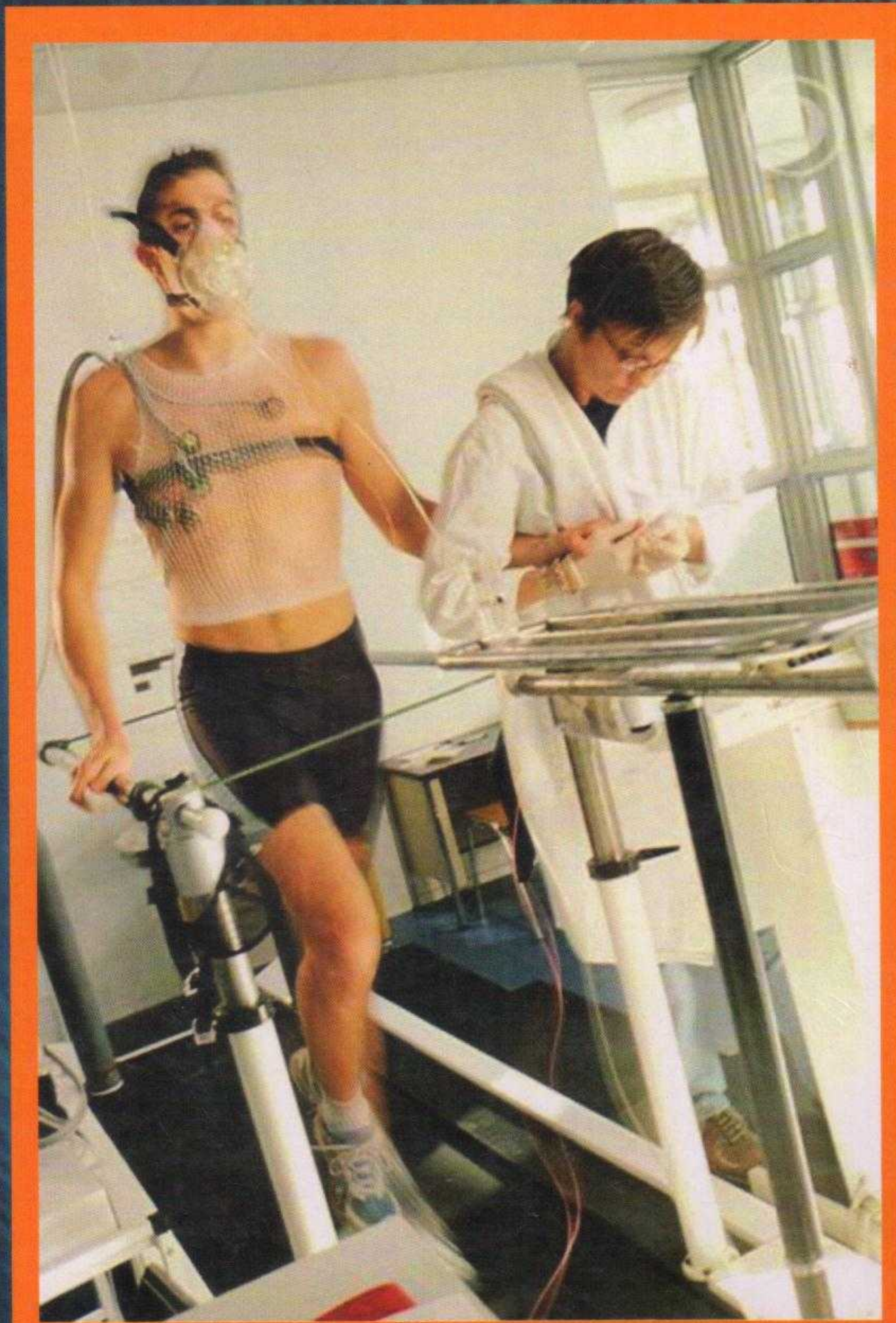
Agricultural waste based adsorbents. India is an agricultural country and generates considerable amount of agricultural wastes. Disposal of agricultural by-products is a major economic and ecological issue these days. The conversion of by-products to adsorbents, such as activated carbon, represents a possible outlet. Agricultural by-products are renewable sources of raw materials for activated carbon production because the development of methods to utilize the waste materials is greatly desired and production of activated carbons from waste is an interesting possibility. Successful studies on these materials could be beneficial to the developing countries and could be easily incorporated in development of appropriate technologies. Activated carbons are produced from different precursors, such as wood, peat, brown coal, lignite, various types of hard coal, polymers, agricultural byproducts, and fruit shells. Plant biomass is one of the most promising materials of activated carbons (Discussed in previous chapter). The plant materials can be classified into four types: agricultural waste, wood, bamboo and lignin. The method of preparation activated carbons includes two steps: carbonization and activation. Chemical activation, physical activation and steam-pyrolysis activation are three common activation methods. The last two methods are clean and environmentally-friendly, chemical activation is mature and widely used. Typically, all organic precursors can be converted into activated carbons; however, in most cases, it requires the usage of an activation agent and only a few are commercially attractive. The properties of the final product depend on the nature of raw material used, the nature of activating agent, and the conditions of activation process.

Activated carbon is widely used for the purpose due to the large surface area available for adsorption as a result of its high degree of micro porosity. The presence of activating agents and introduced to the carbon by different activation methods including dry and wet oxidizing agents like nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). A modified activated carbon containing different functional groups could be used for technological applications. The surface groups can be characterized and identified by more sophisticated techniques such as XPS and TGA-DTA, SEM-EDX etc will contribute significantly to a more precise knowledge about these surface chemical groups.

In order to reduce the production costs, several manufacturers use precursor's like agriwastes and its byproducts. The literature survey clearly indicated the carbons obtained from dried plant biomass carbon (stem parts) of *Althaea Officinalis*(Marsh mallow). arrowleaf sida (in the following text this materials is indicated as 'AOC') is not used as adsorbent for defluoridation of water so far. Hence the author has prepared a low cost carbon from the above raw material and has characterized their physical properties. With the aim of defluoridation properties of the adsorbent viz., Surface functional group in adsorption mechanisms, are determined. This paper reports the synthesis of activated carbons from the raw material AOC, surface characterization techniques before and after defluoridation and results.

  
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**EMERGING TRENDS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS  
SCIENCES AND THEIR ROLE IN IMPROVING  
THE PERFORMANCE OF SPORTSMEN**



**G. SARAH SAROJINI  
Dr. P. JOHNSON**

## G.SARAH SAROJINI



Mrs. G.Sarah Saorjini joined as Assistant Directress of Physical Education in the Department of Physical Education, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupathi since 1990. She represented Nagarjuana University in Athletics and thrice in the Andhra Pradesh State in Athletics. She is a Qualified referee in Ball Badminton, Kabaddi and Athletics. Nominated as Sports Board member for Andhra University, S.V.University and Dravid University. Organized Inter University Ball Badminton Tournament during 1992-1993 and Volley Ball Tournament in 1996-1997. State Government appointed her as a Convener for Physical Education Common Entrance Test 2005. In academic, she Heading the Department to run B.P.Ed course since 2006 and successfully completed 4 batches from the University. She attended 5 International Conferences and many National conferences, workshops and presented the papers.



Dr.P.Johnson is a qualified Physical Educationist, Hockey Coach, official and Administrator. He completed his education carrier up to B.Com from chittoor, Diploma in Hockey Coaching in National Institute of Sports, Bangalore, Bachelore of Physical Education and Master of Physical Education from Y.M.C.A. college of Physical Education, Chennai, P.G.Diploma in Sports management in Alagappa University Karaikudi, Master of Sociology, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy in Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur.

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## COMPARISON OF STRENGTH ENDURANCE AGILITY AND FLEXIBILITY BETWEEN HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF KRISHNA DISTRICT

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### Introduction

Sport has a very prominent role in modern society. It is important to an individual, a group, a nation indeed the world. The word sport has a popular appeal among people of all ages and both sexes. The individuals who were physically fit as well as proportionate and as well as developed bodies are

considered usually good. He has adequate muscular strength for his needs and this strength is well controlled. He performs his activities with a high degree of motor proficiency. Recognizing the importance of physical fitness in sports and games, various physical efficiency tests have been evolved and developed in the form of long and short batteries. The tests, which have been widely

applied to measure the different element. The purpose of the study under investigation was intended to compare the selected strength endurance, agility and flexibility between hockey and football players of Krishna District.

## Methods and Materials

### Selection of Subjects

To achieve the purpose of this study, thirty male students were selected as subjects from Krishna District and their ages ranged from 19 to 25 years. Before conduction the tests, all the subjects were oriented and purpose of the test procedures clearly explained to the subjects..

### Selection of Variables

Based on the general conscious, the following variables were taken up for the study:

1. Strength endurance
2. Agility
3. Flexibility

### Selection of Tests

The present study was undertaken to analyse the selected motor fitness and physiological variables such as strength endurance, agility, and flexibility of men university football and hockey players. The investigator analysed various literatures, has consulted the experts in physical education and selected the test items, which were standardized and most suitable for the purpose of this study.

### TESTS

SL NO	Variables	Test Items
1	Strength endurance	Pull-ups
2	Agility	Shuttle run
3	Flexibility	Sit and reach

### Results of the Study

The data of strength endurance, agility and flexibility, were collected by administering

pull-ups, shuttle run and sit and reach test respectively. The data of the players were statistically analysed on the three variables, such as strength endurance, agility and flexibility. The mean, standard deviation, standard error and difference between the means used to calculate 't' ratio. All the statistical analysis was done with the help of computer. The values obtained were tested for significance of 0.05 level of confidence.

### Mean Standard Deviation and 't' Ratio on Strength Endurance of Hockey and Football Players

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' - ratio	Level of significance
Hockey	29.38	2.225	6.396*	0.05
Football	27.87	2.255		

\*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence the required table value of 2.05

Table indicates the mean, standard deviation and 't' ratio of strength endurance of football players and hockey players. The means and standard deviation values were  $29.38 \pm 2.225$  for hockey group and  $27.87 \pm 2.255$  for football group respectively. The 't' ratio for these values was 6.396.

The obtained 't' ratio for strength endurance was found significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Since these values are higher than the required table values of 2.05.

### Mean Standard Deviation and 't' Ratio on Strength Endurance of Hockey and Football Players

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' - ratio	Level of significance
Hockey	9.68	0.36	3.654*	0.05
Football	10.25	0.49		

\*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence the required table value of 2.05

Table indicates the mean, standard deviation and 't' ratio of strength

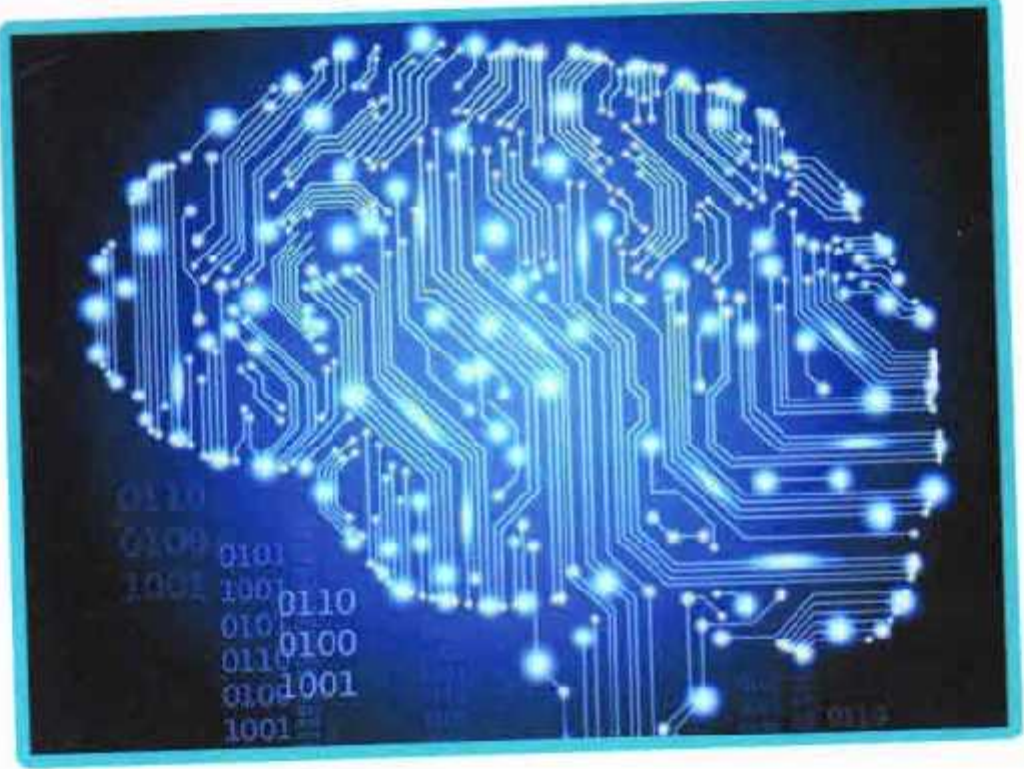
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# ROLE OF RECREATIONAL GAMES FOR STUDENTS

Karra Aruna Sujatha

\*(Ph.D Scholar Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, A.P)

Shaik Meeravali

(Ph.D. Scholar Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda university, GAPEX, CBE-20)

## Abstract

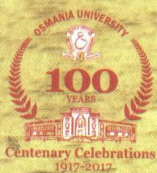
*In the modern world, man is enjoying lots of luxuries provided by the developments in advanced technology. Simultaneously, man is also facing lots of physical, mental, emotional and social disturbances in everyday living. Undoubtedly the latest technological developments have provided all kinds of comforts in all walks of life, at home as well as the work places, in agriculture or industries and so on. They have also reduced dependence of persons on each other, has resulted in increased social, and physiological problems. It has also reduced physical work but introduced the shift system at work places. People working in day and night shift have reduced the family members to strangers. This is causing emotional upheavals. Collectively all these factors affect family life, society and nation adversely in the long run. Further, the technological advancements in every spheres of life have created lots of free, or leisure time after the working hours. Side by side easy availability of recreational gadgets like T.V, cable T.V, Video CD games, computer games have made the human child least interested in physical activity. As a result, in so many physical, mental and emotional problems have cropped up. To counteract these i.e. to utilize the free or leisure time in a constructive way and to make people physically active thereby allowing their growth and development, active recreation activities, other than the passive ones, are a must.*

## Introduction

Recreation carries different meaning to different individuals and it is applied to a great variety of activities. Sometimes this term means the activities of young people and the adults only in order to differentiate them from the play activities of the young children. Because of this diversity in the use of this word it is necessary to understand clearly what it stands for to avoid confusion. In common usage, the word, 'recreation' has a more comprehensive meaning and is not restricted to any particular age group or activity. Instead as the experts say the word 'recreation' is broad enough to include 'play' in its every expression like music, drama, any free activity, especially the creative activities that enrich life. (Brar, 2005)

## Recreational Games

"Any form of leisure time experience or activity in which an individual engages from choice because of the enjoyment and satisfaction which it brings directly to him". (G.D. Butler, 1984)



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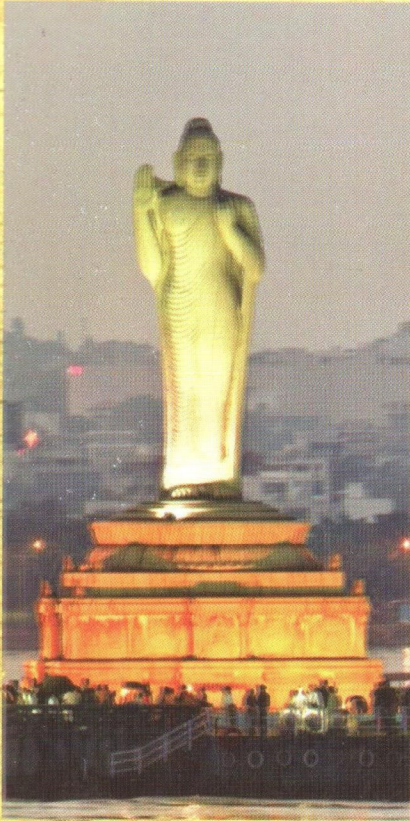
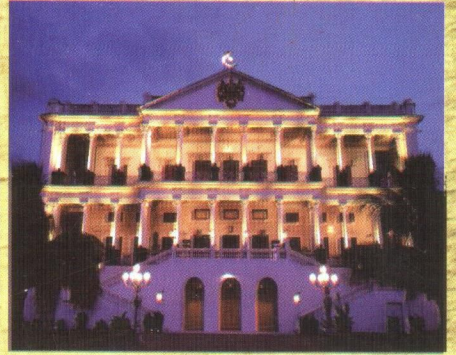
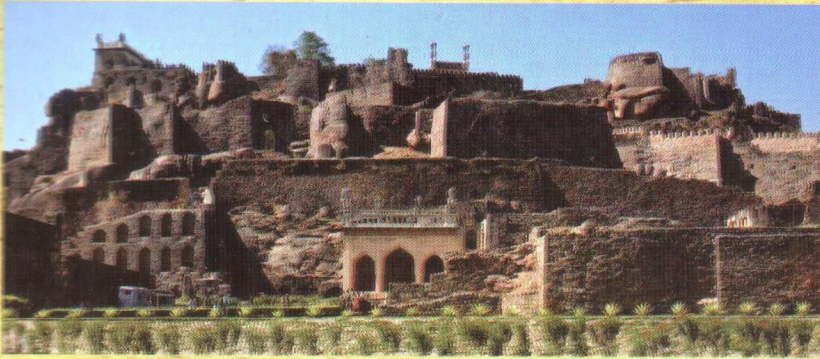
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**ABSTRACTS**



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## CHEM35

# AN EFFICIENT LC-MS METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF FLECAINIDE ACETATE AND ITS IMPURITIES BY FORCED DEGRADATION STUDY

Geetha Bhavani K<sup>a,b</sup>, Hari Babu B<sup>c\*</sup>, Ramachandran Dittakavi<sup>c\*</sup> and Srinivasu N<sup>b#</sup>,

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<sup>b</sup>*Department of Science and Humanities, Vignan University, Vadlamudi, A.P., India*

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*Email: geethabhavanipurama@gmail.com*

A stability indicating LC-MS method was developed for the determination of Flecainide acetate in the presence of four its related impurities (Impurities: A,B,D and E). The forced degradation study of Flecainide acetate was carried out under acidic, alkali, neutral and oxidative conditions. The degradation was observed under acidic, neutral and oxidative conditions. The degradation products were successfully separated by a chromatographic technique on a Waters Acquity BEH C18 solvent A (10 mM Ammonium formate) and solvent B (acetonitrile) in gradient elution (T<sub>min</sub>/ %Solvent B): 0/15, 1/15, 3/90, 5/90, 7/15, 9/15. The flow rate was maintained at 1.0 mL/min. The fragmentation pathways for the impurities were also proposed.

**Keywords:** Flecainide acetate; Forced degradation; ICH, LC-MS method.

  
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## SIMPLE PO TERNARY SEMIGROUPS.

DR. P.M.Padmalaatha, J.M.J. College for women (Autonomous), Tenali ,

Ms.C.Ratna Mary, Noble College Machilipatnam, padmalatha323@gmail.com.

**ABSTRACT:** In this paper the elements regular element, left regular element, lateral regular element, right regular element, completely regular element, intra regular element in po ternary semigroup, regular po ternary semigroup and completely regular po ternary semigroup are introduced. It is established that if  $a$  is a completely regular element of a po ternary semigroup  $T$  then  $a$  is regular, left regular, lateral regular and right regular. Some of the properties of these elements are proved. The terms left simple po ternary semigroup, lateral simple po ternary, right simple po ternary semigroup are introduced. And their properties are established. The terms proper po ideal, trivial po ideal, maximal po ideal, po ideal generated by a subset are introduced and their properties are discussed. Semisimple element of a po ternary semigroup is introduced and proved that an element  $a$  of a po ternary semigroup  $T$  is semisimple if and only if  $a \in \langle (a)^n \rangle$  that is  $a \in \langle (a)^n \rangle = \langle (a) \rangle$  for all odd natural number  $n$ .

**KEYWORDS:** Regular element-left (right) regular elements-lateral regular element, completely regular element- Intra regular element in a po ternary semigroup. Regular po ternary semigroup-completely regular po ternary semigroup-left (right) simple po ternary semigroup-lateral simple po ternary semigroup-semi simple element.

**INTRODUCTION:** The algebraic theory of semigroups was widely studied by CLIFFORD, PETRICH and LYAPIN. The ideal theory in general semigroups was developed by ANJANEYULU. The theory of ternary algebraic systems was introduced by LEHMER in 1932.

LEHMER introduced certain algebraic systems called triplexes which turn out to be commutative ternary groups with one associative ternary operation the ternary semigroups are universal algebras. BANACH gave the notion and example of a ternary semigroup which can not be reduced to a semigroup. SIOSON introduced the ideal theory in ternary semigroups and the notion of a regular ternary semigroups. SANTIAGO developed the theory of ternary semigroups and studied regular and completely regular element, intra regular element in po ternary semigroup, simple po ternary semigroup and characterize simple po ternary semigroup.

Here we are introducing regular and regular po ternary semigroup which is due to SARITHA DEWAN.

**DEFINITION 1.1:** An element ' $a$ ' of a po ternary semigroup  $T$  is said to be regular if there exist  $x, y \in T$  such that  $a \leq axay$ .

**NOTE 1.2:** An element ' $a$ ' of a po ternary semigroup  $T$  is regular iff  $a \in \langle axaya \rangle$ .

**DEFINITION 1.3:** A po ternary semigroup  $T$  is said to be a regular po ternary semigroup provided every element is regular.

**DEFINITION 1.4:** An element ' $a$ ' of a po ternary semigroup  $T$  is said to be left regular if there exist  $x, y \in T$  such that  $a \leq a^3xy$ .

**DEFINITION 1.5:** An element ' $a$ ' of a po-ternary semigroup  $T$  is said to be lateral regular if there exist  $x, y \in T$  such that  $a \leq xa^3y$ .

**DEFINITION 1.6:** An element ' $a$ ' of a po-ternary semigroup  $T$  is said to be right regular if there exist  $x, y \in T$  such that  $a \leq xy a^3$ .

  
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## THE CONSONANCE OF MATHEMATICS AND ENGLISH

**Dr. Rev. Sr. Shiny**

Principal, JMJ College for Women Tenali,  
Guntur District, AP

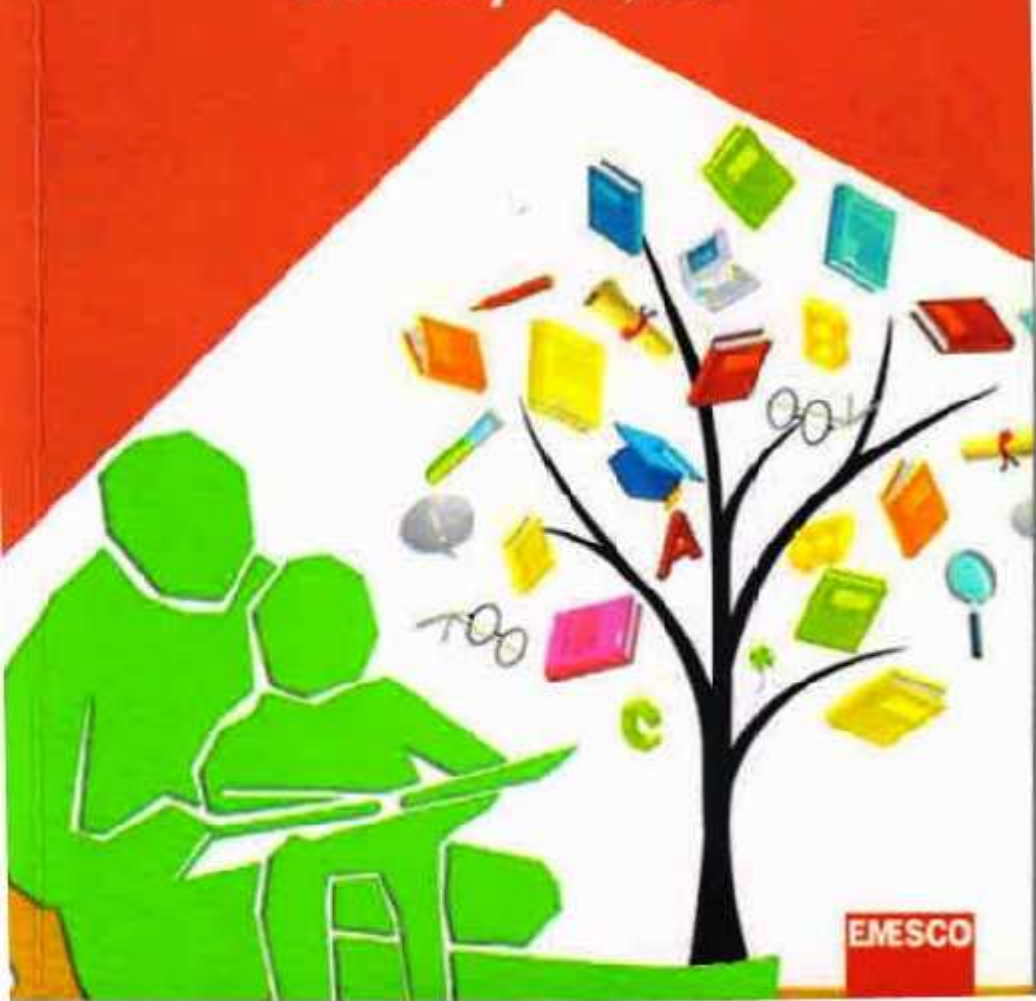
Logic will get you from A to B and imagination will get you every where" –Einstein.

As a matter of fact, mathematics is very accurate and seeks clarity, while literature and seeks to complicate truths in interests of the aesthetic. There is no shortage of people who claim to be terrified of mathematics and vice versa. But there are important points of connection: both are philosophical and both are creative. It is observed the best mathematician is also an artist, capable of thinking out of the box and seeing surprisingly different and better ways. This is how the best theorems have been proved. While writing academic and creative pieces, one has to make sure that all the parts fit properly, a harmony of parts to achieve a whole.

Mathematics can create beauty, geometry, harmony, structure, repetition and these are used in arts for aesthetic purposes. Narration sometimes finds tricks in number like fairy tales and legends have characters to perform a certain action exactly in 3. Most people have been introduced to the idea that the music has a positive impact on education especially mathematics. Logical thinking and music are based on math patterns and ratios. One, two, buckle the shoe, three, four, knock the door.....our first, relationship to poetry goes with our first fascination with numbers. In learning to write, we begin to make sense of the world through patterns, making numbers run in sentences, connecting words with each other in all sorts of ways. A fundamental goal of mathematics curriculum is to educate students to be active, thinking citizens, interpreting the world mathematically and using mathematics to make predictions and decisions and to understand personal and financial priorities and the study of English helps us to create confident communicators, imaginative thinkers and informed citizens. It is through the study of English that individuals learn to analyse, understand, communicate with and build relationships with others around them. It helps them to become ethical, thoughtful, informed and active members of society.

# MOTHER TONGUE AS A RESOURCE FOR THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Dr. Shiny K.P., JMI



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**Dr. Shiny K.P.** is the Principal of JMJ College for Women, Tenali since 2014. She has 13 years of teaching experience. She did her MA English in Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, M.Phil from Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, PGDTE (Post Graduate Diploma In Teaching English) from EFLU (English and Foreign Languages University), Hyderabad and Ph.D from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. She conducted workshops on Interview Skills, Secrets to Learn English Powerfully & Effective Communication Skills in three educational institutions in Biratanagar, Morang, Nepal in March, 2015.

---

This book presents the use of Mother Tongue in the English classroom to assist in the teaching and learning of vocabulary for communication. The integration of Mother Tongue while teaching vocabulary could reduce the stress of the inability to understand, create a more comfortable and enjoyable classroom atmosphere, and allow for better classroom communication. It is hoped that the findings of the research would help the readers who are aspiring to learn and acquire English vocabulary for effective communication.

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Dr. Shiny K.P.

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## PREFACE

The book is a slightly revised version of my Ph.D thesis (2015, Acharya Nagarjuna University).

Many of the graduates today need to take up a job after the completion of their study to support their family or they need to pursue their higher education. Lack of adequate command of vocabulary hinders their speaking, listening, comprehending, reading and writing skills. I was also prompted to take up this study by the general feeling that the use of the mother tongue in L2 classroom may hinder the learning of the target language. This inspired me to explore and know the difference between teaching vocabulary through mother tongue and teaching vocabulary only through English.

Under the guidance of my Research Director, **Dr. G. Chenna Reddy**, I decided to take up an experimental study to test and study the vocabulary of the learners through various innovative lesson plans and materials enabling the learners to get good exposure in learning vocabulary using mother tongue systematically and sparingly in the classroom.

To investigate the purposes of the research certain statistical procedures were utilized to analyze and interpret the data extorted by the study. The chief statistical procedure employed in this study is T-test. T-test is adopted to compare the means of the Experimental group and Control group of the study and to find out whether the application of the treatment has any effect on the vocabulary expansion or knowledge of the Experimental group. The research findings of this

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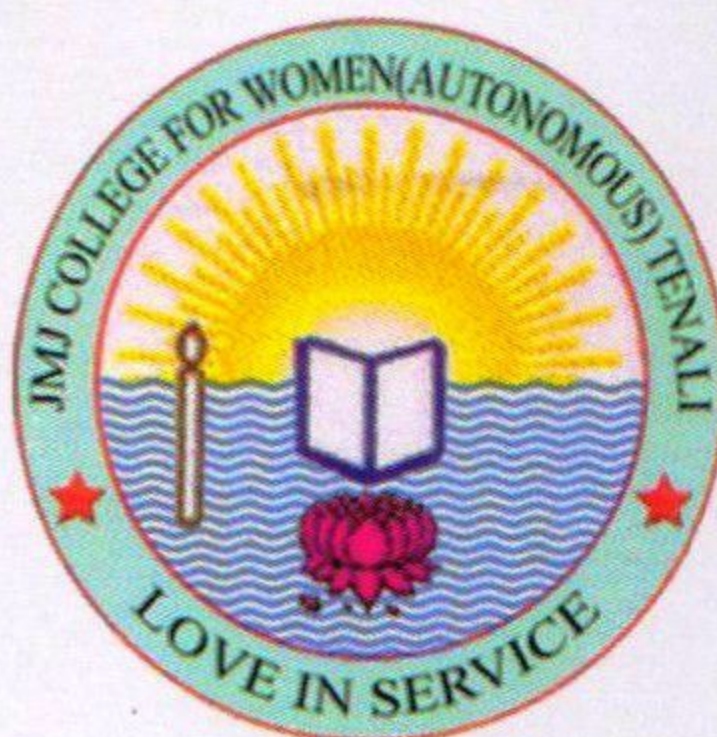
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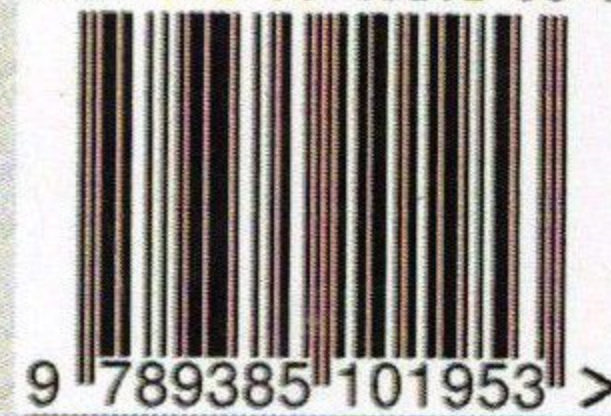
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# GRAPH THEORY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Ms. Asha Priyadarshini,  
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## Abstract

The field of mathematics plays vital role in various fields. One of the important areas in mathematics is graph theory which is used in structural models. This structural arrangement of various objects or technologies lead to new inventions and modifications in the existing environment for enhancement in those fields. The field graph theory started its journey from the problem of Koinsberg Bridge in 1735. This paper gives an overview of the applications of graph theory in heterogeneous fields to some extent but mainly focuses on the computer science applications that uses graph theoretical concepts. Graph theoretical concepts are widely used to study and model various applications, in different areas. They include, study of molecules, construction of bonds in chemistry and the study of atoms. Similarly, graph theory is used in sociology for example to measure actors' prestige or to explore diffusion mechanisms. Graph theory is used in biology and conservation efforts where a vertex represents regions where certain species exist and the edges represent migration path or movement between the regions.

### **Introduction:**

Graph theoretical ideas are highly utilized by computer science applications. Especially in research areas of computer science such data mining, image segmentation, clustering, image capturing, networking etc., For example a data structure can be designed in the form of tree which in turn utilized vertices and edges. Similarly modeling of network topologies can be done using graph concepts. In the same way the most important concept of graph coloring is utilized in resource allocation, scheduling. Also, paths, walks and circuits in graph theory are used in tremendous applications say traveling salesman problem, database design concepts, resource networking. This leads to the development of new algorithms and new theorems that can be used in tremendous applications.

### **History of Graph theory:**

The origin of graph theory started with the problem of Koinsber bridge, in 1735. This problem lead to the concept of Eulerian Graph. Euler studied the problem of Koinsberg bridge and constructed a structure to solve the problem called Eulerian graph. The concept of tree, (a connected graph without cycles) was implemented by Gustav Kirchhoff in 1845, and he employed graph theoretical ideas in the calculation of currents in electrical networks or circuits. In 1852, Thomas Guthrie found the famous four color problem. Then in 1856, Thomas. P. Kirkman and William R. Hamilton studied cycles on polyhydra and invented the concept called Hamiltonian graph by studying trips that visited certain sites exactly