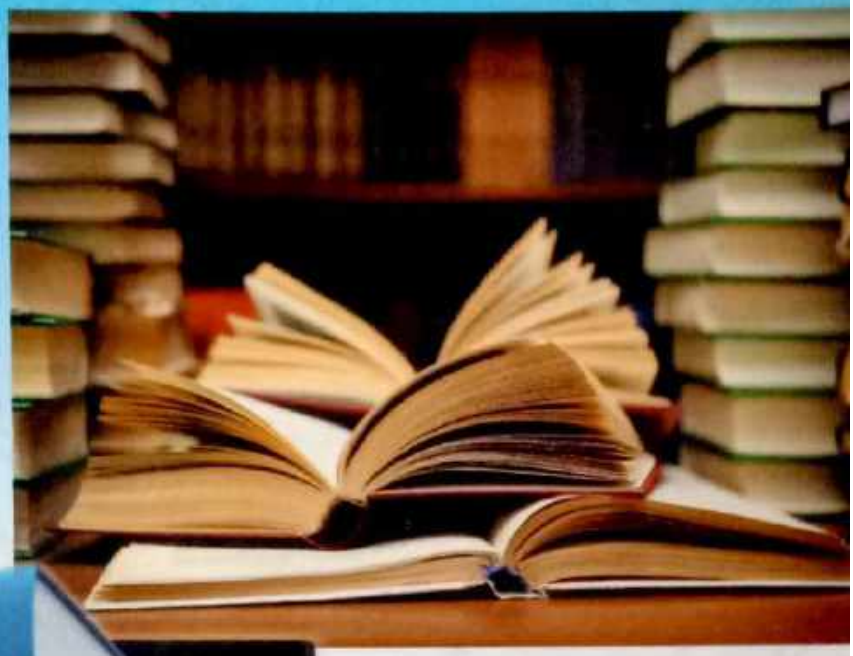
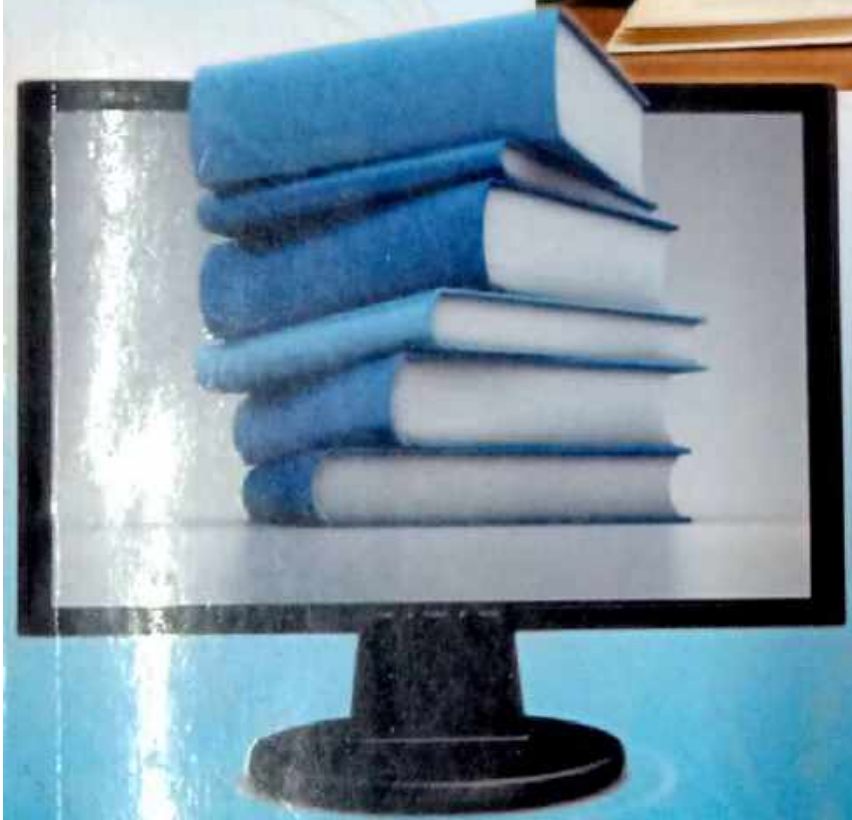
Academic Libraries in Electronic Environment





Edited by
Dr. Seema Parmar
Anil Kumar Siwach

Scanned by CamScanner

Academic Libraries in Electronic Environment

Edited by

Dr. Seema Parmar
CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana (India)

and

Anil Kumar Siwach
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana (India)

Scanned by CamScanner

Copyright © 2016: Academic Libraries in Electronic Environment

The Editors

Neither the publisher nor the editors shall be responsible for any errors, omissions or damage arising out of information in the book. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the editors.

Disclaimer

The papers published in this book are purely personal views of the author/s and do not reflect the views of the editors/publishers of the book. The publishers/editors will not take any responsibility for any issue arising out of the contents such as copyright, plagiarism, self-plagiarism etc.

ISBN: 978-93-81818-36-7

Published by

Intellectual Foundation (India)

A Foundation of Education

Near Durga Gas Agency, Model Town, Delhi Road

Rohtak – 124 001. (Haryana), India

Ph.: 91-1262-210614 Telefax: 91-1262-211615

Web: www.ifipub.com, e-mail: ifipub@gmail.com

Printed in India

Scanned by CamScanner

CONTENTS

Preface iii
Acknowledgements v

1. **Academic Libraries in Digital Environment** 1-17
   Dr. Rajkumar V. Kulkarni

2. **Copyright Piracy** 18-35
   Richa Gupta and Harpreet Kaur

3. **E - Learning and Academic Libraries** 36-47
   Dr. Rani Syamalamba

4. **Application of TQM in Academic E-Libraries** 48-61
   Sabita Kundu

5. **Information and Knowledge Management in the Context of Digital Literacy-Some Observations** 62-80
   Dr. Jaya Kalra

6. **Redesigning A School Library in the Digital Era – A Model** 81-91
   Dr Lopita Mukherjee

7. **Quantifying Economics Research Output of Indian Universities** 92-108
   Dr. Suresh K Chauhan

8. **Social Networking Sites in Education** 109-113
   Sonia Bansal

Scanned by CamScanner

CHAPTER 3

E - LEARNING AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Dr. Rani Syamalamba

Abstract

In Higher Education academic libraries role is very important as they support teaching, learning, research and other academic programmes in various ways. The nature of libraries has changed dramatically from traditional reading to e-learning. Introduction of IT and computers has changed the picture of libraries. Now academic libraries are using computers for various activities like to process, store, retrieve and disseminate information. As a result the concept of traditional library is changed as modern libraries where we can see the most advanced media like Internet and remote access to a wide range of resources. Now most of the academic libraries have shifted to digital libraries with network environment. Development of ICTs and different library software and its application in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) create changes in entire library management system. Now access of information is no longer restricted to what is physically available in a particular library. Information is accessible from wide variety of globally distributed commercial repositories with free of charge such as open access journals, e-books, e-journals and many web sites. Now libraries can acquire world wide access to a never ending supply of distributed information and knowledge in electronic form that is constantly available and also easy to update and convenient to use. The importance of e-learning in academic libraries and the role of library professionals in e-environment is discussed in this paper. It also focus on information literacy and the role of e-literacy in academic libraries and the skills required for librarians in implementing e- literacy programmes in academic libraries

Scanned by CamScanner

IMPACT OF AMBEDKARISM ON INDIAN REALITY



Editorial Board:

Dr Bollavarapu Raju , HoD English , ALC, VJA.

Dr M.Sivaram , HoD Sanskrit , ALC ,VJA.

Dr V.V. Chithra , Head , Dept of Humanities

JNTU ,Ananthpur

ISBN 978-93-82186-99-2

DECEMBER 2016

'Ambedkarism' A Source of Inspiration for Women Empowerment beyond Caste, Creed and Colour

Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob
Head, Department of Social Work, Maris Stella College (Autonomous)
Krishna (Dt), Vijayawada-520 008, Andhra Pradesh
email:lovelyjacob64@yahoo.in Mobile: 9491735958

Introduction

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) has been considered as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution. On March 19th and 20th, 1927 he addressed a meeting of depressed classes, including women, and gave strong call for liberation of women. He advised them to attend more to their development of mind and the spirit of self help. He measured the progress of a community by the degree of progress made by the women of that community. Dr. Ambedkar worked with, dedication, zeal and conviction for the betterment of women on becoming Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee and First Law Minister of Independent Indian. He gave India a living and organic Constitution, enshrining in it all those conditions which are necessary to promote fraternity among all citizens of India, including women. Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex, creed, place of birth was codified as illegal acts under the Statute Book.

Constitutional Provisions

The Indian Constitution provides for Equality before Law(Art.14), the State shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex, place of birth(Art.15), equal opportunities to all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment under the State (Art.16),equal pay to all for equal work for both men and women (Art.39d), right to work , to education and public assistance in certain cases (Art.41), Provision of just and human conditions of work and maternity relief (Art.42), Provision of uniform Civil Code to all the citizens throughout the Indian Territory (Art 44). Dr. Ambedkar by his scholarly arguments in framing/debating Indian Constitution put his seal of equality for women by getting them right of vote to equalize her position in running the State affairs.

The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001, also admits, the underlying causes of gender inequality. Consequently, the access of women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections including scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and minorities to education, health, and productive resources, among others is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalised, poor and socially excluded. Moreover, feminist scholars also realized the importance of caste in contemporary India. Many feminist scholars, especially after the Women Reservation Bill debate, agree that one cannot analyze. Indian society without taking note of caste. Though patriarchy is pervasive in India, it varies in degree depending on the religion, region, caste, community and social group.

Empowerment of Women through Participation

He was firmly committed to the ideals of equality, liberty and fraternity. In 1923, he started practising law at the Mumbai High Court. In Ambedkar's movement launched from 1920 onwards, women actively participated and acquired the confidence to voice their issues on various platforms. In January 1928, a women's association was founded in Bombay with Ramabai, Ambedkar's wife, as its president. Along with the Depressed Classes Conference in Nagpur in 1930, women also had their separate conference. On 20th July 1942, The All India Dalit Mahila conference was organized and 25,000 women attended. Ambedkar was highly pleased with the awakening and activities of women. On 6th January 1945, the All India Untouchable Women's Conference was held in Mumbai. To him the emphasis was on reconstruction of the Hindu society on the basis of equality.

Empowerment through Personality Development

Running newspapers, women's hostels, boarding schools participating in Sathyagrahas were ne of the activities of woman for acquiring the personality development to secure efficient ministrative and leadership capacity. Gaining inspiration and encouragement from Ambedkar, many men wrote on topics like planning, Buddhist philosophy and such other topics. Women also wrote ys, autobiographies, and participated in Satyagrahas. Tulsabai Bansode started a newspaper okhamela. This showed how Ambedkar created awareness among poor, illiterate women and inspired em to fight against the unjust social practices like child marriages and devadasi system. Since mbedkar was well convinced about the status of women, as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he ed an adequate inclusion of women's rights in the political vocabulary and Constitution of India.

r. Ambedkar and Women Rights in India

His contribution was great in the field of women's empowerment who advocated for the liberation of omen and gender equality in India. There were many leaders fought for the women's Rights in India. Most of them were failed in their action. But Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the only person who changed he effort via Law. Let see what Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's immense strived hard efforts for liberation nd empowerment of Indian women. He framed many laws for Women in India.

Ambedkar's Social Philosophy

Ambedkar was a spokesman of the ignored humanity the workers, small peasants and landless abourers. In mobilising them, he created a sense of self-respect and pride in them. He dedicated his life to he cause of removal of untouchability and completely identified himself with the socially segregated ection of the Indian society. He rejected social reforms received as charity and accommodation. He rected social reforms as of right. He was not so much for peripheral social reforms in Hindu society like idow remarriage and abolition of child marriage. He was for a total reorganization and reconstruction of he Hindu society on two main principles of equality and absence of casteism. The socially progressive alues that Dr Ambedkar cherished were the basis of his social and political life. He was an indefatigable ctivist who by virtue of his formidable intellectual attributes started a movement for attainment of self-espect for the untouchables as well as depressed classes. He carried on a relentless struggle against the ocial, political and economic segregation of these classes.

He had a deep faith in fundamental human rights, in the equal rights of man and woman, in the ignity of the individual, in the promotion of better standards of life and, above all, in peace and security n all spheres of human life. He believed that the transfer of power must be accompanied by such istribution of power that the result would be a real social change in the relative strength of forces perating in society.He was not merely a learned man, but also an intellectual who sacrificed his life for he dignity and uplift of the poorest of the poor of the world. His aim was not communal and not limited personal benefit, but it was essentially social and human, related to all whom suffered from slavery, justice, tyranny and exploitation. Dr Ambedkar's principle was not to fight against the particular ersons who created a frustrating situation for him and his fellow sufferers, because the cause of the tuation was not these persons but the social philosophy which supported a social system of inequalities.

Ambedkar's dream of a society based on socio- economic justice, human dignity and equality is yet to e realized. So we cannot stop with Ambedkar and his programme of social reform. We have to go eyond Ambedkar in our struggle to establish an egalitarian society. Dr. Ambedkar's life and activities ere a great inspiration for me to take number of activities for disadvantaged children, youth, women, enior citizens and mentally and socially challenged sections our society.

eed for Empowerment of Women

- By empowerment, women would be able to develop self esteem, confidence, realise their potential and enhance their collective bargaining power.
- Awareness building about women's status, discrimination, rights and opportunities is a vital step towards gender equality
- Capacity building and skill development, especially to plan, make decisions, organise, manage and carry out activities, to deal with people and institutions in the world around them.

Empowerment through Education and Entrepreneurship

The need to prioritise education for all is an economically urgent than ever. There are many obstacles to closing the continuing gender gaps in education. The policy maker and even parents still do not see the overriding need to educate girls. Over the past thirty years countries which have invested in education for women as part of their education priorities and as part of integrated approach to social development, have seen excellent results. But still there are women who come across without education. Basic education is compulsory for the women to rise above and set goals towards growth and development.

Entrepreneurship lies at the centre of economic development. It is an integral part of the strategy of industrialisation, particularly in small sale sector. Entrepreneurship is activities that aim at starting, establishing and increasing the size of an enterprise that produces and sells goods or services in a market. It involves an attitude that tries to find out opportunities and then derives benefits from them. The basic objective of developing entrepreneurship has been to enable society to generate productive human resources as well as to mobilize and sustain them for the subsequent process of development.

There is widespread belief that economic strength is the basis of social, political and psychological power in society, thus low economic status of women and consequent dependence and lack of decision making power. And if women gain economic strength, gain both visibility and voice in home, workplace and community. Women have a hidden potential for success and have to be made aware of their inner potentialities, strength and resources and helped to utilise the same.

Today, women development is possible if we are able to identify potential organizations that are training women and promoting entrepreneurship. If women need success it depends strictly upon their personal ability in management, creativity, imagination, self discipline, emotional strength and objectivity. The existing women empowerment programmes of social work department, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada has further strengthened by identifying potential institutions, collaborating with organisations and persons who are light-minded and cooperative. There are regular base line surveys to identify beneficiaries who are interested to be an entrepreneur. Since 2014, the total number of women identified from various areas was three hundred and fifty.

Areas where baseline survey conducted in and around Krishna district were:

- Krisnalanka
- Ranigarthotta
- Mugalrajapuram
- Madhranagr
- Kusturibaipeta
- Durgapurum
- Autonagar

The collaborative organisations were:

- Prajuwala Counselling Centre
- All India Democratic Women Association
- Association of lady entrepreneurs of Andhra predesh
- Democratic federation of youth in India

Methodology

The process involved in the research

- A baseline survey of the pre-action situation
- A feasibility study of the proposed action programme

- Planning and launching the programme
- Concurrent evaluation of the programme
- Making modifications in the light of the findings
- Final evaluation

The method adopted was an evaluative research built into an action programme. The recipients of the programme were identified through a door to door survey and their interest in skill development programme for income generation was systematically monitored and evaluated. The skill training programmes conducted exclusively for the women. Women were able to complete certificate programme on entrepreneur training offered by the ministry of textiles, government of India through the association of lady entrepreneurs of Andhra Pradesh. Preliminary and advance courses garment and Jute industry, sugam and kalamkari work. Nearly 300 women were able to benefit through cutting and tailoring programme conducted in their own respective areas in collaboration with other organizations. After the completion of the programme, every batch of women was assessed with a theory and practical examinations and the satisfactory candidates were issued course completion certificates with grade. It was an empowering and skill development programme where women felt confident in taking up self-employment according their aptitude and interest. The success of the programme depended on the action implementing people and the beneficiaries of the action programme.

Six major models embodied for the success of the programme

1. Diagnosis of needs
2. Sharing of diagnostic information
3. Planning and developing change programmes
4. Initiation of the structural and attitudinal change
5. Implementation of participation and communication process
6. Post–project evaluation

Benefits of Women Empowerment

- Building a positive self image and self confidence
- Developing ability to think critically
- Building group cohesion and fostering decision making and action
- Ensuring equal participation in the process of bringing about social change
- Encouraging group action in order to bring about social change in society
- Providing economic self reliance
- Assessing and analyzing one's position
- Asserting for the rights that exist
- To mobilize opinion for changing attitudes

Conclusion

Ambedkar's insights and ideas are worth reflecting, He says, an ideal society should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. One of His inspiring phrases is that "cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence and sincerity is the sum of all moral qualities". This phrase can kindle a great enthusiasm to take up any challenges for the betterment of the society.

References A.Vinayagamoortyh, Social Welfare, April, 2007

Anuradha Mathu and Nilam Shukla, Social welfare, September, Vol.No 53. 200

B.R. Ambedkar By W. N. Kuber, MO I& B GOI Series Builder Of Mordrn India 1990



Editorial Board:

Dr Bollavarapu Raju , HoD English , ALC, VJA.

Dr M.Sivaram , HoD Sanskrit , ALC ,VJA.

Dr V.V. Chithra , Head , Dept of Humanities

JNTU ,Ananthpur

ISBN 978-93-82186-99-2

Scanned by CamScanner

Ambedkar's Influence on Indian Drama in English

Dr. Mrs. V. Satya Sudha; Lecturer in English; Maris Stella College- vssatya28@gmail.com

The Indian social pyramid is highly megalitarian and exploitative. It negates the very fi of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "All human beings are born free and equal in di rights." In the Constitution of India, this right to draw and drink water , finds a special place Fundamental Rights. This right is granted to all citizens under Right to Equality in sub clause (b) of of Article 15. 'The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained partly out of State funds are dedicated to the use of general public.'

In India, for many centuries, Dalits were denied the right to draw and drink water from w tanks used by the upper castes. As a consequence, the social struggles launched for the Dalits also the struggles to get these sources of water open to all alike. Renewed social boycott and oppressi constituted the reaction of the oppressive upper strata. Article 17 which abolished untouchability radically alter the social conditions of Dalits in rural India. The practice of untouchability and the of social disabilities on Dalits by reason of their birth remained very much part of rural Indi constitutional rights are not being fully enjoyed by the Dalit community even decades after the awa of the Fundamental Rights.

Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule tried to eliminate the stigma of social untouchability by o his house and his water-well to the Dalits. Dr. B.R Ambedkar who was influenced by the social ac Mahatma Phule also started the famous Mahad Tank Satyagraha in March 1927(the Chowdar tank) to the right to take and drink water. According to Pushpa Achanta, "Dalit groups across India have been cultural expression in the relentless battle for their survival. They use meaningful and thought-pro verses and stories to stir workers, women and youth into questioning the caste system and sexism, whi resisting policies and practices of the government and private corporations that violate human righ civil liberties."

Dalit drama which is largely inspired by Dr B.R.Ambedkar's vision and struggles also considerable importance to the issue of the right of the Dalits to draw water from these sources. literature has a social purpose to it. It is a mirror of Dalit awareness and assertion and also has an agen creating further awareness in society about the ongoing discrimination and exploitation of the Dalits. the political and socio-religious impetus given by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and with the literary and moral inspiration of Mahatma Phule, Dalit theatre rose as a voice against casteist oppressions and as an asser of the right to education. Most of the works reflected the teachings of Mahatma Phule and Dr. Amb and spread the awareness regarding the injustice meted out to the less privileged classes of so Developing Dalit sensibility was their priority.

According to Datta Bhagat, "Tritiya Ratna" a play by Mahatma Phule is the first in Marathi thea All the dramatists associated with Dalit theatre believe in a sense of social committment. Most of the pl center round themes like bonded-labour, Devadasi system, deprivation, etc. Dalit theatre yet needs to portray the spirit of revolt and provide more impetus to the movement. The pain of being discrimina against and the call for a casteless, united society is the centralized theme of these plays. Thou indigenous theatre owes its birth to Marathi theatre, every state in the country has its own theatre forms with issues based on its own regional problems.

"The Dalit Voice," the English weekly from Bangalore, claims that the earliest *Dalit Theatre* to the form of *Jalsas* that were performed to spread Ambedkar's ideas. The *Jalsa* writers rejected religious ritual of *Tamasha* while retaining the music and making the narrative didactic. The *Songadya* a clown was transformed into the chief spokesperson.

Several Dalit drama conferences have been held across India, and there are more than forty D Theatre groups now. Many write their own plays, a few adapt plays from the American Black Thea while some revive the arts of *Tamasha*. B. S. Shinde the founding father of *Dalit Rangabhumi*, has writt plays based on Buddhist themes and a drama built around the legendary Mahar hero *Amrutnak*. This w the crude beginning of the Dalit Theatre in Maharashtra. More recently Dalit Theatre has entered t proscenium stage in an effort to expand its audience to the middle class. A Dalit Theatre conference he in Pune in 1984 and subsequent meetings elsewhere have highlighted the challenge of sustaining a theat of the oppressed.

Some plays are written only for Dalits and some are meant for the general public. *Jalwa* by Tex Gaikwad is a play for Dalits. Plays by Datta Bhagat, and *A Sip of Water* (1977) by Premanand Gajv

Scanned by CamScanner

ज्ञान - विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

SIR C R REDDY COLLEGE

(AIDED & AUTONOMOUS)

ELURU - 534 007, W.G. DIST. A.P. INDIA

కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగం శతవర్ధంతి సందర్భంగా

అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు International Conference

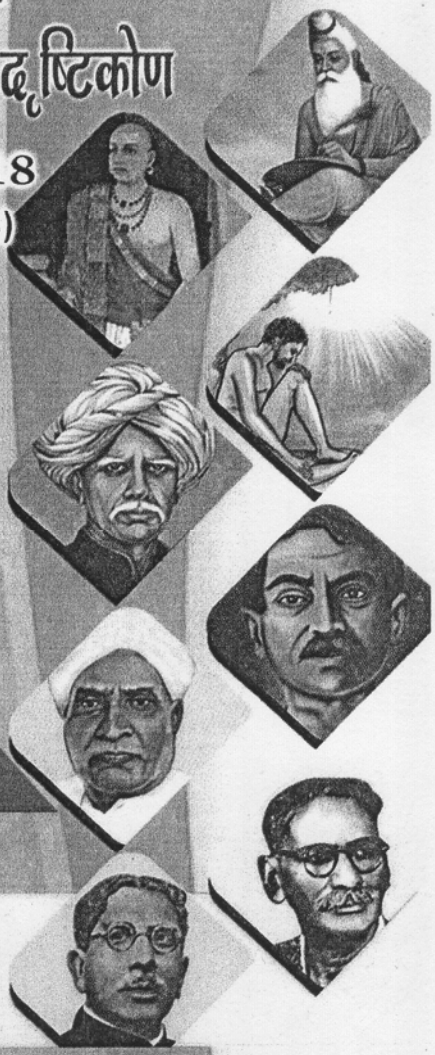
సాహిత్యం - సంస్కరణ దృక్పథం

साहित्यस्य संस्करणदृक्पथः साहित्य-सुधारवादी दृष्टिकोण

14th & 15th December 2018

Sponsored by UGC (Autonomous Grants)

in Association with
Department of Language & Culture, Govt. of A.P.



భావవీణ ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

International Journal of Telugu, Literary, Culture & Language Study

Special Edition. Vol - III. Dec - 2018

ISSN No. 2456-4702 (UGC approved Journal No. 42500)

Organised by Telugu & Oriental Languages
(Sanskrit & Hindi)

Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram

(THRICE ACCREDITED AT 'A' LEVEL BY NAAC, BENGALURU : COLLEGE WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE)

AN ISO - 9001:2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTION

స్త్రీ వాద సాహిత్యం

డా॥ పి. ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు
మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కాలేజి, విజయవాడ.
చరవాణి : 97031 96520

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం అవతరించిన నాటి నుంచి ఎన్నో సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలు వస్తూ ఉన్నాయి. కాలానికనుగుణంగా సాహిత్య వస్తువులు రూపాలు మారుతూ ఉండటం సహజం. ఆధునిక కాలంలో ఇతర భాషా ప్రభావాలతో గాని, కవుల స్వతంత్ర దృక్పథాలతోకాని పలుసాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలు, ఉద్యమాలు వెలువడటం గమనార్హం. మనదేశంలో స్త్రీ చైతన్యం 18, 19 శతాబ్దాలలో సంఘ సంస్కరణోద్యమాలతో ప్రారంభమైనది. రాజరామ మోహనరాయ్, కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగం, వెంకటరత్నం, ఉన్నవ లక్ష్మీనారాయణ వంటి వారు స్త్రీల అభ్యున్నతికి కృషి చేశారు. స్వాతంత్ర్యానంతరం స్త్రీల విద్య పెరిగింది. ఆ కాలంలో స్త్రీ రచయిత్రులెందరో తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ముందంజ వేశారు, సాహిత్య సృష్టి చేశారు, స్త్రీల ఆత్మగౌరవాన్ని నింపారు. వాసిరెడ్డి సీతాదేవి, రంగనాయకమ్మ లాంటి రచయిత్రులెందరో తమ రచనలతో స్త్రీని చైతన్య పరిచారు. తెలుగులో స్త్రీ వాదం అక్షర రూపం దిద్దుకోవటానికి అవసరమైన నేపథ్యాన్ని కల్పించిన రచయితల్లో ప్రముఖంగా చెప్పుకోవల్సిన పేరు ముప్పాళ్ళ రంగనాయకమ్మ.

రంగనాయకమ్మ :

రంగనాయకమ్మ తన రచనలన్నింటిలో తన సంప్రదాయ విలువల్ని, భావాల్ని సవాలు చేశారు. వాటిని పరీక్షకు పెట్టారు. ఆమె మొదటి నవల 'కృష్ణవేణి' ఆ తరువాత రంగనాయకమ్మ రచనల్లో ప్రముఖమైన వాటిల్లో ఒకటిగా గుర్తింపబడిన నవల 'బలిపీఠం' సమాజ అనే 'బలిపీఠం'పై వ్యక్తి బలి పశువుగా చేయటం ఎలా అనివార్యం ఎలా జరుగుతూ వస్తోందో రుజువు చేయటం జరిగింది. ఈ నవలలో అరుణ బ్రాహ్మణ కులానికి చెందినటువంటింది. ఆమెకు బాల్యవివాహం జరిగితే బాల్యంలోనే విధవగా మిగులుతుంది. ఈ నవలలో అనేక సందర్భాలలో మనల్ని అసాంతమూ కదిలించే సన్నివేశాలు అనేకం వున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా బాల వితంతువుగా అరుణను చిత్రించటంలో రచయిత్రి అమోఘమైన ప్రతిభ కనపర్చారు.

ఆమెను అలా మిగిల్చిన సామాజిక వ్యవస్థపట్ల పాఠకుల్లో క్రోధం కూడా కలుగుతుంది. భవిష్యత్తులో కూడ ఆమె ఇక రంగుల బట్టలు వేసుకోవటం, గాజులు, బొట్టు ధరించటం కుదరని పని. అమలులో వున్న సంప్రదాయ వ్యవస్థ ఆమెను జీవచ్ఛవంలాగా మిగుల్చుతుంది. కుటుంబ జీవితం కానీ, అందులో వుండే పిల్లల పట్ల ఆప్యాయత కానీ ఆమె అనుభవంలోకి వచ్చే అవకాశము లేదు. ఆ తరువాత జీవితాన్ని గురించి, వైధవ్యాన్ని గురించి ఏదో ఒక స్థాయిలో పరిజ్ఞానం ఏర్పడ్డ తరువాత అరుణలో కుటుంబజీవితాన్ని అనుభవించనందుకు విచారమూ, బాధ కలుగుతాయి. క్రమంగా గుండెజబ్బు చేయటం, తను త్వరలో చనిపోతున్నానే స్పృహ కలగటంతో ఆమెలో తాను కోల్పోయిన జీవితం పట్ల మమకారం మరింత పెరుగుతుంది.

ఫలితంగా ఆమె తరతరాలుగా హిందూ వివాహ వ్యవస్థ స్త్రీల జీవితాలపై విధిస్తూ వచ్చిన నియంత్రణను అధిగమించి పూర్తి స్థాయి స్త్రీగా తన జీవితాన్ని గడపాలని నిర్ణయించుకుంటుంది. వివాహ వ్యవస్థతో భర్తను పొందాలనుకుంటుంది. ఆ క్రమంలో తన దూరపు బంధువు, విశాల భావాలున్న సామాజిక కార్యకర్త భాస్కర్‌తో పరిచయం ఏర్పడుతుంది. అతను హరిజనుడు. అయితే అతను జీవనశైలిని అగ్రవర్ణాల తరహాలోనే తీర్చిదిద్దుకుంటాడు. అన్నింటిలో దాదాపు 'అగ్రవర్ణాలకు' చెందిన వాళ్ళలాగా వుంటాడు. అంతకుముందే భాస్కర్‌కు ఒక హరిజన యువతి ప్రేమలో పడతాడు. ఇది ఆ కాలంలో దాదాపు అరుదయిన సంఘటన. ఎందుకంటే వయసులో వున్న యువతి యువకులు అసలు కలుసుకోవటము అరుదు. అందువల్ల వాళ్ళ మధ్య ప్రేమ అసాధ్యం.

అయితే భాస్కర్ వివాహం చేసుకోకుండా తన జీవితాన్ని సామాజిక సేవకు వెచ్చించాలని భావిస్తాడు. సంఘ సంస్కరణను లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకుంటాడు. ఈ సంస్కరణ లక్ష్యంతోనే కులాంతర వివాహం చేసుకుని ఇతరులకు మార్గదర్శిగా మిగలాలనుకుంటాడు. అందుకోసం అరుణను పెళ్ళి చేసుకోవాలనుకుంటాడు. అరుణ తల్లిదండ్రులు చనిపోవటంతో ఆమె తన బాబాయి, పిన్నిల

ISSN : 2456-4702

Price : 800/-

ISSN : 2456-4702

CELL : 7386529274,7989781963

Editorial Address :

HOLY HOMES APARTMENTS
POSTAL COLONY, 4TH LINE - 522002
GUNTUR DISTRICT, A.P.
ELURU - 534 002
PHONE : 08812-252812
CELL : 9393174813
email : andhraprinters812@gmail.com

DTP & Printed By

ANDHRA PRINTERS
POWERPET STATION ROAD

సి.ఐ.ఐ.యల్ ... జాతీయ సదస్సు

వివిధ భాషా సాహిత్యాలు - సాంస్కృతిక పరివర్తన

భావవీణ ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

Vol. 13 ISSUE NO. 8 MONTHLY AUG 2017

ISSN NO. : 2455 - 4702



Scanned by CamScanner

Mallika Sarabhai's Dance Ballet - *Sita's Daughters*: A Synthesis of Myth, Fairy tale and Reality of Indian Feminism

Dr. Mrs. V. Satya Sudha

Dept of English
Maris Stella College
Vijayawada

Sita's Daughters is a dance ballet written by Mallika Sarabhai and devised as a performance script by John Martin. The play has a unique structure which encompasses songs and dance recitals. Mallika Sarabhai has performed this ballet at various theatres in India and abroad, since its first enactment in 1990 at Ahmedabad. The play has no Act and Scenic divisions or the conventional dramatic form but is a combination of dance sequences. It is a non-linear presentation of a series of episodes taken from epics, mythology, history, fairy tale, legend and current happenings. Mallika Sarabhai makes a stylized approach to theatre and evolves a whole scheme of stylization with song, dance and drama to evoke the power of women. She galvanizes the audience to an awareness of women's issues beginning with the story of Sita and presents the traumatic experiences of women through the ages.

A pretty woman and a talented dancer, Ms. Sarabhai has captured audiences globally, with song, dance and drama to the accompaniment of myth, allegory, folk tale, current events and episodes, entertaining and enlightening audiences across the globe. In an intensely emotional presentation she brings about an awareness regarding violence against women. In the play under study she divulges the pathetic condition of women from times immemorial, in a very effective presentation. Her focus is on the atrocities perpetrated on women from the womb to the tomb. Combining the techniques of Svang and Brecht's epic theatre, Sarabhai throws a challenge to patriarchy and mocks its inefficiency in administering justice to one section of the society.

The stage setting is simple with almost no stage props. She herself enacts the roles of women - fictitious and real, who have been victims of injustice. She illustrates, questions, argues and ultimately proves that, society to prosper must assign an equal status to women. She then presents images of a school teacher, a lady doctor, and tells the audience of the lives of oppressed women like Ahalya, Meera Bai, and Amrita Devi. She shows how communities which honour women flourish and tells of the Bishnoy community which sacrificed its women for the cause of the environment. She narrates the story of the whistling princess whom no man could beat in whistling.

Talking of her aspiration she says, "There are many things that concern me, and that I think concern many many people around the world. The world is not in a happy or healthy place. Yet wonderful, optimistic, hope-filled attempts at changing them are happening all around. We need to bring these together so that we can form the critical mass of opinion, of energy, of effective change to say ENOUGH OF ALL THAT IS WRONG. "I hope to create a platform for people who care – care about people, about non-violence, about nature, about cruelty, about poverty, about justice, about greed and deprivation and about caring." (Darpana)

Through this play she forthrightly condemns the various atrocities perpetrated on women. Women driven to despair and deprivation, is not a modern phenomenon. It dates back to the epic age with mythological women like Sita, Ahalya, Draupadi, Sakuntala, Damayanti being subjugated, insulted, betrayed, abandoned and isolated by their spouses. The earliest known mythical character Sita is the epitome of insult and injury which befall the lot of Indian women to date. Sarabhai begins her dance

Scanned by CamScanner

August Special Issue 2014

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

listed & Indexed with
International ISSN Directory, Paris

A Peer Reviewed & Reffered International Journal
Journal DOI : 10.15373/22778160



IMPACT FACTOR : 1.5408

ज्ञान - विज्ञान विमुक्तये

UGC Sponsored - Two days International Seminar on
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP – A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE (INSWEG – 2014)
in association with KRISHNA UNIVERSITY,
Machilipatnam On 6th & 7th August, 2014

Multi-Subject Journal

Volume : 3 | Issue : 8 | August 2014 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

August Special Issue 2014

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Editor In-Chief :

Dr. Khansa Memon
SARA Publishing Academy

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurngabad.(MS-India)-431004	**Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni** Principal, Jai Meenesh College, Phagi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	**Dr. A.R. Saravankumar** Assistant Professor in Education DDE, Alagappa University, Tamilnadu
Dr. R. Ramachandran Commerce DDE Annamalai University Tamilnadu	**Dr. R Ganpathy** Assistant Professor in Commerce Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi.	**Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay** Assistant Professor Department of Physiology University of Calcutta
Dr. V. Kumaravel Professor and Head Vivekanandha Business School for Women Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist	**Dr. K. Prabhakar** Professor, Department of Management Studies, Velammal Engineering College, Chennai - 600 066.	**Dr. Sunita J. Rathod** Maharashtra Education Service Group-B DIET Dist. Jalna

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Y. Narsimha Rao M.Com.,Ph.D, Director, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada	**Dr. V. Narayana Rao** M.Com.,Ph.D, Vice-Principal and Head, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.	**Dr. D. V. Ramana Murthy** M.Com., A.P.A., Dip. T.D., Ph.D. Prof. & Head, Dept. of MBA, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada.	**Smt. A. Krishna Priya** M.Com, MBA, M.Phil., (Ph.D.) Asso. Professor, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.

- Thoughts, language, vision and examples in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both the editor, and editorial board agrees with the author. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
- Editing of the Global Research Analysis is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
- In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in GRA, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management
- Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
- Before re-use of published paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-GRA unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules
- All the legal undertaking related to Global Research Analysis is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
- The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS
8-A, BANAS, Opp. SLU Girls College, Nr.Congress Bhavan, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380006. Gujarat (INDIA)
Cell: +91 9824702127, 8866003636

Scanned by CamScanner

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	**Women Empowerment Through Micro Finance – A Study On Perceptions Of Self Help Group Leaders In Krishna District - A Discussion Paper** - Dr.D.V.Ramana Murthy	1-2
2	**Socio-Economic Status Profile of Women in Rural Areas** - Shaik Ali	3-5
3	**Role of ICT in Empowering Women** - P.L Ramesh, Shamim, P.BharathiDevi	6-7
4	**Materiality of Self Help Groups on Accreditation of Women: A Study in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh** - V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar M, P.L. Ramesh, CH. Ramesh Babu	8-12
5	**WomenEntrepreneurship:Finding Perception** - CH.RameshBabu, V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar	13-16
6	**Dimension of Violence against Women** - P.L Ramesh, P.Bharathi Devi, Shamim	17-19
7	**Educational Growth and Women Education** - Dr. ERICHARLA RAJU, Prof .B.SAMBASIVA RAO	20-25
8	**Rural Women Empowerment and Development** - Ch.Pavani, V.Chandrika	26-27
9	**Migraion of Women Labour: An Empirical Study in Mahaboob Nagar District of Talangana State** - Dr. N. Venkat Ram	28-30
10	**Women Enterpreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges** - Mr. B. KOTESWARA RAO, Mrs. V. SWAPNA, Mrs. G.SUNITHA	31-32
11	**A study of women empowerment and Economic Development: A Case Study of Guntur District** - Kotayya Yarragunta, Davala Jyothsna	33-35
12	**Impact of Self- Help Groups on Empowerment of Rural Women-A Case Study in Guntur District of Andhara Pradesh** - Sk. Asha Begum	36-37
13	**Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneural Development - Asample Survey** - Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani, A. Narendra Kumar	38-41
14	**Literacy and Women in Developing Nations** - A.DURGA, E. Prathapa Reddy	42-43
15	**Human Development and Women Empowerment** - Smt B.SOBHA RANI	44-46
16	**Empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and Microfinance – Creating linkages with banks** - Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	47-49
17	**Women Development through Literacy** - D.Rathnamani, Doradla.Vijaya Raja kumar, Katikala Florence Hemalatha	50-51
18	**A Review on Women in Research and Empowerment** - B. Lalithakumari, N. Satyasree, Y. Ramakrishna	52-53
19	**Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women** - Mrs. Kalima Abdul, Miss G. Vani, Mrs. N. Sailaja	54-55
20	**Women Empowerment – Human Rights** - B.SREENIVASA REDDY	56-58
21	**Human Rights Violation Against Women and Their Nature** - Dr. N. Venkat Ram, ShivamSakshi	59-61

Scanned by CamScanner

Volume-3, Issue-8, August Special Issue-2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper

Social Science

Women Enterpreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges

Mr. B. KOTESWARA RAO — Department of Economics and History, MARIS STELLA COLLEGE, VIJAYAWADA.

Mrs. V. SWAPNA — Department of Economics and History, MARIS STELLA COLLEGE, VIJAYAWADA.

Mrs. G.SUNITHA — Department of Economics and History, MARIS STELLA COLLEGE, VIJAYAWADA.

KEYWORDS :

The emergence of rural women entrepreneurs in India depends upclosely interlinked economic education, social culture; religious, psychological and institutional variables. These variables ultimately account for influencing and moulding the attitude of rural women towards business and industry.

The entrepreneur stands at the centre of the whole process of Economic Development. Even though women are playing a vital role in all developmental aspects of a nation.

A rural women entrepreneur is a women or group of woman who undertake to organize and run an enterprise in a rural area. The rural women entrepreneurs may be woman who takes to entrepreneurship because they had the family background tradition in some skill or trade, hence they would like to have extra money for themselves and their families.

TREND OF WOMEN AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES:

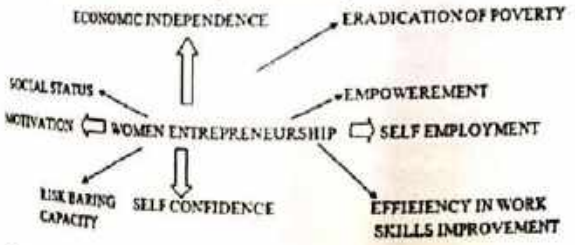
In the last few decades in India, Central and State governments and non-governmental organizations have recognized that women should be in the middle of the road of Economic development.

Women are seen as appropriate way to assault poverty at the grass route level by generating employment and income. They have to confine themselves to home based or house attached entrepreneurial activities, petty business and very rarely tiny cottage industries.

Factors responsible for the growth of Women Entrepreneurship

- Lack of employment
- Economic independency
- Education
- To prove the skills and to improve their financial status.

Factors for Women Entrepreneurship



Opportunities:

Government of India introduced various entrepreneurship programmes under different schemes like SGSY, SGRY, SJSRY, DWCRA and TRYSEM. Women entrepreneurs can best emerge out of the women folk, with an aptitude for an experience in entrepreneurship. Government efforts that promote entrepreneurship either by training or by granting loans to women without have failed. First we have to see that how many entrepreneurs are running the firms and industries or business, for this reason. We have to look into two aspects of the issues i.e, profile of the entrepreneurs and socio-economic background of the Entrepreneurs and at what extent government gives the technical and financial support to them.

Rural women entrepreneurs take it as a challenge to take up an independent occupation. In the latter they establish business to overcome financial problems.

CHALLENGES FACED BY RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

Nearly 90% of the rural enterprises faced the problem of lack of capital or lack of access to institutional finance and credit. They failed to get appropriate support from the banks. They are failed in getting good demand for their products. Dias (1992), Mathew 1998. There is a discrimination against rural women, the traditional attitude of our society does not encourage women to utilize their human potentials fully. They are not ranked according to their capacity. Dr. Manusuri 2011.

The major challenges faced by women entrepreneurs are illiteracy, lack of vital information, fear to take risks lack of experience and training, feeling insecurity, lack of infrastructure and finance.

- In addition, there are structural constrains in the form of inequality, limited purchasing power, condemnation by local elite etc. They have also to face competition from the urban entrepreneurs who make more attractive products due to modern technology.
- A case study was conducted in Vijayawada to study the problems. A sample size of 30 women entrepreneurs and tailoring, pickles and papad making, candles and paper plates preparation units.
- These women entrepreneurs run these firms and units with their desire to have economic independency and due to their poverty and to give financial support to their family.
- The study reveals that women entrepreneurs get their motivational factors, support from their family members.
- 10% of them faced the problem of discrimination in the field.
- Many of them are facing the problem of finance. They are unable to get finance from banks as they are uneducated. 3% of them are not known the programmes conducted by the Government to give training.
- 50%of the entrepreneurs belongs to backward classes as they are backward they do not get the opportunity to fix price and they are influenced by their husbands in the business in decision making and capital formation.
- It is observed that there is a difference between men and women entrepreneurs in their strategies of marketing and they are giving importance to suitable strategies and quality approach.
- They are equally enthusiastic with men in employing various financial strategies.
- 6.6% percentage of women entrepreneurs is able to save the

Scanned by CamScanner

amount from 20,000 to 25,000 per annum.
- It is observed those 30-50 years of aged women entrepreneurs running the business with hard work and devotion (16%).
- Majority of the entrepreneurs belong to the group of 35-40 years.

More than half of them 52 percent said that the strength of their business is family support.

40% reveal that major threat of their business is lack of advertising and marketing ability.

Many of them are unknown about financial assistance and Government policies.

- Elimination of administrative barriers
- Perfection of legislative basis carried out in entrepreneur market
- Target use of international financial support
- Increasing the solvency of the population.
- State support in development business infrastructure providing accessibility to business education and information of the vast layers of population.
- In the recent past the previous problems are continuing and also new problems arise. Male domination, lack of confidence in their strength, and inadequate competitive capacity are the major hindrances to women entrepreneurs. Family commitments bar them from becoming successful entrepreneur's availability of alternative raw materials and high bargaining cleverness are essential in the modern business world. Women's family and personal obligations are sometimes a great barrier for succeeding in their activities.

Moreover stiff competition and lack of mobility exploitation of middle man are squeezing the entrepreneurial talent.

Owing to poor awareness on modernization, latest technological changes, and low level of education they can not sustain in this field. Finally lack of knowledge about Government policies, market trend, loans, schemes etc is also the causes of their difficulty.

SUGGESTIONS:

International, national and local level financial institutions and NGO's and community based organizations are taking several steps to develop the rural entrepreneurs.

Rural women are not attaining the expected level. Hence entrepreneurial activities based better education and training facilities should be provided to poor women entrepreneurs.

Training programme on capacity building and management skills. In order to understand the current requirement production technique market strategy and managerial technique, vocational training for both new and already engaged entrepreneurs should be given to them.

Counseling through committed NGO's, Psychologists managerial experts and technical personal should be provided to the existing emerging women entrepreneurs.

Unique programmes for encouraging women entrepreneurship by using national and state level resource persons should be encouraged.

- Special programmes training, symposium, seminars, workshop seed capital and incentive for women entrepreneurs.
- Export based commodities, eco-friendly products basic IT enable activities herbal forest and health care products and some service industries will give multiple benefits for both women entrepreneurs as well as the Nation.

CONCLUSION:

Even though women are playing a vital role in development aspects of the nation, they are not properly recognized in general and entrepreneurial activities in particular. Women continued to be discriminated exploited. In the present global competitive business and industrial situation the women entrepreneurs can play a greater role and emerge themselves by providing training, facilities, encouragement programmes, special counseling centers, workshops and better finance support.

REFERENCES

1. Southern Economists June 15 2009 | 2. Southern Economists July 15 2009 | 3. Kurukshetra Jan 2008 | 4. Kurukshetra June 2009 | 5. Southern Economist 1, 2010 | 6. Vasant Desai- Small Scale Industries and Entrepreneurship – Himalaya Publishing House |

Scanned by CamScanner

IJIRIS :: Volume III, Issue 09 of December 2016

ISSN : 2349-7009

IJIRIS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN INFORMATION SECURITY

SPECIAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 2016

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IJIRIS

IMPACT FACTOR VALUE : 3.391

www.ijiris.com

Email : editor@ijiris.com

AM Publications, India

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN: 2349-7009(Print)
ISSN: 2349-7017(Online)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN INFORMATION SECURITY

Volume 3, Issue 09 of December 2016

IMPACT FACTOR VALUE: 3.361

IJIRIS Journals provides DOI (Digital Object Identifier) to each article. IJIRIS Journals DOI is 10.17632

A Monthly Journal of Computer Science & SECURITY

https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?user=mWaGiuAAAAAJ&hl=en
http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=17672
http://www.sjifactor.inno-pace.org/passport.php?id=17672
https://pr.academia.edu/IJIRISJournalDivision
https://www.scribd.com/user/323554324/IJIRIS-INTERNATIONAL-JOURNAL-OF-INNOVATIVE-RESEARCH-IN-INFORMATION-SECURITY
http://www.publishresearch.com/search
http://www.slideshare.net/IJIRIS
https://issuu.com/ijiris-journaldivision
http://www.facebook.com/IJIRISJournal
https://twitter.com/IjirisJournal
https://www.linkedin.com/in/ijiris-journal
http://www.bibsonomy.org/user/ijiris
https://www.mendeley.com/profiles/ijiris-journal-division/

Scanned by CamScanner

S. No	Title & Author Details	Paper ID
01.	**E-GOVERNANCE – REFORMING GOVERNMENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY : A DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE** Prof.D.V.RamanaMurthy[1], PhD (Management) Dr.G.V.S.R.N.S.A Sastry[2], Ph.D [1]Professor in Management and Director-PG Centre, KBN College, Vijayawada [2]Lecturer in Commerce, KBN College, Vijayawada	DCISSP80
02.	**SMART VILLAGE-THE REAL FUTURE OF INDIA** Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani Head, Department of Economics. Maris Stella College, Vijayawada– 8.	DCISSP81
03.	**SMART VILLAGE - SMART WARD TOWARDS SMART ANDHRA PRADESH** Mr. B.Koteswararao Department of Economics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 8	DCISSP82
04.	**SHAPING THE FUTURE OF INTERNET: INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)** [1]K.H.Anuhya*, [2]K.John Paul [1]Department of Electronics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India [2]Associate Projects, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Bangalore, Karnataka, India	DCISSP83
05.	**SMART VILLAGES & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION** B. Peera Kumar, Lecturer in Economics, GDC RAPUR, SPSR NELLORE (DT) Dr. N. Siva RamaKrishna, Lecturer in Chemistry, PRR&VS Govt. College,VDLR,NELLORE(Dt)	DCISSP84
06.	**"THE BEST OUT OF WASTE TO TURN TRASH INTO CASH" EMPOWERING THE DISADVANTAGED** Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob Head, Department of Social Work, Maris Stella College (Autonomous) Krishna (Dt), Vijayawada-520 008, Andhra Pradesh	DCISSP85
07.	**SMART VILLAGE—SWEET MANGOES ULAVAPADU** [1]Dr. J. Lakshmi Kumari, Lecturer in Physics, G.V.S.M Govt. Degree College, Ulavapadu,	DCISSP86
08.	**E-WASTE MANAGEMENT** *B.Kalpana,**Dr.M.Prabhavathi * Research Scholars, Department of commerce & Business Administration, AcharyaNagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur	DCISSP87

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security (IJIRIS) ISSN: 2349-7009(P)
Issue 09, Volume 3 (December 2016) www.ijiris.com ISSN: 2349-7017(O)

Smart Village - Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh

Mr. B.Koteswararao
Department of Economics,
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 8

ABSTRACT: *Smart Villages is a community based initiative of Samanvay.Com Welfare Society, primarily aimed to harness the benefits of information technology for the rural folks. The initiative is a community effort to mobilize the collective strengths of people from various streams and integrate it with information technology to provide benefits to the rural community. Seventy percent of population of India lives in villages and the youth belonging to this segment are passing through a dramatic psychological turmoil. The invasion of bedroom from the skies in the form of television and the advancement in telephony through internet has given his mind dreams that were unthinkable few years ago. However, the ground realities around him by way of minimum educational avenues, minimum basic needs of life and same age old shabby surroundings are deterrent for his talent and the dreams to take shape and flourish. The ratio of school dropouts at school or college level is quite high amongst the rural youth which is negatively impacting the education policy and targets of the Govt. Added to this is the non-availability of vocational avenues in rural environs which is further adversely affecting the aspirations of the youth from the rural areas. All such youth with little education, no vocational skills and passing through utter poverty, find their way to nearest urban cities or large cities where they migrate to find some source of livelihood. This has two major negative impacts on the county and also on the youth of rural background. The "Smart Village- Smart Ward towards Smart AP" programme that was inaugurated in January has inspired dozens of NRIs, businessmen, bureaucrats, politicians, celebrities and even ordinary citizens to work together with the government to raise the living standards of the state's rural residents."To become smart, sustainable and inclusive, it is necessary for us to have smart towns and villages, apart from smart cities," Naidu said recently, referring to the Centre's "smart cities" mission aimed at making room for a booming urban population. "So, I appeal to NRIs, NGOs, VIPs, corporate, philanthropists, ministers, MLAs, etc, to adopt one village each and develop our state into smart Andhra Pradesh."*

INTRODUCTION:

SMART VILLAGE-SMART WARD, TOWARDS SMART ANDHRA PRADESH

Smart Village-Smart Ward, towards Smart Andhra Pradesh initiative focuses on improved resource-use efficiency, empowered local self-governance, access to assured basic amenities and responsible individual and community behaviour to build a vibrant and happy society. In tune with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's call to the members of parliament to provide leadership and work in partnership with the local communities, the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeks partnerships in 12,918 Gram Panchayats and 3,465 Wards. It appeals to public representatives (like Ministers, MPs, MLCs, MLAs, Mayors), film personalities, celebrities, NRIs, NRVs, corporate houses, officers viz. IAS/IPS/IFS and other officers, NGOs and volunteers etc. to partner a village/ward. They can do this by handholding the development process on the above aspects, in addition to innovations and good practices, to rejuvenate energies, especially among children, women and marginalized groups.

Building on the existing Missions, Campaigns, Grids, Programmers and Schemes of the State and Central Government, the Smart Village-Smart Ward program intends to achieve SMART infrastructure, SMART service delivery, SMART technology and innovation, SMART institutions along with optimal mobilization and utilization of available resources, leading to faster and more inclusive growth.

Being "Smart" also means having vision, the ability to foresee and to learn best practices from others – be it an individual, a community, a Gram Panchayat/Ward, a city or a country. Being a continuous process, it also means acquiring better processes and better equipment with latest knowhow. Being smart means not only acquiring the latest knowledge but also acting upon it. Until an idea gets converted into action, it will not serve the purpose

© 2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved

Scanned by CamScanner

EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF PROGRAMME

- *Villages (Gram Panchayats)/Wards take collective responsibility to realize their shared vision of development.*
- *Partnerships to guide and demonstrate innovations, latest affordable technologies, and resources to facilitate and accelerate participatory, inclusive and sustainable development within Gram Panchayats/Wards.*
- *Trigger processes to strengthen on-going services and schemes for effectiveness and efficiency in equitable access a utilization of entitlements.*
- *Significant improvement in the identified development commitments.*

A 'Smart Village/Ward' encompasses sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of its community, so that high standard of living. The 100 per cent achievement of the following basic amenities, outcomes and services in a time frame, is a non-negotiable condition for moving towards Smart Village-Smart Ward:

- *Homes for all – with access to toilet, safe-drinking water, and regular power.*
- *Every household has diversified livelihood opportunities and/or micro-enterprise.*
- *SHGs and youths have access to skills development and Village Enterprise Development with bank and market linkages.*
- *End open defecation.*
- *Has functional solid/liquid waste management system.*
- *End all preventable maternal deaths and infant deaths.*
- *100 per cent institutional deliveries.*
- *Zero school drop outs of boys and girls up to 12th class.*
- *Functional toilet, potable water, electricity available in Anganwadi Centres, schools, health centres, GP/Ward buildings.*
- *Malnutrition free (children below 9 years of age).*
- *No girl-child marriages (girls below 18 years of age).*
- *Every farm has soil health card, enriched essential micro-nutrients and diversification with livestock and trees.*
- *Every village household has a functional bank account/PM Jan Dhan Bank Account.*
- *Every GP/Ward has its own dynamic development plan prepared by community Participation.*
- *Every GP/Ward has green trees all over its geographic boundaries.*
- *Every GP/Ward has functional water conservation and harvesting structures.*
- *Every GP/Ward has functional Information Centre, Computer Lab, and MeeSeva Centre.*
- *Every GP/Ward has telecom/internet connectivity.*
- *Gram Sabha / Ward Sabha are held four times a year with minimum two-thirds Attendance.*
- *Every GP/Ward has a functional grievance redressed system.*

To achieve the 'Smart Village/Ward' status, the community, individually and collectively, will be empowered to take decisions using smart technologies and with the support of smart manpower and by managing to be self-sufficient. Pan will be encouraged to bring in innovative ideas, technology and resources and disseminate information on best practic facilitate and accelerate the process. They may also interface between the community and the service providers to achie last-mile reach to the most marginalized and the vulnerable. Achievement of the Smart Village/Ward status will be mon on the above listed development commitments/indicators against the baseline and agreed milestones over the span o years.

Once a village/ward achieves the key development commitments/indicators, it will self-declare as a 'Smart Village Ward' and display it on the village/ward information board erected at a public place/entrance of the Gram Panchayat office.

© 2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved

Scanned by CamScanner

ICCSI -16

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISSUES

November 11, 2016

Organised By

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND HUMANITIES

MAHARISHI MARKANDESHWAR UNIVERSITY,
MULLANA, AMBALA, HARYANA -133207
(In collaboration with "Women Cell", MMEC, Mullana)

the pinnacle of love and more strikingly her endless extra-marital relationships. Honesty and frankness are the qualities that her poetry begets from her personal life and thereby making it endeared to the readers as well as critics. This paper examines and throws light on the confessional voice of Kamala Das' which can be reverberated from her treatment of love, marriage and relationship in her works.

Key Words: Confessional, Autobiographical, Strikingly

ICCSI 584

A Study of Ripple Effects of Global Terrorism in Foer's Extremely Loud Incredibly Close

Durga Patva
Research scholar, Department of English MEL, Lucknow University, Lucknow
Email- patvadurga394@gmail.com

Abstract
In the modern era Terrorism is a terrific term well known all over the world. It has become a global problem posing threats to the well-structured social fabric of all the countries of the world. Of late, terrorism is hell bent on destroying the global beauty of the unity in diversity. The continuing terrorist activities are being committed by anti-elements armed with arms and ammunitions that are out to annihilate humanity. Most of the countries like Syria, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Iraq i.e. mostly from Muslim countries which are reportedly the safe haven for terrorists and their organizations are also under the strong grip of terrorism. Today, no country of the world is safe from the cruel and heinous acts of terrorists because each country across the world is being threatened and ravaged by extremism. In this way Terrorism is the biggest global problem which has affected almost all the countries of the world. The aim of present paper is to highlight the issue of global terrorism with reference to the terrorist activities or episodes as reflected in *Extremely Loud Incredibly Close* by Jonathan Safran Foer who seems to have succeeded in realistically depicting the actual lethal consequences and far-reaching effects of such terroristic attacks causing mass destruction on a larger scale- injuries, death, traumatic reverberation, in his novel *Extremely Loud Incredibly Close* in the wake of 9/11 and Dresden terroristic sabotage or devastation.

Keywords: Jonathan Safran Foer, *Extremely Loud Incredibly Close*, Terrorism, 9/11 and Dresden Events, Violence, Trauma.

ICCSI 585

Media in India –Dimensions for Discussion

Dr. Usha Ponnapalli
H.O.D., Department of Telugu, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, A.P.
Email : ushaponnapalli0905@gmail.com

Abstract
Indian media has been recognized as sensitive, patriotic and very much influential tool in the socio – political sphere since the days of freedom movement. The father of Indian nation Mahatma Gandhi initiated his movement with the moral power of active journalism. Today, India with its over a billion population supports nearly 70,000 registered news papers and over 450 television channels. The Indian media as a whole often plays the role of constructive opposition in the parliament as well as in various legislative assemblies of the state. Journalists are by and large honored and accepted as the moral guide in the Indian society. The post liberalization period has opened a variety of opportunities for the media industry in India. This has resulted in the areas of production, processing, distribution and reception of media content. Here are some of the new dimensions of Indian media needs some discussion and its submission to reform the field.

Key words; influential, initiated, legislative

ICCSI 586



Syamalamba Rani

Design & Development of Information Literacy Progrmmes

LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

Scanned by CamScanner

Syamalamba Rani

Design & Development of Information Literacy Programs

LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing

Scanned by CamScanner

Impressum / Imprint
Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek: Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über http://dnb.d-nb.de abrufbar.
Alle in diesem Buch genannten Marken und Produktnamen unterliegen warenzeichen-, marken- oder patentrechtlichem Schutz bzw. sind Warenzeichen oder eingetragene Warenzeichen der jeweiligen Inhaber. Die Wiedergabe von Marken, Produktnamen, Gebrauchsnamen, Handelsnamen, Warenbezeichnungen u.s.w. in diesem Werk berechtigt auch ohne besondere Kennzeichnung nicht zu der Annahme, dass solche Namen im Sinne der Warenzeichen- und Markenschutzgesetzgebung als frei zu betrachten wären und daher von jedermann benutzt werden dürften.

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek: The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at http://dnb.d-nb.de.
Any brand names and product names mentioned in this book are subject to trademark, brand or patent protection and are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders. The use of brand names, product names, common names, trade names, product descriptions etc. even without a particular marking in this work is in no way to be construed to mean that such names may be regarded as unrestricted in respect of trademark and brand protection legislation and could thus be used by anyone.

Coverbild / Cover image: www.ingimage.com

Verlag / Publisher:
LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing
ist ein Imprint der / is a trademark of
OmniScriptum GmbH & Co. KG
Bahnhofstraße 28, 66111 Saarbrücken, Deutschland / Germany
Email: info@omniscriptum.com

Herstellung: siehe letzte Seite /
Printed at: see last page
ISBN: 978-3-330-02440-3

Copyright © Syamalamba Rani
Copyright © 2016 OmniScriptum GmbH & Co. KG
Alle Rechte vorbehalten. / All rights reserved. Saarbrücken 2016

Scanned by CamScanner

CONTENTS

Chapter No	Description	Page No
I	Information Literacy and its overview	1-24
1	Introduction	1
2	Information and Society	1
3	The new view on learning	4
4	What is Information Literacy	6
5	Significance of the study	20
6	Objectives	21
7	Statement of the problem	21
8	Methodology	22
II	Review of Literature	24 - 38
III	Data Analysis and recommendations	39 - 57
IV	Information Literacy Modules	58 - 84
	Bibliography	
	Appendix	

Scanned by CamScanner

CHAPTER I

INFORMATION LITERACY AND ITS OVERVIEW

1. Introduction:

The volume of information and the complexity of the available information are increasing significantly. Acquiring the basic information and skills to deal effectively with this information, whether in traditional or electronic form, is very crucial to all people in today's world. Needless to say, institutions of higher education have a great role to play in the provision of information skills through various methods including information related courses such as: information literacy, information skills or information fluency.

The educational needs of library users could not be ignored any longer. The abundance of information required education in searching, retrieving, sorting, evaluating and using information, not only in relation to the needs of students but also as in relation to the huge investments made by libraries in databases, electronic journals, and advanced library systems. All these investments seemed more or less meaningless unless proper training in usage of these new technologies was established.

2. Information and Society

Learning and development are important in the Information Society and the educational scenario is changing in tune with the social, cultural, political and economic changes in the society. The role of the information professional has been strongly influenced by these new environs and changes.

2.1 Social Changes

Social changes can be seen in the breakthrough of information and communication technology; the short lifecycle of information, resulting in a new view on learning.

Scanned by CamScanner

August Special Issue 2014

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

listed & Indexed with
International ISSN Directory, Paris

A Peer Reviewed & Reffered International Journal
Journal DOI : 10.15373/22778160



IMPACT FACTOR : 1.5408

ज्ञान - विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

UGC Sponsored - Two days International Seminar on
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP – A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE (INSWEG – 2014)
in association with KRISHNA UNIVERSITY,
Machilipatnam On 6th & 7th August, 2014

Multi-Subject Journal

Volume : 3 | Issue : 8 | August 2014 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Editor In-Chief :

Dr. Khansa Memon
SARA Publishing Academy

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurngabad.(MS-India)-431004	**Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni** Principal, Jai Meenesh College, Phagi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	**Dr. A.R. Saravankumar** Assistant Professor in Education DDE, Alagappa University, Tamilnadu
Dr. R. Ramachandran Commerce DDE Annamalai University Tamilnadu	**Dr. R Ganpathy** Assistant Professor in Commerce Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi.	**Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay** Assistant Professor Department of Physiology University of Calcutta
Dr. V. Kumaravel Professor and Head Vivekanandha Business School for Women Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist	**Dr. K. Prabhakar** Professor, Department of Management Studies, Velammal Engineering College, Chennai - 600 066.	**Dr. Sunita J. Rathod** Maharashtra Education Service Group-B DIET Dist. Jalna

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Y. Narsimha Rao M.Com.,Ph.D, Director, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada	**Dr. V. Narayana Rao** M.Com.,Ph.D, Vice-Principal and Head, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.	**Dr. D. V. Ramana Murthy** M.Com., A.P.A., Dip. T.D., Ph.D. Prof. & Head, Dept. of MBA, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada.	**Smt. A. Krishna Priya** M.Com, MBA, M.Phil., (Ph.D.) Asso. Professor, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.

- Thoughts, language, vision and examples in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both the editor, and editorial board agrees with the author. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
- Editing of the Global Research Analysis is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
- In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in GRA, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management
- Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
- Before re-use of published paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-GRA unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules
- All the legal undertaking related to Global Research Analysis is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
- The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS
8-A, BANAS, Opp. SLU Girls College, Nr.Congress Bhavan, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380006. Gujarat (INDIA)
Cell: +91 9824702127, 8866003636

Scanned by CamScanner

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	**Women Empowerment Through Micro Finance – A Study On Perceptions Of Self Help Group Leaders In Krishna District - A Discussion Paper** - Dr.D.V.Ramana Murthy	1-2
2	**Socio-Economic Status Profile of Women in Rural Areas** - Shaik Ali	3-5
3	**Role of ICT in Empowering Women** - P.L Ramesh, Shamim, P.BharathiDevi	6-7
4	**Materiality of Self Help Groups on Accreditation of Women: A Study in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh** - V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar M, P.L. Ramesh, CH. Ramesh Babu	8-12
5	**WomenEntrepreneurship:Finding Perception** - CH.RameshBabu, V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar	13-16
6	**Dimension of Violence against Women** - P.L Ramesh, P.Bharathi Devi, Shamim	17-19
7	**Educational Growth and Women Education** - Dr. ERICHARLA RAJU, Prof .B.SAMBASIVA RAO	20-25
8	**Rural Women Empowerment and Development** - Ch.Pavani, V.Chandrika	26-27
9	**Migraion of Women Labour: An Empirical Study in Mahaboob Nagar District of Talangana State** - Dr. N. Venkat Ram	28-30
10	**Women Enterpreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges** - Mr. B. KOTESWARA RAO, Mrs. V. SWAPNA, Mrs. G.SUNITHA	31-32
11	**A study of women empowerment and Economic Development: A Case Study of Guntur District** - Kotayya Yarragunta, Davala Jyothsna	33-35
12	**Impact of Self- Help Groups on Empowerment of Rural Women-A Case Study in Guntur District of Andhara Pradesh** - Sk. Asha Begum	36-37
13	**Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneural Development - Asample Survey** - Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani, A. Narendra Kumar	38-41
14	**Literacy and Women in Developing Nations** - A.DURGA, E. Prathapa Reddy	42-43
15	**Human Development and Women Empowerment** - Smt B.SOBHA RANI	44-46
16	**Empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and Microfinance – Creating linkages with banks** - Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	47-49
17	**Women Development through Literacy** - D.Rathnamani, Doradla.Vijaya Raja kumar, Katikala Florence Hemalatha	50-51
18	**A Review on Women in Research and Empowerment** - B. Lalithakumari, N. Satyasree, Y. Ramakrishna	52-53
19	**Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women** - Mrs. Kalima Abdul, Miss G. Vani, Mrs. N. Sailaja	54-55
20	**Women Empowerment – Human Rights** - B.SREENIVASA REDDY	56-58
21	**Human Rights Violation Against Women and Their Nature** - Dr. N. Venkat Ram, ShivamSakshi	59-61

Scanned by CamScanner

Volume-4, Issue-8, August Special Issue-2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper | Social Science

Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneural Development - Asample Survey

Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani — Head, Department of Economics ,Maris Stella College Vijayawada -8

A. Narendra Kumar — Lecturer, APMS,Jettipalem,Guntur(dt)

KEYWORDS :

Women constitute 48% of the total population and perform 2/3 rds of the works. According to the world development report 2012 1/5 of the married women in India are not involved in spending decision. Women's ownership and control of propertyin far less than their male partners.

"Empowermentwith women" is the central issue that has been pervading development debate 1980's.Women's equality and empowerment are seen as pillars of holistic approach towards establishing pattern and process of development. When women are economically and socially empowered they become a change agent and able to exercise choice to set their own a gender and strong enough to challenge and change their position in society.

Empowerment is self government, self-sufficing and self maintenance.Empowerment in a continue process of realizing the goals of equality, human liberation and freedom. Women empowerment implies equality of opportunity and equality between the genders, ethnic groups, social clams and age groups. Collective participants in different Spheris of life etc..

Factors influencing women entrepreneurs

- Economic independents
- Establishing their own creativity
- Establishing their own Identity
- Achievement of excellence
- Developing risk taking ability
- Equal status in society
- Greater freedom and mobility

Women entrepreneurs-

The emergency of women entrepreneurs and women owned firm and their significant contribution to the economy is visible in India. These businesses are ready for continued growth in the future.

The number of women entrepreneurs has increased during 1990's. The new generation of women's-owned enterprise actively seeking capital for their businesses using modern technology to find and create a niche in both the domestic and report market while women – owned business possess the potential and are capable of contributing much more it is essential to formulate strategic support and sustain their efforts in the night direction.

Surveys demonstrate that women's privacy entrepreneurs of activity isfocused in the small and the medium enterprise (SME) sector. They work is a wide range of sector from trade and services, to tailoring, beauty parlours,petty shops, hotel running, beauty parlors ,selling of consumable iteams,fire wood shop,tailoring,spinning and weaving, dying and bleaching , embroidery works, washing and ironing,balwadi and creach running , pulse dehiscing electronics and electrical goods public telephone services, telephone cleaning type writing institute and computer training center.

However the involvement of women entrepreneur is the production sector is minimal and the development of this sector is rather slow. Emplaced evidence shows that women contribute significantly to the running of the family business mostly in the form of unpaid effort and skills.

Challenges-

- Lack of confidence
- Problem of finance and working capital
- Social cultural barriers
- Production problem
- Inefficient marketing arrangement

Need for women Entrepreneurship:

Now the scenario is changing fast with modernization, urbanization Development of education &business. Women are seeking gainful employment in several fields in increasing numbers with the education and new awareness. Women Entrepreneurs are spreading their wings to higher level of 3Es namely Engineering, electronics and energy. Today, no field is unapproachable to trained and modern Indian women. But still it can not be said that taken off the ground and d it is felt that the movement is still in a transition period. Entrepreneur ship for women can be planned and developed and the need for providing appropriate awareness and environment to promote Entrepreneural-skills.

Need for the study:

- The present study of women Entrepreneurs was undertaken with a view to understand the nature &conditions under which they are functioning and the problems and challenges faced by them in course of their Entrepreneurial pursuits.

Objectives:

- To under stand the concept of women Entrepreneurial development in Vijayawada.
- Types of business where women are largely concentrated.
- Government initiatives and policies and other support systems available for the betterment of women Entrepreneurial development in both rural & urban in and around Vijayawada, Krishna district.
- To identify the general profile and nature of business of the women Entrepreneurs.
- To examine the economic &social conditions under which these Entrepreneurs are functioning
- To analyze the factors that contributes to their success and fulfillment.
- To enquire into the problems &prospects of their carrier and suggestways &means to assuage them.

Data:

The survey was carried out with 35 sample women Entrepreneurs who were selected according to convenience sample method in the rural and urban areas of Vijayawada. The data were collected by means of interview conducted with the help of interview schedule. Open ended questions were provided for the sampled members to express freely of the problems faced by their business&extend suggestions / messages to other aspiring Entrepreneurs in the light of own experience.

Methodology:

The collected data were analyzed by means of simple statistical tools

Scanned by CamScanner

like percentages etc. The finding of these explorative study presented under the various aspects such as their profile, investment & sources, returns, challenges, future plans etc..

Strategies for women Entrepreneurship:

- Awareness generation initiatives.
- Promoting self employment through credit and training.
- Providing lean season wage employment.
- Providing saving habits among women.
- Providing a range of support service to meet gender needs.
- Addressing minimum needs such as nutrition, health, sanitation, housing and education.
- Direct involvement of women likely to be effected by the development programs.
- The goals of poverty reduction if poor women could organize into groups for community participation as well as to ascertain of their rights in various services related to economic and social wellbeing.

Requirements of women Entrepreneurship:

- Problems faced by the women Entrepreneur ship to build up courage and self-confidence.
- To fix priorities in family and business activities by allocating adequate time for both appropriately.
- They must have urge to learn new things and to undergo training on various skills of Entrepreneur ship.
- Production orientation must be changed to real marketing orientation, to gain the maximum number of customers.
- They must be prepared to accept changes.
- They must involve in risk taking and effective decisions appropriately.
- Unnecessary activities must be eliminated.
- A good relation ship and working atmosphere for the employees must be built up.

Table-1 Occupation of respondents and percentage

Sr.no	occupation	No. of respondents	percentage
01.	Pickle preparation	2	5.714
02.	Fisheries	1	2.857
03.	Special saree embroidery(wood carving)	3	8.571
04.	Tailoring	5	14.285
05.	Papad preparation	2	5.714
06.	Herbal products preparation	1	2.857
07.	Vistharakulu (An INDIAN style of eating plates made by with a particular leaves)	1	2.857
08.	Poultry	1	2.857
09.	Dairy	2	5.714
10.	Mobile hotel, sweet shop	3	8.571
11.	Saree sales	4	11.428
12.	Vegetable wending	1	2.857
13.	Grocery sale	2	5.71
14.	Travel agency	1	2.857
15.	Fancy shop	1	2.857
16.	Cell phone covers preparation	1	2.857
17.	Toys preparation	1	2.857
18.	Flower wending	1	2.857
19.	Plantations	1	2.857
20.	Beauty parlor	1	2.857
	Total	35	99.72(100)

The occupation of the respondent in women Entrepreneurship is analyzed in the Table-1. Figures in column denotes the percentage.

From Table -1 it is evident that evident that out of 35 respondents 14.28% of the respondents are involved in tailoring activity and 8.571 % are involved in embroidery and wood carving works. None of the respondents is with out occupation. The occupation chosen by the women Entrepreneurs depends on the availability of the skills, availability of resources and demand for the product in the market.

Table-2 INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE:

MONTHLY INCOME	RESPONDENTS	PERSENTAGE
500 to 2,000	8	22.85
2,000 to 5,000	14	40
5,000 to 10,000	6	17.14
10,000 to 20,000	5	14.28
20,000 Above	2	5.7

Table-2(A) Income of the respondents in Pre-Entrepreneur and Post-entrepreneur stage:

Sr.no	Name of the respondents	Name of the occupation	Pre-Entrepreneur stage	Post-entrepreneur stage
01.	B.Ramadevi	Toys preparation	2,000	5,000
02.	CH.Venkateswaramma	Fishery	10,000	20,000
03.	E.vani	Pickles making	6,000	9,000
04.	G.Mahalakshmi	Pickles making	16,000	23,000
05.	J.Janakamma	vistharakulu	6,000	9,000
06.	K.Narasamma	Grossary sale	3,000	8,000
07.	K.Vijayalakshmi	Flower wander	3,000	8,000
08.	L.katharin	Tailoring	14,000	20,000
09.	M.Bahavani	Saree sale	2,000	5,000
10.	M.Rani	Tailoring	8,000	12,000
11.	M.Sirisha	Fancy shop	13,000	17,000
12.	M.Srilatha	Poultry	5,000	25,000
13.	N.Sunitha	Hotels	11,000	17,000
14.	P.jayasudha	Papad making	4,000	6,000
15.	SD.Nasem sultana	Cell covering	2,000	10,000
16.	Sk.karimmunnisa begum	Herbal products preparation	9,000	11,000
17.	S.Nirmala	Saree sale	5,000	15,000
18.	S.Sujatha	Tailoring	8,000	12,500
19.	T.Lakshmi	Wood cawing	3,000	15,000
20.	U.Tlasi	Beauty parlor	1,500	10,000
21.	P.Leelavathi	Tailoring	2,000	5,000
22.	N.Vijaya	Sweet shop	10,000	30,000
23.	N.Ramullamma	Planitation	30,000	70,000
24.	Sk.phasiya	Embroidery	15,000	19,000

Scanned by CamScanner

25.	A.vanajakshi	Dairy	2,000	4,500
26.	k.usha	Travel agency	5,000	10,000
27.	G.Ramana	Vegetable wending	1,000	2,000
28.	Y.Vajramma	Grossary sale	1,000	1,500
29.	P.Rajyalakshmi	Saree sale	2,000	3,800
30.	P.Siva	Mobile hotel	4,000	25,000
31.	K.Lakshmi	Papad preparation	1,000	2,000
32.	M.Kumari	Dairy	5,000	12,000
33.	S.Sunitha	Tailoring	1,500	2,000
34.	B.swathi	Mobile hotel	4,000	6,000
35.	K.Sara grace	Tailoring	11,000	14,000

The women Entrepreneur involved in different activities which yield income to them. The income of the respondents in pre-and post Entrepreneur ship stage is analyzed in the following table.

Before starting Entrepreneurial business majority of women were not able to contribute towards their family income but after starting these business all these respondents income levels are increased. The increased incomes have helped to supplement the incomes to reduce the levels of poverty to a grater extent in several families. Around 40 % of them have earned between Rs 2,000 to Rs.5, 000 per month.

Table-3 Benefits received by the respondents

Benefits Received	No. of respondents derived	Percentage of respondents from derived benefits
Increase in income	35	100
Debt repayment	14	40
Awareness about the government programs.	12	34.2
Aid received from government polices	5	14

women

TThe Women Entrepreneurs received benefits after started Entrepreneurial development program. The Table-3 shows that the major benefits are increased income, debt repayment and awareness of Government policies and aid received under this program. There is an increase an income of all the respondents. Out of 35 samples 40 % of them are repaying their debt from their earned income, 14 % of the respondents arereceiving aid from the Government to develop their Entrepreneurial activity.

Hypotheses:

The study is based on the following hypotheses.

I. All the women are in sexterio typed enterprises.
II. All the women entrepreneurs are able to reap the benefits from the Government policies
III. Augmentation of family resources is made possible.
IV. All the women entrepreneurs are able to repay the debts.

Findings:

The women entrepreneurs dominated in the conventional areas such as textiles and tailoring, food processing etc preference for self employment and need for economic independence along with experience obtained from business constituted the motivated elements for these women enter into women.

The revelation in the study establishes I, III, IV, hypotheses. Cent percent of women entrepreneurs are sexterio typed, their family incomes are augmented and they are able to repay their debts.

The II hypothesis is nullified because only 14 percent of total respondents are able to reap benefits from Government policies.

- The women entrepreneurs dominated in the conventional areas such that textiles and tailoring, food processing, stationary/ gift shops etc ...
- Reference for self-employment and the need for economic independence along with experience obtained from family business-constituted. The motivating eliminates for these women enter into business.
- 60 % of these women belonged to the age group of 30-40. They were found educated, as 23 % of them were graduates.
- In 65% of these units Capital investments were very low, below rupees 2, 00,000.
- The incidence of private borrowing from money lenders is on the decline.
- The prospects of the women entrepreneur are bright and buoyant above Rs.10, 000 per month for about 17 % of the sample entrepreneurs.
- Marketing problems were found to be more serious than financial problems as finance was easily available to some extent. It requires more of managerial skills and forward planning, risk taking spirit, innovation, keen observation, knowledge of the market dynamism, quality consciousness etc... to combat the situation.
- Women entrepreneurs find themselves quit confident, successful and hence empowered economically and socially. The personal status rose abundantly with their occupation that generated money for power.

Problems of women Entrepreneurship:

- Financial constraints.
- Inefficient arrangements.
- Over dependence on Intermediaries.
- Scarcity of raw materials.
- Stiff competition.
- High cost of production.
- Low mobility.
- Family responsibility.
- Social status.
- Low ability to bear risk.
- Lack of education.
- Low need for achievement.
- Absence of ambition for the achievements.

Remedies to solve the problem of women Entrepreneurs:

The following measures may be adopted to solve the problem faced by women entrepreneurs:

- Financial cell.
- Marketing co-operatives.
- Supply of raw materials.
- Education and awareness.
- Training facilities.

Suggestions:

The following suggestions are made to improve the level of efficiency and profitability of the units run by the women entrepreneurs.

1. Short term courses can be arranged for these entrepreneurs to make them proficient in the areas of working capital management, costing techniques, sales promotion, marketing management etc...
2. Computer should become part of their paraphernalia. Documentations accounting and book keeping, communications etc... must be carried out systematically.
3. The women entrepreneurs should form themselves into associations area-wise / industry-wise in order to promote business interests like credit marketing, advertisement and such other cases common to them.
4. They should experiment and innovate continues and implement new technology. So as to achieve cost efficiency and competitive ness.
5. Finance must be made available to these entrepreneurs with out many restrictions so that viable projects do not suffer for want of institutional credit. NGO's , DIC's , SIDCO's and such other agencies may come forward to provide short term crash courses to

Scanned by CamScanner

suit the requirements of these inexperienced players of the economy.

Conclusion:

However Indian society needs to bring about an attitudinal change in regard to the role of women as an entrepreneur. Most of the study reveals that women entrepreneurs are sexterio type of occupations such as tailoring, spinning, embroidery, selling consumable items, pickle preparation, flower vending etc. So provided the government encourages with needed financial and technical assistance there will be real empowerment of women.

Now a days women have more awareness about the society, problems, circumstances and opportunities available before them. They are ready to take any risk to come forward economically as they have more responsibility to take can of their children and more interest in the development of their family. If there is an income to a woman in the family, surely it will be spent only for the development of the family not for themselves.

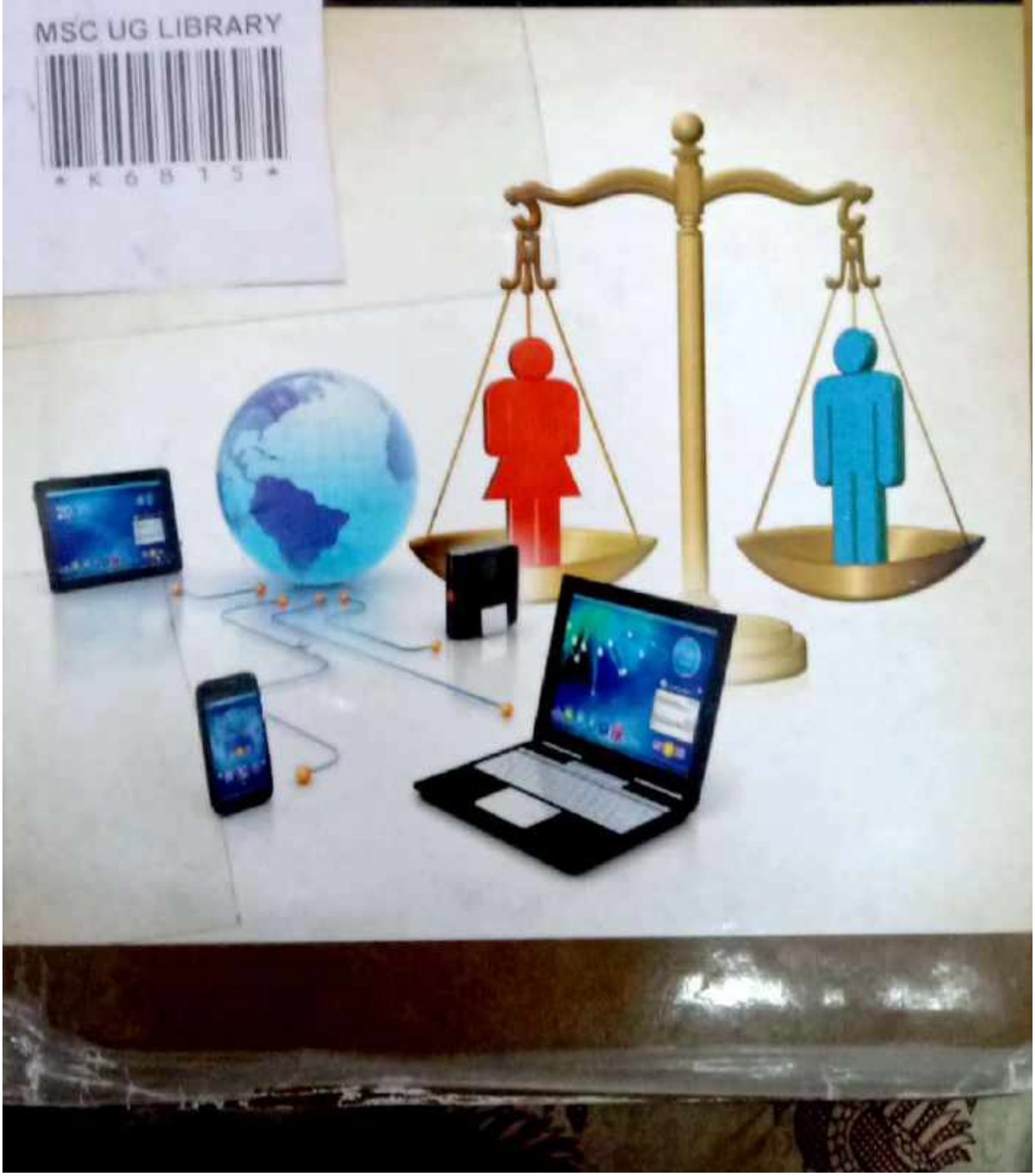
Scanned by CamScanner

GENDER and ICT

Opportunities and Challenges

C.VANI
PEDDIBOYINA VIJAYA LAKSHMI

MSC UG LIBRARY
K6815



Scanned by CamScanner

604-8 K6815

GENDER AND ICT:
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

MSC/UGC-CPE
2015-16

Editors

Prof. C. Vani

Peddiboyina Vijay Lakshmi

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
U.G. LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA-520 008.

SONALI PUBLICATIONS
New Delhi

Scanned by CamScanner

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
U.G.LIBRARY
ACC No. K6815

Gender and ICT: Opportunities and Challenges

© **Author**

First Published 2016

ISBN : 978-81-8411-568-0

Published by :
Sonali Publications
4228/1, Ansari Road
Darya Ganj,
New Delhi - 110 002
Ph.: 011-23266109.
Fax : 91-011-23283267
e-mail-sonalipub@yahoo.co.in

Typesetting by :
Sanya Computers
Delhi - 110053

Printed at :

Delhi

Scanned by CamScanner

9. Gender and Information Technology in Everyday Life: A Legal Perspective 130
—*Prof. N.B. Chandrakala*

10. Adoption of Personal Security Apps Among Women Students ion Chennai 138
—*L. Ramalakshmi, Dr. S. Arulselvan*

11. Masculinity and Men: A Critical Study on Hindi Television Commercials 158
—*Shourini Banerjee, Prof. Onkargouda Kakede*

12. The Role of Information and Communication Technologies in Women Technical Education Development 171
—*M. Jayalakshmi, G. Venkateswarlu*

13. Empowering Women Through ICT in Libraries 180
—*Dr. Rani Syamalamba*

14. ICT as a Tool for Women's Empowerment 190
—*Dr. A. Gayatri, Dr. A. Nagamani*

15. Women Empowerment Through New Media (A Study on NGOs using social media for women empowerment) 197
—*Dr. P. Bharathi Ph.D*

16. Women Empowerment: Through Role of the New Media—A Study 218
—*A. Mahesh Kumar*

17. ICT for Women's Empowerment 239
—*G. Rama Sudha*

18. Role of ICT in Enhancing Medical Awareness Among Women in Specific for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases 252
—*Prof. P.Uma Maheswari Devi*

19. ICT—Women Empowerment in India 263
—*Mrs. B. Hemalatha, Prof. Amuthavalli*

Scanned by CamScanner

13

Empowering Women Through ICT in Libraries

Introduction

Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) have undergone atremendous change over the last couple of years. Women in developing countries like Indiado not derive benefit full from these new technologies. ICT has the power to reach to those women who have no accessto other media and issues that affect them. ICT can help women from managing water distribution at the village level to standing for local elections and having access to lifelong opportunities.

It is essential to improve the socio economic status of women to been able them to cope with changing challenges and also contribute effectively to the development of society. ICT is essential to empower women through various sources like libraries, non-governmental organisations.ICTis a potential tool to promotefor gender equality and women empowerment.

From last few decades, the government, social organisations and higher educational institutions are trying to faster the women empowerment through ICT. At present majority of the information is available on

Dr. Rani Syamalamba
Librarian, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, A.P.
sysista@gmail.com

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN : 2321-7758

Vol.3.,S1,2015(Jan-Feb)

International Journal Of Engineering Research-Online

A Peer Reviewed International Journal Articles Available online http://www.ijoer.in



Proceedings

Of UGC Sponsored National Conference on

'Emerging Frontiers of Materials Science'

12-13, February 2015

Organized in Collaboration with
DST Unit of Nanoscience and
Thematic Unit of Excellence
IIT Madras, Chennai

By
Department of Physics
Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada-8, Andhra Pradesh, India

IJOER-Volume.3 Special Issue.1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

INDEX

CATEGORY: MATERIALS SCIENCE

1. A NEWLY SYNTHESIZED AND STUDY OF MAGNETIC CUM FERROELECTRIC MATERIAL
P. RAMYA, ACHUTH.S A.T.SESHADRI

2. ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE STUDY OF E' IN NATURAL AND γ-RAY-IRRADIATED AMETHYST
G. SIVARAMAIAH

3. POLARIZABILITIES AND ORIENTATIONAL ORDER PARAMETER IN O.O AND O.O4 COMPOUNDS
P. S. SASTRY, CH. SRINIVASU, P PARDHASARADHI, VGKM PISIPATI

4. SPECTRAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF PURE AND RARE EARTH DOPED NONLINEAR OPTICAL (NLO) ACTIVE SINGLE CRYSTALS OF MANGANESE MERCURY THIOCYANATE BIS-DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE
BHUSHAN KUMAR LANKA, MARY THERESA MADANU

5. INDUCED CRYSTALLIZATION AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF PbO-AsO GLASS SYSTEM DOPED WITH FeO
M. SRINIVASA REDDY, B. SURESH, J. ASHOK

6. INFLUENCE OF SOME III A GROUP OXIDES ON PbO-PO_5-AsO GLASSES DOPE WITH Er^+ IONS
G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, G. LITTLE FLOWER AND N. VEERAIAH

7. INFLUENCE OF VO ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LEAD BORATE GLASSES
Y.SUDHAKAR, G. LITTLE FLOWER, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, N. VEERAIAH

8. STRUCTURAL AND BIOACTIVE ROLE OF CrO ON BO–SIO–PO_5–NaO–CaO GLASSES
N. KRISHNAMACHARYULU, G. JAGAN MOHINI, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, N. VEERAIAH

9. SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING *MUNTINGIA CALABURA* LEAF EXTRACT
B. KANNAMBA, P. NAGARAJU, S. LAVANYA

10. POLYANILINE/SILVER NANOWIRE COMPOSITES: STRUCTURE, MORPHOLOGY AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES
RAMYA. P, PRIYA.L

11. GREEN SYNTHESIS & CHARACTERIZATION OF IRON OXIDE MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES USING CENTELLA ASIATICA PLANT-A THERANOSTIC AGENT
LAKSHMI PRAVALLIKA.P, G.KRISHNA MOHAN, K.VENKATESWARA RAO

12. INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF NANOSILVER IN CONTROLLING THE PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF AN INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT
G.LITTLE FLOWER, S.VANI LATHA, G.SAHAYA BASKARAN

13. GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES AND STUDY SOME PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE NANOFLUID
P.SRI KAVYA, P.DEVIKA, P.NAVYA, G.MADHAVI, R.SWATHI, P.SIRISHA, G. LITTLE FLOWER

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Material Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES AND STUDY SOME PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE NANOFLUID

P.SRI KAVYA[1], P.DEVIKA[1], P.NAVYA[1], G.MADHAVI[1], R.SWATHI[1], P.SIRISHA[1], G. LITTLE FLOWER[2*]

[1]III year B.Sc (MPC) students, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.
[2]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada
[2*]Corresponding author: gjflower1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Nanomaterials display unique, superior and indispensable properties and have attracted much attention for their distinct characteristics that are unavailable in conventional macroscopic material. Their uniqueness arises specifically from higher surface to volume ratio and increased percentage of atoms at the grain boundaries. Nanomaterials represent an important class of materials in the development of novel devices that can be used in various physical, electronics, optics, biological, biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. Nanosilver, in the form of colloidal silver, has been used for more than 150 years. Roughly 30% of all products currently registered in nano-product databases claim to contain nanosilver. This paper discusses the synthesis of silvernano particles in a greenway using alkaline tannic acid and the study of some of the physical properties like absorbance, electrical conductance and ultrasonic velocity in the silver nano fluid at room temperature.

Keywords: absorbance, electrical conductance and ultrasonic velocity

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, is the engineering of functional systems at the molecular level of matter, and is characterized by higher surface to volume ratio and increased percentage of atoms at the grain boundaries. Nanomaterials display unique, superior and indispensable properties and have attracted much attention for their distinct characteristics that are unavailable in conventional macroscopic material. These materials are used in the development of novel devices that can be used in various physical, electronics, optics, biological, biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. The number of companies that see the potential of nano materials in active development work for specific industrial applications is increasing. Nanoparticles (NPs) of noble metals, especially silver (Ag) and gold (Au) NPs, attract much attention in various fields. Nanosilver, in the form of colloidal silver, has been used for more than 150 years. It has the highest thermal and electrical conductivity of all metals. As a noble metal, it is very corrosion-resistant.

Nanosilver is one of the nanomaterials with the highest degree of commercialization. Roughly 30% of all products currently registered in nano-product databases claim to contain nanosilver [1]. Textiles containing nano-silver (and other forms of silver) make up the majority of commercially available nano-functionalized materials [2]. The chemical reactivity of nano-silver leads to an antimicrobial effect of silver that is based on strong bonds between silver ions and groups containing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, or oxygen, which prevents the spreading of bacteria or fungi. Due to its antimicrobial properties, the future therapeutic directions may include nano-silver as an anti-inflammatory and as anti-platelet agents and antiviral drugs [3]. Owing to the applications of nanosilver particles, attempts has been made in the present study to synthesis silvernano particles and study the ultrasonic velocity in the silver nano fluid.

2. Materials and methods

Silver nitrate is often used as a main compound in the synthesis of the different forms of silver nanoparticles. Many methods are available to synthesis silver nano particles. Among the methods, chemical reduction



Editorial Board:

Dr Bollavarapu Raju , HoD English , ALC, VJA.

Dr M.Sivaram , HoD Sanskrit , ALC ,VJA.

Dr V.V. Chithra , Head , Dept of Humanities

JNTU ,Ananthpur

ISBN 978-93-82186-99-2

అంటున్నారు దళిత్రకవి సుధాకర్ గారు దళిత్రయాణం కవితలో నడుస్తున్న చరిత్రలోను వస్తువు పౌరాణికమే అన్నారు
శివసాగర్,ఇలాంటి వాటికి సమాధానంగా ద్వానాశాస్తి గారు ఆంధ్రభూమిలో 'దూరం చేసే ఉద్యమాలు వదు " అనే వ్యాసం
రాశారు దీనిపై ఇప్పుడు పెద్ద చర్చ జరుగుతోంది. మూలనివాసి సిద్ధాంతం ఒక రకం ఈ కోవకు చెందిందే. దళిత
రచయితలు మూలనివాసులైన అసురులను తమ పూర్వికులుగా అంగీకరించినట్లైతే అసురులు ఆరాధించిన హిందూ
ప్రక్రియలో దళి దేవతలను కూడా ఆరాదించాలి. అంబెడ్కర్ తన ఉద్యమంలో భాగంగా 'యెలా" అనే గ్రామం లో ప్రసంగిస్తూ "నేను
కి వచన కవి హిందువుగా పుట్టాను, అది నా చేతుల్లో లేదు. కానీ నేను హిందువుగా మరణించను" అని ప్రకటన చేసారు. అందుచేతనే
నికి ఆ సంఘ హిందూమత సంస్కృతికి ప్రత్యామ్నాయంగా బుద్ధిజాన్ని స్వీకరించిన సంగతి దళిత రచయితలు గమనించాలి.
ఆయన జి.ఆ ముగింపు - 1995 జనవరి 5న తోలి దళిత కవిత సంకలనం చిక్కనవుతున్న పాట వెలువడిన సందర్భంలో చెలరేగిన
గా ఉంటుంద గాలిదుమారం అనేకమంది దళితకవులు,రచయితలూ విమర్శక బాధ్యతను స్వీకరించారు డా.ఎస్వీ సత్యనారాయణ
లిక రచనలు సంపాదకత్వం వహించిన దళితవాద -వివాదాలు గ్రంధంలో ఆజాబితా చూడవచ్చు తెలుగులో దళితవాడ ప్రధాన సాహిత్య
దులు చెప్పవ వంతి అయ్యాక కొలకలూరి ఇనాక్, కత్తి పద్మారావుబొట్టా తారకం.జి.లక్ష్మీనరసయ్య,పిల్లి శాంసన్ కలేకూరి ప్రసాద్,
ఆక్రోశమే క యి కోటేశ్వరరావు, దార్ల వెంకటేశ్వరరావు,జిలకర శ్రీనివాస్,వంటివారు పూలే, అంబెడ్కర్ ను సిద్ధాంత భూమికగా
సుకొని విస్తృతంగా విమర్శ రాసారు.

అంబేద్కర్ జీవితం – సాహిత్యం – స్త్రీవాదం – ఒక పరిశీలన

డా. ఉష, లెక్చరర్, తెలుగుశాఖ

మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కళాశాల విజయవాడ

ట్ల 1995 నిశ్శ
నంపై పెద్ద చ
ళలో 'యజమా
మళ్ళీ విమ
ఉచ్చులో దళి
ఎంటాయా 'అ
లో ఖచ్చితం
ర్ను సంస్కృ
వారి వ్యాసా
కలవ్య పత్రిక

''చట్టం ముందు అందరూ సమానులే'' అని భారతీయులను ఒప్పించిన అంబేద్కర్ స్త్రీలకు చట్టబద్ధంగానే
హక్కులు సమకూర్చాలనుకున్నారు. భారత సమాజంలో స్త్రీలకు కుటుంబంలోనూ ఆర్థిక రాజకీయ రంగాలలోనూ
సముచిత స్థానం లేదని గ్రహించి ఆ దిశగా ఆలోచించి నిర్మాణాత్మకంగా వారిని శక్తిమంతులను చేసిన ఆయన కృషిని
గురించి ఎంత చెప్పినా తక్కువే.

అంబేద్కర్ తాను తలపెట్టిన అన్ని కార్యక్రమాలలోనూ మొదటి నుండే స్త్రీలకు భాగస్వామ్యం ఇచ్చారు. ఏ సమావేశాలు
నిర్వాటు చేసినా స్త్రీలను ప్రత్యేకంగా సమావేశపరచి వారి సమస్యలు చర్చించేవారు. వారికి ఉత్తేజం కలిగించేవారు. దళిత
వర్గాల స్త్రీలకు వేషభాషలపరంగానూ సూచనలు ఇచ్చేవారు. గౌరవప్రదమైన జీవితం కోసం ప్రయత్నించాలని చెప్పేవారు.
బాహ్యప్రేరణలకంటె అంతరంగ ప్రేరణ ముఖ్యమని ఆయన భావించారు.

ర్శ ఆ పురా కుటుంబంలోని పురుషులు చెడు అలవాట్లకు లోనవుతుంటే వారిని నయానా భయానా మంచి మార్గంలోకి తేవాలన్నారు.
నూరుకుం భర్త ఎలాంటి వాడయినా సహించి అతనికి విధేయంగా ఉండనక్కర్లేదన్నారు. దుర్మార్గులైన భర్తలను వదిలిపేయవచ్చుననీ

International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology
An ISO 9001:2008 Certified International Peer Reviewed Online Journal
Volume 4, Special Issue 03, June 2018 : ISSN-2455-3778

MSC UG LIBRARY
* G 5 4 5 8 4 *

Proceedings of
UGC Autonomous Grant Supported National Seminar cum Hands-on Training
on
"Internet of Things (IoT) – Market Forcast & Opportunities"

7th & 8th February, 2018

Organized in Collaboration with

By

Department of Electronics

Maris Stella College (Autonomous)

Re-accredited by NAAC at 'A' grade - 3rd cycle
"A College with Potential for Excellence"
Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India

Scanned by CamScanner

004.678 G54984

Proceedings of
UGC Autonomous Grant Support National Seminar
cum Hands-on Training
on

"Internet of Things (IoT) – Market Forcast & Opportunities"

7th & 8th February 2018

Organized in Collaboration with

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
U.G. LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA-520 008

by

Department of Electronics

Maris Stella College (Autonomous)

Re-accredited by NAAC at 'A' grade - 3rd cycle
"A College with Potential for Excellence"
Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India

Scanned by CamScanner

First Impression: 2018

Copyright © 2018 Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

Proceedings of National Seminar cum Hands on Training on Internet of Things (IoT) – Market Forcast & Opportunities

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, except as described below, without the permission in writing of the copyright owners.

Copying of articles is not permitted except for personal and internal use, to the extent permitted by national copyright law, or under the terms of a license issued by the national Reproduction Rights Organization.

Requests for permission for other kinds of copying, such as copying for general distribution, for advertising or promotional purposes, for creating new collective works or for resale, and other enquiries should be addressed to the copyright owners.

DISCLAIMER

The Authors are solely responsible for the contents of the papers compiled in this volume. The publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editors or publishers to avoid discrepancies in future.

Published by
International Journal for Modern trends in Science and Technology (ISSN:2455-3778)
D.No:11-274, Beside Kennedy School, Vijayawada – 7, India.
Mobile: +91-9666689061
E-Mail: editor@ijmtst.com
Website: www.ijmtst.com

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
U.G.LIBRARY
ACC No. G.5.4.5.8.4.....

Scanned by CamScanner

Index

S.No.	Title of Pape	Page No.
1.	IoT in Business World Authors: Ch. Kousalya Prasad, B. Samanvitha and M. Sai Sravanthi	01-03
2.	Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Society Authors: P.Padma Latha	04-10
3.	Use of Internet as a Data Source for Psychological Research, Diagnosis and Treatment Process Authors: Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	11-17
4.	Convergence of Internet of Things with Artificial Intelligence Authors: K.H.Anuhya	18-22
5.	Edge Computing Authors: B.Roja Priscilla	23-27
6.	Temperature-Based fan Speed Control and Monitoring using Arduino Authors: K.Murali, U.Greeshma Reddy, J.L.Sabitha, B.Meena and CH.Sai Leela	28-33
7.	Speech Controlled Home Automation System using IoT Authors: K.Murali, Y.Dimple Chowdary, N.Nandini, S.Alekhya and M.Sobha Rani	34-39
8.	IoT and Cloud Computing Authors: VelagaAravind	40-41
9.	Product Recommendations and Improvement in Smart Inventory System through CRM Processes by using Internet of Things and Big Data Analytics Authors: B.Usharani	42-46
10.	Impact of Internet of Things on Economy Authors: Mr. B. KoteswaraRao	47-48
11.	Media Synchronization Authors: Imran Baig Mohammed, Saransh Singh, Pankaj Datta and Venkatsandeep Manavarthi	49-54
12.	Fog and IoT Network Security through Blowfish Cipher Authors: B.Usharani	55-60
13.	Internet of Things and its Impact on Society Authors: G. Little Flower, G. Sahaya Baskaran and M.Arokiasamy	61-65
14.	Integration of Library Services with Internet of Things Technologies Authors: Dr. Rani Syamalamba	66-68
15.	Internet of Things and Security Issues Authors: Leela Naga Deepika . CH	69-76
16.	Attitudes and Perceptions of IoT Security in critical societal Services Authors: S.Prasanna Glory	77-81

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of National Seminar cum Hands on Training on Internet of Things (IoT) – Market Forcast & Opportunities, February 7th – 8th, 2018, Maris Stella College (Autonomous), Vijayawada, India.

Impact of Internet of Things on Economy

Mr. B. KoteswaraRao,
Associate Professor, Department of Economics
MARIS STELLA COLLEGE, VIJ-8.

Abstract - **The Internet of Things is expected to bring a revolution in the way objects around us communicate with one another and human beings and the way this information will be gathered and distributed. This also means a resultant increase in internet usage and the challenges of securing information over the internet. This paper looks at what components make up the internet of things and its business viability in our ever changing world. Despite security challenges of communicating over the internet, it still remains the leading means of communication and our dependence on the internet and mobile technology is only expected to increase.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The advent of the internet and continuous advancements in information and communication technology (ICT) has led to more effective and efficient modes of communication. Handheld devices, such as mobile phones and tablets, have made ubiquitous information processing feasible. In addition to handheld devices, more objects are becoming embedded with sensors and gaining the ability to communicate. Conventional modes of information gathering involve proprietary information stored in databases before being analysed. This information is generally gathered externally from public sources, the net or information vendors. These ways of transferring information are already changing: objects in the physical world are becoming sources of information .The Internet of Things as sensors and actuators embedded in physical objects and are linked via wired and wireless networks generally based on the same Internet Protocols (IP) that connects the internet.

Once something has a unique identifier it can be tagged, assigned a uniform resource locator and monitored over a network. The Internet of Things (IoT) has also been defined as a scenario in which everything has a unique identifier and the ability to communicate over the internet . It has also been coined as the ability to seamlessly gather and use information from objects in the surrounding environment .

IoT can be defined as objects that are embedded with microchips that allow them to gather and communicate required information to various servers and databases for processing over the internet. Objects or things, in this context, range from people, household appliances, animals, cars, servers, and park benches to any conceivable object.

The various technologies that make up the internet of things, the IoTs impact on the society and the economy; some challenges of IoT and the future evolution of IoT with a view to finding how it can affect the general the economy and the way we do things. Technology Behind Internet of Things For multiple devices to communicate there are challenges of device communication management. The IoT unlike normal computing devices that have a time scale based on entry and completion of tasks, devices will be connected at all times throughout the year sending information to various locations constantly . This in turn implies that devices have to provide some smart functionality. Generally, there could be over 100 household or company devices simultaneously connected to the internet (lights, refrigerators, ovens, TVs, games, etc.)

Smart functionalities for devices are generally grouped into five categories:

1. Information Storage,

2. Information Collection,

3. Communication,

Scanned by CamScanner

UGC Approved Journal No: 47663

IMPACT FACTOR (2017) - 7.9183 ISSN No.: 2348 - 4969

CH. S.D. ST. THERESA'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry)
Department of Management Studies,
Social Science & Women Studies
West Godavari District, Eluru, Andhra Pradesh, India.

In Association with

PRIMAX FOUNDATION
(Registered Under the Karnataka Society Reg. Act 1960)
Reg. No. JNR-S211-2015-16, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Volume - 5 Special Issue - 3 February -2018

International Multidisciplinary Research Conference

On Women in 21st Century Challenges and Opportunities



Publishing Partner:

KAAV PUBLICATIONS

KAAV International Journal of Economics, Commerce & Business Management

"A Referred Blind Peer Review Quarterly Journal"

Scanned by CamScanner

Contents

Sl.No.	Title of the Articles	Page No.
1	Lack of Geriatric Care and its Challenges Faced by the Women in the Society - K. Narmada & Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	1 - 4
2	Violence Against Women and the need for the Implementation of Policies to Empower Women - N.Swetha & Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	5 - 8
3	A Study on Human Rights Violation and its Repercussions on Trafficked Women - M.Sruthi& Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	9 - 11
4	Changing Pattern of Family and its consequences on Elderly Women - Jyothika Sivani & Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	12 - 15
5	Dowry System In India: Problems and Social Dimension - Ch. Jyotsna & Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob	16 - 18
6	Mahasweta Devi – A Martyr for the Marginalized - K. V. Vijaya Babu & Dr. V. Satya Sudha	19 - 22
7	Role of Women in Decision Making for Promoting Family Status in Society - K. Hymavathi & Dr. Major P. M. Celine Rose	23 - 25
8	Discrimination and Violence against Dalit Women in Andhra Pradesh, Human Rights Perspectives - Dr. Akepogu Jammanna	26 - 34
9	International Multidisciplinary Research Conference on Women in 21st Century (Challenges And Opportunities) - Repudi Vijaya Kumar & R. Sonia Priyaddarshini	35 - 38
10	A Study of Women Characters in the Movies of Sekhar Kammula - M.K. Padma Lata & M.D. Gayathri	39 - 42
11	Shadow Factors behind Empowered Women – Swimming against Male Domination in India : A Review - P.Subhashini, M.V.K.Mehar & V. Ramesh Krishna	43 - 45
12	Rural Self-Employed Women Entrepreneurs: A Case Study in Eluru, Andhra Pradesh - Dr.N.Nagavardhanam	46 - 50
13	Let Us Save "Her" - Dr.M.Samatha & D.Radhika	51 - 53
14	Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSk): A Women Empowerment Scheme - Annapurna Kumbar	54 - 57
15	Women Empowerment through SHG in Karnataka with Special Reference to Vijayapura District - Dr. Bhakti R. Mahindrakar	58 - 64
16	Rural Women Empowerment: In 21st Century - Jyothi Yetukuri	65 - 70

Scanned by CamScanner

MAHASWETA DEVI – A MARTYR FOR THE MARGINALIZED

K. V. Vijaya Babu[1]

Dr. V. Satya Sudha[2]

Abstract

This paper aims at elucidating the committed life and work of the writer and social activist Mahasweta Devi. Well known in the social and literary circles of India as the 'Chronicler of the Oppressed,' Mahasweta is one of the rarest and boldest of women activists. Hailing from West Bengal, she is a writer with a purpose. A staunch feminist and a spokes-person for the lowest of the low, she did not confine her activities to writing alone. Her works are a bold affront against the injustices of class, caste, tribe and gender. Mahasweta in her life time embraced all categories of the subaltern world – Tribals, exploited women, Naxalites, poor landless peasants and Dalits. Her life and writings are dedicated to their cause and her characters are people who belong to these marginalized groups. Whether she wrote letters, articles, stories, plays or novels, her creativity espouses a social cause. Her characters emerge from the people on the fringe – mothers who lost their sons in 'encounters', victims of gang rape, women branded as witches and exterminated from society, water diviners deprived of water, peasants turned bonded labourers, the common man without a voice are some of the dramatis personae. Living among the deprived lot and stirring the governments and the public through her writings, she wielded a double edged sword to uplift them.

Introduction

Well known in the social and literary circles of India as the 'Chronicler of the Oppressed,' Mahasweta Devi is one of the rarest and boldest of women activists. Hailing from West Bengal, she is a writer with a purpose. A staunch feminist and a spokes-person for the lowest of the low, she did not confine her activities to writing alone. Her works are a bold affront against the injustices of class, caste, tribe and gender. Born in 1926 in Dhaka, now the capital of Bangladesh, Mahasweta had her education in Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan. She later took her Master's degree in English literature from Calcutta University. She inherited her artistic and literary taste from her father, Manish Ghatak, a well-known poet and novelist and mother, Dharitri Devi, also a writer and a social worker.

Mahasweta wrote over 100 novels and over 20 collections of short stories primarily written in Bengali but often translated to other languages. Her first novel, titled *Jhansir Rani*, based on a biography of the Rani of Jhansi was published in 1956. She had toured the Jhansi region to record information and folk songs from the local people for the novel. She also wrote children's stories and textbooks and translated foreign literature into her native Bengali language. She earned much acclaim for works like *Araneyar Adhikar* (Rights of the Forest) based on the life of tribal freedom fighter Birsa Munda. She was a self-recognized communist and worked for the rights and empowerment of the tribal people of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states of India. In 1964, she began teaching at Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College which was an institution for working-class women students. During that period she also worked — as a journalist and as a creative writer.

She studied the *Lodhas, Mundas, Kheriya* and Shabar the tribal communities of West Bengal, which and Dalits. In her elaborate Bengali fiction, she depicted the brutal oppression on the tribal people untouchables by the powerful authoritarian upper-caste landlords, money-lenders, and venal government officials. In 1800s the Mundas were forced to work bonded labourers. Birsa Munda their freedom fighter began the first protest marches calling for remission forest dues. The Sabars are traditionally a forest dwelling tribe but they were denied access into the forest and hence they had to starve. Five persons in Midnapur died of starvation. Mahasweta Devi raised her voice several times against the discrimination suffered by her people. She worked with the Kheria Sabar tribe, branded a criminal tribe in West Bengal's Purulia district. During the seventies, she also travelled widely in the rural areas of West Bengal and wrote a series of articles in a Bengali daily against the oppression of the tribal people. "I continue to work for the tribals, non-tribal poor and people in distress and write for them," she said.

Mahasweta Devi, who had been visiting Jharkhand's Palamau tribal areas since the sixties, was introduced to the Sabars in the eighties by activist Gopi Ballabh Singh Deo, a retired schoolteacher. The Sabars were "decriminalised" in 1952, but only in name. The police would allegedly conduct raids and torture them for even

1. Head, Dept of Political Science, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada.
2. Head, Dept of English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

Scanned by CamScanner

August Special Issue 2014

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

listed & Indexed with
International ISSN Directory, Paris

A Peer Reviewed & Reffered International Journal
Journal DOI : 10.15373/22778160

IMPACT FACTOR : 1.5408

UGC Sponsored - Two days International Seminar on
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP – A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE (INSWEG – 2014)
in association with KRISHNA UNIVERSITY,
Machilipatnam On 6th & 7th August, 2014

Multi-Subject Journal

Volume : 3 | Issue : 8 | August 2014 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Editor In-Chief :

Dr. Khansa Memon
SARA Publishing Academy

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurngabad.(MS-India)-431004	**Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni** Principal, Jai Meenesh College, Phagi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	**Dr. A.R. Saravankumar** Assistant Professor in Education DDE, Alagappa University, Tamilnadu
Dr. R. Ramachandran Commerce DDE Annamalai University Tamilnadu	**Dr. R Ganpathy** Assistant Professor in Commerce Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi.	**Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay** Assistant Professor Department of Physiology University of Calcutta
Dr. V. Kumaravel Professor and Head Vivekanandha Business School for Women Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist	**Dr. K. Prabhakar** Professor, Department of Management Studies, Velammal Engineering College, Chennai - 600 066.	**Dr. Sunita J. Rathod** Maharashtra Education Service Group-B DIET Dist. Jalna

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Y. Narsimha Rao M.Com.,Ph.D, Director, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada	**Dr. V. Narayana Rao** M.Com.,Ph.D, Vice-Principal and Head, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.	**Dr. D. V. Ramana Murthy** M.Com., A.P.A., Dip. T.D., Ph.D. Prof. & Head, Dept. of MBA, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada.	**Smt. A. Krishna Priya** M.Com, MBA, M.Phil., (Ph.D.) Asso. Professor, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.

- Thoughts, language, vision and examples in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both the editor, and editorial board agrees with the author. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
- Editing of the Global Research Analysis is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
- In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in GRA, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management
- Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
- Before re-use of published paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-GRA unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules
- All the legal undertaking related to Global Research Analysis is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
- The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS
8-A, BANAS, Opp. SLU Girls College, Nr.Congress Bhavan, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380006. Gujarat (INDIA)
Cell: +91 9824702127, 8866003636

Scanned by CamScanner

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	Women Empowerment Through Micro Finance - A Study On Perceptions Of Self Help Group Leaders in Krishna District - A Discussion Paper -Dr.D.V.Ramana Murthy	1-2
2	Socio-Economic Status Profile of Women in Rural Areas -Shaik Ali	3-5
3	Role of ICT in Empowering Women -P.L. Ramesh, Shamim, P.BharathiDevi	6-7
4	Materiality of Self Help Groups on Accreditation of Women: A Study in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh - V.T. Ram Pavan Kumar M, P.L. Ramesh, D.V. Ramesh Babu	8-12
5	WomenEntrepreneurship:Finding Perception -Dr.Rameshbabu, V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar	13-16
6	Dimension of Violence against Women -P.L.Ramesh, P.Bharathi Devi, Shamim	17-19
7	Educational Growth and Women Education -Dr.ERICHARLA M.L, Prof.S.SAMBASIVA RAO	20-25
8	Rural Women Empowerment and Development -Dr.Pavani, M.Chandrika	26-27
9	Migration of Women Labour: An Empirical Study in Mahaboob Nagar District of Telangana State -Dr. K. Venkat Ram	28-30
10	Women Entrepreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges -Mr. B. KOTESWARA RAO, Mrs. K.SWAPNA, Mrs. G.SUNITHA	31-32
11	A study of women empowerment and Economic Development: A Case Study of Guntur District Kotamsetty Tarakeshwara Rao, Dr.V.B. Jyothirmai	33-35
12	Impact of Self- Help Groups on Empowerment of Rural Women-A Case Study in Guntur District of Andhara Pradesh -Dr. Asha Begum	36-37
13	Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurial Development - Asample Survey - Mrs. B. Jasmine Sandhya Rani, A. Narendra Kumar	38-41
14	Literacy and Women in Developing Nations -K.DURGA, E.Prathapa Reddy	42-43
15	Human Development and Women Empowerment -Smt.B.SOBHA RANI	44-46
16	Empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and Microfinance – Creating linkages with banks -Dr.Sr. Lovely Jacob	47-49
17	Women Development through Literacy -D.Rammohan, Donadla Vijaya Raja kumar, Kanikala Florence Hemalatha	50-51
18	A Review on Women in Research and Empowerment -B. Lalithalokam, N. Satyasree, K. Ramakrishna	52-53
19	Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women -Mrs. Kalima Abdul, Mrs. G. Vani, Mrs. N. Sailaja	54-55
20	Women Empowerment – Human Rights -B.SREENIVASA REDDY	56-58
21	Human Rights Violation Against Women and Their Nature -Dr. N. Venkat Ram, SriramSakshi	59-61

Scanned by CamScanner

Volume-3, Issue-8, August Special Issue-2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper

Social Science

Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women

Mrs. Kalima Abdul Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Miss G. Vani Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Mrs. N. Sailaja Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

KEYWORDS :

Women are often considered as better economic stewards of capital than men. Research has shown that women are more likely to re-invest profits back into human capital than are men. When women have economic power they gain more equality and control over their own lives, while contributing directly to their children's development and there by indirectly to their Nation's income growth.

Different routs are used for women's empowerment. They are Health Route – where greater care for health should be given

Educational Route –
Education to become an empowering tool, has to strive to equip women with capacities to think, reflect, analyze and intervene.

Economic route –
Many NGO's and individuals are working towards women's economic empowerment. Today 1000s of SHG's with lakhs of women as members have come up through out the country. Simple economic activities do benefit women i.e., access to easier loans, small increases in income etc.

Hence at present women's empowerment is not only the most popular slogan of the contemporary age, but also the need of the hour . Entrepreneurship development among women could prove a suitable approach for economic empowerment. Women entrepreneurs could be a woman or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise that facilitates her access to resources and markets actual ownership and active control.

Government of India has defined woman entrepreneur to those who owned at least 51% share in the capital of the enterprises and at least 51% of the employment generated by the enterprises should be for women only.

Women's participation in SME'S :
SME's sector in India is very large in nature consisting of approximately 3.57 million units which produce more than 8000 products. The sector generates 19.96 million employment of the country. The participation of women in SMEs sector can be identified in three different roles.

- As owners of enterprises
- As managers of enterprises
- As employees.

In India when it's population maintains almost equal ratio of male and female, the emergence of women entrepreneurs has great relevance and importance. Otherwise, it will be amounting to neglecting 50% of entrepreneurial talent of the country.

The total number of women enterprises in the total SMEs sector is estimated at 10,63,721. About 13% of women enterprises are in the registered SMEs sector and the remaining 87% are in the unregistered SMEs sector.

AREAS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:
Women entrepreneurship in the early years after independence were confined to entrepreneurship in traditional areas like food, fruits, vegetables, pickles, papads, tailoring etc.

Later in 1980s and subsequently women entrepreneurs ha branched out several nontraditional areas like engineering, beau parlor, jewellery, handicrafts, electrical, electronics, chemical and ot er manufacturing.

Women have expanded from the traditional 3 p's
- Pickles
- Powder
- Papads

To modern 3 es
- Engineering
- Electrical
- Electronics

There are vast numbers of India under SME's sector where women a playing a major role; these can be listed in 3 categories.

- Agriculture and allied activities – such as sericulture, horticu ture, dairying and animal husbandry.
- Home based industries such as agarbatti, candle making indu try, beedi industry, beauty parlors, printing work, doll makin textile and loom, jewellery, pottery etc.
- Out home Industries- such as electrical and electronics, compu er, food processing, chemical etc.

In India, a large no. of training and promotional activities are bein organized to develop entrepreneurial skills among women.

The institutions which are assisting in promotion of SME's are als actively contributing in the promotion of entrepreneurship develop ment among women.

- The small industry development organized by STDC
- Small Industry Service Institute SISI
- Entrepreneurship Development Institutes EDI's
- NISIET – which are conducting various entrepreneurship devel opment programmes for women with the partial and full help from Central Government and State Government.

Apart from these programmes there are certain schemes run by government of India and several industrial and public sector banks to remove the financial problems faced by women entrepreneurial for starting their new ventures.

- The trade related entrepreneurial assistance and development(TREAD) scheme of ministry of SSI government of India that envisages economic, empowerment of such women through trade related training, information and counseling, extension activities related to traders, products, services etc.
- MahilaUdyogNidhi and MahilaVikasNidhi of Small Industry Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which have taken initiative to setup an informal channel for credit needs on soft terms giving special emphasis to women.
- SthreeSakti Package of SBI
- Bank of India's PriyadarshiniYojana: under this scheme the bank

Scanned by CamScanner

provides long term and working capital assistance under various categories.

Government sponsored programmes like Prime Ministers Rozgar-Yojana (PMRY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Population (SEPUP), IRDP etc where capital subsidy is available and the rate of interest is very low.

All these schemes and programmes of governments and various financial institutions will definitely help the women entrepreneurs to overcome the problems such as financial constraints, over dependence on intermediaries, high cost of production stiff competitions, getting suitable land/workplace, marketing of products etc.

Women have the potential and will to establish and manage enterprise of their own what they need is encouragement and support. Government and public enterprises should offer ancillary units to women entrepreneurs. On priority basis with the assistance of family members and the government women can join the main stream of national development and there by contribute to the country's economic progress.

Employment of women is the Prime objective of all development programmes and policies in India. In order to achieve self sufficiency and self reliance, these programmes could be framed properly and executed effectively.

According to one ILO report "Women are 50% of the world population do 2/3rd of world's work houses receive 1/10th of women's income and own less than 1% of world's property. Therefore, there is a lot to be done for the women's equity and justice so that their dominant role in the economic development is not underestimated.

The following are some of the suggestions to improve the women entrepreneurship in our country.

1. Women Entrepreneurship needs to have prior knowledge and skill before starting any kind of enterprises.
2. For inexperienced women, special type of training and development programmes should be arranged to inculcate in them entrepreneurship abilities.
3. Need to start by establishing small enterprises and slowly expanding business operations by thinking globally.
4. Should use easily available human and physical resources.
5. Should form SHG's or Co-operatives, so that loans and advances should be provided to women entrepreneurs through public sector banks and private banks at concessional rate of interest.
6. Steps should be taken to make women aware of financial and technical assistance available to the under government and non government schemes and should be encouraged to start small business enterprises by giving them concessions subsidies and incentives.

Conclusion:

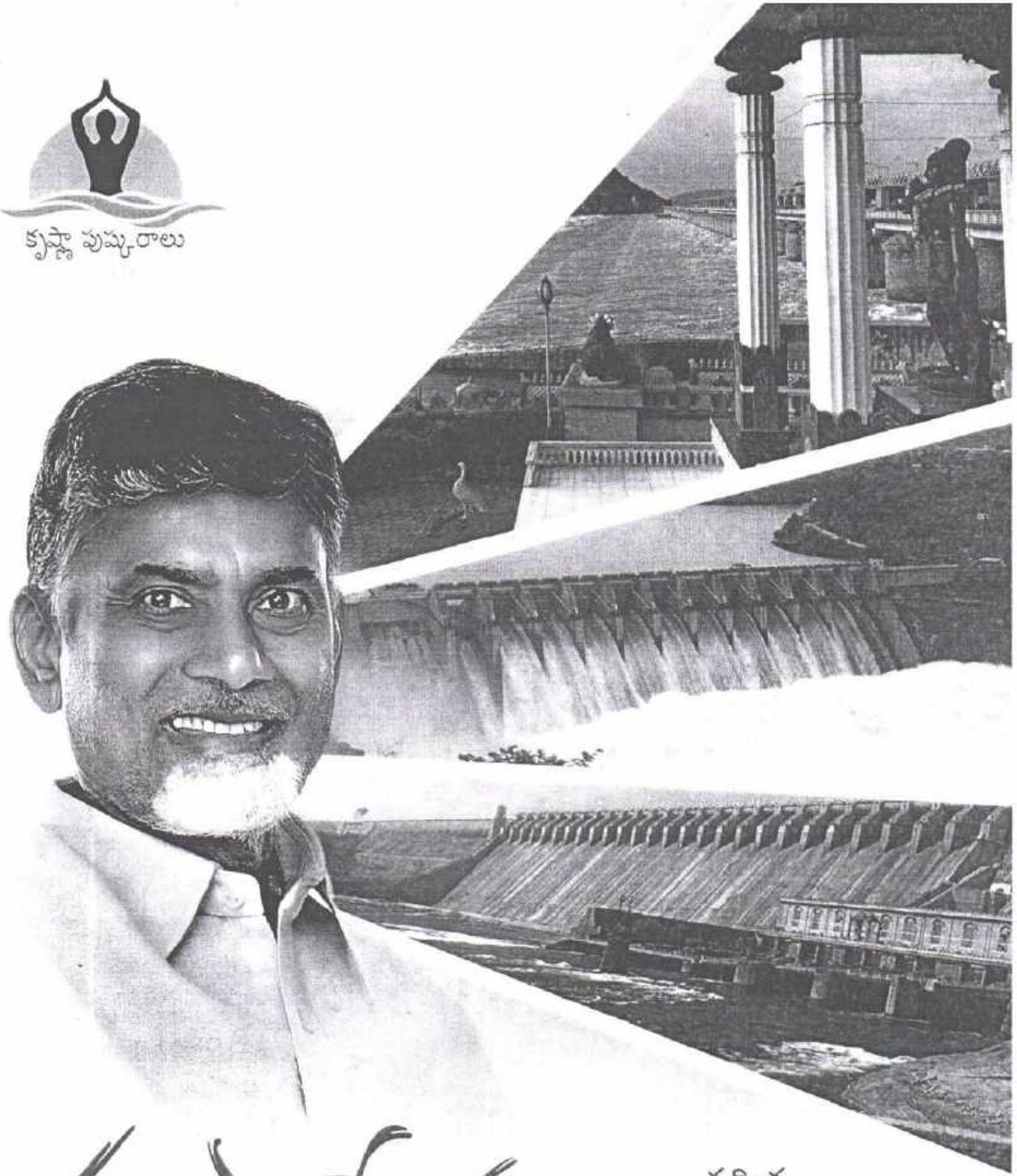
Existing Entrepreneurial Development programs are largely adequate and appropriate to help women entrepreneurs for their betterment. A new entrepreneurial culture is developing among women entrepreneurs based on the values and strengths such as creativity, flexibility, openness to cooperation a human approach to business relations and attention to social and cultural as well as financial goals in business.

In India women constitute 48.2% of the total population. Hence Indian society needs to bring about an attitudinal change in regard to the role of women as an entrepreneur. This will lead to the development of an appropriate environment in which women will come forth and give vent to their entrepreneurial talents. Therefore, development of entrepreneurship among women has become an important, aspect of the overall economic development of women. Nationally, it has great impact for future and economic prosperity.

REFERENCES 1. Kurukshetra, Jan 2008 | 2. Kurukshetra, Sep 2008 | 3. Women's Link, Aug 2006 | 4. Internet source. |

Scanned by CamScanner

కృష్ణా పుష్కరాలు



కృష్ణాతీరం

చరిత్ర
సంస్కృతి
సమాజం



కృష్ణాతీరం

కృష్ణా పుష్కరాలు
2016

చరిత్ర - సంస్కృతి - సమాజం

గౌరవ సలహా మండలి :

గౌరవ అధ్యక్షులు :

శ్రీ పల్లె రఘునాథరెడ్డి

అధ్యక్షులు :

శ్రీ మండలి బుద్ధప్రసాద్

సభ్యులు :

శ్రీ వీరబ్ కుమార్ ప్రసాద్, I.A.S.

శ్రీ పాటూరి హరికృష్ణ

శ్రీ కూచిభొట్ల ఆనంద్

సంపాదక మండలి :

డా॥ ఈమని శివనాగిరెడ్డి - స్థపతి

శ్రీ గుత్తికొండ సుబ్బారావు

శ్రీ ఇమ్మడిశెట్టి రామకుమార్

సంపాదకులు :

డా॥ జి. వి. పూర్ణచందు

పర్యవేక్షక సంపాదకులు :

డా॥ దీర్ఘాసి విజయభాస్కర్

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ భాషా సాంస్కృతిక శాఖ

ప్రచురణ

కృష్ణాతీరం

(చరిత్ర - సంస్కృతి - సమాజం)

2016 కృష్ణా పుష్కరాల సందర్భంగా ప్రచురణ

సంపాదకులు

డా॥ జి.వి. పూర్ణచందు

పర్యవేక్షక సంపాదకులు

డా ॥ దీర్ఘాసి విజయభాస్కర్

వెల : రూ. **800/-**

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ భాషా సాంస్కృతిక శాఖ
ఘంటసాల వేంకటేశ్వరరావు ప్రభుత్వ సంగీత నృత్య కళాశాల ప్రాంగణం,
దుర్గాపురం, విజయవాడ.

Printed at :
Ravella Offset & Chaitanya Offset,
Vijayawada.

డా॥ పొన్నపల్లి

పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర - కథాకథ

శ్రీనాథుడు కమనీయమైన కావ్యరచనా దురంధరుడు. 'మరుత్త రాట్‌చరిత్ర', 'శాలివాహన నప్తశతి', 'భీమఖండం', 'కాశీఖండం', 'శివరాత్రి మహాత్మ్యం' మున్నగు ప్రశస్తనీయమైన కావ్యాలను రచించి తెలుగు వైభవాన్ని జగద్విదితము గావించినాడు. రమణీయమైన కల్పనలతో ఔచితీవంతముగా అలరారు శ్రీనాథుని కవితా ప్రాభవం అనన్యసామాన్యము - నిరుపమానము. ఆ కవివరేణ్యుని భావవీచికల నుండి జాలువారిన మరో అణిముత్యం 'పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర'.

'పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర' కర్తృత్వ విషయంలో అనేక వాదోపవాదాలు పండితలోకంలో ఉన్నాయి. పామర జనామోదకరమైన పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రను "శాశ్వతంబైనట్టి సద్బంధమును నమ్మకంతో శ్రీనాథుడు వ్రాయునా ?" అని కొందరాక్షేపించారు. చిలుకూరి పావయ్యశాస్త్రిగారు తమ శ్రీనాథ కవితా సమీక్షలో క్రీడాభిరచన నాటికే ఓరుగంటిలో పలనాటి వీరుల కాయమేర్పడి యుండునట్లును ఆ వీరచరిత్రము గచ్చుపలకలపై చిత్రింపబడియుండునట్లు తెలుపుటను బట్టి పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర ఇదివఱకే యాంధ్రదేశమున మిక్కిలి ప్రసిద్ధి వహించి యుండెనను తెలియుచున్నది. శ్రీనాథునికీ రచనతో కృత్యాద్యంత పద్యరచనతో మాత్రమే సంబంధమున్నట్లు స్పష్టము. నైషధాది గ్రంథకర్తయగు శ్రీనాథుడే యీ పలనాటి వీరచరిత్ర రచయిత కూడా అయినచో దానికి అతని కాలమందే అంతటి ప్రసిద్ధి వచ్చుట అసంభవము కదా? కావున పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రమును రచించిన శ్రీనాథుడు నైషధాది గ్రంథకర్తయైన శ్రీనాథుడు గాక చెన్నకేశవ భక్తుడై యుండిన వేఱొకడే యగును అని పేర్కొన్నాడు.

పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర శ్రీనాథకృతమని నానుడి కలదు. కాని తెలుగులో సారస్వత విమర్శ వచ్చినప్పటినుంచి పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర శ్రీనాథ కృతమా! అనే సందేహం బయలుదేరింది. శ్రీనాథుడు చెన్నకేశవ పాదసేవారతుండనని కల్లు ప్రతిష్ఠ అవతారిక యందు చెప్పుకొన్నట్లు కలదు. శ్రీనాథుడు శివభక్తి పరాయణుడే కాని విష్ణుభక్తి పరాయణుడు కాదు. కనుక పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రను శ్రీనాథుడు వ్రాసియుండడు అని పింగళి లక్ష్మీకాంతం గారి అభిప్రాయము.

కాని కొంతమంది విమర్శకులు పల్నాటి వీరచరి[illegible] కృతమనే భావించారు. ఉద్దండ పండితుడైన శ్రీనాథుడు [illegible] జాతీయకవి. ఇతడాంధ్ర దేశమంతటను పర్యటించి రా[illegible] అనేక సత్కార్యాలను పొందాడు. కొండవీటి రెడ్డిరాజుల [illegible] శ్రీనాథుడు విద్యాధికారిగా భ్యాతి వహించాడు. పల్నా[illegible] రంగమైన స్థలం శ్రీనాథుని కాలంనాటి కొండవీటి రా[illegible]

తనకభిమానపాత్రమైన ఈ పల్నాటి వీరుల వృత్తాంత[illegible] అంతఃప్రేరణ వల్ల కావ్యవస్తువుగా స్వీకరించి ఉండవ[illegible] ముందే ఈ కథను పిచ్చుకుంట్లు పొదగా ప్రజలు మి[illegible] కావడం శ్రీనాథుడు కన్నులారా చూచి ఉండవచ్చు. దా[illegible] పాడుకుంటూ ఆనందించాలని శ్రీనాథుడు పల్నాటి వీ[illegible] రసవంతంగా తీర్చిదిద్ది ఉండవచ్చునని భావించడం [illegible]

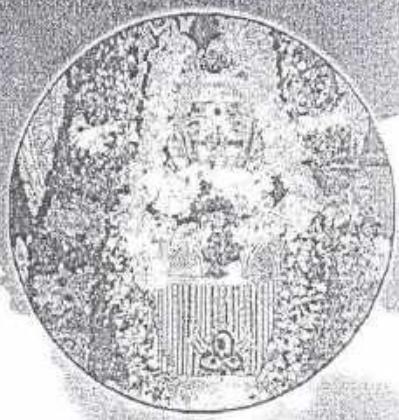
చారిత్రకాంశాల ననుసరించి శ్రీనాథుడు నారికుర[illegible] తున్న సందర్భంలో పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రను రచించినట్లు [illegible] ఆ బాధను ఉపశమింపచేసుకొనుటకు చంద్రపంక న[illegible] చేసి చెన్నకేశవస్వామిని భక్తితో పూజించాడట. అంత[illegible] ఉపశమించెనట. ఆ తరువాత ఒకనాటి రాత్రి ఆ స్వా[illegible] ప్రత్యక్షమై పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర రచించుమని ప్రోత్సహించగా [illegible] పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రను పూర్తిగాఅవించాడు. శ్రీనాథునికి సం[illegible] చేకూరిన పిదప యథాప్రకారం విషయలోలుడుగా మా[illegible] ఆగ్రహించి పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రను పరిగ్రహింపక మా[illegible] పాలగునని శపించాడట. అంతట శ్రీనాథుడు స్వామి క[illegible] గ్రంథం తనకెందుకని దానిని పారవేసినట్లు జనశ్రుతిలో [illegible] ఇపుడు వ్యాప్తిలో ఉన్న పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర పిచ్చుగుంటుల [illegible] ఉన్నమాట వాస్తవమేనని చెప్పవచ్చు. పలను భరద్వాజ పం[illegible] కవి సార్వభౌముడ ఘనత గన్నట్టి, శ్రీనాథుడను వాడ ఆని [illegible] శ్రీనాథుడు బాలచంద్రుని యుద్ధావతారికలో కంఠోక్తిగా చె[illegible] కవి సార్వభౌముడు, భరద్వాజ గోత్రుడు, అయిన మరొక శ్రీ[illegible]

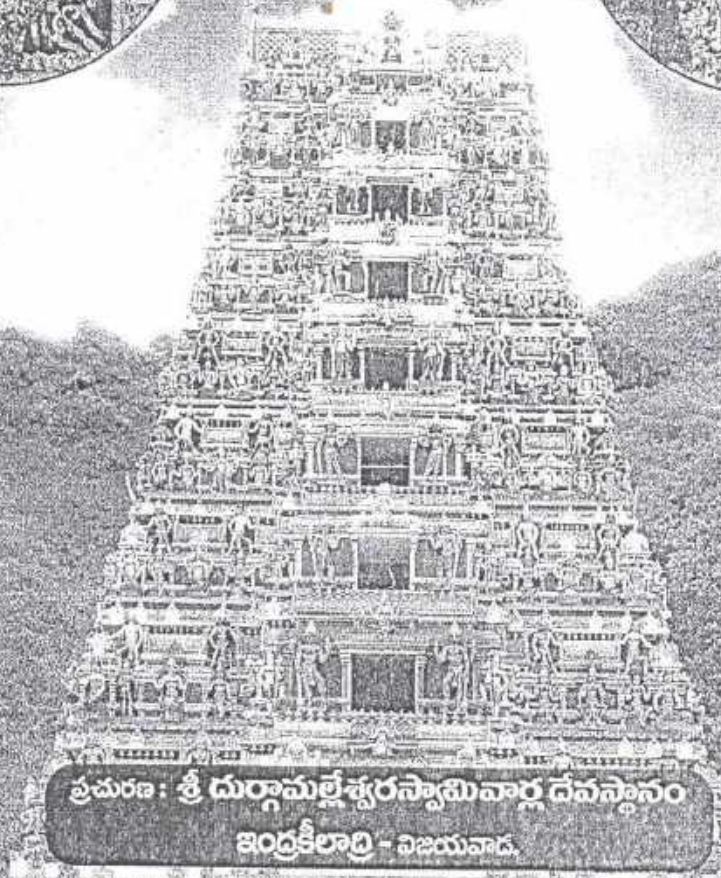
కృష్ణవేణి పుష్కర వైభవం

కృష్ణా పుష్కర విశిష్ట సంచిక



కృష్ణా పుష్కరాలు
2016





ప్రచురణ : శ్రీ దుర్గామల్లేశ్వరస్వామివార్ల దేవస్థానం
ఇంద్రకీలాద్రి - విజయవాడ.

కృష్ణమ్మా!... అభివందనం

డా॥ పి. ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు, మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కాలేజి, విజయవాడ.

సహ్యాద్రిన... చిగురించి...
పరుగు..... పరుగున..... తరగ తరగన .....
సంధించిన శరమై..... వేణితో సంగమించి .....
కన్నడ నేల మాగాణిగ మార్చిన .....
కృష్ణవేణమ్మ..... వందనం ..... అభివందనం .....!

పవిత్రాంధ్ర శ్రీశైలాన ..... పాతాళగంగవై
మా పాపాలె కడుగంగ .....
ఎగసిన ఉత్తుంగ జల తరంగ .....
కృష్ణమ్మ ..... వందనం..... అభివందనం .....!
పంచనదీ సంగమ పావన క్షేత్రజ్ఞివై
అమరావతి గర్భాన..... మమ్ము .....
పవిత్రుల్ని చేస్తున్న .....
కృష్ణమ్మ ..... వందనం..... అభివందనం .....!

ఇంద్రకీల పీఠాన ..... ముగ్గురమ్మల వేల్పు.....
దుర్గమ్మ పాద మంజీరమై మ్రోగే .....
కృష్ణమ్మ ..... వందనం ..... అభివందనం .....!
సిరుల పట్టి ..... తెలుగు మట్టికి
పుష్కర వైభవమిస్తున్న .....
అమ్మా ..... కృష్ణమ్మా..... అభివందనం .....!

ఇలపై దివిసీమ .....
హంసల దీవి కేగి .....
సాగి సాగి..... తూగి.....తూగి.....
సాగర కౌగిలిలో .....నవ్వుతూ లయమయ్యే
కృష్ణమ్మా..... నీ నదక మానవ జాతికి స్ఫూర్తి.....!
నీసంగమం ..... నిజ జీవన సందేశ దీప్తి .....!
వందనం .....కృష్ణమ్మ ..... అభివందనం.....!

International Interdisciplinary
Conference on

Language, Literature Cultural Studies and Knowledge Resources

(LLCSKR-2015)

Building a Global Village (GV)
Through Inter Cultural Dialogue
and Knowledge Resources



Editors
Dr. C. Sasikala
Dr. M. Doraswamy
Smt. A. Rajani Kumari

Organised by : **SCIENCES & HUMANITIES (ENGLISH AND LIBRARY SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS)**

VIGNAN'S
Foundation for Science, Technology & Research
UNIVERSITY
(Estd u/s 3 of UGC Act of 1956)
Building young India

in association with

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
Language Assessment

ANDHRA PRADESH
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ELT@I Guntur Chapter

ELT@I Literature SIG

Scanned by CamScanner

International & Interdisciplinary Conference on

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, CULTURAL STUDIES & KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES (LLCSKR - 2015)

5 - 6, Feb. 2015

"Building A Global Village (GV) Through Inter Cultural Dialogue and Knowledge Resources"

VOLUME - 1

KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

Editors

Dr. C.Sasikala
Professor and Head
Dept. of Libraray & Information Science
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
A.P., INDIA

Dr.M. Doraswamy
Assoc.Professor & University Librarian I/C
Central Library
Dravidian University, Kuppam-517425
A.P., INDIA

Smt. A. Rajani Kumari
Librarian
NTR Vignan Library, Vignan University
Vadlamudi – 522213, A.P.
INDIA

Organised by

VIGNAN'S UNIVERSITY
Building young India

In association with

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH Language Assessment
ELT@I Guntur Chapter

ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
ELT@I Literature SIG

Scanned by CamScanner

Title of the Book : CONFERENCE VOLUME 1: KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES
Language, Literature, Cultural Studies & Knowledge Resources (LLCSKR - 2015)

Editors : *Prof. C. Sasikala*
Dr. M. Doraswamy
Mrs. A. Rajani Kumari

Published by : **MARUTHI PUBLICATIONS,**
MARUTHI MANIKANTA NILAYAM
9-4-95, Railpet, Guntur - 522001

© 2015, by Publisher

All Rights Reserved. No Part of this book or parts thereof may be reproduced or utilized in any form in any language by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the copyright owner.

Printed at
SAPATAGIRI OFFSET PRINTING PRESS
Guntur

ISBN : 978-93-84361-17-4

Scanned by CamScanner

14. Librarian Versus Electronic Resources: Issues and Challenges.
– T. Sreenivasa Rao, P. Kavitha 84 - 87

15. Presenting E-Resources and Institutional Repositories to Users as their Required: A Case Study of Mahendra Engineering College.
- Dr. M. Jayaprakash, T.Thangamani 88 - 93

16. User Perception on Organization and Management of E-Journals in University Libraries of Tirupati (A.P): An Analytical study. - B. Renuka, Dr. D. Konappa 94 - 103

17. Use Scholarly Electronic Knowledge Resources by Faculty Members of NBA Accredited Engineering College Libraries: A Case Study.
- Dr. M. Anjaiah, A. Rajani Kumari. 105 - 119

18. A Study On Electronic Information Resources In Pharmacy Academic Institutions.
- K. Rama Krishna, Prof. C. Sasikala 120 - 127

19. Usage of electronic journals (e-journals) versus print journals by healthcare professionals in GSL Medical College and KLR's Lenora Institute of Dental Science
- T.Simhachelam, M.S.Merlin 128 - 136

20. Elements of Effective e-Learning Design
- Praveen Kumar V, T V Nagaraja Kumari 137 - 143

21. Open Sources Information resources on English Language. - Dr. P. Anuradha 144 - 147

22. Open Access Resources in Science Technology and Management: A Brief report.
- Dr. G. Naga Ratna Mani 148 - 152

23. Open Educational Resources in Language and Literature. - Dr. Rani Syamalamba 153 - 162

24. Study About Open Information Sources For Literature And Websites.
- V.Kameswara Rao, V. Srinivasa Rao, N.Rama Krishna 163 - 170

25. Role of Libraries in Higher Education: Open Course Ware, Open Access Journals And Digital Library Initiatives.
- Dr. D. Ravinder 171 - 175

26. Semantic Web and Role of Its Components in Digital Surroundings: Benefits and Challenges.
- M.C.Lakshminarasimhappa,P. Venkanna, M.R.Veena 176 - 184

Scanned by CamScanner

23. OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Dr. RANI SYAMALAMBA
Librarian, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada
Email: sysista@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The education sector as well as other sectors in society are effecting by the current global economic crisis and the complexity of the information society These changes have raised the need to develop new skills and remarked the importance of knowledge, innovation and technology as key elements in the future strategies .

The internet offers many opportunities for global communication as well as for connectivity to a vast pool of digital information on the Web. Many academic institutions across the world are incorporating information and communication technologies (ICT) into their administration and management of educational programmes in order to serve their students more cost-effectively and to prepare them for the world into which they will graduate. However, developing and providing access to quality e-content is a daunting challenge to Indian Academic institutions. It is therefore critical to collate quality educational resources, such as open educational resources available elsewhere and organize online under different disciplines for easy access to Higher Education students

The concept of Open Educational Resources (OER) was originally coined, during a UNESCO Forum on Open Course ware which was held in 2002. UNESCO defined OER as "... technology-enabled, open provision of educational resources for consultation, use and adaptation by a community of users for non-commercial purposes. They are typically made freely available over the Web or the Internet. The principal use is by teachers and educational institutions to support course development, but they can also be used directly by students. Open Educational Resources include learning objectives such as lecture material, references and readings, simulations, experiments and demonstrations, as well as syllabi, curricula and teacher guides".(UNESCO 2002)

Another definition given by National Knowledge Commission in 2007 is "Open educational resources are digital learning objects that are "offered freely and openly for educators, students, and self-learners to use and re-use for teaching, learning, and research". OER have the potential to increase learning by increasing the opportunity for individuals to access and interact with educational resources.

At present people are using various technologies and web services which are offering new opportunities for mediating personal, social and organisational practices. Now, people are using smart phones and social networking services like Facebook, Twitter, blogs and wikis for gathering information.

Scanned by CamScanner





మహిళ

పరిశోధక వ్యాస సంపుటి



ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర సృజనాత్మకత మరియు సంస్కృతి సమితి

ప్రచురణ

Scanned by CamScanner

మహిళ

పరిశోధక వ్యాస సంపుటి

గౌరవ సలహా మండలి

గౌరవాధ్యక్షులు
శ్రీమతి భూమా అఖిలప్రియ

పర్యవేక్షక సంపాదకుడు
డా॥ దీర్ఘాసి విజయభాస్కర్

అధ్యక్షులు
డా॥ మండలి బుద్ధప్రసాద్
శ్రీ ముఖేష్ కుమార్ మీనా I.A.S.
డా॥ పెద్ది రామారావు

సంపాదకుడు
డా॥ జి.వి. పూర్ణచందు

కృష్ణాజిల్లా రచయితల సంఘం ఆధ్వర్యంలో

19 జనవరి 6, 7 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రచయిత్రుల మహాసభల సందర్భంగా

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర సృజనాత్మకత మరియు సంస్కృతి సమితి
ప్రచురణ

Scanned by CamScanner

మహిళ

పరిశోధక వ్యాస సంపుటి

MAHILA

A Compilation of research articles on Telugu Language

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రచయిత్రుల మహాసభల సందర్భంగా

2019 జనవరి 6, 7 - విజయవాడ

ప్రథమ ముద్రణ : 2019

పర్యవేక్షక సంపాదకుడు :

డా॥ దీర్ఘాసి విజయభాస్కర్

సంపాదకుడు :

డాక్టర్ జి.వి. పూర్ణచందు

వెల : ₹ 200/-

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర [illegible] సంస్కృతి సమితి

ముద్రణ :

శ్రీ వ్యాస ఆఫ్‌సెట్ [illegible]

ప్రచురణ :

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సృజనాత్మకత మరియు సంస్కృతి సమితి

ఘంటసాల వెంకటేశ్వరరావు సంగీత, నృత్య కళాశాల ప్రాంగణం,

దుర్గాపురం, విజయవాడ - 520 003

Scanned by CamScanner

విషయసూచిక

తరతరాల తెలుగు మహిళ

ఆనాటి ఏలేరి అక్కమ్మ - ఈనాటి ఆలోచన 7
- డా॥ దివాకర్ల రాజేశ్వరి

భారతంలో మహిళ-మాతృత్వ, కర్తృత్వ, నేతృత్వాలు 10
- డా॥ వి.యన్.మంగాదేవి

రామాయణ కావ్యంలో మహిళ 20
- డా॥ దండెబోయిన పార్వతీదేవి

పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రలో మహిళలు 25
- డా॥ పి.ఉష

తెలుగు మహిళ : స్వాతంత్రోద్యమం

స్వాతంత్రోద్యమంలో ఉత్తరాంధ్ర మహిళలు 30
- డా॥ బి.అరుణకుమారి, డా॥ బి.శంకరరాజు

జాతీయోద్యమంలో ఒడిశాలో తెలుగు మహిళలు 37
- డా॥ తుర్లపాటి రాజేశ్వరి

భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమ దశ - మహిళా చైతన్యం 46
- డా॥ టి.శశికళ

భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో ఆంధ్ర మహిళలు 51
- గబ్బిట ప్రభావతి

ఉన్నవ లక్ష్మీబాయమ్మగారి జీవితం 66
- డా॥ కోగంటి వెంకట శ్రీరంగనాయకి

త్యాగమయి దుర్గాబాయి 72
- వి. శ్రీఉమామహేశ్వరి

ఆదర్శ మహిళ సూర్యతిలకం 78
- సి.హెచ్.శ్రీలక్ష్మి

Scanned by CamScanner

పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్రలో మహిళలు

- డా॥ పి. ఉష

పల్నాటి వీరచరిత్ర తెలుగు నేలపై ప్రసిద్ధి పొందిన చారిత్రక గాథ. ఆంధ్ర మహాభారతం అనే పేరు కూడా ఈ ఇతివృత్తానికి ఉంది. తెలుగు వారి పౌరుషానికి ఇదొక మణిపూస. ఈనాటి అధునాతన సాంకేతిక యుగంలోనూ నాయకురాలు అనగానే నాగమ్మ, యువ పౌరుషం అనగానే బాలచంద్రుడు గుర్తుకు వస్తారు. అదీ... పల్నాటి వీరుల ప్రతిభ. ఈ నేలతో, ఇక్కడి సంస్కృతితో, సమాజంతో వారు పెనవేసుకున్న గాఢానుబంధం అంత గొప్పది.

పల్నాటి ఇతివృత్తంతో వచ్చిన నాటకాలు సుమారు 25 వరకు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవన్నీ ఆయా రచయితల వైదుష్యాన్ని ప్రకటించటంతో పాటు, నాటి సమాజానికి దర్పణాలుగా నిలుస్తున్నాయి. కొద్దిపాటి భేదాలు ఉన్నప్పటికీ, ఈ నాటకాలన్నీ పల్నాటి వీరపౌరుషాన్ని అమేయంగా ప్రకటించాయి. ఇతర యుద్ధాలకు, పల్నాటి యుద్ధానికి ఉన్న తేడాల్లో మహిళల పాత్ర ఒకటి. పల్నాటి వీరులు ఎంత ప్రసిద్ధులో, ఇక్కడి నారీమణులూ అంతే ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. వారందరి ధీరోదాత్త చరిత్రలు నేటి మహిళలకు ఎంతగానో స్ఫూర్తిని అందిస్తాయి.

నాయకురాలు నాగమ్మ :

నాగమ్మ..... తొలి నాయకురాలు నాయకురాలు నాగమ్మ. పల్నాటి వీరవనిత. చరిత్రలో కనిపించే తొలి దేశీయ మహిళా మంత్రి నాగమ్మ. 12వ శతాబ్దంలో పల్నాడు రాజ్యానికి మహామంత్రి, సుపరిపాలన అందించిన వనిత. ఆమెతోనే మహిళల రాజకీయ ప్రస్థానం ప్రారంభమైంది. పురుషాధిక్య సమాజం మీద ఎగసిపడిన తిరుగుబాటు కేతనం నాయకురాలు నాగమ్మ. రాణీ రుద్రమ్మ, ఝాన్సీ లక్ష్మీబాయిల కంటె ముందే పాలన చేపట్టింది. ప్రజారంజకమైన పాలనతో చరిత్రకారుల ప్రశంసలు అందుకున్న దక్షురాలు.

Scanned by CamScanner

మహిళా సాహిత్య వికాసం

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



సంపాదకులు
డా. పి. ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు

మారిస్ స్టెల్లా (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) కళాశాల
విజయవాడ

Scanned by CamScanner

MAHILA SAHITYA VIKASAM

(An anthology of research papers submitted in the national seminar on 'Emerging Trends in Women's Writings in Telugu Literature and Political Perspectives')

First Edition : March, 2011

Chief Editor
Dr. P. Usha

Editorial Board
Dr. A. N. Manga Devi
P. Vijaya Prasanna

DTP & Printing
ABC Conferences, Chirala

For Copies
Dr. P. Usha
M.A.,B.Ed.,
Department of Telugu
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada
Cell: 9703136539

ISBN 978-81-923827-1-0

Scanned by CamScanner

36. కవయిత్రులు - స్త్రీవాద ధోరణి 85
- దా. సర్వా సీతారామ చిదంబరశాస్త్రి
37. దళిత స్త్రీల సాహిత్యం - పరిచయం 87
- డి.దార్లిస్
38. అచ్యుతవల్లి రచనలు - విశ్లేషణ 90
- పి.విజయ ప్రసన్న
39. విన్నకోట సుశీలాదేవి కథా సాహిత్యం - స్త్రీవాదం - సంఘ సంస్కరణాదృష్టి 92
- రుద్రపాక జితేంద్రకుమార్
40. 'ఎల్లి', 'సహజ' నవలలు - పితృస్వామ్య భావజాలం 95
- దా. చిలుకోటి కూర్మయ్య
41. ఆధునిక సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీ పురోగమనం 98
- దా. కె.ఈశ్వరమ్మ
42. స్త్రీవాద కవిత్వం - వస్తువు 101
- దా. చామర్తి అన్నపూర్ణ
43. ఆకాశంలో సగం - స్త్రీ వాద దృక్పథం 105
- నల్లపనేని విజయలక్ష్మి
44. తెలుగు రచయిత్రులు - స్త్రీవాద దృక్పథం 107
- కె.సుజాత
45. శ్రీదేవి మలచిన ఇందిర పాత్ర - పరిశీలన 110
- కె.పుష్పమ్మ
46. రేగడి విత్తులు 113
- చంద్రలత
47. స్త్రీవాద నవలలు - స్త్రీ జీవిత చిత్రణ 115
- దా. దొడ్డి ప్రవీణ
48. శ్రీమతి విమల గారి నీలి మేఘాలు 118
- దా. సుబ్బారావు
49. తెలుగు రచయిత్రులు - సమకాలీన రాజకీయ, సాహిత్య ధోరణులు 120
- బి.రాజేశ్వరి
50. స్త్రీవాద కవయిత్రుల కవిత్వం - స్త్రీల సమస్యల చిత్రణ 121
- డి.ధాత్రికుమారి
51. రచయిత - జి. మేరీకృపాబాయి రచనలలో సామాజిక దృక్పథం 127
- దా॥ డి. క్రిస్టో డివిక్టివ్
52. తెలుగులో దళిత స్త్రీవాద వచన కవిత్వం : ఒక పరిశీలన 130
- కె.వి.విజయబాబు, దా. వి.సత్యసుధ
53. తమిళ అనువాద స్త్రీవాదం - దా॥ పి.ఎన్. పార్వతిదేవి కథలు 134
- దా. వి.ఎన్.మంగాదేవి

Scanned by CamScanner

తెలుగులో దళిత స్త్రీవాద వచన కవిత్వం : ఒక పరిశీలన

కె.వి.విజయ బాబు
రాజనీతి శాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి
ఆంధ్రా లొయోలా కళాశాల, విజయవాడ

డా. వి.సత్యసుధ
అంధ్ర శాఖాధ్యాపకురాలు
మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కళాశాల, విజయవాడ

దళిత స్త్రీవాద వచన కవిత్వం తెలుగు కవిత్వంలో బలంగా ముందుకొస్తున్న విముక్తి ఉద్యమ రూప కవితాస్వరూపాన్ని బట్టి, ప్రతిపాదించే భావాల ప్రాధాన్యతను బట్టి, ప్రతిపాదించే వారి సాంఘిక నేపథ్యం ఆధారంగా ఏర్పడింది ఈ వచన కవిత్వం. దళిత, స్త్రీవాద భావజాలాల మేలుకలయికగా ఏర్పడింది ఈ కవిత్వమని అభివర్ణించవచ్చు.

దళిత స్త్రీవాద కవిత్వానికి కేంద్ర బిందువు దళితస్త్రీ. ఆమెకు మాత్రమే సంబంధించిన ఆర్థి, ఆకలి, అణచివేత, ఆశలు, ఆలోచనలు, బాధలు, దోపిడి, దౌర్జన్యాలు, విముక్తి కోసం చేసే కలలు, చేసే పోరాటాలు ఈ కవితా వస్తువులు. వ్యవస్థలు మారిన అవస్థలు మారని దళిత స్త్రీ జీవితమే ఇందులో అవిష్కరించబడుతుంది.

సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయ న్యాయాన్ని స్వేచ్ఛ, సమానత్వాలను తనకు దూరం చేస్తున్న వ్యవస్థలను, అలవాట్లను దళిత స్త్రీవాద వచన కవిత్వం బలంగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తోంది. తదనుగుణంగానే ఈ కవిత్వంలో హిందు పితృస్వామ్యను, కులాధిపత్యాన్ని, పురుషాధిక్యతను, ఆర్థిక దోపిడిని, అమానుష లైంగిక దోపిడిని, లింగ వివక్షతను, సాంఘిక అసమానతలను ఎండగట్టడం జరిగింది. వేలవేల సంవత్సరాల పితృ, పితృ, పురుషాధిక్య వ్యవస్థల దోపిడి, దౌర్జన్యాలకు తీవ్రంగా నలిగిపోయి, నష్టపోయిన పీడితులు, తాడితులు దళిత స్త్రీలే! స్వతంత్ర భారతంలో సాగిన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలు దళిత స్త్రీలకు పెద్దపీటవేయలేదు. ఏ రాజకీయ పక్షం కూడా వీరిపై జరిగే దోపిడి, దౌర్జన్యాలను నిరోధిస్తూ ఓ ఉద్యమాన్ని కొనసాగించలేక పోయాయి.

ఈ పత్రం పన్నెండు దళిత స్త్రీవాద వచన కవితల ఆధారంగా రచించబడింది. దణ్ణాయమ్మ సీతాలక్ష్మి గారి 'పుండు', చల్లపల్లి స్వరూపరాణి గారి 'మంచినపువ్వు', 'మట్టి చేతులు', 'మాయమ్మ', దరిశె శకుంతల గారి 'నుదురు చెడిందాన్ని నేనే', ముట్లగుద్ద కవ్వుతున్నా', 'దళితురాలు', జి. విజయలక్ష్మి గారి 'పసిపిల్ల', 'కాలంతో పోటిపడి' మరియు వి. రాజిగార్ల 'పదును' కవితలను, కవితా వస్తువుల్ని ఈ పత్రం పరిశీలిస్తుంది.

1. పితృ వ్యవస్థ

దళితులకు మనిషి హోదానే లేకుండా చేసిన పితృవ్యవస్థను దాని అంతర్భాగమైన కులవ్యవస్థను ఈ కవయిత్రులు ఎండగట్టారు. శ్రమ విభజనగా ప్రారంభమై, శ్రామికుల విభజనగా మారి దళితులను పాతాళానికి తొక్కేసిన పితృ వ్యవస్థను వ్యతిరేకించటం, గౌరవానికి, గుర్తింపుకు, అస్తికి, విద్యకు దూరంచేసిన పితృవ్యవస్థను తిరస్కరించటం వారి జన్మహక్కుగానే భావించడం జరిగింది. ఆ పితృ, కుల వ్యవస్థల పట్ల వారి కోపం, తిరస్కారం వారి కవితలలో ఇలా కనపడుతుంది.

"నేను ముళ్ళ కంపల్లో చిక్కుకొని / అల్లాడుతున్న పాల పిట్టను
ఎటుకదిలినా ముళ్ళన్ని గుచ్చుకొన్నది నాకే / ఇది ఈనాటి ముళ్ళ కావు
తరాల నుండి నా చుట్టూపేర్చిన / బానిస సంకెళ్ళు" ('మంచినపూపు' - చల్లపల్లి స్వరూపరాణి)

"నిచ్చెన మెట్లు నన్ను అడుగుకు నెట్టిన చోట / నిచ్చెన మెట్ల లోకం మీద కత్తిపీట ఎత్తుతున్నాను"
(ముట్లగుద్ద కవ్వుతున్నా - దరిశె శకుంతల)

" అన్ని చోట్ల పనికొచ్చిన నేను / ఆలయ ద్వారం దగ్గరే / పాదరక్షల్లా ఆగిపోయాను" (పదును - వి.రాజి)

Scanned by CamScanner

మహిళా సాహిత్య వికాసం

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



సంపాదకులు
డా. పి. ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు

మారిస్ స్టెల్లా (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) కళాశాల
విజయవాడ

రంగనాయమ్మ - బలిపీఠం - సామాజిక స్పృహ

డా. పి.ఉష

తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు

మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కాలేజి, విజయవాడ

సాహిత్య లోకంలో ఏ ఉద్యమం ముందుకు వచ్చినా ఆ ఉద్యమం రూపొందటానికి ముందే దానికి సంబంధించిన భయాలు ఏదో ఒక రూపంలో ప్రచారం అయి వుంటాయనేది కాదనేలని విషయం. అవిధంగా చూసినవుడు తెలుగులో స్త్రీ వాదం అక్షరరూపు దిద్దుకోవటానికి అవసరమైన నేపథ్యాన్ని కల్పించిన రచయితల్లో ప్రముఖంగా చెప్పుకోవల్సిన పేరు ముప్పాళ్ళ రంగనాయకమ్మ.

వీరు 1955లో ఎస్.ఎస్.ఎల్.సి. పూర్తి చేసి, ఇక ఆ తరువాత ఆర్థిక కారణాల వల్ల చదువు కొనసాగించలేకపోయారు. అయితే సామాజికంగా స్త్రీల స్థితిగతులు ఆమెను కదిలించాయి. దాని ఫలితంగా ఆమె రచనా రంగంలోకి ఉపక్రమించి స్త్రీల సమస్యలను స్పృశిస్తూ అనేక రచనలు చేశారు.

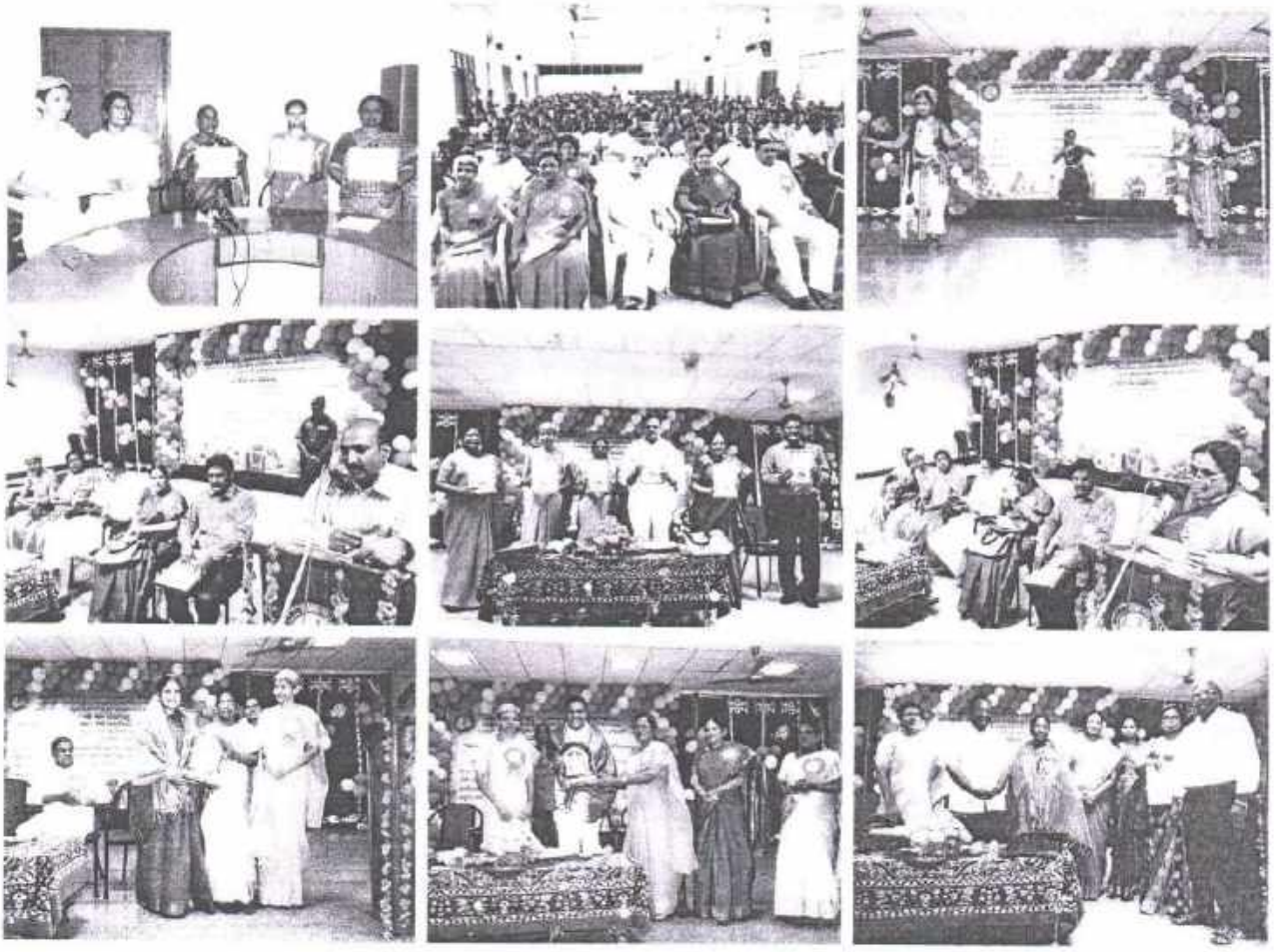
రంగనాయకమ్మ తన రచనలన్నింటిలో తన సంప్రదాయ విలువల్ని, భావాల్ని సవాలు చేశారు. వాటిని పరీక్షకు పెట్టారు. ఆమె మొదటి నవల 1950లలో వెలువడిన 'కృష్ణవేణి' ఆ తరువాత రంగనాయకమ్మ రచనల్లో ప్రముఖమైన వాటిల్లో ఒకటిగా గుర్తింపబడిన నవల 'బలిపీఠం' సమాజ అనే 'బలిపీఠం' పై వ్యక్తి బలి పశువుగా చేయటం ఎలా అనివార్యం ఎలా జరుగుతూ వస్తోందో రుజువు చేయటం జరిగింది. ఈ నవలలో అరుణ బ్రాహ్మణ కులానికి చెందినటువంటింది. ఆమెకు బాల్యవివాహం జరిగితే బాల్యంలోనే విధవగా మిగులుతుంది. ఈ నవలలో అనేక సందర్భాలలో మనల్ని అసాంతమూ కదిలించే సన్నివేశాలు అనేకం వున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా బాల వితంతువుగా అరుణను చిత్రించటంలో రచయిత్రి అమోఘమైన ప్రతిభ కనపరచ్చారు. తన భర్త చని పోయాడని, ఇక తన్నేప్పుడు అతన్ని చూడలేదనే స్పృహ కూడా తెలియని స్థితిలో అరుణ పాత్ర దయనీయంగా కన్పించుటకు కాదు.

ఆమెను అలా మిగిల్చిన సామాజిక వ్యవస్థపట్ల పాఠకుల్లో క్రోధం కూడ కలుగుతుంది. భవిష్యత్తులో కూడ ఆమె ఇక రంగుల బట్టలు వేసుకోవటం, గాజులు, బొట్టు ధరించటం కుదరని పని. అమలులో వున్న సంప్రదాయ వ్యవస్థ ఆమెను జీవచ్ఛవంలాగా మిగుల్చుతుంది. కుటుంబ జీవితం కానీ, అందులో వుండే పిల్లల పట్ల అప్యాయత కానీ ఆమె అనుభవంలోకి వచ్చే అవకాశముల లేదు. ఆ తరువాత జీవితాన్ని గురించి, వైధవ్యాన్ని గురించి ఏదో ఒక స్థాయిలో పరిజ్ఞానం ఏర్పడ్డ తరువాత అరుణలో కుటుంబ స్త్రీ జీవితాన్ని అనుభవంలోకి తెచ్చుకోనందుకు విచారమూ, బాధ కలుగుతాయి. క్రమంగా గుండెజబ్బు చేయటం, తను త్వరలో చనిపోతున్నాననే స్పృహ కలగటంతో ఆమెలో తాను కోల్పోయిన జీవితం పట్ల మమకారం మరింత పెరుగుతుంది.

ఫలితంగా ఆమె తరతారలుగా హిందూ వివాహ వ్యవస్థ స్త్రీల జీవితాలపై విధిస్తూ వచ్చిన నియంత్రణను అధిగమించి పూర్తి స్థాయి స్త్రీగా తన జీవితాన్ని గడపాలని నిర్ణయించుకుంటుంది. కొత్త భర్తను పొందాలనుకుంటుంది. ఆ క్రమంలో తన దూరపు బంధువు, విశాల భావాలున్న సామాజిక కార్యకర్త భాస్కర్‌తో పరిచయం ఏర్పడుతుంది. అతను మరిజనుడు. అయితే అతను జీవనశైలిని అగ్రవర్ణాల తరహాలోనే తీర్చిదిద్దుకుంటాడు. అన్నింటిలో దాదాపు 'అగ్రవర్ణాలకు' చెందిన వాళ్ళులాగా వుంటాడు. అంతకుముందే భాస్కర్‌కు ఒక హరిజన యువతి ప్రేమలో పడతాడు. ఇదీ ఆ కాలంలో దాదాపు అరుదయిన సంఘటన. ఎందుకంటే వయసులో వున్న యువతి యువకులు అనలు కలుసుకోవటము అరుదు. అందువల్ల వాళ్ళ మధ్య ప్రేమ అసాధ్యం.

అయితే భాస్కర్ వివాహం చేసుకోకుండా తన జీవితాన్ని సామాజిక సేవకు వెచ్చించాలని భావిస్తాడు. సంఘ సంస్కరణను లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకుంటాడు. ఈ సంస్కరణ లక్ష్యంతోనే కులాంతర వివాహం చేసుకుని ఇతరులకు మార్గదర్శిగా మిగలాలనుకుంటాడు. అందుకోసం అరుణను పెళ్ళి చేసుకోవాలనుకుంటాడు. అరుణ తల్లిదండ్రుల చనిపోవటంతో ఆమె తన బాబాయి, పిన్నీల అధీనంలో ఉంటుంది. వాళ్ళు అరుణ భాస్కర్ పెళ్ళి చేసుకోవటాన్ని నిరాకరిస్తారు. ఇందుకు రెండు కారణాలు కన్పిస్తాయి. ఒకటి వాళ్ళలో పాతుకున్న ఉన్న సంప్రదాయ భావాలు, రెండు అరుణ ఆఫీసులో పని చేస్తూ సంపాదిస్తున్న డబ్బు ఇక ఆమెకు దక్కదనే భయం. అయితే భాస్కర్ అరుణలు పెళ్ళి చేసుకుంటారు. ఆ తరువాత వాళ్ళకు చాలా సమస్యలు తలెత్తుతాయి. ఎందుకంటే భారతీయ సమాజంలో పెళ్ళి అనేది వ్యక్తిగత విషయం కాదు. అది సామాజికాంశం. వ్యక్తి అంతిమంగా సంఘనియామలకు లోబడి ఉండాల్సిందే. సంఘ నియమాల్ని ఉల్లంఘించిన వ్యక్తులకు ఇబ్బందులు అనివార్యం. ఇందలి విషయాన్ని అరుణ భాస్కర్‌ల తరువాత సమాజం మరొకసారి రుజువు చేస్తుంది. సొంత బంధువులే వాళ్ళకు శత్రువులుగా మారుతారు. ఈ క్రమంలో ఈ నవల మొత్తం భారతీయ వివాహ వ్యవస్థ, కట్టుబాట్లు, ఆచార వ్యవహారాలకు సంబంధించిన అనేక అంశాలను బహిర్గతం చేస్తుంది. అలాగే బ్రాహ్మణ, బ్రాహ్మణేతరుల మధ్య వుండే వ్యత్యాసాలను, ఆచార వ్యవహారాల్లోని విభిన్నతను కూడా తెలియ జేస్తుంది. బ్రాహ్మణత్వాన్ని నిత్య జీవితంలో అనుకరిస్తూ వున్న భాస్కరర్ ఇంటికి వెళ్ళినపుడు అరుణ ఆ ఇంట్లో ఆహారం తీసుకోవటానికి కూడ భయపడుతుంది. దళితులకు బ్రాహ్మణ గృహాల్లో ప్రవేశం నిషిద్ధమనే విషయం ఆమెను వెన్నాడుతుంది. తనకు పిల్ల వుట్టినప్పుడు కూడ ఆ పిల్ల హరిజనుల వేషభాషలను అనుకరిస్తుందని కూడ అరుణ భయపడుతుంది. సమాజ నియమమును, కట్టుబాట్లకు ఎక్కువగా ప్రాముఖ్యతను ఇస్తున్న అరుణ తన వివాహంలోని సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కుంటున్నప్పటికి ఇబ్బందిని గమనిస్తుంది. గర్హిస్తుంది. అయితే బాబాయి, పిన్ని చేసే ఒత్తిడి ఫలితంగా విడాకుల కోసం కోర్టులో కేసు వేస్తుంది. అయితే వాడాకులు తీసుకోవటంలో ఎదురయ్యే ఇబ్బందులు, బాబాయి పిన్ని చేసే వంచన అన్నీ కలిసి ఆమె మనసు మార్చి నవలను సుఖాంతం చేస్తాయి. ముగింపు కొంత అసంతృప్తిగా అన్పించినప్పటికీ ఈ నవల మొత్తం భారతీయ వివాహ వ్యవస్థను, దళిత సమస్యను, స్త్రీ పురుష సంబంధాలలోని అసమంజసత్వాన్ని బహిర్గతం చేయటంలో అద్భుతమైన విజయం సాధించింది.

పై తరహాలోనే భారతీయ సమాజంలోని అనేక సంక్లిస్టతలను, స్థాయీ భేదాలను, బాష ఆచార వ్యవహారాలను అలవాట్లలోని విభిన్నతలను, వైవిధ్యాన్ని చిత్రిస్తూ రాయబడిన నవల 'బలిపీఠం'.



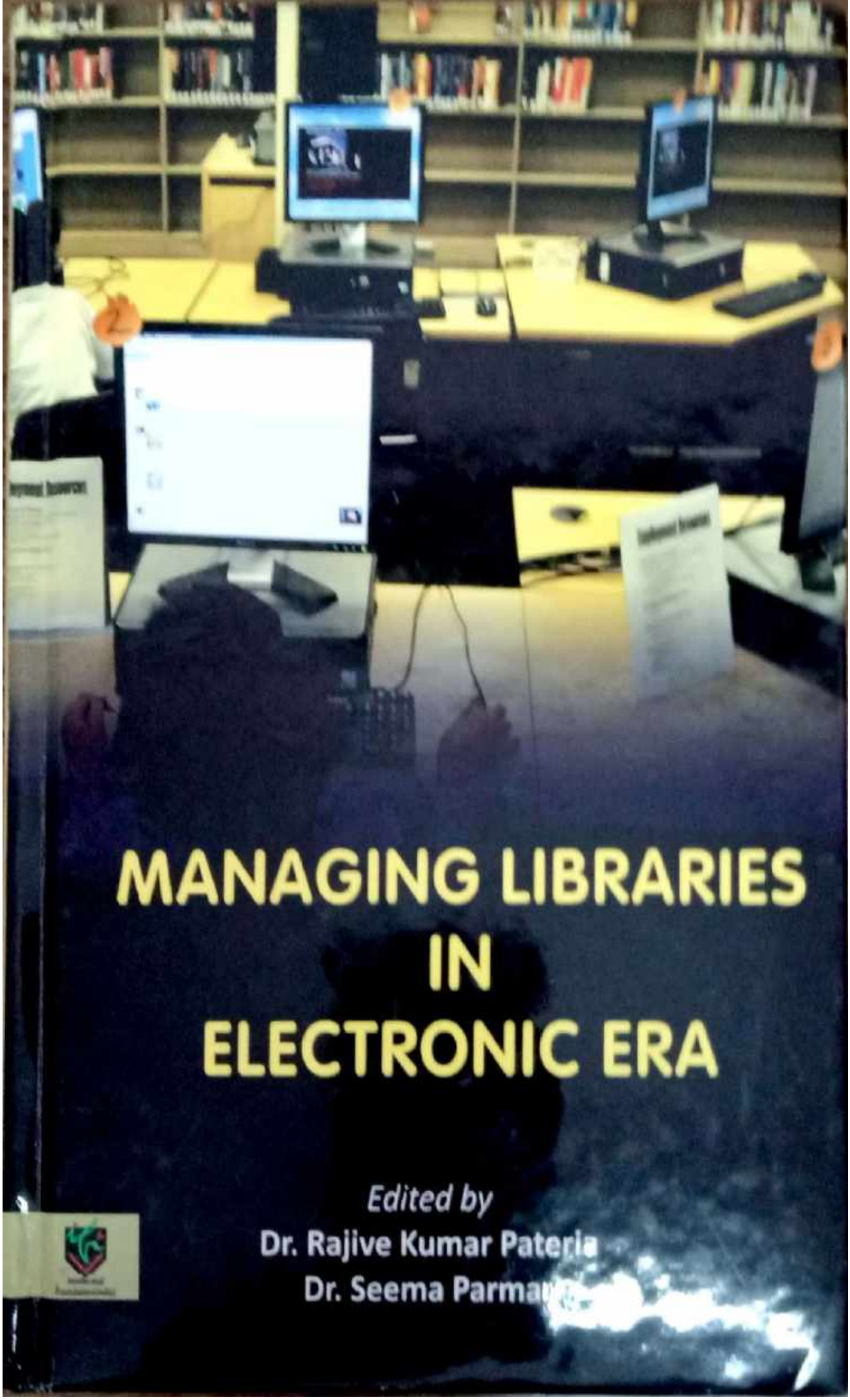
ISBN978-81-930837-1-0

9 788193 083710

ARC Conferences

Flat No: 102,Lakshmi Residency, Pelluru, Ongole, Prakasam (Dt.), AP-523001, India.

Copyright © 2015 by ARC Conferences



Scanned by CamScanner

Managing Libraries in Electronic Era

Edited by
Rajive Kumar Pateria
Seema Parmar

SPECIMEN COPY
NOT FOR SALE

INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATION (INDIA)
A Foundation of Education

Scanned by CamScanner

First Edition- 2016

ISBN 978-93-81818-38-1

Published by
Intellectual Foundation (India)
A Foundation of Education
Near Kotak Mahendra Bank
Model Town, Rohtak-124001 (Haryana)
Ph.01262-280614, 9896146415
Web: www.ifipub.com, e-mail: ifipub@gmail.com

Copyright reserved by the Publisher

© All rights are reserved. No Part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission from the Publisher.

Only Author shall be responsible for content related issues if there. Area of Juridiction will be Rohtak (Haryana) only.

Cover & Layout Design
Convex Publishing Solution, New Delhi

Printed & Bound in India

Scanned by CamScanner

Contents

1. A Case Study on the Implementation of e-Books in School Library
Ngawang Tenzin & Akhilesh K.S. Yadav 1

2. Digitization of Newspaper Clippings on Women: CWDS Library Experience
Akhlaq Ahmed 22

3. Digitization of Library Resources
Anupam Singha 33

4. Reorientation of Library Services in Electronic Era
Rani Syamalamba 53

5. Reengineering of Library in E-Era (Radio Frequency Identification Device System In Library)
Superna Sharma, Chanda Arya, Arundhati Kashuik & Hema Haldua 66

6. Social Media and the Teachers of a Higher Secondary School- findings based on survey of the teachers of an English Medium School in Kolkata, West Bengal
Lopita Mukherjee 86

7. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology in Academic Libraries: A shift towards Hybrid technology.
Seema Parmar & Rajive K. Pateria 95

Scanned by CamScanner

4

Reorientation of Library Services in Electronic Era

Rani Syamalamba
Librarian, Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada.

ABSTRACT

Adoption of new technology has changed ways of service of the traditional library. The library service in the modern era should be reoriented on information service. The present paper discusses the need for reorientation of library services in general and specific to academic libraries. It also discusses the benefits and barriers of reorientation of the library services and the impact of information technology on library services and library professional.

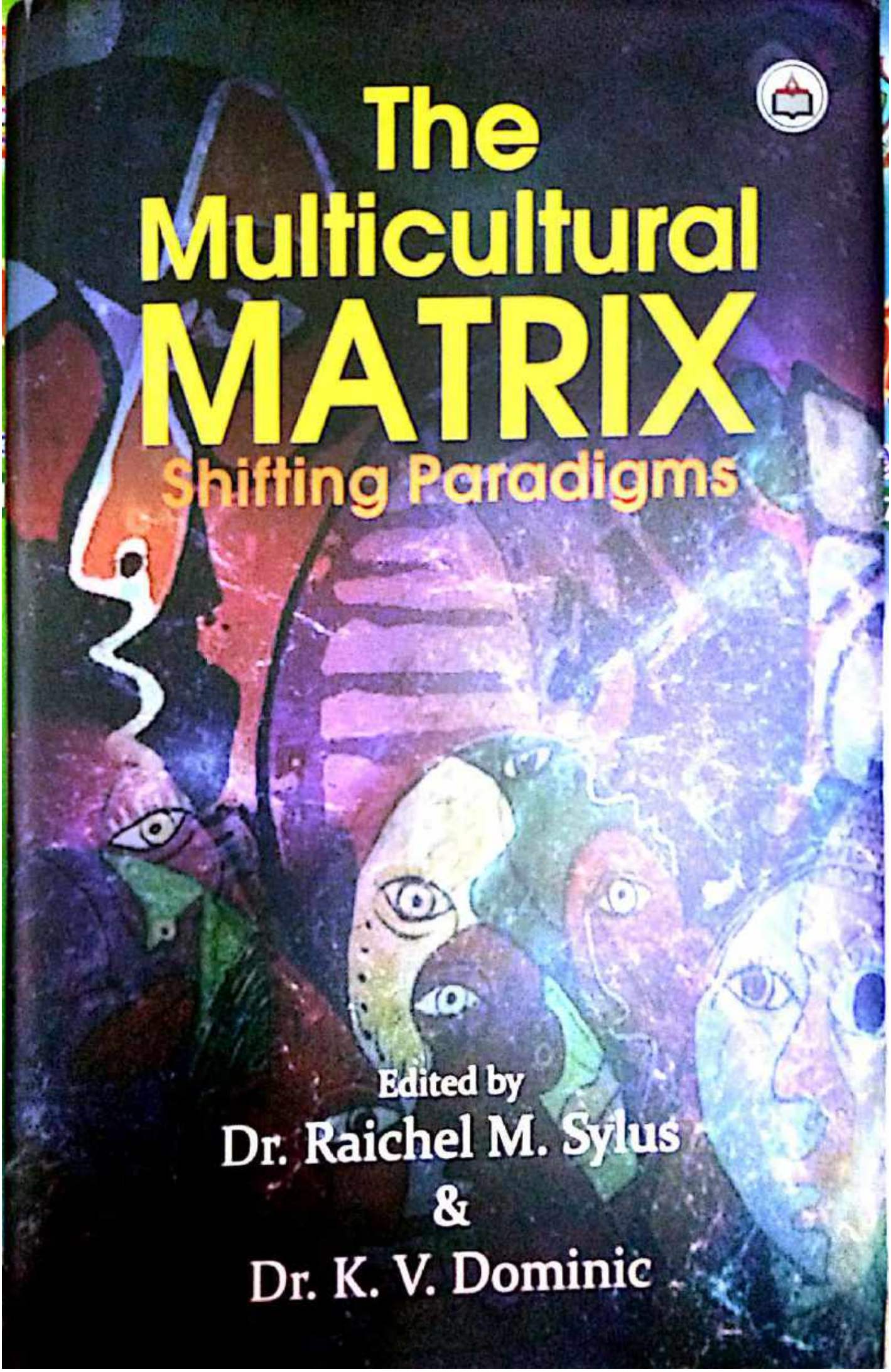
Keywords: Reorientation, academic libraries, electronic era, library services

INTRODUCTION

The academic library has been from its inception an integral part of institutions of higher learning, rather than an appendix or adjunct. The academic library, like any other formal establishment, is designed and run by people whose job is to combine and use organizational resources to achieve organizational objectives.

Education is the process by which people not only acquire knowledge and information, skill, but also values and ability to live

Scanned by CamScanner



Scanned by CamScanner

Worldwide Circulation through Authorspress Global Network
First Published in 2018
by
Authorspress
Q-2A Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-110 016 (India)
Phone: (0) 9818049852
E-mail: authorspressgroup@gmail.com
Website: www.authorspressbooks.com

The Multicultural Matrix: Shifting Paradigms
ISBN 978-93-87281-36-3

Copyright © 2018 Editors

Disclaimer

Concerned authors are solely responsible for their views, opinions, policies, copyright infringement, legal action, penalty or loss of any kind regarding their articles. Neither the publisher nor the editors will be responsible for any penalty or loss of any kind if claimed in future. Contributing authors have no right to demand any royalty amount for their articles.

Printed in India at Krishna Offset, Shahdara

Scanned by CamScanner

9. Cultural Retrospection in Esther David's *The Book of Esther* 79
Giftsy Dorcas E & Dr. Raichel M. Sylus

10. Traumas of Dalits: A Social Perspective (With Special Reference to Anand's *Untouchable* and Balmiki's *Joothan*) 86
Dr. Deen Dayal

11. The Protagonist in Nadine Gordimer's *July's People*: A Victim of "Bad Faith" 95
Dr. Anita Sharma

12. The People and the Popular: Multiculturalism in Selected Parts of Bengal 104
Dr. Trayee Sinha

13. Instilling Multicultural Values through Literature 113
Dr. Poonam Nigam Sahay

14. Deracination and Disintegration in V. S. Naipaul's *A House for Mr. Biswas* 123
M. Hamsalatha

15. Reflections on Multiculturalism in Indian Women's Drama and Theatre in English 129
Dr. V. Satya Sudha

Contributors 136

Index 139

Scanned by CamScanner

15

Reflections on Multiculturalism in Indian Women's Drama and Theatre in English

Dr. V. Satya Sudha

Hither lived the Aryans, the non-Aryans,
The Dravidians, the Chinese, Scythians,
The Huns, the Pathans, the Mughals-
And merged into one body and soul,
Today doors to the west are open
New ideas are flowing
Incessant giving and taking
Meeting and mingling are on
They will not return
From this supreme ocean of humanity
That is India

(Tagore, *India the Pilgrimage*)

Tagore wrote thus in his poem *India, the Pilgrimage* and this poem is the crux of multiculturalism that took a decisive turn at the turn of the 20th century. The Indian peninsula has always been exposed to diversified cultures from times immemorial. The impact of these influences was felt on every walk of life moulding the country into a multicultural, multilingual nation. But the cultural vivacity is marred by a dull passivity of the Indian mindset. Diversity, yes, there is, but unity is only an apparent phenomenon, with too many walls which are not mended. As Rochana Bajpai puts it in her article *Multiculturalism in India: An Exception?* "Rather, in India as in many other countries, the main challenge for multiculturalism has been the failure of policy makers to elaborate normative ideological

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN : 2321-7758

Vol.3.,S1,2015(Jan-Feb)

International Journal Of Engineering Research-Online

A Peer Reviewed International Journal Articles Available online http://www.ijoer.in



Proceedings

Of UGC Sponsored National Conference on

'Emerging Frontiers of Materials Science'

12-13, February 2015

Organized in Collaboration with
DST Unit of Nanoscience and
Thematic Unit of Excellence
IIT Madras, Chennai

By
Department of Physics
Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada-8, Andhra Pradesh, India

IJOER-Volume.3 Special Issue.1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

INDEX

CATEGORY: MATERIALS SCIENCE

1. A NEWLY SYNTHESIZED AND STUDY OF MAGNETIC CUM FERROELECTRIC MATERIAL
P. RAMYA, ACHUTH.S A.T.SESHADRI

2. ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE STUDY OF E' IN NATURAL AND γ-RAY-IRRADIATED AMETHYST
G. SIVARAMAIAH

3. POLARIZABILITIES AND ORIENTATIONAL ORDER PARAMETER IN O.O AND O.O4 COMPOUNDS
P. S. SASTRY, CH. SRINIVASU, P PARDHASARADHI, VGKM PISIPATI

4. SPECTRAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF PURE AND RARE EARTH DOPED NONLINEAR OPTICAL (NLO) ACTIVE SINGLE CRYSTALS OF MANGANESE MERCURY THIOCYANATE BIS-DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE
BHUSHAN KUMAR LANKA, MARY THERESA MADANU

5. INDUCED CRYSTALLIZATION AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF PbO-AsO GLASS SYSTEM DOPED WITH FeO
M. SRINIVASA REDDY, B. SURESH, J. ASHOK

6. INFLUENCE OF SOME III A GROUP OXIDES ON PbO-PO_5-AsO GLASSES DOPE WITH Er^+ IONS
G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, G. LITTLE FLOWER AND N. VEERAIAH

7. INFLUENCE OF VO ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LEAD BORATE GLASSES
Y.SUDHAKAR, G. LITTLE FLOWER, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, N. VEERAIAH

8. STRUCTURAL AND BIOACTIVE ROLE OF CrO ON BO–SIO–PO_5–NaO–CaO GLASSES
N. KRISHNAMACHARYULU, G. JAGAN MOHINI, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN, N. VEERAIAH

9. SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING *MUNTINGIA CALABURA* LEAF EXTRACT
B. KANNAMBA, P. NAGARAJU, S. LAVANYA

10. POLYANILINE/SILVER NANOWIRE COMPOSITES: STRUCTURE, MORPHOLOGY AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES
RAMYA. P, PRIYA.L

11. GREEN SYNTHESIS & CHARACTERIZATION OF IRON OXIDE MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES USING CENTELLA ASIATICA PLANT-A THERANOSTIC AGENT
LAKSHMI PRAVALLIKA.P, G.KRISHNA MOHAN, K.VENKATESWARA RAO

12. INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF NANOSILVER IN CONTROLLING THE PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF AN INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT
G.LITTLE FLOWER, S.VANI LATHA, G.SAHAYA BASKARAN

13. GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES AND STUDY SOME PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE NANOFLUID
P.SRI KAVYA, P.DEVIKA, P.NAVYA, G.MADHAVI, R.SWATHI, P.SIRISHA, G. LITTLE FLOWER

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Material Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF NANOSILVER IN CONTROLLING THE PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF AN INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

G.LITTLE FLOWER[*1], S.VANI LATHA[1], G.SAHAYA BASKARAN[2]

[1*]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008
[1]Department of Chemistry, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008
[2]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008
*Corresponding author: glflower1@gmail.com;

ABSTRACT: Silvernano particles have gained much interest due to their unique distinctive properties and their applications to humans, ecology and environmental treatments. Increased industrialization, urbanization and population along with poor quality water supply affect the environmental hygiene as well as the public health. There are reports that silvernano particles can be used in filtration membranes of water purification systems. Therefore, the role of nanosilver in treating the industrial effluent has been taken up for the present study in view of its importance related to public health concerns. Among the methods used for the synthesis of Ag nano particles such as physical, chemical, photochemical and biological routes, the chemical synthetic route is opted for the present study. This article investigates the impact of nanosilver on the physical parameters of treated milk effluent and to understand the scope of widening the utility of treated effluent water.

Key Words: Physical parameters; nanosilver; treated milk effluent.

INTRODUCTION

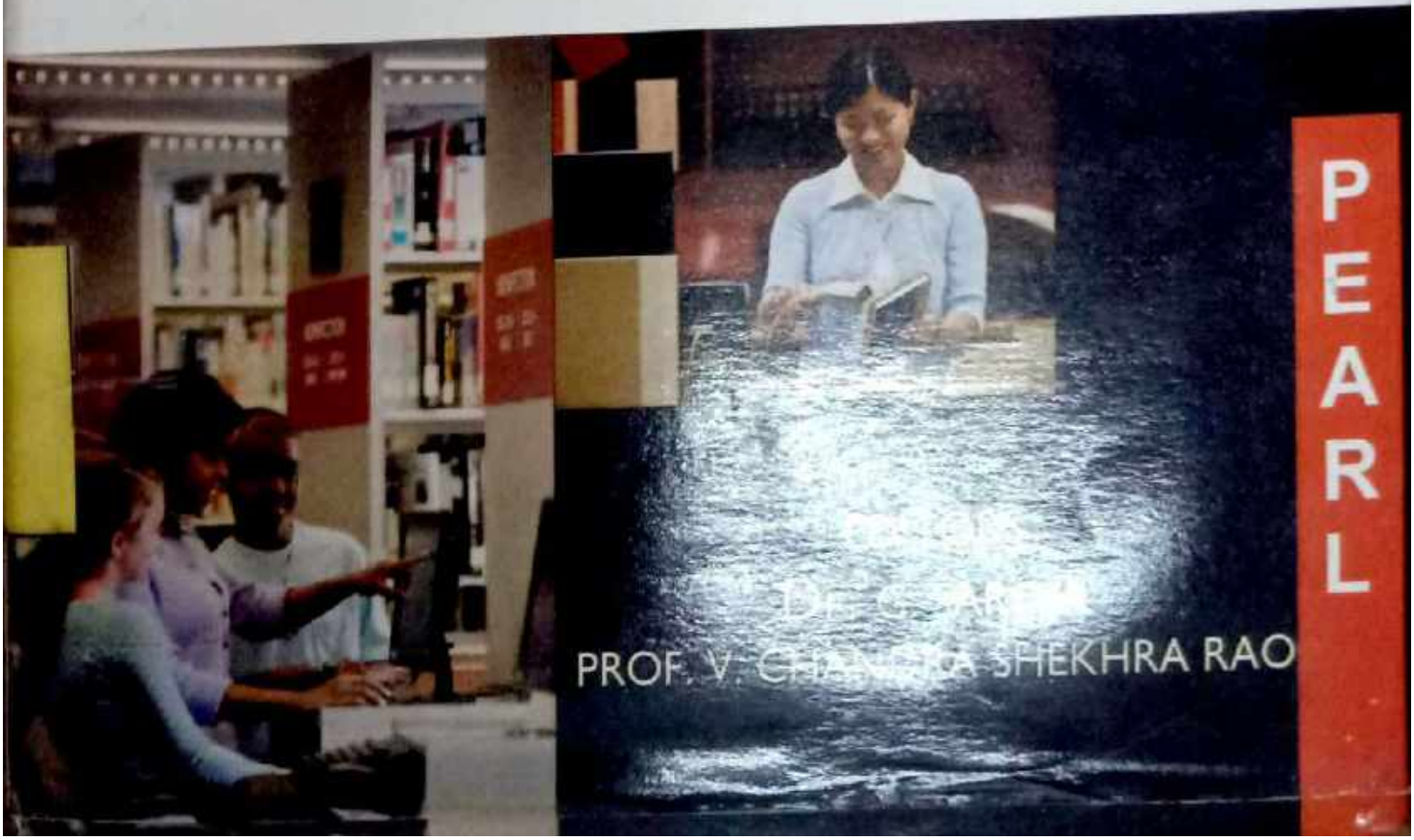
The nano science and technology is a promising developing research area with wide extended structural as well as functional applications in various fields. This field is rapidly growing by producing nanoproducts and nanoparticles (NPs) that can have novel and size-related physico-chemical properties differing significantly from larger matter [1]. Among them, the nanosilver gained much interest due to its unique distinctive properties like electronic, optical, electrical, mechanical, catalytic, magnetic, physical, chemical and biological compared to their bulk materials and their applications to humans, ecology and environmental treatments [2–4]. Industrial activities are mostly responsible for waste discharges into the environment, and these waste contain toxic and hazardous substances, most of which are detrimental to human health [5- 7]. Waste effluents from the industries therefore must be subjected to conditions before let into the environment. Most of the industries have effluent treatment plants (ETP) or waste water treatment plants (WWTP) by which they can play a constructive role to preserve the environment. The basic thrust of any treatment plant is to remove the hazardous chemicals from the effluent water and produce treated effluent which is environmentally benign fluid, suitable for disposal or reuse. Poor design, operation and maintenance of ETP or WWTP creates major environmental problems when discharged to surface water or land and also reduces the utility of the treated effluent water. So there is a need to improve the quality of the treated effluent water and it's utility to meet the human requirements in a green way. A drop of water saved and a drop of effluent water treated for reuse are significant contributions in conserving natural resources.

Dairy industry is one of the major industries causing water pollution. In India, dairy industry generates about 6-10 L wastewater/L of milk processed depending upon the process employed and product manufactured. With growing population, there is an ever growing demand for milk and milk products which elevates the waste generation and related environmental problems. Dairy effluents usually have high levels of TSS, COD, BOD indicating the heavy load of organic pollutants which insist for waste water treatment plants [8, 9]. Comparative study of physicochemical analysis of treated and untreated effluents and quality assessment

MSC UG Library
Reference Book
J794



NEW DIMENSIONS IN WEB-BASED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES



PROF. V. CHANDRA SHEKHRA RAO

PEARL

Scanned by CamScanner

NEW DIMENSIONS IN WEB-BASED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

EDITED BY
DR. G. SAROJA
PROF. V. CHANDRA SEKHARA RAO

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
U.G. LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA-520 008



PEARL BOOKS

XI/3834, Shanti Niketan Building, IInd Floor,
Pataudi House Road,
Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110002

Scanned by CamScanner

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
U.G. LIBRARY
ACC No. J 794

NEW DIMENSIONS IN WEB-BASED LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

© Publisher

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photo copying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of the Publishers.

First Edition: 2013
ISBN : 978-93-81575-74-5

PEARL BOOKS
XI/3834, Shanti Niketan, IInd Floor,
Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj,
New Delhi - 110002
Ph. 011-23258245, Mob.: 9871336971
Fax. : 23280028
Email: pearlbooks.delhi@gmail.com

Scanned by CamScanner

15	Users Perception of Online Public Access Catalog: A Case Study of Igml Library, University of Hyderabad	164
16	Use of Internet and Web Resources by Urdu Research Scholars in Maulana Azad National Urdu University Library (Manuu), Hyderabad	168
17	Library & Documentation Services (Lds) at University of Gondar, Ethiopia – An Overview	177
18	Libraries Driving Access to Knowledge in the 21st Century: An Overview	183
19	Impact of World Wide Web on Academic Libraries and Librarians	192
20	Wings for Voice: Impact of Internet on Women's Studies Literature	199
21	Impact of WWW on Copyright and IPR	206
22	Changing Role of Library Professionals in the Information Age	215
23	Library Consortia in India: An Overview	224
24	Research Made Easy with the World Wide Web Resources	237
25	Use of WWW for Teaching-learning through Distance –Perceptions of a Distance Learner	251

Scanned by CamScanner

19

IMPACT OF WORLD WIDE WEB ON ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

- Rani Syamalamba

ABSTRACT

Academic libraries have the opportunity to use modern tools to provide quicker, more complete, and more sophisticated service to the users in the present days. Databases and reference sources can be queried via the Internet and World Wide Web; remote library catalogs are available on desktops; newsgroups and mailing lists provide a wonderful opportunity to discuss mutual concerns quickly and electronic mail allows librarians to find out and contact those who might be able to help in solving the problems. The present paper discusses the role of academic libraries and librarians in the World Wide Web environment.

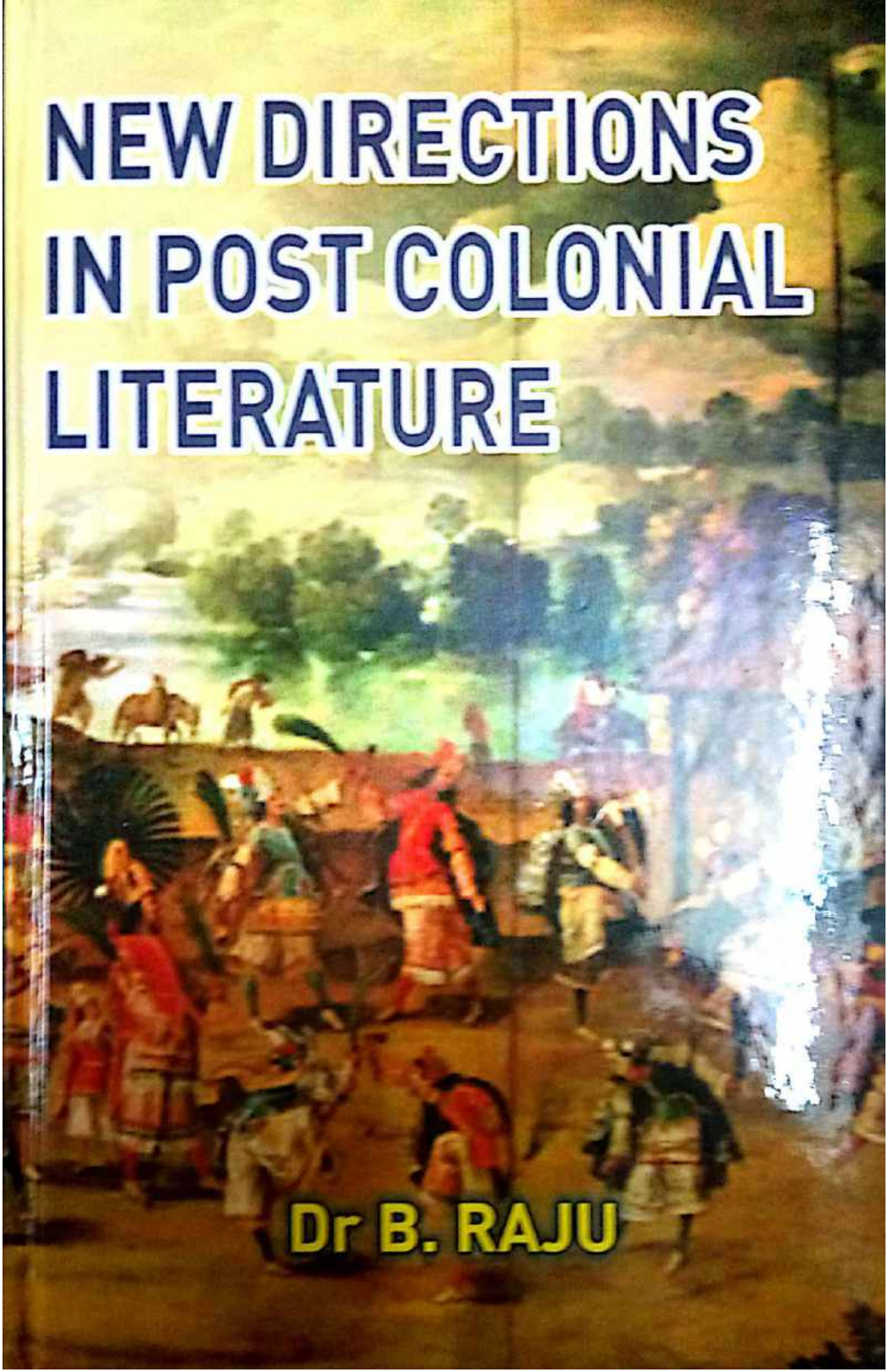
INTRODUCTION

The technology revolution has brought many changes to the way of librarians and library professional to provide information to the users. In olden days, libraries were book focused institutions. Library acquisitions, cataloging and circulation were done via paper or managed by using print ledgers, pens and card pockets.

The role of the academic librarian in the information age is

Scanned by CamScanner

NEW DIRECTIONS IN POST COLONIAL LITERATURE



Dr B. RAJU

Scanned by CamScanner

First Published
2018

ISBN : **978-81-936088-6-9**

Price : ` 400/-
Copyright © Editor

*Contributors are solely responsible for the ideas expressed in their submitted articles for publication. Editor and publisher are not resoponsible for it.
*Contributors are responsible for the cases of plagiarism.

Printed by :
D.K. Fine Art Printers Pvt. Ltd.,
New Delhi

Published by :
H.O. Shivaji Road, Meerut. 0121-2657362, 01214007472
Branch : H-48, Green Park Extension, New Delhi 110016, 9897847[illegible]
Glasgow (UK)+447586513591

Scanned by CamScanner

Contents

1. THE THEME OF PROTEST IN RAAVI SASTRY'S SHORT STORY ANT : A CRITICAL STUDY
***Mr. K. V. Vijaya Babu** 1

2. THE BILINGUAL DILEMMA: POST COLONIAL INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH
***Dr. V. Satya Sudha** 6

3. ROMANTIC LOVE AND ARRANGED MARRIAGES : A MULTI CULTURAL DIMENSION IN VIKRAM SETH'S 'A SUITABLE BOY'
***Ch. Naveen Kumar** 10

4. ELUCIDATING SELF ASSERTION AND PURGATION IN INDIRA GOSWAMI'S AN UNFINISHED AUTOBIOGRAPHY
***S. Kanya Kumari** 17

5. ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIAN PURSUIT FOR IDENTITY IN PETER CAREY'S JACKMAGGS
***J.Naga Madhuri** 23

6. ROHINTON MISTRY'S A FINE BALANCE- A SUBALTERN PERSPECTIVE
***B. Neelambaram** 29

7. INTERROGATING MORAL STANDARDS AND GENDER IN MODERN SOCIETY IN VIJAY TENDULKAR'S SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION
*** N Victor David Dinakaran & E Vara Prasad** 35

8. MOTIF'S RUNNING THROUGH AMITTAV GHOSH NOVEL 'THE CIRCLE OF REASON'
***Ms Desamala Samatha & *Dr. Ravindra Bhas** 44

9. 'RE-EXAMINING' EXILED LITERATURE AND THE DIASPORIC INDIAN WRITINGS IN ENGLISH
***Gollapudi Varala Laxmi** 49

10. POSTCOLONIAL LITERARY WISDOM: A PRE-TEXT TO THE TEXTS OF EXISITING FORMS OF LIETRATURE
***Dr. B.Raju & Dr. Rex Angelo** 57

Scanned by CamScanner

2. THE BILINGUAL DILEMMA: POST COLONIAL INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH

*Dr. V. Satya Sudha

In a unique multilingual country like India language debate is not a recent one. It is as ancient as the land itself, since foreign infiltrations which started long ago brought new languages into India and merged it into the Indian lingo. And this has been an ongoing process to date. The introduction of English by the British changed the entire linguistic scenario and Indians readily grabbed the new tongue and soon mastered it. The beginning of the Colonial era was also the beginning of English writings in India. Yet the diehard fans of the native languages resist the popularity of English and much censure is faced by writers who produce works in the foreign medium.

There is another side to this picture. A majority of Indians find it a Herculean task to speak or write in English and the reasons for this are many, one of them being the improper methods of teaching in schools and colleges. Secondly people in general feel at home with their mother tongue and find expressions in English artificial and affected. So except for a few convent and city bred students the rest do not even attempt to speak, read or write in English. The complicated spellings, vocabulary and the nuanced articulation make the language a dreaded one.

These two perspectives are focused by two playwrights in their plays. Girish Karnad's Monologue, *Broken Images* (2004) and Poile Sengupta's drama, ***Keats was a Tuber*** (2010) centre on the theme of language. The practitioners of English, be it writers, teachers or academicians, face the question of writing/speaking in their native tongue or in English. ***Broken Images*** focuses on the plight of English writers and the criticism levelled against them, while *Keats was a Tuber* pictures the agony of English teachers and learners. The lure of the mother tongue in contrast with the love of the foreign language catches the neo Indian on a tight rope walk. To use the much adopted

Scanned by CamScanner

తిక్కన విరాటపర్వము - చతుర్విధాభినయములు



డా॥ వెలిదండ్ల సాగర్ మంగాదేవి

Scanned by CamScanner

తిక్కన విరాటపర్వం - చతుర్విధాభినయాలు
(Tikkana Viraata parvam - Chaturvidha Abhinayaalu)

ISBN: 978-93-86040-63-3

డాక్టర్ వెలిదండ్ల నాగ మంగాదేవి
సర్వహక్కులు రచయిత్రివి

మొదటి ముద్రణ : జూన్, 2017
కాపీలు : 200
ధర : రూ.135

లేవుట్ & డిజైన్ :
శ్రీ సూర్యగ్రాఫిక్స్,
గాంధీనగర్, విజయవాడ-3

ముద్రణ
ఎస్.ఆర్. బుక్‌లింక్స్
మాచవరం, విజయవాడ-10.
ఫోన్ : 0866-2421052

ప్రతులకు:
డాక్టర్ వి.ఎన్. మంగాదేవి,
M.A., M.Phil., PhD.,
డీన్ ఆఫ్ హ్యూమానిటీస్,
తెలుగు విభాగము
మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కళాశాల, విజయవాడ.

ఎస్.ఆర్. బుక్‌లింక్స్
మాచవరం, విజయవాడ-10.
ఫోన్ : 0866-2421052

Scanned by CamScanner



SRI RAGHAVENDRA
PUBLICATIONS

Scanned by CamScanner

ఆంధ్రభారతి

ANDHRA BHARATHI

వెయ్యేళ్ళ తెలుగు సాహిత్య వైభవం

అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

2 & 3 ఏప్రిల్ 2018

[illegible]

A SPECIAL ISSUE ON "THE GLORY AND POMP OF ONE THOUSAND YEARS OLD TELUGU LITERATURE

NATIONAL SEMINAR RESEARCH PAPERS
HELD ON 2, 3 APRIL 2018



తెలుగు విభాగం

యస్.వి.కె.పి. & డా॥ కె.యస్. రాజు ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల

Recognised by UGC as 'College with Potential for Excellence' Accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A'

పెదగాంచిపాడు - 534 320, పశ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లా, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్

Scanned by CamScanner

ఆంధ్రభారతి

ANDHRA BHARATHI



ISBN 978 93 5300 758 9

Scanned by CamScanner

Scanned by CamScanner

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA: TO BECOME THE BEST TEACHER

Editor
Dr. G. REDDI SEKHAR REDDY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (ELT@I)
TIRUPATI CHAPTER

Scanned by CamScanner

Title	:	The Bhagavad-Gita: To Become the Best Teacher
Editor	:	Dr. G. Reddi Sekhar Reddy Freelance Trainer Founder & Secretary ELT@I Tirupati Chapter, Tirupati
Publisher	:	Dr. G. Reddi Sekhar Reddy Freelance Trainer Founder & Secretary ELT@I Tirupati Chapter, Tirupati
First edition	:	April, 2017
Pages	:	234 + 6 = 240
Price	:	Rs: 900/-
ISBN	:	978-93-5268-196-9
Printed at	:	Tirupati

The authors are advised to avoid plagiarism, so they are solely responsible for the conten and opinions used in their papers compiled in this volume. The publisher or editor does n take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintention and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editor or publisher to avo discrepancies in future.

Copy Right © editor

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of the publisher/editor.

ISBN: 978-93-5268-196-9

Scanned by CamScanner

67	The Essence of the Bhagavad-Gita: A Beacon to Human Life	Y. Supriya	151
68	Rahul Saxena - An Ideal Teacher Like Lord Krishna	Dr. U. Thanesh	153
69	The Bhagavad-Gita as a Guide to Practical Living	A. Tara Lakshmi	155
70	Moral Values from the Bhagavad-Gita	Vinayaka Kumar	157
71	Lessons We Can Learn from the Life of Lord Krishna	N. Shanthi Sudha	160
72	The Bhagavad-Gita and Science - A Perspective	Sheela Rathna L	163
73	Teachers as Mentors - Lessons from the Bhagavad-Gita (Krishnam Vande Jagadgurum)	Suri Neelima	166
74	The Bhagavad-Gita for Self Control	P. Haripriya	168
75	The Image of Krishna in the Bhagavad-Gita	Biniya. A. B.	170
76	The Bhagavad-Gita: Amalgamation of Devotion and Knowledge	Abhilash Kaushik	172
77	Towards Designing Syllabus by Incorporating Morals and Ethics to Engineering Students in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: An Experimental Study	Dr. Suman Kothakonda & K. Vindhya Pratyusha	174
78	The Bhagavad-Gita – The Master of Managerial Skills	Vasanthi Vasireddy	177
79	Soft Skills from the Bhagavad-Gita	R. Sai Krishna	179
80	The Bhagavad-Gita-The Need of the Hour	Baderunnisa	182
81	The Bhagavad-Gita and Leadership	Dr. N. Prasanna Lakshmi	184
82	The Bhagavad-Gita as an Inspiration to Enterprise and Guide to Business Management	K. Sarada Sivareddy Munijyothish Kumar. M	187
83	Project Management Acumens from *the Bhagavad-Gita*	Sai Chandu. K	191
84	Factor of 'Self' in the Bhagavad-Gita, Freud's Theory and Johari Window	Jhansi Rani Gollakaram	193
85	The Bhagavad-Gita and The Contemporary Education	Prof. Siddeshwar Kamati	195
86	The Bhagavad-Gita: An Anvil to Mould Personality	Dr. M. Pratibha	197
87	The Bhagavad-Gita and Emotional Intelligence	R. Vyjayanthi	200
88	Secularism through a Sacred Text: Studying the Bhagavad-Gita for Nation Building	Ms. Pooja Ranade	203
89	The Facets of Ecospirituality in *the Bhagavad-Gita*	Dr. E. Krishnan Namboothiri	206
90	The Bhagavad-Gita – A Remedy for All Challenges	Sree Devi Jasti	208
91	Lord Krishna: The Soft Skills Guru	Mrs. M. Eshwari	211
92	Educational Implications in the Bhagavad-Gita	M. Kalyankumar	213
93	The Concept of the Bhagavad-Gita in the Present Scenario of Education	A. V. S. Prasanna	215
94	An Ideal of Teachership: Krishna as the Exemplary Mentor of Arjuna, a Fully Perplexed Student Caught in Extremely Distressing Conditions	A. Krishnanand & Sreelekshmi S Nair	218
95	Ideal Teacher According to the Bhagavad-Gita	Jayanta Nuniya	220
96	Lord Krishna -The Soft Skills Guru	A.Venkata Ramanamma	223
97	Imparting Soft Skills through the Bhagavad-Gita	Dr. Shabreen Sultana Shaik	224
98	The Relevance of the Bhagavad-Gita in Promulgating the Requisite Generic Skills in Tertiary Level Students	Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi & Dr. J. Anil Premraj	227
99	The Bhagavad-Gita - The Song Celestial	Mr. S. V. K. L. N. Charyulu	229
100	Sri Krishna:The Best Teacher (Guru) - Arjuna:The Best Student (Sishya)	G. Vathsalya Reddy & G. Hasya Reddy	230
101	Transformation of Energies is the Key for Alchemy of an Individual	Aravind Babu Chilukuri	232

ISBN: 978-93-5268-196-9

Scanned by CamScanner

The Essence of the Bhagavad-Gita: A Beacon to Human Life

Y. Supriya, Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Any literary work with universality is valid irrespective of time and place. People will always turn to it and associate themselves with it for the great ideas conveyed through it. The works of William Shakespeare either his plays orhis poetry are being referred to everywhere even today very often for some of the lines that show great wisdom. Those lines have become quotations or maxims of every day reference. They leave an indelible mark on the minds of people and thus guide them to get the wisdom of their destiny. The Bhagavad-Gita, an integral part of the ancient Hindu epic in Sanskrit, The Mahabharata has been a source of wisdom and inspiration through all of written history. Elements of the Gita have inspired a range of leaders - from Mahatma Gandhi to Robert Oppenheimer (father of the Atom bomb) and creative works that span from Star Wars to Walden to schools of philosophy such as the Zen Buddhism. Mahatma Gandhi used to read The Bhagvad-Gita everyday along with The Bible and The Quran and eventually it became prominent in making him a manof divinity and noble soul. He thus led the whole nation peacefully towards the destination of becoming an independent nation. The present paper is a humble attempt to show how the essence of The BhagvadGita as the great Guru leads those who tune their hearts to hear it towards a true elegance of being and the wisdom to live with integrity and decency.

Two armies, those of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, face each other on the Battlefield of Kurukshetra. Arjuna, one of the five Pandava brothers and a great warrior undergoes a crisis just before the fight.On seeing his own brethren and teachers standing in front of him, Arjuna's heart is filled with anxiety and doubt at the idea of going at war against them though he is fighting against injustice. Aggrieved and confused,Arjuna is overtaken by emotions and casts aside his weapons.Arjuna submits before Krishna many noble and moral reasons why he wishes not to fight asking Krishna for his guidance.Since Arjuna is fit to receive transcendental knowledge, Krishna takes up the role of Arjuna's Spiritual Master.The Bhagavad Gita is thus the narrative between Arjuna and Lord Krishna at the onset of the battle of Kurukshetra in The Mahabharata., The Gita is not only a conversation between Krishna and Arjuna but also the spiritual Q and A between whatever God one believes in and one's own doubts but also a lesson of lifetime delivered by Lord Krishna. At the same time, it is not simply a book of principles over 18 chapters but it packs an intense analysis of life, emotions and ambitions

Duty – First and Foremost: Lord Krishna does not sympathize with Arjuna for his arguments. Rather he reminds Arjuna that his duty is to overcome his weakness of heart and to fight because the soul is eternal and its journey doesn't end after death. Only the body perishes. Hence there is nothing to lament.

Ashochyaanamnashochastwamprajnaavadaamshchabhaashase:
Gataasoonagataasoomshchanaanushochantipanditaah

The wise don't grieve the past nor get anxious about the future. They fear not the death nor the birth.On the other hand dying in a battle promotes a fighter to the heavenly planets, and so Arjuna should rejoice that those persons he is about to kill will achieve superior births.By fighting in this way, Arjuna will free himself from the cycle of birth and death and become eligible to enter the kingdom of God. .

Lord Krishna also instructs Arjuna that not to run away from duty. Once a duty is chosen, no need for any analysis as it is an excuse for running away from doing great things.He thus advisesArjuna to always keep acting and not to get stuck into over analysis . One has to perform one's own duty, and not another's even if one can do another's duty very well orone might like another's duty and dislike one's own. Otherwise one is being caught up in the field of opposites and then there will be no end to one's suffering. Krishna further advises Arjuna to engage in buddhi-yoga i.e. to work without attachment to the results.Nobody is spared of his duties and actions. Not even the lord himself. Krishna says,-

Na me paarthaastikartavyamtrishulokeshukinchana:
Naanavaaptamavaaptavyamvartaeva cha karmani.

"There is nothing in this universe, that needs to be done by me; nor is there anything unattained, yet I am standing in front of you and engage myself in action. Because I want to exemplify that life withdesireless action is possible".

Karma – Yoga: As Arjuna is still confused, Krishna teaches him the art of selfless action – Karma-Yoga which is the most popular teaching of the Gita. He has to maintain a spirit of renunciation offering all the results to the Supreme.Krishna explains to Arjuna to rise above from personal gains, losses and the results of the event and indulge himself in selfless action.

Karmanyevaadhikaarasteamaaphaleshukadaachana:
Maakarmaphalaheturbhoormaatesango'stwakarmani

Working without attachment is the best way of attaining the Supreme and purification.With self-control and spirit of sacrifice, a self-realized person will get freedom from all sinful reactions, lust and attachment to material prosperity. Since everything belongs to Krishna, nothing is one's own to renounce. Thus whatever one possesses, one should return it to God by using it in Krishna's service.

Work itself is its own reward. Being steadfast in the fulfilment of duty is Yoga. It is the balance of mind and the skill in action.

Transcendental Knowledge: Lord Krishna shows His transcendental nature and form when Arjuna submits himself to God with complete surrender. God readily responds to his surrender and blesses him with realization which instructs him how to sacrifice the results of the work to the Supreme and rise to the platform of transcendental knowledge.

While stating 'who he is' to reassure Arjun so that Arjun can rely on him for his judgment, Lord Krishna says,

'I am the seed of everything. I am the Self of everything. Nothing can exist without Me. Everything is of My nature. I am the soul of everything' -

Dhyana– yoga: The instruction of Lord Krishna enables Arjuna to see how to suspend material activities without neglecting duty. A saint always performs duty but is never moved by results or desires.

ISBN: 978-93-5268-196-9

Scanned by CamScanner

WORLD LITERATURES IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles



Dr. K. Sandhya
HOD & Reader
Marris Stella College



Papers presented in a National Seminar organised by Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

Editors: Dr.K.Sandhya
John Wesley Sasikanth Kambham

Scanned by CamScanner

World Literatures in English language

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles

Published by



VEDA PUBLICATIONS
D.No: 45-9-3, PADAVALAREVU,
GUNADALA, VIJAYAWADA. 520004, A.P. INDIA.
http://vedapublications.com/

Copyright © 2017

Publishing Process Manager: **K.Brenham Ravi Kanth**
Cover Designer: Martin Sandeep
First published:February, 2017
Printed in India

ISBN (Print): 978-81-933199-5-6
***Price:** 350 Rs (in India only) Inclusive of All Taxes*
Other than India: 35 USD

©All Rights reserved, no part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or any means, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in the articles are of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the editors or publishers. While the editors do their utmost to verify information published they do not accept responsibility for its absolute accuracy.

Views expressed in the published articles are of the author/s, and not necessarily reflect the views of P&P.

Scanned by CamScanner

S.No	INDEX	Page .No
8	CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES LMR Swarupa Rani (Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8)	60-67
9	THE MAGIC OF TRANSLATION - LIFE TO LANGUAGE & LANGUAGE TO LIFE Lanke.Subha (Phd Research Scholar, Department Of English)	68-71
10	TRANSLATION – A STORY INTO A STORY Tummala. Sai Mamata (Lecturer, Department of English,Andhra Loyola College,Vijayawada)	72 - 76
11	ADOPTING TRANSLATION AS A TEACHING DEVICE TO STUDENTS FROM TELUGU MEDIUM/BACKGROUND:A STUDY Dr.Afsha Jamal (Asst.Professor, Prince Sattam Bin Abdul Aziz University ,Wadi Aldawaser, Saudi Arabia.)	77 -82
12	JOSHUA'S HUMANISTIC GABBILAM (BAT) – AS THE MESSENGER OF THE UNTOUCHABLE Dr. M.Nalini (HOD, English,S.D.M.S.M.Kalasala, Vijayawada.)	83-92
13	TAGORE'S HUMANISM:A SELECT POEMS FROM "GITANJALI" K. L. Chamundeswari Devi (Lecturer in English, V. S. R. Govt. Degree & P. G. College, MOVVA, Krishna District, A. P.)	93-96
14	TRANSLATING ORHAN PAMUK: CHALLENGES S.Kanchana1*, Dr.K.Sandhya2 1*(Assistant Professor, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad.) 2(Head and Reader, Dept. Of English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.)	97 - 102
15	SIVAKAMI'S THE GRIP OF CHANGE: REVISITED Y. Supriya (Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.)	103 - 110

Scanned by CamScanner

SIVAKAMI'S THE GRIP OF CHANGE: REVISITED

Y. Supriya

(Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.)



Palanimuthu Sivakami, a leading Indian writer with a feminine penchant is the first Dalit woman novelist in Tamil. Her varied experiences in life and in profession made social issues become her primary concern. As an Indian Administrative Service Officer with a passion to remove social irregularities and injustices, she made a space for herself and began contributing towards fulfilling her social goals. She has been the editor of a monthly Dalit literary journal, Pudhiya Kodangi and contributed to the issues that touch Dalit and other backward castes and women in Tamil Nadu. She wrote columns on land rights and empowerment for Dalit women and started the Dalit's Land Right Movement in 2004. With the massive support of women, she organized a huge public conference with 2,50,000women on ***Women and Politics.***With a passion to work for the poor and disadvantaged, Sivakami thought it would make no difference if she stayed on in Indian Administrative Service but it would make a big difference if she did what she really wanted to do. She thus quit the job after 28 years of administrative service even eight years before her bureaucratic tenure to end and became a full -time writer. "Mainstream literature has boycotted me because I believe that only Dalits can write about issues concerning them and that only women can write on feminist issues. It is not just a question of experience but perspective," she said. As she faced the disparity as a Dalit-feminist, she sent her first work anonymously and got published. Gita Ramaswamy, a Hyderabad -based publisher describes Sivakami's wrting as "refreshing and self-critical with a bold modern voice that unapologetic in acknoweldging her roots out of which she has grown and evolved successfully". She founded a political party, a forum for social equality based on the principles of Dalit educationist and political leader, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. From her first book 'The Grip of Change' to the recently released 'The Taming of Women' all her four critically acclaimed novels centred on Dalit and feminist themes are set to create waves.

While the publication of ***'Pazhaiyana Kazhithalum'***, a semi-autobiographical Tamil novel in 1989 carried Sivakami into glare of publicity as a celebrated Indian novelist, her self- translation of it under the title ***' The***

Scanned by CamScanner

WORLD LITERATURES IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles



Dr. K. Sandhya
HOD & Reader
Maris Stella College



Papers presented in a National Seminar organised by Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

Editors: Dr.K.Sandhya
John Wesley Sasikanth Kambham

Scanned by CamScanner

World Literatures in English language

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles

Published by



VEDA PUBLICATIONS
D.No: 45-9-3, PADAVALAREVU,
GUNADALA, VIJAYAWADA. 520004, A.P. INDIA.
http://vedapublications.com/

Copyright © 2017

Publishing Process Manager: **K.Brenham Ravi Kanth**
Cover Designer: Martin Sandeep
First published:February, 2017
Printed in India

ISBN (Print): 978-81-933199-5-6
***Price: 350 Rs** (in India only) Inclusive of All Taxes*
Other than India: 35 USD

©All Rights reserved, no part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or any means, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in the articles are of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the editors or publishers. While the editors do their utmost to verify information published they do not accept responsibility for its absolute accuracy.

Views expressed in the published articles are of the author/s, and not necessarily reflect the views of P&P.

Scanned by CamScanner

S.No	INDEX	Page No
8	CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES LMR Swarupa Rani (Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8)	60-67
9	THE MAGIC OF TRANSLATION - LIFE TO LANGUAGE & LANGUAGE TO LIFE Lanke.Subha (Phd Research Scholar, Department Of English)	68-71
10	TRANSLATION – A STORY INTO A STORY Tummala. Sai Mamata (Lecturer, Department of English,Andhra Loyola College,Vijayawada)	72 - 76
11	ADOPTING TRANSLATION AS A TEACHING DEVICE TO STUDENTS FROM TELUGU MEDIUM/BACKGROUND:A STUDY Dr.Afsha Jamal (Asst.Professor, Prince Sattam Bin Abdul Aziz University ,Wadi Aldawaser, Saudi Arabia.)	77 -82
12	JOSHUA'S HUMANISTIC GABBILAM (BAT) – AS THE MESSENGER OF THE UNTOUCHABLE Dr. M.Nalini (HOD, English,S.D.M.S.M.Kalasala, Vijayawada.)	83-92
13	TAGORE'S HUMANISM:A SELECT POEMS FROM "GITANJALI" K. L. Chamundeswari Devi (Lecturer in English, V. S. R. Govt. Degree & P. G. College, MOVVA, Krishna District, A. P.)	93-96
14	TRANSLATING ORHAN PAMUK: CHALLENGES S.Kanchana1*, Dr.K.Sandhya2 1*(Assistant Professor, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad.) 2(Head and Reader, Dept. Of English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.)	97 - 102
15	SIVAKAMI'S THE GRIP OF CHANGE: REVISITED Y. Supriya (Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.)	103 - 110

Scanned by CamScanner

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

LMR Swarupa Rani

(Lecturer in English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8)



Obsessed by the growth of a global economy and developments in high technology, the process of creating and translating literary and technical documentation has been developing rapidly. In particular, machine translation has shown increasing capabilities of effectively accomplishing the early stages of translation identified years ago by Robert Bly. As a consequence, translators have learned to use Machine Translation as a tool to pick up the pace in their work, but they have also grown cautious of machine translation's probable for replacing them. To guarantee steady employment, some translators have begun cross-training as technical writers; correspondingly, a few technical writers have begun cross-training as translators, as the two professions appear to be undergoing a gradual trend of convergence. Academic programs are required to respond to the evolving trends.

PREFACE

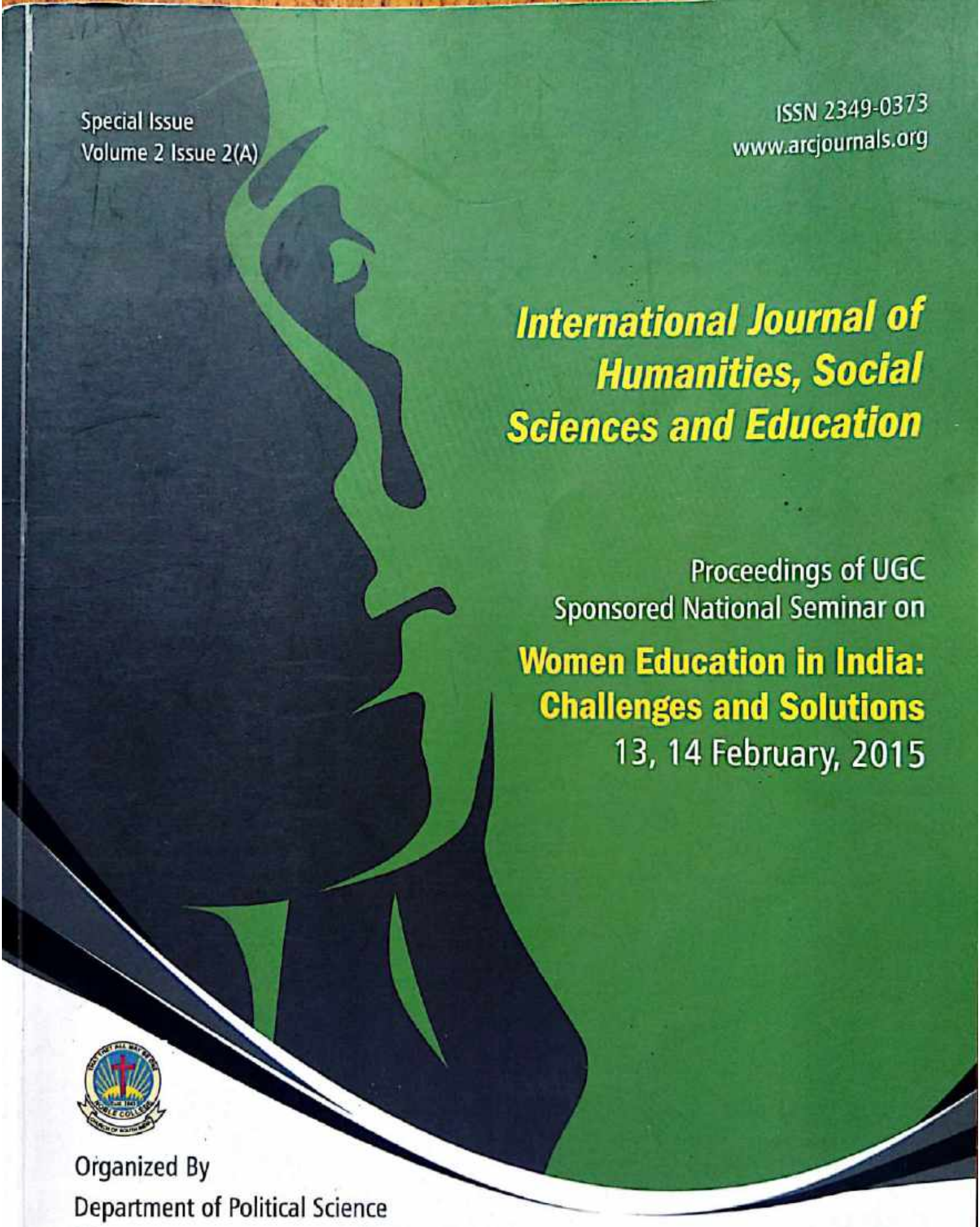
In the business of translation, it is evident that wide changes are happening in the translation of professional documents. To those in the business of technical writing or those who write or study fiction and poetry, the changes may not be quite as obvious, but they are affecting those accomplishments nevertheless. These changes are accelerating the process of providing documents, especially technical documents, in multiple language versions. In turn, they are changing the professions of both technical writing and translation and increasingly merging them into one.

What are the reasons behind these changes? What are the causes that attracting money? At its spirit, it is the requirement of the information economy. Companies selling their products and services in countries like Switzerland, Belgium, or Canada have long had to localize and translate for a

Scanned by CamScanner

Special Issue
Volume 2 Issue 2(A)

ISSN 2349-0373
www.arcjournals.org



International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on

Women Education in India: Challenges and Solutions

13, 14 February, 2015

Organized By
Department of Political Science
Women Empowerment Cell
Noble College (Autonomous), Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India
In Collaboration with Krishna University, Machilipatnam

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on

Women Education in India: Challenges and Solutions

13, 14 February, 2015

Organized By

Department of Political Science,

Women Empowerment Cell

Noble College (Autonomous)

Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

In Collaboration with

Krishna University

Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Scanned by CamScanner

21.	**Women's Weapon-Education** M.V.Vidyullatha, S.J.Earnest	78-81
22.	**Status of Women in Education** Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani, Mr. B. Koteswara rao, Mrs. V Swapna, Mrs Kalima Abdul, Ms. G.Vani	82-84
23.	**Women Education in India, Challenges Facing and Solutions** M.Rufus Kumar, K. Bharathi	85-87
24.	**Gender Studies – Its Need** Dr. Prathipati. Baby Sandhya Sri	88-90
25.	**Education and Women Empowerment** Madamala Phanindra Kumar	91-93
26.	**The Role of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the Promotion of Women Education in Andhra Pradesh** Dr G. Beulah Pearl Sunanda	94-98
27.	**Impact of Education in Women Empowerment in India** Y.Subrahmanyam, M.V.G.Krishna	99-103
28.	**Women Education and Empowerment in India** G. Padmaja	104-105
29.	**Malala Yousafzai: A Crusader of Women Education** Dr. N. J. Padamakara Babu	106-109
30.	**Women Education in India: Challenges and Solutions** K. S. Haveela Pradeepa, Ch. Mary Davalambari	110-112
31.	**Women Empowerment and Higher Education** Dr. G. Saraswathy Devi	113-115
32.	**Girl Child Stigma** Smt. G. Mary Priscilla	116-118

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education (IJHSSE)
Volume 2, Issue 2A, February 2015, PP 94-98
ISSN 2349-0373 (Print)
www.arcjournals.org

The Role of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the Promotion of Women Education in Andhra Pradesh

Dr G. Beulah Pearl Sunanda, M.Phil, Ph.D

Head, Dept. of History and Tourism
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8
pearlnoelvza@gmail.com

St Thomas, the disciple of Jesus Christ said to have introduced Christianity in Kerala in South India in A.D. 52. Thus the first Christian converts in India are known as Syrian Christians whose influence was spread in the Malabar Coast of Kerala State. After the arrival of European missionaries bet 16th to 20th centuries, especially the Portuguese, a new dynamic spirit of missionary activity began in different parts of India including Andhra desa.

The Canadian Baptist Missionary work among the Telugu people of North Coastal Andhra was initially organized and conducted by two independent missionary organizations from Canada such as Ontario and Quebec Society from 1874 and the Society for Atlantic Provinces from 1875. They continued as separate organizations for 37 years i.e., up to 1912. During this period, the missionaries of both the societies labored hard in the alien land of Andhra for the glory of His kingdom, spent lot of money, braved the climate and lack of comforts. They established different fields, schools, hospitals, theological and industrial institutions, etc.

They were merged into one society known as the Canadian Baptist Mission in 1912 and continued their work for 37 years up to 1947.Thereafter, the dissolution started from Mission to church and all the properties including the churches, schools, hospitals and other evangelistic and vocational institutions gradually came under the control of native laity and clergy.

The areas of their work included Kakinada, Srikakulam, Pithapuram, Vijayanagaram, Tuni, Bobbili, Tekkali, Palakol, Sompeta, Rayagadda, Vizagapatnam Ramachandrapuram, Bimlipatnam, Anakapalli, Narsapatnam, Akividu, Samalkota, Yellamanchili, Vuyyuru, Avanigadda, Parlakimedi, and Saora-Oriya.

The missionaries in general and Canadian Baptists in particular who were living among the natives in various villages discovered that most of the untouchable communities and lower middle class people were illiterates. Through touring in the villages and interacting with the people, the missionaries have succeeded in spreading the 'gospel' to certain extent but since majority of the people were illiterates, they wanted to do something needed to enable the new converts to know more about the word of God by themselves by reading Bible. There were two reasons why educational work appealed to the Canadian Baptist Missionaries. The benefits of educational work were significant. It enabled the new converts or their children to read the word of God. It also prepared them for Christian work as teachers and preachers. Hence the Canadian Baptist Missionaries laid special emphasis upon the Christian education believing that it would be the mightiest factor in transforming the society. All of their work whether educational, industrial, medical or preaching was evangelistic in its supreme purpose. They believed that if Bible was effectively brought into contact with the youth of the country in the class room, surely this constant contact with the truth and this repeated opportunity for personal instruction might produce a mighty transformation in the lives of the rising population.

Hence they started schools of different categories as they believed that the school work was a foremost agency of Christianisation and provide life giving influence on the non-Christians if school curriculum was mixed with Christian education.

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN : 2249 - 4375

The International Journal for
Environmental Protection and Rural Development

January - March 2017 | Volume 6 | Issue 3(1) | Special Issue

A Two day International Conference on

Sustainable Tourism:
Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

held on 3rd and 4th February 2017
at
Ch. S.D. St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru

Organised by

EAST
(Environmental Advisory for Sustainable Trust)
Tirunelveli - 627002

in collaboration with

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
Ch. S. D. St. Theresa's College for Women
(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)
Eluru - 534003, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. A. Uttama Durga Devi
Convener

Scanned by CamScanner

The International Journal for ISSN : 2249 - 4375

Environmental Protection and Rural Development

January - March, 2017 *Special Issue* Volume 6 Issue 3(1)

Editorial Board

Paramasivan G
Founder and Editor - in - Chief

Alphonsa S
Editor

Edison J
Associate Editor

Advisory and Board of Editors

Narayana N
University of Botswana, Botswana

Zsaroczai J. Sandor
Szent Istvan University, Hungary

Mukesh Verma
Fiji National University, Fiji

Mussie Tessema
Winona State University, Winona

Arunachalam P
Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala, India

Uttama Durga Devi A
Ch S D St. Therea's College for Women, Eluru, Andhra Predesh, India

Beneson Thilagar Christadoss B
St. John's College, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India

Administrative & Editorial Office

The Editor
No. 47, 2nd Street, Rajendranagar,
Palayamkottai – 627002, Tirunelveli District
Tamilnadu, India
Contact no. +91 8903281436 / +91 8903671436
www.eastrust.org / eastrustjournal@gmail.com

Scanned by CamScanner

22.	Legal impediments in implementing Eco Tourism	Durga Lakshmi Keerthana Rajaratnam	129
23.	Global Level Threats on Tourism	Anwar Basha	138
24.	Tourism and Environmental Issue	Subhashini	141
25.	Sustainable Tourism, Trends, Challenges and Opportunities	Vinila	146
26.	Socio Cultural Impacts of Tourism	Swarnalatha	151
27.	Sustainable development and its relevance to Tourism	Beulah Pearl Sunanda	153
28.	Optimizing the Environment Suitable for Tourism	Bhanu Prasanna	158
29.	Tourism Law Safety and Security	Chiranjeevi	163
30.	Cultural Heritage Tourism- A Primary Source of History: With special reference to Indian History.	Esther Kalyani	169
31.	Role of Tourism in Economic Development of India	Padmaja	171
32.	Economic Development through Tourism	Venkata Ramana	174
33.	Ecotourism- A Case Study of Sri Lanka	Vijaya Prathima Prathibha	178
34.	Neo –Gothic Art Penetrate into Southern Tamilnadu: Via. Mass Conversion: A Historical Analysis	G. Andrews	184

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal for Environmental Protection and Rural Development ISSN : 2249 - 4375

Sustainable development and its relevance to Tourism

Beulah Pearl Sunanda*

Abstract:

The idea of sustainable development is quite old but the concept of Sustainable Tourism is fairly recent. One can understand the term ' sustainability' in business as a strategic term and it can be used to achieve a variety of goals. Basically, the sustainable development is concerned with human betterment through improvement in lifestyles and life opportunities. In this paper it discuss about the sustainable development and its relevance to tourism.

"Sustainable development is a process which allows development to take place without degrading or depleting the resources which make the development possible. That is generally achieved either managing the resources so that they are able to renew themselves at the same rate at which they are used or switching from the use of a slowly regenerating resource to one which regenerates more rapidly. In this way, resources remain able to support future as well as current generations ".

The idea of sustainable development is quite old but the concept of Sustainable Tourism is fairly recent. One can understand the term' sustainability' in business as a strategic term and it can be used to achieve a variety of goals.

The concept of sustainable development was promoted by the Brundtland Report 1987, acknowledged by the international community at the Rio Summit in 1992 (Agenda 21 set of guidelines) and taken up at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesberg in 2002. It is a concept that is much debated at UN and international forums, by academics, scientists, NGOs, Public sector development agencies, etc.

Man is misusing or over-using earth's natural resources and globally everyone is affected by the resultant effects, hence, emphasis is being laid on environmental sustainability.

The concept of sustainable development has broader and far-reaching implications. Some of the interesting features of sustainable development strategies are:

- Development for movement of an organization from its current competitive position to a more desirable future competitive situation.
- Adoption of a medium to longer term time frame and that process evolves over a period of time.
- The achievement involves vision, objectives, direction and commitment involving all elements of the organization or direction

* Head Dept. of History, Tourism Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, A.P.

Scanned by CamScanner

ANDHRA PRADESH HISTORY CONGRESS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY SECOND SESSION WARANGAL - 2008

Scanned by CamScanner

12.	Economic perceptions on Yanadi Tribe: A Case Study of Nellore District in Colonial Andhra	**K. Musalaiah** Research Scholar University of Hyderabad	160
13.	The Medical Enterprise of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the Telugu Region (1874-1947)	**G. Beulah Noel** Ph.D. Scholar Dept. of History & Archaeology ANU, Nagarjuana Nagar	164
14.	The G.C.C. ITS Services and Challenges	**Manne Prabhakar** Research Scholar, Dept. of History, Kakatiya University	169
15.	Deities of Different Castes in Telanga Region	**Chanda Ramaiah** Lecturer, K.R.R. Degree College Kodad, Nalgonda Dist.	173
16.	Women and work in Hyderabad State	**Dr. E. Sudha Rani** Associate Professor & Head Dept. of History, Dr. BRAOU, Hyderabad.	179
17.	Prosperity or Decline ? Revisiting the Economy of 18th Century Eastern Deccan	**G. Naga Sridhar** Research Scholar, Dept.of History, University of Hyderabad.	182
18.	Salt Trade and Banjaras in Andhra During the Period of English East India Company	**R. Soma Reddy** Osmania University Hyderabad.	187
19.	Historical Places in Prakasham District	**D.Anjaneyulu** Lecturer in History T.R.R. Govt. Degree College Kandukoor, Prakasham Dist.	190
20.	మొన్న-నిన్న-నేడు గులాములకు గులాములు తెలంగాణ పాలకులు	**Dr. Burra Ramulu** Associate Professor Department of Economics, K.U. Warangal. **S. Rajesh** Research Scholar, K.U. Warangal.	192
21.	తెలంగాణ సాయుధపోరాటంలో కూటిగల్ ఒక పరిశీలన (1948)	**G. Yadagiri** Lecturer in History ABC Govt. Degree College Janagaon, Warangal Dist.	198
22.	తెలంగాణ ప్రజల సాయుధ పోరాటపు అగ్నిపుష్పం- కామ్రేడ్ కేవల్ కిషన్ ఒక పరిశీలన 1941-1960	**P. Jaya Raj** Lecturer in History Govt. Degree College, Medak.	201
23.	రమణ మహర్షి-ఓ చారిత్రక పరిశీలన	**B.N.V. Ramani** Research Scholar Osmania University, Hyd.	206
24.	ఆంధ్రదేశంలో గ్రంథాలయోద్యమం-ఒక చారిత్రక పరిశీలన	**M. Anjaiah** SDLCE, K.U. Warangal **A. Jyothi** Librarian, Govt. Jr. College (W) Warangal	210

Scanned by CamScanner

The Medical Enterprise of the Canadian Baptist Mission in the Telugu Region (1874-1947)

G. Beulah Noel

Medical Mission was an integral part of the Canadian Baptist Missionary Enterprise in South India, which tried to alleviate the suffering of the sick and the poor. Medical Mission was launched with an intention of extending their work among the poor and sick and ultimately to bring them closer to Christianity. Though the Canadian Baptist Mission (CBM) started its activities very late in Andhra Pradesh, it was the first missionary organization to start medical evangelism in coastal Andhra. The commitment and enthusiasm of the missionaries with regard to the prevailing conditions of diseases in Andhra led to the establishment of several hospitals. It established Hospitals and numerous dispensaries in the rural areas and two Leprosy Hospitals and roadside clinics to relieve the suffering of the leper patients.

In the beginning of the 19th Century there was no proper public health system, and the local boards and the municipalities were not in a position to help and relieve the suffering lot by establishing hospitals and dispensaries. The funds were meager. The suffering of the people was great especially the plight of the poor. There was widespread of seasonal diseases and epidemics such as cholera, smallpox, plague, fevers, malaria, dengue, etc. Many people lost their lives because of the lack of proper medical facilities. Suffering was in plenty. The superstitious beliefs, witchcraft, and inhuman methods adopted by the people worsened the situation. In certain towns some hospitals existed and they were run by local philanthropists and municipalities and they were not run by scientific method of western medicine. The old method such as ayurveda and Yunani were adopted but they did not provide the required answers for treating the diseases that were prevalent in coastal Andhra.

Under these circumstances, the CBM missionaries were convinced that the sick should be taken care of and medicine for the body was to be given along with the medicine for the soul. Although the CBM main work was proselytization, the missionaries were compelled by the Love of Christ and established several hospitals to take care of the medical needs of the people especially the needs of the untouchables. Reforming their lives was also part of this humanitarian work. The CBM missionaries who came to work in the coastal region of Andhra had to work under conditions that were very primitive compared to the developed countries such as Canada and other Western countries.

The area of their work extended from the fertile lands of Krishna and the rich soil of the irrigated country of the Godavari up through the dry cultivation of Vishakapatnam and Ganjam districts. They rise from sea levels to the hills of Serango. Cities, towns, and villages are within their borders. Learned and illiterate, well to do, and poorest of the poor compose their people.

Every missionary was compelled to carry a box of pills to alleviate the suffering somehow though he or she might not be a trained doctor. The missionaries had a stock of pill boxes, pain killers, quinine, and common sense and did what they could get. They also made frequent references to the family medicine book and had fervent hope that the mother nature would do the rest.[1]

Touring which was an integral part of a missionary enabled him to know the life of people better. The people who met the missionary were with loathsome sotftfl and wasting diseases, disfigured and scarred with unsuccessful attempts on the part of well-meaning but ignorant relatives. Sometimes they were aggravated by the efforts of unmerciful cocksure quacks-people were beaten, burned or otherwise browbeaten out of them the devil that was to be causing the trouble. A medical missionary had to deal with a lot of sick people. With a limited knowledge that the missionaries had, they made free use of the medicine for the people of the mission and for the workers. For malaria, they provided a dose of caster oil mixed with quinine and for cholera a tumbler full of weak solution of potassium permanganate every morning. Likewise small tips were

Scanned by CamScanner

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

listed & Indexed with
International ISSN Directory, Paris

A Peer Reviewed & Reffered International Journal
Journal DOI : 10.15373/22778160



IMPACT FACTOR : 1.5408

Multi-Subject Journal
Volume : 3 | Issue : 9 | September 2014 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Scanned by CamScanner

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	**Social Issues of Tribal Women in Education, Health and Unemployment** - D. S. V. Krishna Kumari	1-2
2	**Literacy and Women Development in India** - B. Padmaja.	3-5
3	**A Study on Entrepreneurial Tendencies of Undergraduate Women Students – A Case Study on St. Josephs College for Women (Autonomous), Visakhapatnam** - Dr. P. Bhushanavathi, Dr. P. Sarada, Capt. K. Sujatha	6-8
4	**Women Entrepreneurs in India - Problems & Prospects** - Ms. Ponna Srilatha, Mr. V. Hari Hara Prasad	9-10
5	**Woman as an Entrepreneur, in Virginia Woolf's Vision** - Mrs. K. L. Chamundeswari Devi	11
6	**Problems and Prospects of Women Entrepreneurs in India** - Mrs.K.Praneetha	12-13
7	**A Brief Note on Strategies of Women Empowerment** - CH.ARUNA, V. BEULAH RANI, DR. P. VENU GOPAL	14-16
8	**Woman Empowerment through Entrepreneurship in Service Sector with special Reference to SHGs in Tourism** - Dr J Krishna Kumari	17-18
9	**Empowerment of Women Depicted in Tejovathi's Novels** - M. UMADEVI	19-20
10	**A Study on Women Entreprenuership - A Case Study in Machilipatnam Town** - Ms. D.S.B. Bharati, Ms Shifaly, Dr. R. Padmaja	21-23
11	**Women Entrepreneurs, a historical aspect (with special reference to America)** - Dr G.Beulah Pearl Sunanda	24-25
12	**Kabbaliga Community in Karnataka: An Overview** - Mariyamma S. Harkanchi, Dr. Shinde. Jaganath. R	26-27
13	**Subacute Toxicity Study of *A.niger* Isolates From Maize Straws in Rats** - Dr Rekha Yadav, Dr Shridhar,N.B, Dr Jagadeesh .S.Sanganal, Dr H.D. Narayana Swamy, Dr Mathen Melba Sara	28-31
14	**A Comparative Study on Productive and Reproductive Performance of Crossbred Cows and Buffalos of Kvk Trainee and Non-Trainee Dairy Farmers** - Raj Kumar Patel, K.S. Kadian, Shahaji Phand	32-33
15	**Knowledge Level of the Kvk Trainee Dairy Farmers and Non-Trainee Dairy Farmers in Satna District of Madhya Pradesh** - Raj Kumar Patel, K.S. Kadian, Shahaji Phand	34-35
16	**COX-2 and iNOS in Human Colon Cancer** - Danuta Plewka, * Andrzej Plewka, Adam Miśkiewicz	36-40
17	**Progress Towards Gender Egalitarianism: A Reality Check** - Dr. Jatinder Kaur	41-43
18	**Antidiabetic property of Embelia tsjeriam-cottam plant leaf extract in rats** - Dr. Mathen Melba Sara, DR. N.B. Shridhar, Dr. Jagadeesh S. Sanganal, Dr. Suguna Rao, Dr. Rekha Yadav	44-46
19	**To Study on Investors' Preference Mutual Fund as an Investment Option Against Stock Market** - Dr. Nikhil Ranjan Agarwal	47-49
20	**Pitch Study of Both Rabha and Bodo Phonemes** - Dr. Nityananda Barman	50-52
21	**Resource Allocation and Regional Disparity** - Dr. Premakumara G.S., Jagadeesha D.S.	53-54

Scanned by CamScanner

Volume-3, Issue-9, Sept-2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper | Social Science

Women Entrepreneurs, a historical aspect (with special reference to America)

Dr G.Beulah Pearl Sunanda M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D, Head, Dept. of History and Tourism, MarisStellaCollege, Vijayawada-8, A.P

KEYWORDS :

"Entrepreneur is one who has ideas for products and or services that they turn into a working business."
Before the 20th century women were operating businesses as a way of supplementing income or in many cases they were simply trying to avoid poverty and making up for the loss of a spouse. Their ventures were not known as entrepreneurial due to the time in history and they usually had to yield to domestic responsibilities. Women became more involved in the business world after it was a more acceptable idea to the society.

Many factors motivate a woman to become an entrepreneur. These factors include having an idea for a business plan, a passion for solving a specifically related career problem, wanting to be more in control of their careers, maintaining a more balanced life, having a flexible work schedule and an intense desire to see their vision carried out, etc. Women also have a great ability to multi-task and they are not fearful of risks involved in being self-employed. They do face many gender issues but they have an indomitable spirit to continue and succeed in their chosen career.

In the 17th century, Dutch Colonists who came to what is now known as New York, operated under a matriarchal society. In this society many women inherited money and lands and became business owners. One of the most successful women from this time was Margaret HardenbrrokPhilipse. She was a merchant and a ship owner. She was involved in the trading of goods. During the mid 18th century, it was popular for women to own certain businesses like brothels, alehouses, taverns and retail shops among others. Most of these businesses did not have a good reputation mostly because it was considered shameful for women to be in these positions. The society of those days also frowned upon such ventures of women.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, more women came out from under the oppression of the society's limits and began to emerge into the public eye. In the 1900's due to a more progressive way of thinking and the rise of feminism, female entrepreneurs began to be more accepted. They served mostly women consumers. Thus women began to make great strides in the business world.

In the 1920s, women gained the right to vote and two years later Clara and Lillian Westropp started the institution of Women's Savings and Loan to reach women how to be smart with their money. With the boom of the Textile industry and the development of the railroad and the telegraph system, women like Madame C. J. Walker took advantage of the situation and was able to market her Hair care products in a successful way and thereby she became the first African American female millionaire. Carrie Crawford Smith was the owner of an employment agency opened in 1918 and she sought to provide help to many women by giving them opportunities to work. This became handy during the Great Depression and the society reversed the views of reverting back to more traditional roles. This affected the women working in the business world and served to take forward those involved in the entrepreneurial world. More women began their own business, just looking to survive during this time of hardship.

During World war –II many women entered the work force filling jobs that men had left behind to go off and fight. Many women of their accord took up these jobs as a patriotic duty along with others who started businesses of their own. Some of these women included Pauline Trilgere, who came to New York from Paris in 1937 and started a Tailoring business that later turned into a high end fashion house. After the war ended many men returned home injured or not at all, still requiring women to maintain their place in the business world.

When the 1950's came, women found themselves surrounded by managers everywhere, stating what their role should be. Domesticity was the overall concern and the women were trying hard to combine the home and their career. Home based business helped to solve a good part of the problem for those women who carried about being concerned mothers. So, successful women emerged trying their best to handle both homes and business.

From 1960's to the 70's another change came about. There was rising divorce rates and women were forced into the role of being a sole provider. This pushed them back into the working world where they were not well received. When the recession came many of these women were the first to be without work. Once again the entrepreneurial endeavour of women came to the rescue, as an effort of asserting themselves and aiding other women in being a part of the workforce.

1980's and 90's were a time of reaping the hard work of all these women who worked tirelessly for their rightful place in the work force as employees and entrepreneurs. The public became more receptive and encouraging to these women entrepreneurs, acknowledging the valuable contribution they were making to the economy. In 1988, the National Association of Women Business Owners helped to push Congress to pass the Women's business ownership Act, which would end discrimination in lending and also get rid of laws that required married women to acquire their husbands' signature for all loans and the Act gave women in the business a chance to compete for govt. contracts. A woman was appointed to head the Small Business Administration in 1989, and this was a monumental moment for women in business.

In the late 80's and throughout the 90's there was more of a focus on networking opportunities in the world of female entrepreneurs. In order to help the women interested in starting up their own business many opportunities came about. Support groups , organizations for educating the female entrepreneurs and other opportunities like the seminars and help with financing came from many different sources, such as the Women's BusinessDevelopmentCenter and Count Me In. But inspite of all these developments, the female entrepreneurs fell behind when compared to their male counterparts. In the 90's , the availability of computers and the increasing popularity of the internet gave a much needed boost to the women in business. This technology helped the women to showcase their skills and talents to their competitors.

There is a continuing quest on the part of women to make a mark in the business world. Since 2000 there is an increase in small and big ventures by women, including one of their biggest obstacles, financing.

Successful women entrepreneurs start their businesses as a second or third profession. Women enter the business world later on in life around 40-60 years old because of their previous careers. Having higher education degrees is one of the significant characteristics that many successful female entrepreneurs have in common. The number of self-employed women has steadily increased(approximately 33% increase). Women running home-based businesses make up for

Scanned by CamScanner

WORLD LITERATURES IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles





Dr. K. Sandhya
HOD & Reader
Maris Stella College

Papers presented in a National Seminar organised by Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

Editors: Dr.K.Sandhya
John Wesley Sasikanth Kambham

Scanned by CamScanner

World Literatures in English language

An Anthology of Scholarly Articles

Published by



VEDA PUBLICATIONS
D.No: 45-9-3, PADAVALAREVU,
GUNADALA, VIJAYAWADA. 520004, A.P. INDIA.
http://vedapublications.com/

Copyright © 2017

Publishing Process Manager: **K.Brenham Ravi Kanth**
Cover Designer: Martin Sandeep
First published:February, 2017
Printed in India

ISBN (Print): 978-81-933199-5-6
***Price: 350 Rs** (in India only) Inclusive of All Taxes*
***Other than India** 35 USD*

©All Rights reserved, no part of this book may be reproduced, in any form or any means, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in the articles are of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the editors or publishers. While the editors do their utmost to verify information published they do not accept responsibility for its absolute accuracy.

Views expressed in the published articles are of the author/s, and not necessarily reflect the views of P&P.

Scanned by CamScanner

S.No	INDEX	Page .No
16	STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE NOVEL AMPASHAYYA/BED OF THORNS BY NAVEEN Dr. Sr. Innyasamma Gade (Dept. of English, Maris Stella College (Autonomous), Vijayawada-8, A. P. India, Krishna University.)	111- 119
17	FACTUAL AND FACTIOUS ELEMENTS IN TRANSLATION Waheed Shafiah1* , A.Satya PhaniKumari2 1*(Associate Professor , St. Ann's College of Engineering& Technology, Chirala) 2(Asst. Professor, PVP Siddhartha Institute of Technology, Vijayawada – 7)	120-127
18	TRANSLATION OF TELUGU SHORT FICTION INTO ENGLISH: SOME OBSERVATIONS Surekha Rani. Kotha1*. Dr. K. Sandhya2 1*(Ph.D.Scholar, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur.) 2(Head & Reader, Dept. of English, Maris Stella College (Autonomous), Vijayawada)	128-138
19	ASSORTED NUANCES OF WOMEN IN THE SHORT STORIES OF ABBURI CHAYA DEVI M.Vanisree (Associate Professor, Department of English,S.V Engineering College for Women,Tirupati.)	139-143
20	TRANSLATED VERSIONS OF YOGI VEMANA'S POETRY A.Meenakshi	144-147
21	STYLISTICS IN THE TRANSLATED STORIES BY ALLADI UMA AND M. SRIDHAR IN AYONI AND OTHER STORIES Mrs. B. Santhi Sree (Dept of English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 8.)	148-154
22	TRANSLATION AS DISCOVERY THROUGH JEEVITHAM IN SATYA'S STORY Mrs. G. Sundari (Asst. Prof. of English, Vijaya Institute of Technology for Women, Enikepadu, Vijayawada.)	155-157

Scanned by CamScanner

STYLISTICS IN THE TRANSLATED STORIES BY ALLADI UMA AND M. SRIDHAR IN AYONI AND OTHER STORIES

Mrs. B. Santhi Sree

(Dept of English, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 8.)



The present paper deals with the study of stylistics in the translated stories by Alladi Uma and M.Sridhar in'Ayoni and Other Stories'. The stylistics is a meeting ground of language and literature. It is the study of the use of language in literature; the study of language as a complement and aid to the study of literature; a characteristic manner of expression; how a particular writer or speaker says things. It is such a part of linguistics as concentrates on variation or innovation in the use of language, often, but not exclusively, with special attention to the most conscious and contemplated use of language in literature. Stylistics is not a stylish word, but it is well connected.

Though the short story is the powerful genre in Telugu Literature, its formal strength has not received the critical attention it deserves. Talking of stylistics and forms, Alladi Uma and M. Sridhar employed storytelling, conversations, dialogues, dramatization, poetic form, self expression, and metaphors in her translations as in the original text. Silences were also part of her way of writing.

The stylistics is a meeting ground of language and literature. It is the study of the use of language in literature; the study of language as a complement and aid to the study of literature; a characteristic manner of expression; how a particular writer or speaker says things. It is such a part of linguistics as concentrates on variation or innovation in the use of language, often, but not exclusively, with special attention to the most conscious and contemplated use of language in literature. Stylistics is not a stylish word, but it is well connected.

Though the short story is the powerful genre in Telugu Literature, its formal strength has not received the critical attention it deserves. Talking of stylistics and forms, Alladi Uma and M. Sridhar employed storytelling,

Scanned by CamScanner

MSC UG Library
Reference Book
* J 7 8 3 *

A National Conference on

Recent Innovations, Advancements and Challenges of Technical Libraries

(NCRACT 2013)

Editors
Dr. M. Koteswara Rao
Dr. P.V. Malleswar
Smt. A. Rajani Kumari

VIGNAN'S
Foundation for Science, Technology & Research
UNIVERSITY
Building young India

in association with
ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Scanned by CamScanner

025

J 783

783

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
U.G. LIBRARY
VIJAYAWADA-520 008

A National Conference
on

RECENT INNOVATIONS, ADVANCEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF TECHNICAL LIBRARIES
(NCRACT-2013)

Organized by

VIGNAN UNIVERSITY
Building young India

Vadlamudi, Guntur Dist. 522 213, A.P.

Editors

Dr. M. Koteswara Rao
Former Librarian
Indira Gandhi Memorial Library
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad.

Dr. P V Malleswar
Lecturer in LIS
APRJC, Guntur

Smt. A. Rajani Kumari
Librarian
NTR Vignan Library
Vignan University

MEMBER'S COPY
NOT FOR SALE

in association with
ANDHRA PRADESH
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vijayawada – 520 010

Scanned by CamScanner

MARIS STELLA COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
U.G. LIBRARY
ACC No. 783

© 2014, *by Publisher*

All Rights Reserved. No part of this book or parts thereof may be reproduced or utilized in any form in any language by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the copyright owner.

Published by,

BSP BS Publications
A unit of **BSP Books Pvt., Ltd.**
4-4-309/316, Giriraj Lane, Sultan Bazar,
Hyderabad - 500 095 - A.P.
Phone : 040 - 23445605, 23445688
e-mail : info@bspbooks.net
website: www.bspbooks.net

Printed at

Aditya Offset Process (I) Pvt. Ltd.
Hyderabad.

ISBN: 978-81-7800-320-7

Scanned by CamScanner

CONTENTS

KEY NOTE ADDRESS (xxiii)

SECTION– I

Engineering Education and Engineering College Libraries

1 *Challenges to Engineering College Libraries* 1 - 5
- *K. Nataraja Naidu*

2 *Engineering College Library Services: Current Development and Trends.* 6 - 10
- *D. Ravinder*

SECTION – 2:

Collection Management of Electronic Resources for Engineering and Technology

3. *Collection Management of Electronic Resources: With Special Reference to the University College of Engineering, Osmania University: A Survey* 11-18
- *P. Venkateswar Rao*

4. *E-collection Development in Engineering College Libraries* 19 - 24
- *Nallapati Sarada, Tinnaluri Aruna*

5. *Electronic Information Resources and Services in the Digital Environment: Need of the Hour* 25 - 29
- *Ramesh Rayapudi, K. Srinivasa Rao*

6. *Electronic Resource Management: A Challenge For The 21st Century Library and Information Centres* 30 - 36
- *S. Sudarshan Rao*

7. *Electronic Resources Collection Development Policy for Engineering College Libraries* 37 - 41
- *N. Venkata Rao, P. Dhanalakshmi*

8. *E-Resources and Users Satisfaction: A Case study of Shri Durgaprasad Saraf College of Arts and Applied Sciences, Vizianagaram* 42 - 46
- *G. Prabhakar*

9. *E-Resources Management (ERM) of Technical Libraries in India* 47 - 51
- *Ravi Kumar Chegoni*

10. *Open Access Journals: An Over View* 52 - 54
- *Y. Sudha Rani*

11. *Open Educational Resources (OER) for Science and Technology* 55 - 62
- *Rani Syamalamba*

12. *Open Source Library Management Software: Pros & Cons* 63 - 68
- *P. Raja Suresh Kumar*

13. *Role and Impact of Library Consortia in Higher Education in India* 69 - 76
- *V. Praveen Kumar, T. V. Nagaraja Kumari, S. Yadagiri*

Scanned by CamScanner

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES (OER) FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Rani Syamalamba
Librarian,
Maris Stella College
Vijayawada, A.P.
Email: sysista@gmail.com

Abstract

Technology is a driving force behind the present education system. The internet offers many opportunities for global communication as well as for connectivity to a vast pool of digital information on the Web. Today, many open educational resources are freely available on World Wide Web. These open educational resources are very useful to the Technical Education community. This paper discusses about their nature, types and usage of open educational resources that are available on web.

INTRODUCTION

During the last two decades, library and information services have dramatically changed. Today, access to information is no longer restricted to what is physically available in a particular library, but also from a wide variety of globally distributed commercial databases for a fee, or free of charge resources such as open access journals, open access archives and open courseware, etc. Libraries are now able to provide world wide access to a never ending supply of distributed information and knowledge in electronic form, which is constantly updated.

The Internet offers many opportunities for global communication as well as connectivity to a vast pool of digital information on the Web. Many academic institutions across the world are incorporating information and communication technologies (ICT) into their administration and management of educational programmes in order to serve their students in cost-effectively manner and to prepare them to face the world after graduation. However, developing and providing access to quality e-content is a daunting challenge to Indian Academic institutions. It is therefore critical to collate quality educational resources, such as online open educational resources available elsewhere and organize them under different disciplines for easy access to students pursuing Technical Education.

Open Educational Resources

Open Educational Resources (OER) can be defined as free and open digital publications of high quality materials organized as courses that include lectures, related reading materials, snapshots of discussions, assignments, evaluations, etc. Access to these resources radically breaks down the barriers to quality education and allows everyone to access course material that is prepared and evaluated by experts. Further, the Educational Resources available under the OER format has been evaluated not only by subject experts but also education experts to increase the educational utility of this material. Examples include full courses, course modules, lectures, games, teaching materials and assignments. They can take the form of text, images, audio, and video and may even be interactive.

Teachers, learners and the public in general can access and make use of open educational resources, irrespective of their location or affiliation with any particular institution. Open educational resources are shared via the websites of education providers and through public services like i-Tunes SlideShare, YouTube and Jorum. Releasing open educational resources is not simply about putting learning and teaching material online; it involves making the material available in a genuinely open way. Creative Commons, GNU Public License or similar licenses are used so that the creator of the resources can retain copyright, while others can copy, distribute, and make some uses of their work.

Scanned by CamScanner

PRAKASHIKA

(Gurajada Samagra Sahithya Vyasa Sankalanam)

ఇప్పటి వరకు మా ప్రచురణ సంస్థ డా॥ తరపట్ల సంపాదకత్వంలో వచ్చిన జానపదం, సాహితీ సమాలోచన, సాహితీ వీక్షణ అనే మూడు గ్రంథాలను ప్రచురించింది. ఇప్పుడు గురజాడ సమగ్ర సాహిత్యాన్ని "ప్రకాశిక" అనే పేరుతో రెండు వ్యాస సంకలన గ్రంథాలను ప్రచురిస్తుంది. గురజాడ ఫౌండేషన్ - అమెరికా, ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం సంయుక్త ఆధ్వర్యంలో నిర్వహించిన అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు సందర్భంగా గురజాడ సమగ్ర సాహిత్యాన్ని ప్రచురించడం గర్వకారణంగా భావిస్తున్నాం.

ఈ గ్రంథాల్లో గురజాడ సమగ్ర సాహిత్యానికి సంబంధించిన అన్ని అంశాలను రచయితలు వస్తువుగా స్వీకరించి వ్యాసాలను వ్రాసారు. ఇది విద్యార్థులకు, అధ్యాపకులకు, పరిశోధకులకు ఆధార గ్రంథంగా, అధ్యయన గ్రంథంగా ఉపయోగపడగలదని ఆశిస్తూ, ఇంకా అనేక సాహితీ గ్రంథాలను వెలువరించాలని అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు సంచాలకులు డా॥ తరపట్ల సత్యనారాయణను గురజాడ ఫౌండేషన్ వ్యవస్థాపక అధ్యక్షులైన రవీంద్రుడు గురజాడ, అరుణ గురజాడ వారిని అలాగే రాష్ట్ర అధ్యక్ష, కార్యదర్శులను అభినందిస్తు....

రోషన్ పబ్లికేషన్స్

Published by
ROSHAN PUBLICATIONS
Door No. 8-28-14A/2,
Street No.21
VISAKHAPATNAM - 530003

₹750

ISBN 978-93-87540-

ప్రకాశిక

గురజాడ సమగ్రసాహిత్య వ్యాససంకలనం



గౌరవ సంపాదకులు
రవీంద్రుడు గురజాడ
అరుణ గురజాడ
డా॥ కొవ్వలి గోపాలకృష్ణ

ప్రధాన సంపాదకులు
డా॥ టి. సత్యనారాయణ
పుల్లా రామాంజనేయులు
డా॥ ఎం. ప్రసాద్
డా॥ ఎం. గిరిబాబు

సంపాదకులు
డా॥ ఎం. రవికుమార్
డా॥ ఓ. సరస్వతి
శ్రీ జి. వేణు
శ్రీ పి. గోవిందరావు

ISBN : 978-93-87540-23-1

నవయుగ వైతాళికుడు గురజాడ అప్పారావు

డా॥ పి. ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు
మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కాలేజి, విజయవాడ.

మంచి చెడ్డలు ఎంచి చూడగ మనుజులందున రెండెకులములు,
మంచి అన్నది మాలయైతే... ఆ మాల నేనగుదున్...

అంటూ సగర్వంగా ఆనాడే ప్రకటించి కులం పునాదులు కదిలించిన ధిక్కార స్వరకవితా తరంగం గురజాడ.

వెయ్యేళ్ళ తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ముగ్గురే మహాకవులు ఉన్నారు. వారు... తెలుగుకు కావ్య గౌరవం కల్పించిన తిక్కన, అచ్చ తెనుగులో ఆటవెలది పద్యాలకు ప్రాణం పోసిన వేమన, తెలుగు జీవద్భాషకు పట్టంగట్టిన గురజాడ అని మహాకవి శ్రీశ్రీ ప్రకటించారు. అంతటి ఘనతను సాధించిన 20వ శతాబ్దపు మహాకవి గురజాడ.

ఆధునిక స్త్రీ చరిత్రను పునర్లిఖిస్తుందని ఘంటాపథంగా చెప్పిన నవయుగ వైతాళికుడు గురజాడ. సమాజంలో వేళ్ళూనుకుని పోయిన దురాచారాలను, మహిళల అభివృద్ధిని ఆటంకపరిచే సంప్రదాయాలను కూకటివేళ్ళతో సహా పెకిలించకపోతే, సమాజ మనుగడ తిరోగమనంలో పయనిస్తుందని చెప్పిన సంఘసంస్కర్త గురజాడ.

'దేశమంటే మట్టికాదోయ్... దేశమంటే మనుషులోయ్...' అంటూ చాటిచెప్పిన మహాకవి గురజాడ, సంఘ సంస్కరణ కోసం కలం పట్టారు. స్త్రీ జనోద్ధరణ, మూఢనమ్మకాల ఖండన అనే రెండంచుల కత్తితో సమకాలీన సమస్యలపై పోరాటానికి కలాన్ని కత్తిలా ఝళిపించారు.

అప్పటి సమాజంలో బాల్యవివాహాలు, వితంతువివాహ నిషేధం, కన్యాశుల్కం వంటి సాంఘిక దురాచారాలు స్త్రీల జీవితాన్ని చిన్నాభిన్నం చేసేవి. డబ్బుకు ఆశపడి, కన్నబిడ్డలనే ప్రేమకూడా లేకుండా కన్యాశుల్కం తీసుకుని చిన్న ఆడపిల్లని కూడా వయసుమీరిన వాళ్ళకిచ్చి పెళ్ళిచేసేవారు. వయసు మీరి వీరు చనిపోతే, వయసులో ఉన్న బాలవితంతువులకు పునర్వివాహం నిషేధించారు.

ISBN : 978-93-87540-23-1

ఈ దురాచారాలన్నిటి మీదా గురజాడ పోరాటం చేశారు.

గురజాడ అప్పారావు రచయిత మాత్రమే కాదు. తాత్వికుడు కూడా! ఆయన దర్శించిన వాస్తవ జీవిత తత్వాన్ని కన్యాశుల్కం నాటకం ద్వారా, ముఖ్యంగా మధురవాణి పాత్ర ద్వారా నివేదించారు. మహిళలు తమ సమస్యలను తామే గుర్తించేలా, వాటికి పరిష్కారాలు తామే వెతుక్కునేలా దిశానిర్దేశం చేసిన దార్శనికుడు గురజాడ.

'నాది ప్రజల ఉద్యమం. ఎవరిని సంతోష పెట్టడానికైనా దానిని వదులుకోలేను...' అని నూట పాతికేళ్ళక్రితమే స్పష్టంగా ప్రకటించిన మహాకవి గురజాడ అప్పారావు మరణించి వందేళ్ళు దాటాయి. దాదాపు 150 సంవత్సరాల క్రితం జన్మించిన ఆధునికుడు గురజాడ. **'సుకవి జీవించు ప్రజల నాల్కలయందు'** అని మహాకవి గుర్రం జాషువా అన్నట్లు మరణించిన 100 ఏళ్ళ తర్వాత కూడా ఆయన ప్రజల నోట పాటై, జనం మాటై జీవించే ఉన్నారు.

దేశమంటే మట్టికాదని, దేశమంటే మనుషులని చాటి చెబుతూ గురజాడ రచించిన దేశభక్తి గీతాన్ని ఇప్పటికీ తెలుగు గళం గానం చేస్తూనే ఉంది. ఆయన రాసిన కన్యాశుల్కం నాటకంలోని పాత్రల మాటలు తెలుగువారి నోట పలుకుబడులై నిలిచే ఉన్నాయి. రాజుల చుట్టూ తిరిగిన సాహిత్యాన్ని, కళలను రాజాస్థానాల నుంచి ప్రజల మధ్యకు తీసుకువచ్చిన ప్రజాకవి, రచయిత గురజాడ. తెలుగు సాహిత్యానికి వెలుగు 'జాడ' గురజాడదే.

'బ్రతికి చచ్చియు ప్రజలకెవ్వడు ప్రీతి కూర్చునో వాడె ధన్యుడు' అవును మరణంలోనూ జీవించి ఉన్న సుకవి గురజాడ. తెలుగు సాహిత్యానికి వెలుగు జాడ ఆయనే. అభ్యుదయమే నిబద్ధతగా సాగిన ఆయన జీవితం చైతన్య గీతం. మూఢ విశ్వాసాలు, దురాచారాలు సమాజాన్ని పట్టి పీడిస్తున్నపుడు తన కలంతో ప్రజలను చైతన్యపరిచేందుకు ఉద్యమించిన నవయుగ వైతాళికుడు గురజాడ అప్పారావు.

'మన వాళ్ళు ఉట్టి వెధవాయిలు... నాతో మాట్లాడటమే ఒక ఎడ్యుకేషన్' అంటూ కన్యాశుల్కం నాటకంలో గిరీశం పాత్ర ద్వారా గురజాడ పలికించిన మాటలు, ఎవరు మరచిపోతారు?

'తాంబూలాలిచ్చాను తన్నుకు చావండి...' అంటూ

National Conference on

ROLE OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN PROMOTING INFORMATION LITERACY IN THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

10-12 April, 2014 : Vijayawada

ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Sri Sarvottama Bhavanam, Patamata Vijayawada 520 010



CONFERENCE PAPERS

The APLA

100

Humble Beginning in 1914

Glorious track record by 2014

Celebrating the power of Libraries through the Centenary Celebrations

Scanned by CamScanner

National Conference on

Role of Library Associations in Promoting Information Literacy in the Knowledge Society

10-12 April, 2014, Vijayawada.

on the occasion of
Andhra Pradesh Library Association
Centenary Celebrations (1914-2014)

Conference Papers

Editors

Dr. B. Ramesh Babu
Dr. G.V.S.L.Narasimha Raju
Dr. Raavi Sarada
Dr. P.V. Malleswar

ANDHRA PRADESH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Sri Sarvottama Bhavanam, Patamata, Vijayawada - 520 010
Andhra Pradesh

Scanned by CamScanner

a

National Conference on
Role of Library Associations in promoting
Information Literacy in the Knowledge Society

Organized on the occasion of Centenary Celebrations of APLA

© Andhra Pradesh Library Association

Editors
Dr. B. Ramesh Babu
Dr. G.V.S.L.Narasimha Raju
Dr. Raavi Sarada
Dr. P.V. Malleswar

Published by
Andhra Pradesh Library Association
Sri Sarvottama Bhavan
Vijayawada 520010
Phones: +91 866 2472313, 2487296
eMail: apla1914@gmail.com
www.apla.co.in
With the financial assistance from RRRLF

April, 2014

Price : **Rs. 450/-**

Printed at
Mudrica Offset Printers
Gandhi Nagar
Vijayawada 520 003
Phone:+91 866 2579129

ISBN : 9788192338613

Scanned by CamScanner

11. The Madras Library Association (MALA) : A pioneering Association in Professional development	*V. Chandra Kumar*	107	25.
12. Library Profession Development : A need hour of the Library Association (Abstract)	*Dr. V. Ramachandraiah* *S. Sandhya Rani*	112	26.
13. Selected Library Associatons and their objectives in present era (Abstract)	*Narasimhulu Nalli* *Karthik Kilari*	113	27.
II. IL General Aspects			
14. Information Literacy for the Information / knowledge Society : An Analysis of the Role of Library Associations	*Dr. S. Sudarshan Rao*	115	28.
15. Information Literacy Framework : A School Librarian's Perspective	*Rashmi Kumbar*	122	29.
16. LE of information literacy in lifelong learning	*P. Suneetha* *I. Chandraiah*	132	30.
17. Importance of Information Literacy in Electronic environment	*Dr. L. Atchamamba* *B. Narisimhulu* *GA. Prasad Rao* *T. Rojamani*	136	31.
18. Information Literacy for lifelong learning	*Dr. K. Sugatri Devi*	142	32.
19. Information Literacy Models	*Dr. N. Zafrunnisha*	148	33.
20. Information Literacy Models and Standards	*Dr. T. Murali*	152	34.
21. Information Literacy Programmes for Undergraduates	*Dr. Rani Syamalamba* *S. Kalyani Nagalakshmi*	157	35.
22. Information Literacy Initiatives in India : An Overview	*D. Ravinder*	162	36.
23. Continuing Education Programme (CEP) for the Public Library Information Science Managers in 21st century scenario	*Dr. Ravikumar Chegoni*	168	37.
III. IL and Life Long Learning			
24. Information literacy for lifelong learning : An Overview	*B. Veena Kumari* *B. Deenadhayalu*	175	38.

Scanned by CamScanner

Information Literacy Programmes for Undergraduates

Dr. Rani Syamalamba,
Lecturer in Library & Information Science,
sysista@gmail.com

Mrs. S. Kalyani Nagalakshmi,
Asst. Librarian,
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.
kalyaninlakshmi@yahoo.com.

Introduction

The volume of information and the complexity of the available information are increasing significantly. Acquiring the basic information and skills to deal effectively with this information, whether in traditional or electronic form, is very crucial to all people in today's world. Needless to say, institutions of higher education have a great role to play in the provision of information skills through various methods including information related courses such as information literacy, information skills or information fluency.

The educational needs of library users could not be ignored any longer. The abundance of information required education in searching, retrieving, sorting, evaluating and using information, not only in relation to the needs of students but also as in relation to the huge investments made by libraries in databases, electronic journals, and advanced library systems. All these investments seemed more or less meaningless unless proper training in usage of these new technologies was established. Learning and development are important in the Information Society and the educational scenario is changing in tune with the social, cultural, political and economic changes in the society. The role of the information professional has been strongly influenced by these new environs and changes.

Library and information professionals are facing at least three major paradigm shifts.

- The first shift is the transition from **paper to electronic** media as the dominant form of information storage and retrieval. Linked to this transition is the

Scanned by CamScanner

IJIRIS :: Volume II Issue 12 of December 2016



IJIRIS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN INFORMATION SECURITY

SPECIAL ISSUE OF DECEMBER 2016

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



IMPACT FACTOR VALUE : 3.391

www.ijiris.com

Email : editor@ijiris.com

AM Publications, India

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN: 2349-7009(Print)
ISSN: 2349-7017(Online)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN INFORMATION SECURITY

Volume 3, Issue 09 of December 2016

IMPACT FACTOR VALUE: 3.361

IJIRIS Journals provides DOI (Digital Object Identifier) to each article. IJIRIS Journals DOI is 10.17632

A Monthly Journal of Computer Science & SECURITY

https://scholar.google.co.in/citations?user=mWaGluAAAAAJ&hl=en
http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=17672
http://www.sjifactor.inno-pace.org/passport.php?id=17672
https://pr.academia.edu/IJIRISJournalDivision
https://www.scribd.com/user/323554324/IJIRIS-INTERNATIONAL-JOURNAL-OF-INNOVATIVE-RESEARCH-IN-INFORMATION-SECURITY
http://www.publishresearch.com/search
http://www.slideshare.net/IJIRIS
https://issuu.com/ijiris-journaldivision
http://www.facebook.com/IJIRISJournal
https://twitter.com/IjirisJournal
https://www.linkedin.com/in/ijiris-journal
http://www.bibsonomy.org/user/ijiris
https://www.mendeley.com/profiles/ijiris-journal-division/

Scanned by CamScanner

No	Title & Author Details	Paper ID
01.	**E-GOVERNANCE – REFORMING GOVERNMENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY : A DIGITAL INDIA INITIATIVE** Prof.D.V.RamanaMurthy[1], PhD (Management) Dr.G.V.S.R.N.S.A Sastry[2], Ph.D [1]Professor in Management and Director-PG Centre, KBN College, Vijayawada [2]Lecturer in Commerce, KBN College, Vijayawada	DCISSP80
02.	**SMART VILLAGE-THE REAL FUTURE OF INDIA** Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani Head, Department of Economics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada– 8.	DCISSP81
03.	**SMART VILLAGE - SMART WARD TOWARDS SMART ANDHRA PRADESH** Mr. B.Koteswararao Department of Economics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 8	DCISSP82
04.	**SHAPING THE FUTURE OF INTERNET: INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)** [1]K.H.Anuhya*, [2]K.John Paul [1]Department of Electronics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India [2]Associate Projects, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Bangalore, Karnataka, India	DCISSP83
05.	**SMART VILLAGES & SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION** B. Peera Kumar, Lecturer in Economics, GDC RAPUR, SPSR NELLORE (DT) Dr. N. Siva RamaKrishna, Lecturer in Chemistry, PRR&VS Govt. College,VDLR,NELLORE(Dt)	DCISSP84
06.	**"THE BEST OUT OF WASTE TO TURN TRASH INTO CASH" EMPOWERING THE DISADVANTAGED** Dr. Sr. Lovely Jacob Head, Department of Social Work, Maris Stella College (Autonomous) Krishna (Dt), Vijayawada-520 008, Andhra Pradesh	DCISSP85
07.	**SMART VILLAGE—SWEET MANGOES ULAVAPADU** [1]Dr. J. Lakshmi Kumari, Lecturer in Physics, G.V.S.M Govt. Degree College, Ulavapadu,	DCISSP86
08.	**E-WASTE MANAGEMENT** *B.Kalpana,**Dr.M.Prabhavathi * Research Scholars, Department of commerce & Business Administration, AcharyaNagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur	DCISSP87

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Innovative Research in Information Security (IJIRIS) ISSN: 2349-7009(P)
Issue 09, Volume 3 (December 2016) www.ijiris.com ISSN: 2349-7017(O)

Smart Village-The Real Future of India

Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani
Head, Department of Economics,
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada– 8.

Abstract– "If the facilities available in the cities are not made available to rural population, the Governments will not have done their duties" Dr.A.P.J.AbdulKalam, Former President of India. Smart Villages is a community based initiativeofSamanvay.Com Welfare Society, primarily aimed to harness the benefits of information technology forth rural folks. The initiative is a community effort to mobilize the collective strengths of people from various streams and integrate it with information technology to provide benefits to the rural community. Gandhian Concept of Ideal Village-SWARAJ. Gandhi Ji said, my idea of Village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbors for its own vital wants, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Reconstruction of rural India on the basis of the concept of ideal village was Gandhian dream because it embodies great environmental ambiance needed for healthy human living. Theoretically, Gandhian approach to rural development maybe labeled as 'idealist'. It attaches supreme importance to moral values and gives primacy to moral values over material conditions.

INTRODUCTION:

The village is the basic unit of the Gandhian ideal social order. Gandhi succinctly pointed out," If the village perishes India will perish too…. We have to make a choice between India of the villages that is as ancient as herself and India of the cities which area creation of foreign domination". Gandhian approach to rural development strives to reconstruct village republics which would Benton violent, self-governed and self-sufficient so far as the basic necessities of ruralites are concerned. Apart from creating a new socio-economic order, it Endeavour's to transform man; otherwise the changes in the socio-economic order will be short lived Inspired by the Gandhian philosophy and thoughts, the Smart Villages Project was conceived to provide' **Global Means to the Local Needs'.**

WHAT IS SMART VILLAGE?

M	Moral, Methodical and Modern	Moral values of Gandhiji, Swami Vivekananda etc Methodical using Total Literacy and latest techniques Modern like cities
A	Aware, Adaptive and Adjusting	Highest level of awareness on global social &economic issues Adaptive and adjusting to fast changing environments
R	Responsive and Ready	Responsive to collective wisdom, cooperative movement &larger social issues Ready to generate own resources for self sufficiency and self- reliance
T	Techno- Savvy and Transparent	Techno-savvy for IT and Mobile usage Transparent in harmonic relations and delivery of services
S	Social, Skilled and Simple	Zero Tolerance for Caste and Creed or better no caste creed and no discrimination on Gender and Religion Everyone is Literate and skilled Simple living and high thinking

In the challenge of transforming rural India, the Centre has selected 60 villages in three districts of Rajgarh, Sehore, and Satnato develop as 'Smart Villages' under the most ambitious smart cities project. For the development of these smart villages, the NDA government will provide funds for specific development. In this smart village's development, each village will get Rs. 25 crore.

In the development of smart villages, the government will focus on climate change, smart energy, agriculture, and water. Smart village development will come about in the state in coordination with Environment Planning and Coordinating Agency (EPCO). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will focus on uplift of rural areas by greater credit flow to give push to agriculture and rural non-farm sector.

© 2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved

Scanned by CamScanner

The project is expected to be of three years duration. However, 20 villages have been selected for development in tagged as climate change smart villages. As per available statistics there are 676 districts in 29 states and 7 Union te in India with a total number of 6, 38,000 villages. 72.2% of population of our country lives in villages where as re 27.8% lived in about 5,480 towns and urban agglomerates. The rural youth finds a great disconnect with the way cities which impacts him culturally, professionally and mentally only to add to his woes and thrusts him on the crime, except in few cases. These results in tremendous socio economic disconnect.

The cities face invasion by illiterate, uneducated, untrained youth who find themselves unfit thus create more probl the cities resulting in law and order problem, unplanned excessive burden on each facility of a city, which is unable up with such an influx. The policy of "look to villages" should envisage creating and developing SMART VIL across the country. 100 cities being shortlisted to become SMART CITIES, each district maybe divided in clusterof villages (consisting of a specific number of population say50-75,000). Each district could have7to20 such clu villages depending on its size of population {One cluster of Villages should be picked up by local authorities with t of public leaders} since it may seem impossible to take up one village at a time to make it a smart village, it would b practical and convenient if a cluster of villages is formed in each district. All the clusters should be assigned to create of thinkers who would prepare a complete blueprint of the requirement of the cluster including need to d Infrastructure like roads, buildings, bridges, water, sewage, schools, colleges, hospitals and other facilities as present on local talent available, local vocations available, local raw materials/facilities available, service/vocational a available locally or in the district or within the state.

The residents of villages having taken upon themselves to transform the lives of their village and its residents, The v have chalked out the plans for their village not only according to their needs/requirements and choices but have contr financially and by labour (shramdan) in carrying out the transformation of their villages. Stories from Rajasthan where based projects were taken up not only by one village but by a cluster of villages thereby constructing small dam conservation of rain water, resulting in transformation of their lives in a big way. Their achievements were apprecia National as well as International level. These are not one off stories but there are plenty of such cases. This should p the Government's at State level and at Central level to shift part of their focus to this need. The following criteria and such requisitions as perneed should be made prerequisites of a smart villages cluster:-

1. *Smart Security.*
2. *Smart traffic control (traffic signal)/only one way roads without crossings etc.*
3. *Smart & effective emergency response systems.*
4. *Zero tolerance on crime.*
5. *Smart policing.*
6. *Usage of technology like CCTV/speed monitors/smart surveillance systems.*
7. *Speed cameras for detecting speeding vehicles.*
8. *High resolution cameras for detecting stolen vehicles.*
9. *Equi distribution of facilities across all corners of cluster.*
10. *Smart Sewage treatment facilities.*
11. *Smart rain harvesting/rain water drainage system.*
12. *Smart and efficient public transport system.*
13. *Adequate &latest firefighting systems.*
14. *Disastermanagement trained officials (only Disaster Management trained officials from paramilitary/NCC deployed).*
15. *Renewable energy/Solar Energy systems should be installed.*
16. *Vehicle emissions should be controlled/private vehicle holding to be controlled by law.*
17. *Make adequate green areas/parks/sanctuaries/water bodies mandatory for each cluster.*
18. *No beggars(All beggars should be provided residential areas (boarding/ lodging) by Government and pro vocational training to sustain life independently).*
19. *Smart garbage collection/recycling system should be put in place .Different color coded dustbins should be promot*
20. *Provision for seniors' citizen homes should be made.*
21. *Smart E-Governance should be put in place.*
22. *Smart collection of all kind of bills like electricity, gas, water, fares, tolls, property tax etc. should be put in place.*
23. *Smart/Automated hazard detection, weather forecast, calamities should be put in place*
24. *Public address system in any emergencies should be put in place.*
25. *Smart electricity grids compatible with renewable energy systems should be put in place.*
26. *'No vehicle' areas should be earmarked.*
27. *Cycling only zones should be developed.*
28. *Adequate leisure activities should be developed and provided to public.*
29. *Latest and affordable medical facilities should be made available.*

© 2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved

Scanned by CamScanner

Finally this clusterof10/15 villages prepares a blueprint of the cluster for roads, infrastructure, Industrial area, educational area, parks, tourism spot development, hospital, water/sewerages etc. as per requirements as above. All the facilities that the villagers of the cluster can provide from their own resources should also be incorporated in their blueprint. There should be various thumb rules as to which cluster of villages out of the clusterof4/5 districts is allotted a particular project. One of the thumb rules could be that whichever cluster of villages is ready to provide maximum land and financial/other contributions in the execution of the project.

CONCLUSION

The major gains of the country from this project may bring a wind fall for the rural school dropout youth belonging to these clusters of villages, who could find ample avenues to take up one vocation or the other and help the nation to grow in the villages rather than depending heavily on the cities. Taking education, skill for vocations etc to villages can well channelize the energies of they out has a powerful tool for the nation. An educated rural youth will be an asset to the country and even if he shifts to activity he shall prove to be an asset rather than a burden as is happening now. India needs educated population and not literate but uneducated otherwise all the smartness of cities or villages will result in failure.

Smart Village= Ideal Village+ Digital Village

Coming to villages and making their youth educated can only be achieved if we plan smart village

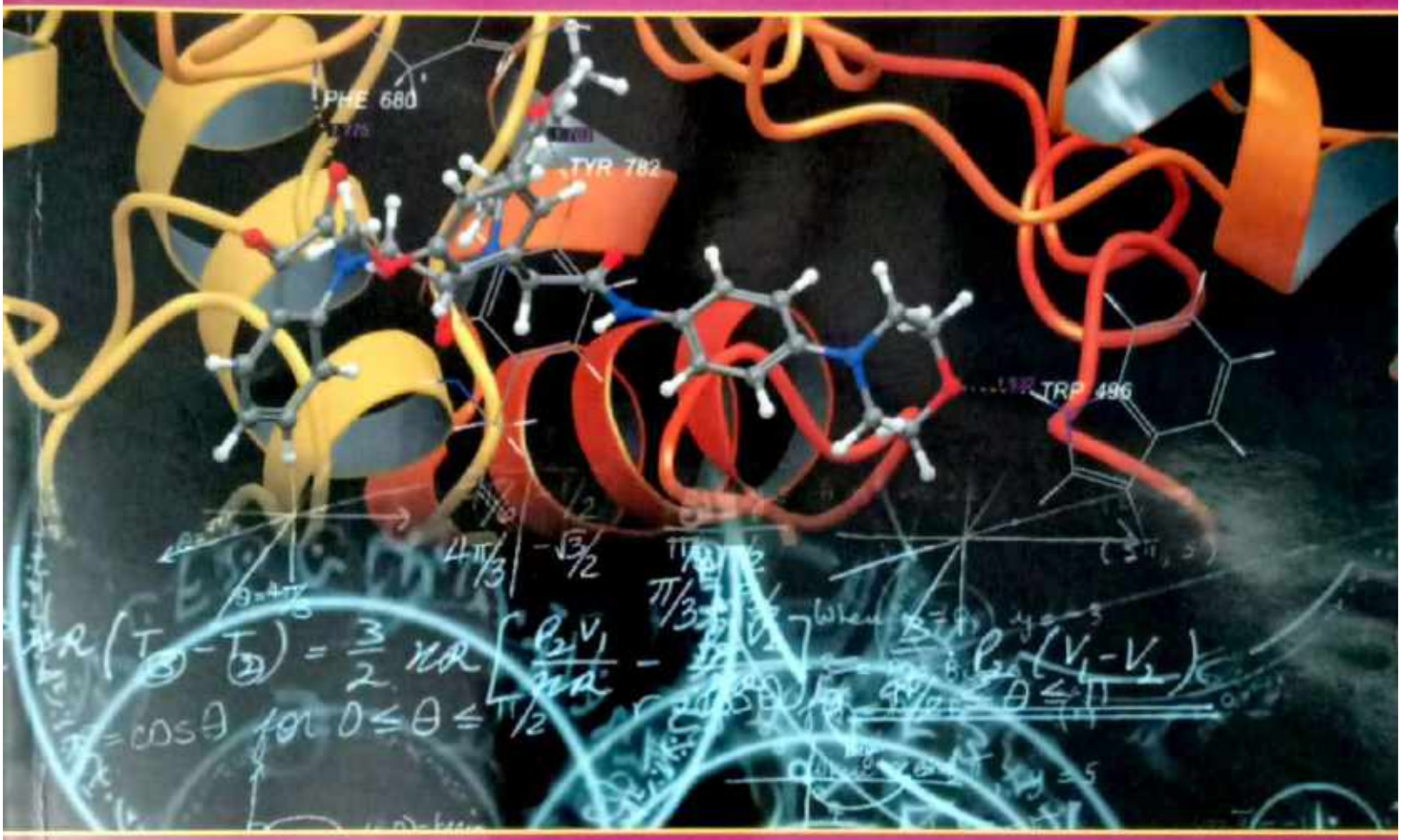
©2014- 16, IJIRAE- All Rights Reserved

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of the International Conference on

Science Technology Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Faculty Development

6th - 11th November, 2017



Collaboration with

Organized by

Faculty of Science

St. Francis College for Women

(Autonomous & Affiliated to Osmania University)
NAAC Accredited with A Grade (3rd cycle)
Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 016, Telangana State.

Scanned by CamScanner

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING & MATHEMATICS (STEM) EDUCATION AND FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

© St Francis College for Women, Hyderabad.
March 2018

No responsibility is assumed by the Publisher/Editor(s) for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products or ideas contained in this book. Contents, used in the papers are how they are submitted by the organizer. Whilst every attempt made to ensure that all aspects of the papers are uniform in style, the Publisher will not be responsible whatsoever for the accuracy, correctness or representations of any statements or documents presented in the papers.

This Book, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without written permission from the copyright owner.

ISBN: 978 – 93 – 86659 – 16 – 3

Printed and Published by
P. Duraisamy
Hikey Media
9, Saiva Muthiah 2nd Street,
Royapettah, Chennai - 600014,
Tamil Nadu.
www.hikeymedia.com

Scanned by CamScanner

Determining Key Interaction of HDIs with HDAC6 by Molecular Docking Studies 19
S. Gururaj, P. Revathi, P. Ranapratap and S. Sree Kanth

Development of Pharmacophore Feature Based 3D QSAR Model for SGLT2 Inhibitors 22
S. Sree Kanth, D. Anjaneyulu and S. Gururaj

Role of Nutrition in Lifestyle Management 27
Uma Chitra

Bioaerosol Identification and Air Quality Analysis in Hyderabad City 31
Sujatha Uram

Fuzzy Time Minimization Assignment Problem using One's Assignment Method and Robust's Ranking Technique 36
Uma Dixit

Study of Influence of Processing Delays on Stability of Co-operative and Supportive Neural Network 40
K. Venkata Ratnam, P. Raja Sekhara Rao and G. Shirisha

Nano Medicines – A Breakthrough 53
P. Japamalai

Impact of Herbal Products on Life Style Management 58
C.V.L. Karuna and Rani Syamalamba

Synthesis, Characterization and DNA Binding Studies of Cu (II) Complex of Schiff Base Derived from Thiophene-2-Carboxaldehyde and 4-Chloro Aniline 64
D. Sumalatha, K. Susmitha, Alina Jyothi, Uzma Fatima and Hiba Mariyam

Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Activity Studies of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Ni(II) and Cu(II) with Pyridoxal Semicarbazone and L-Histidine 68
Saritha Aduri, Ch. Venkata Ramana Reddy and B. Sireesha

Potential of $LaGd_{0.4}Bi_{4.6}Fe_2Ti_3O_{18}$ Ceramic as Smart Material 75
V.J. Usha Praveena

Biosynthesis, Characterization and Application of Silver Nanoparticles in Increasing the Shelf Life of Various Fruits 79
D. Sunita and Natalia Sharma

Sustainable Nanotechnology: Through Green Methods 85
Shikha Chander and Pallavi Bhattacharya

Novel Antimicrobial Agent Against Drug Resistant Bacteria Isolated from Diabetic Wound Samples 88
M. Shailaja Raj and Arsheen Tabassum

A Computational Study of Parp-1 Inhibitors using 3D QSAR (CoMFA & CoMSIA) as a Tool 92
Radhika Vangala, Sreekanth Sivan and Vijjulatha Manga

Production of Bioethanol from Floral Wastes - An Alternative Source for Biofuels 99
M. Shailaja Raj and N. Shalini Rachel Silas

AUTHOR INDEX 103

Scanned by CamScanner

Science Technology Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Faculty Development
St. Francis College for Women, Hyderabad, T.S. 6th-11th November, 2017. pp.53-57.
Proceedings of the International Conference on

Nano Medicines – A Breakthrough

P. Japamalai

Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, India.
Email: jebapackiam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Smaller things are always beautiful and powerful. Complex structures are the repetition of minute iota. Understandings of the functioning of these iotas bring in a lot of applications of macro complex structures. Unimaginable and impossible things become possible through the latest evolving field called nanotechnology. New products created through scientific advances in nanotechnology are smaller, lighter, faster, stronger, safer, more reliable, durable, reactive and sieve-like forms useful for various medical applications. Nano medicines at minute doses have the potential to spark cascade reactions in the body of patients to bring about desired changes and compensate what is lacking in it. These are more sought out for accurate identification and rectification of genetic disorders at molecular level in gene therapy. Nano medicine is an interdisciplinary field of science comprises drugs design, therapeutics and diagnostics of diseases that are hot spots of research areas leading to emerging fields such as gene cloning, proteomics, stem cells culture, monoclonal antibodies production, organ culture, micro surgery, food technology etc. This paper is an over view of various nano medicines that are in current use and their scope for the future. It also discusses the boon and the bane aspects of these nano medicines.

Keywords—*Nano medicines; cascade reactions; gene therapy; cloning; proteomics; monoclonal antibodies; organ culture;*

1. INTRODUCTION

Small things are attractive, powerful, give aesthetic sense and provide possibilities for major adaptations. Nano technology has emerged as a prospective tool to utilise the finer and minute particles to achieve unimaginable things in the field of medicines and rectify the diseases even at molecular levels (genes). It enables efficient drug delivery to specific affected cells and reduces the side effects of oral drugs. The blending of nano materials with biology has led to the emergence of diagnostic devices, contrast agents, analytical tools, physical therapy applications, and drug delivery vehicles. Drug delivery focuses on maximizing bioavailability both at specific places in the body over a period of time. This can potentially be achieved by molecular targeting by nano engineered devices.

Nano particles are smaller devices that are less intrusive, can be implanted inside the body and the time taken for biochemical reaction are much shorter. These devices are faster and more sensitive than typical drug delivery. The efficiency of drug delivery through nano medicine is based upon: a) efficient encapsulation of the drugs, b) successful delivery of drug to the targeted region of the body, and c) successful release of the drug. The nano particles platforms for nano medicines are nanopores, polymers, dendrimers, lipids, quantum dots like gold, silica, magnetic and carbon based. These are used in drug therapy to treat various diseases such as cancer, blood purification, tissue engineering and in cloning methodologies.

According to Robert A. Freitas Jr. (2005), the future aspects of nano medicines are listed as follows: i) Nano scale-structured materials and simple Nano devices that are manufactured today address many important medical problems ii) Biotechnology makes possible even more remarkable advances in molecular medicine and biobotics (microbiological robots or engineered organisms) some of which are already in use and iii). The earliest molecular machine systems and Nano robots may join the medical armamentarium finally, giving physicians the most potent tools imaginable to conquer human disease, ill-health, and aging.

Nanoparticles platforms used in medical fields— Nanoparticle platforms are categorized as organic, inorganic, and hybrid (Dawidczyk et.al., 2014). Organic nanoparticles are a large variety of materials, formulations, imaging modalities, cargo, and targets used for cancer therapy. Organic polymer systems include synthetic polymers e.g., polyethyleneimine (PEI), polyethylene glycol, synthetic hydrogels (e.g., polyacrylamide) natural polymers (e.g., chitosan, hyaluronic acid, alginate, gelatin) and hydrolytically or enzymatically degradable polymers (e.g., collagen, polylactic acid, polycaprolactone). Combinations of components or monomer units and incorporation of other building blocks such as DNA contribute to the flexibility of polymer-based nanoparticle platforms. These systems are passively loaded with a cargo, or a cargo can be incorporated to allow triggered release (Davis et al., 2008). Particles such as block copolymers, liposomes, and dendrimers can provide a reservoir for large amounts of

Scanned by CamScanner

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICAL VIRTUAL INSTITUTE
ISSN (p) 2303-4874, ISSN (o) 2303-4955
www.imvibl.org /JOURNALS / BULLETIN
Vol. 7(2017), 505-514
DOI: 10.7251/BIMVI1703505M

Former
BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF MATHEMATICIANS BANJA LUKA
ISSN 0354-5792 (o), ISSN 1986-521X (p)

ir-EXCELLENT GRAPHS

I.Kulrekha Mudartha, R.Sundareswaran, and V.Swaminathan

ABSTRACT. Terasa W. Haynes et. al. [7], introduced the concept of irredundance in graphs. A subset S of $V(G)$ is called an irredundant set of G if for every vertex $u \in S$, $pn[u, S] \neq \phi$. The minimum (maximum)cardinality of a maximal irredundant set of G is called the irredundance number of G (upper irredundance number of G) and is denoted by $ir(G)(IR(G))$. A subset $V(G)$ is called an ir-set if it is an irredundant set of G of cardinality $ir(G)$. A vertex $u \in V(G)$ is called ir-good if u belongs to an ir-set of G. G is said to be ir-excellent if every vertex of G is ir-good. In this paper, a study of the excellent graphs with respect to irredundance is initiated.

1. Introduction

We consider the graphs which are finite, undirected, non - trivial without loops or multiple edges. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph. For graph theoretic terminology, we refer to [1]. A subset S of V is a dominating set of G if every vertex in $V - S$ is adjacent to some vertex in S. The domination number $\gamma(G)$ of G is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of G. For a set S of vertices in a graph G, the closed neighborhood $N[S]$ of S is defined $N[S] = \bigcup_{v \in S} N[v]$. Each vertex in $N[v]N[Sv]$ is referred to as a private neighbour of $v \in G$ and is denoted by $pn(v, S)$. In [7], a subset S of $V(G)$ is called an ir-set if it is an irredundant set of cardinality $ir(G)$ ($ir(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a maximal irredundant set). Any non empty subset of an irredundant set is irredundant. Hence, the property of irredundance is hereditary.

Let μ be a parameter of a graph. A vertex $v \in V(G)$ is said to be μ-good if v belongs to a μ-minimum (μ-maximum) set of G according as μ is a super hereditary (hereditary) parameter. v is said to be -bad if it is not μ-good. A graph G is said to

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 05C69.
Key words and phrases. Irredundant set, ir -excellent graph, ir-very excellent graph.

Scanned by CamScanner

EMERGING TRENDS IN MATHEMATICS & MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

(An Anthology of National Seminar Papers)

Chief Editor

G. Usha Kumari, *M.Sc.,*



Maris Stella College (Autonomous), Vijayawada

Reaccredited thrice by NAAC at

(A College with Potential for Excell

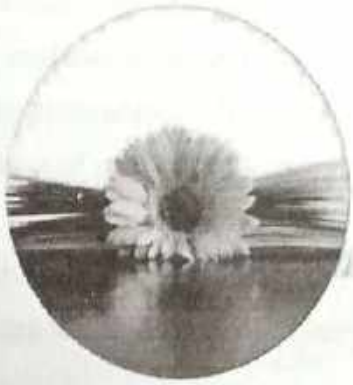
Scanned by CamScanner

EMERGING TRENDS IN MATHEMATICS & MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

(An Anthology of National Seminar Papers)

Chief Editor

G. Usha Kumari, *M.Sc.,*



Maris Stella College (Autonomous), Vijayawada

Reaccredited thrice by NAAC at 'A' Level

(A College with Potential for Excellence)

Emerging Trends in Mathematics & Mathematics Education

ISBN : 978-93-80693-88-0

Scanned by CamScanner

Emerging Trends in Mathematics & Mathematics Education

(An anthology of national Seminar Papers)

First Edition: **May, 2017**

Chief Editor:

G. Usha Kumari, M.Sc.,

H.O.D. Dept. of Mathematics

Editorial Board:

Dr. Sr. Kulrekha Mudartha
Principal, Maris Stella College,

Dr. M.V. Ramana Murthy
Lecturer in Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada.

Dr. Ch. Manikya Rao
Lecturer in Mathematics, Bapatla College of Arts & science, Bapatla.

Dr. Naveen Kumar
Lecturer in Mathematics, K.B.N. college.Vijayawada.

Publishers :

Duvvuri Publications,
MIG-143, APHB Colony,
Machilipatnam.

DTP & PRINTING
Sri Surya Graphics,
Vijayawada - 520 003.

For Copies
G. Usha Kumari, M.Sc.,
H.O.D. Dept. of Mathematics,
Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada.
Cell: 9963186516

ISBN 978-93-80693-88-0

Emerging Trends in Mathematics & Mathematics Education

ISBN : 978-93-80693-88-0

Scanned by CamScanner

Contents

1. Characterization Semilattice on Pre A*-Algebra 05
2. Hamiltonian Partition Graphs 13
3. Heuristic Approach to Generalized Fuzzy Transportation Problems 26
4. Efficient Intuitionistic Fuzzy Decision Making Problems with Sumudu Transform 39
5. Lie Algebra of Heisenberg Group 53
6. A Constructive Study of Finite Fields 55
7. Recent development of Soft Set theory applied to Abstract Algebra - A Review 59
8. Fourth Order Runge-Kutta Method based on Centroidal Mean for Fuzzy Initial Value Problems and Hybrid Initial Value Problems 63
9. Technology in Mathematics Education Preparing Teachers for the Future 81
10. Strongly Regularnear Rings 87
11. Generation of Pre A* - Algebras From Boolean Algebras 96
12. Applications of Graph Theory 98
13. Creativity in Mathematics Education 103
14. Feasibility of Mathematical Cricket as an Evaluation Tool 107
15. A Note on Technology in Teaching and learning Mathematics 114
16. Mellin and Laplace Transforms Involving The Product of Extended General Class of Polynomials and I-Function of Two Variables 120

ISBN : 978-93-80693-88-0

Scanned by CamScanner

Hamiltonian Partition Graphs

Dr. Sr. Kulrekha,
Principal, Marris Stella College, Vijayawada

R. Sundarewaran,
Ramanujan Research Center in Mathematics,

V. Swaminathan,
Saraswathi Narayanan College, Madurai.

Introduction

Let V=(G,E) be a simple graph. Let $\pi = \{V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_k\}$ be a proper color partition of V(G). Then each Then each V_i is an independent set. The partition graph corresponding to π is obtained by taking $V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_k$ as vertices and joining V_i and V_j if there exists an edge between some vertex of Vi and some vertex of V_j, $1 = i, j = k$. G is said to have hamiltonian color partition if there exists a proper color partition such that the partition graph corresponding to it is a hamiltonian graph. The maximum cardinality of a hamiltonian color partition of a graph is called the hamiltonian color partition number of the graph. It is denoted by $\chi_h(G)$. Since any chromatic as well as achromatic gives rise to a hamiltonian partition, we get that $\chi(G) = \psi(G) = \chi_h(G)$.

In the paper titled hamiltonian partition coloring - I [ICMCS 11229], the basic results in hamiltonian color partition were derived. In this paper the hamiltonian color partition number for standard graphs are found, $\chi_h(\mu(G))$ where G is hamiltonian and $\mu(G)$ the Mycielskian graph of G is determined, and given any two positive integers a = 2, b = 3 and a = b, it is proved that there exists a connected graph such that $\chi_h(G) = b$ and diam(G) = a.

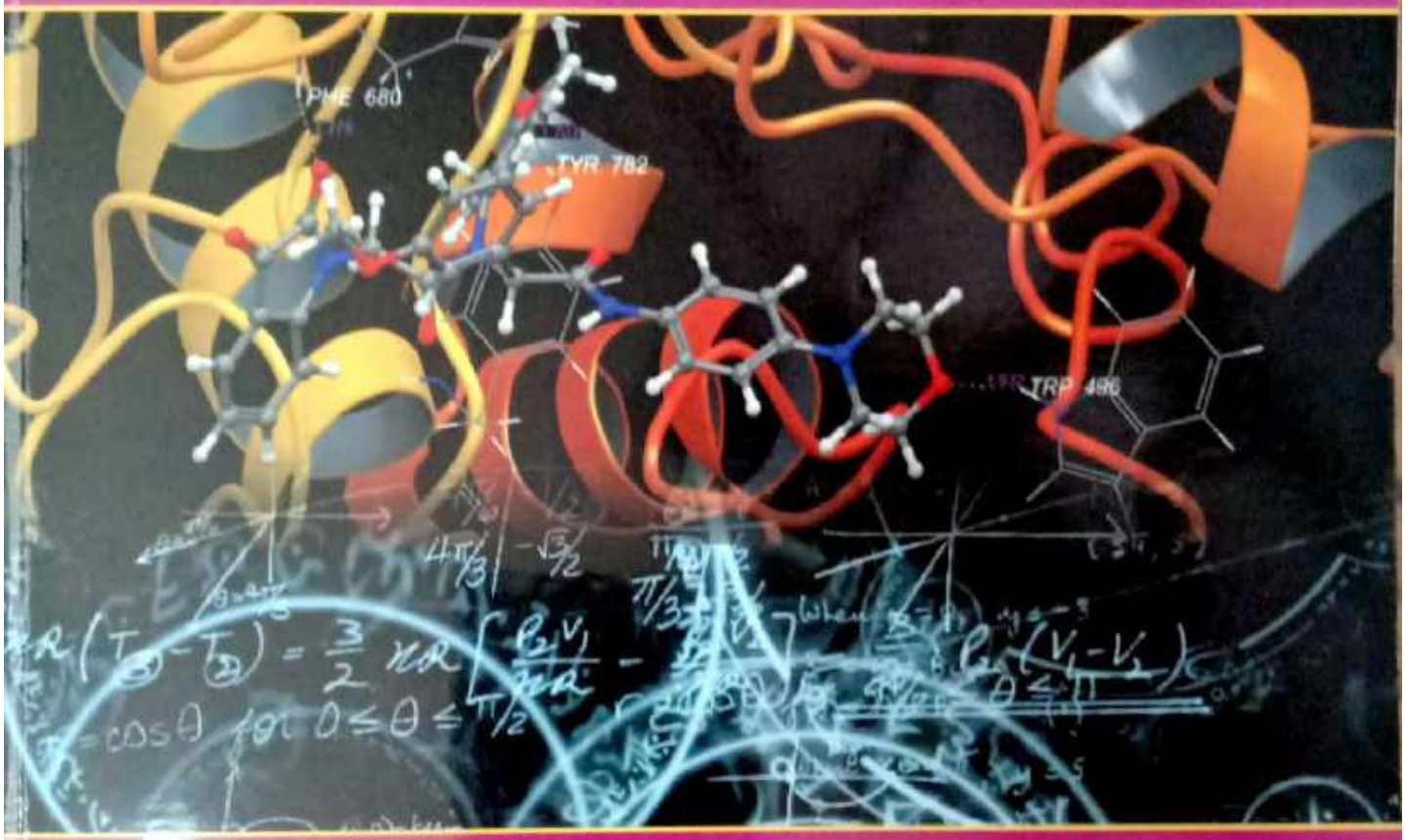
ISBN : 978-93-80693-88-0

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of the International Conference on

Science Technology Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Faculty Development

6th - 11th November, 2017



Collaboration with

Organized by

Faculty of Science

St. Francis College for Women

(Autonomous & Affiliated to Osmania University)

NAAC Accredited with A Grade (3rd cycle)

Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 016, Telangana State.

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of the International Conference on

Science Technology Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Faculty Development

6th – 11th November 2017

Organized by



Faculty of Science

St Francis College for Women

(Autonomous & Affiliated to Osmania University)
NAAC Re-Accredited with A Grade (3rd Cycle)
College with Potential for Excellence
Begumpet, Hyderabad-500016, Telangana State.

in collaboration with





HIKEY MEDIA
WWW.HIKEYMEDIA.COM

Scanned by CamScanner

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING & MATHEMATICS (STEM) EDUCATION AND FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

© St Francis College for Women, Hyderabad.
March 2018

No responsibility is assumed by the Publisher/Editor(s) for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products or ideas contained in this book. Contents, used in the papers are how they are submitted by the organizer. Whilst every attempt made to ensure that all aspects of the papers are uniform in style, the Publisher will not be responsible whatsoever for the accuracy, correctness or representations of any statements or documents presented in the papers.

This Book, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without written permission from the copyright owner.

ISBN: 978 – 93 – 86659 – 16 – 3

Printed and Published by
P. Duraisamy
Hikey Media
9, Saiva Muthiah 2nd Street,
Royapettah, Chennai - 600014,
Tamil Nadu.
www.hikeymedia.com

Scanned by CamScanner

Determining Key Interaction of HDIs with HDAC6 by Molecular Docking Studies 19
S. Gururaj, P. Revathi, P. Ramapratap and S. Sree Kanth

Development of Pharmacophore Feature Based 3D QSAR Model for SGLT2 Inhibitors 22
S. Sree Kanth, D. Anjaneyulu and S. Gururaj

Role of Nutrition in Lifestyle Management 27
Uma Chitra

Bioaerosol Identification and Air Quality Analysis in Hyderabad City 31
Sujatha Uram

Fuzzy Time Minimization Assignment Problem using One's Assignment Method and Robust's Ranking Technique 36
Uma Dixit

Study of Influence of Processing Delays on Stability of Co-operative and Supportive Neural Network 40
K. Venkata Ratnam, P. Raja Sekhara Rao and G. Shirisha

Nano Medicines – A Breakthrough 53
P. Japamalai

Impact of Herbal Products on Life Style Management 58
C.V.L. Karuna and Rani Syamalamba

Synthesis, Characterization and DNA Binding Studies of Cu (II) Complex of Schiff Base Derived from Thiophene-2-Carboxaldehyde and 4-Chloro Aniline 64
D. Sumalatha, K. Susmitha, Alina Jyothi, Uzma Fatima and Hiba Mariyam

Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Activity Studies of Mixed Ligand Complexes of Ni(II) and Cu(II) with Pyridoxal Semicarbazone and L-Histidine 68
Saritha Aduri, Ch. Venkata Ramana Reddy and B. Sireesha

Potential of $LaGd_{0.4}Bi_{4.6}Fe_2Ti_3O_{18}$ Ceramic as Smart Material 75
V.J. Usha Praveena

Biosynthesis, Characterization and Application of Silver Nanoparticles in Increasing the Shelf Life of Various Fruits 79
D. Sunita and Natalia Sharma

Sustainable Nanotechnology: Through Green Methods 85
Shikha Chander and Pallavi Bhattacharya

Novel Antimicrobial Agent Against Drug Resistant Bacteria Isolated from Diabetic Wound Samples 88
M. Shailaja Raj and Arsheen Tabassum

A Computational Study of Parp-1 Inhibitors using 3D QSAR (CoMFA & CoMSIA) as a Tool 92
Radhika Vangala, Sreekanth Sivan and Vijjulatha Manga

Production of Bioethanol from Floral Wastes - An Alternative Source for Biofuels 99
M. Shailaja Raj and N. Shalini Rachel Silas

AUTHOR INDEX 103

Scanned by CamScanner

Proceedings of the International Conference on Science Technology Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) Education and Faculty Development, St. Francis College for Women, Hyderabad, T.S. 6th-11th November, 2017. pp.58-61.

Impact of Herbal Products on Life Style Management

C.V.L. Karuna[1] and Rani Syamalamba[2]

[1]Dept of Botany, [2]Dept of Library & Information Science
Maris Stella College (Autonomous) Vijayawada, India.

ABSTRACT

Traditional systems of medicines, including herbal medicines, have been used for many centuries. Traditional medicine continues to be a valuable source of remedies that have been used by millions of people around the world to secure their health. It has been developed from empirical experiences and from observations made by people who use them. It embodies age-old wisdom and knowledge amassed over thousands of years, and forms an integral part of the social and cultural heritage of peoples and countries. The system has been inherited and handed down from one generation to the next by custom and tradition.

On the other hand, there is a vast development of English medicines that are used strenuously in spite of having side effects. However many are aware of these facts and slowly turning towards the herbal medicines once again which have age old history for the better health.

Herbal medicine uses plants or mixtures of plant extracts, to treat illness and promote health. It is often promoted as a natural way to help people to relax and cope with anxiety and depression. Herbal medicine aims at restoring one's body's ability to protect, regulate and heal itself. To live a healthy life one needs to have nutrient rich diet, moderate exercise, enough rest and have positive thoughts. It is a whole body approach that looks at one's physical, mental and emotional well being. At this juncture the present paper discusses various herbal plant, their usage and preparation of different medicines for various ailments and their impact to maintain a better life style.

Keywords—*Herbal products, life style management, herbal plants, herbal medicine*

1. INTRODUCTION

There has been an increasing trend in the awareness of the utility of medicinal plants in the health care management for proper life style. It is recognised that the medicinal plants provide a safer approach in solving the problems of health and disease, in a manner that will help the eco-interdependence of the plants and animal kingdom. Therefore, there is an increasing demand for plant based drugs and pharmaceuticals in the world market for life style management.

In '*Indian Materia Medica*' there are more than 2000 formulations are present and most of them are derived from vegetable origin. In the Indian system of medicine Ayurveda and Siddha try to utilize locally growing plants as far as possible those which were found useful after trial for treatment of diseases. Medicinal herbs and their products find wide acceptability not only in traditional system but also in modern medicine The general demand for herbal products produced by various Ayurvedic departments are being used by many people all over the world for smooth life management

Medicinal plants and products are potent and effective today as they were thousands of years ago. The World Health Organisation has estimated 89% of earth and billions of people rely upon traditional medicine for their primary health care needs, and a major part of this therapy

We can observe that natural plant products have been used throughout human history for various purposes. Herbal supplements are used as dietary supplements. Today plants are being used to treat a number of ailments like allergies, arthritis, fatigue, migraine, skin infection, wounds, burns, gastrointestinal issues and even cancer proving that it is true that food is medicine. These herbs are less expensive and they are safer means of treatment than any other medication. Because of this many people are choosing to go back to the traditional idea of medicine for their smooth life style management. Herbal medicines are one type of dietary supplement. They are sold as tablets, capsules, powders, teas, extracts, and fresh or dried plants. People use herbal medicines to try to maintain or improve their health. Many people believe that products labelled "natural" are always safe and good for them

Top ten Herbal remedies are

1. *Garlic*— Reverse diabetes, boost immune system, regulate blood pressure, relieve allergies.
2. *Ginger*— Antioxidant & anti-inflammatory agent

Scanned by CamScanner

Special Issue
Volume 2 Issue 2(A)

ISSN 2349-0373
www.arcjournals.org

International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on

Women Education In India: Challenges and Solutions

13, 14 February, 2015



Organized By

Department of Political Science

Women Empowerment Cell

Noble College (Autonomous), Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

In Collaboration with Krishna University, Machilipatnam

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education (IJHSSE)
Volume 2, Issue 24, February 2015, PP 82-84
ISSN 2349-0373 (Print)
www.arcjournals.org

Status of Women in Education

Mrs. B. Josephine Sandhya Rani, Mr. B. Koteswara rao, Mrs. V Swapna
Mrs Kalima Abdul, Ms. G.Vani

Faculty, Dept of Economics
Maris Stella College, VIJ-8
josendra99@yahoo.co.in

"... a forward-looking education system is needed... that removes preconceived gender roles or bias"

- Charmaine Hogan

There is a common thread in advancing society to the benefit of both men and women – education. Why are women so important to education?

An education system needs to allow for all women to take-up or to resume studying. It needs to be widely accessible and, therefore, some modifications are much needed, such as child care possibilities, which are accessible to all.

In developing countries education has definitely been paramount in empowering women. From basic education to entrepreneurial skills, to improved health and to facilitating more women in public life, education is the key factor. Education has not only aided the elevation of women's status, it has also boosted confidence in decision-taking, though there is still progress to be made in boosting the latter.

The education gap between men and women is narrowing, with countries like Denmark, Portugal and Spain showing higher secondary level graduation rates among young women, exceeding the rates of young men by about 10 per cent.

1. Need of Women Education

Women empowerment can only be achieved through the provision of adequate and functional education to the women folk. This is crucial because no matter how rich or vast a nation is, without an effective, efficient, adequate and functional education for all its citizens (men and women) education which is relevant to its immediate needs, goals and objectives, such a nation would find it difficult to stand on its own. The brand of education being advocated is that type of education in which is embedded the spirit of self realization and all that are needed for the country's overall development like mass literacy, economic empowerment etc. The need for women education is also informed by the fact that purposeful occupational achievement and satisfaction is ensured by deep self-awareness and understanding which can only be achieved through the provision of effective and functional education and guidance & counseling. This, has been noted is likely to guarantee women empowerment with its root based on women struggle to improve their status. The empowerment suggested is such that entails the process of challenging power relations and of gaining wider control over source of power. This, however, cannot be achieved without the provision of reasonable access to formal and functional education to the women folk. This is based on the premise that education has been adjudged to be a viable instrument of change inthe positive direction. Provision of formal and functional education is needed for the women folk, because:

- It would empower them to know and ask for their rights to education, health, shelter, food clothing etc.
- It would empower them to fight against every form of discrimination against their folk, assert themselves about their right to equal treatment with their men counterpart as bonafide citizens of this nation.

Scanned by CamScanner

- It would enable the women take decisions and accept responsibilities for taking such decisions concerning themselves.
- It would give economic power to the women and there by enable them to contribute their quota to the economic growth of the nation.
- It would empower the women scientifically through exposure to science and technological education for the challenges of the present technological age and information computer technology break through unfolding world wide.
- It would help women to reduce maternal and infant mortality through improved nutrition, improved child rearing practice, health care and prevention against killer diseases.
- It would avail women with the opportunity of participating keenly in the world of sophisticated politics and governance as enlightened citizens.

2. IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION

Napoleon was once asked, what the great need of France was. He answered," Nation's progress is impossible without trained and educated mothers. If the women of my country are not educated, about half of the people will be ignorant." A woman has to play three roles in the course of her life. Each of these roles expects some duties from her. It is only with the help of education that she would be able to do them successfully. The first duty of a woman is to be a good daughter. The second duty is to be a good wife and third duty is to be a good mother. Education teaches a woman what she should be. It also teaches her how she should do it to be good daughter, a good wife and a good mother. Many men spend their evening time at clubs and societies. But a gentleman with an educated wife will not feel the need of a club or a society. He can share his thoughts with her. He can have her advice in trouble. He can spend his leisure in her pleasant company. An educated lady is a good friend, a clever nurse and a useful adviser to her husband. So she is a true help-mate. She can get her husband's affection and regard. An educated lady is always able to share his sorrows. There is a saying in English" The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". The meaning is that the mother exercises a very great influence over the lives of her children. She is able to mould their thoughts and character. If she is educated, she will make such impression on the mind of her children that will enable them in the later life to grow into a great man. Jeeja Bai mother of Shivaji wished to make Shivaji a great man. It was Shivaji who overthrew Mughal Empire and became what his mother wished. It is true that education will enable women to make their parents, husbands and children truly happy. Hence it is very necessary that women should be educated. An educated girl is more important than an educated boy. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It not only helps in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Moreover educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population.

Gender discrimination still persists in India and lot more needs to be done in the field of women's education in India. The gap in the male-female literacy rate is just a simple indicator. While the male literary rate was more than 75% according to the 2001 Census, the female literacy rate was 54.16% and according to the 2011 Census, the male literacy rate is 82.14 while female literacy rate is 65.46 only.

3. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION

Women Empowerment is a global issue and discussion on women political right are at the fore front of many formal and informal campaigns worldwide. The concept of women empowerment was introduced at the international women conference at NAROIBI in 1985. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. So that we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment India is poised to becoming superpower, a developed country by 2020. The year 2020 is fast approaching; it is just 13 year away. This can became reality only when the women of this nation became empowerment. India presently account for the largest number no of illiterates in the world. Literacy rate in India have risen sharply from 18.3% in 1951 to 64.8% in 2001 in which enrolment of women in education have also risen sharply 7% to 54.16%. Despite the importance of women education unfortunately only

Scanned by CamScanner

39% of women are literate among 64% of the man. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plan and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in difference spheres. From the fifth five year plan (1974 – 78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission of Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local level.

4. Present Position of Women Education in India

In spite of the forceful intervention by a bastion of female privilege, feminist critics, constitutional guarantees, protecting laws and sincere efforts by the state governments and central government through various schemes and programmes over the last 62 years and above all, the United Nation's enormous pressure with regard to the uplift of the plight of women in terms education is still in the state of an enigma in India for several reasons. The 2011 Census report indicates that literacy among women as only 65.46 percent it is virtually disheartening to observe that the literacy rate of women India is even much lower to national average i.e. 74.04.The growth of women's education in rural areas is very slow.

Table: *Literacy Ratio*

Literacy ratio refers to number of literates as a percentage of population.

Year	Literate Persons	Male	Female
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60
1911	5.29	10.56	1.05
1921	7.16	12.11	1.81
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93
1941	16.1	24.9	7.30
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4
1971	34.4	46.0	22.0
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8
1991	52.21	64.1	39.3
2001	64.8	75.3	53.7
2011	74.04	82.1	65.5

5. Conclusion

According to the Country Report of the Government of India, education of girls is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state. To bring more girls, especially from marginalized families of BPL, in mainstream education, the government is providing a package of concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, boarding and lodging, clothing for the hostilities mid-day meals, scholarships, free circles and so on. Education for All (EFA) programme and other many educational programmes are providing various facilities to enhance the education for women, so these programmes are very helpful to improving the girl's education in India.

Scanned by CamScanner

వ్యాస దీపిక

(సాహిత్య వ్యాసాలు)

ప్రధాన సంపాదకులు

పి. ఉషారాణి,

ప్రిన్సిపాల్, యస్.జి.వి.జి. కళాశాల, తిమ్మసముద్రం.

సంపాదక వర్గం

డా॥ కాకాని సుధాకర్

తెలుగు శాఖ, యస్. యస్. యన్. కళాశాల, నరసరావు పేట.

కె. వి. పద్మావతి,

తెలుగు శాఖ, వి.యస్.ఆర్. & యన్.వి.ఆర్. కళాశాల, తెనాలి.

డా॥ విజయ కుమార్ బండారు,

పోస్ట్ డాక్టోరల్ ఫెలో, తెలుగు శాఖ, యు.సి.ఇ., హైదరాబాద్.

డా॥ రత్న శేఖర్ కట్టెపోగు,

ప్రిన్సిపాల్, యస్.వి.కె.పి. కళాశాల, పాడిని.

డా॥ శ్రీనివాసరావు గుండెమెడ,

తెలుగు శాఖ, ఆంధ్ర ముస్లిం కళాశాల, గుంటూరు.

ప్రచురణ:

కోషన్ పబ్లికేషన్స్

2018

VYASA DEEPIKA(Essays)

First Edition	:	@ 2018
Copy Right	:	Chief Editor
Copies	:	500
Price	:	350/-

Books Available at :
All Leading Book Shops,
www. vyasasudha2017.org,
www. kinige.org

ISBN : 978-93-87540-42-2

For Communications :
P. Usha Rani, Principal,
S.G.V.Oriental College, Thimmasamudram,
Prakasam (D.t).
Dr. B.Vijay Kumar - 9866703130.

Published by : **ROSHAN PUBLICATIONS,**
Visakhapatanam.

Cover Design : Narasimha, Navya Sai Graphics, Chirala.

Printed at : Sri Sri Printers. vja@ gmail.com
9490634849.

ISBN:978-93-87540-42-2

అన్నమయ్య సాహిత్యం - భాషా సాహిత్య సేవ

- డా॥ పి. ఉష,

క్రీ.శ. 15వ శతాబ్దం ప్రథమార్ధంలో జీవించి, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వరుని ప్రతిరోజూ ఒక కొత్త సంకీర్తనతో సేవించి, అచ్చ తెలుగు భాషకు పద సాహిత్యంలో అక్షయస్థానాన్ని ప్రసాదించిన పద కవితా పితామహుడు తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమాచార్యులు. సంకీర్తనా సాహిత్యంలో ఆయనది ఘనకీర్తి. సుమారు 32 వేల సంకీర్తనలు అన్నమయ్య రచించినా, నేటికి దొరుకుతున్నవి సుమారుగా 15 వేలు. అయితేనేం... ఒక్కొక్క సంకీర్తనా ఒక్కో రసగుళిక. మక్తకాల తీరులో ఏ కీర్తనకు ఆ కీర్తన స్వయం సమృద్ధిగా ఉంటుంది. ఒక సంపూర్ణ భావంతో అలరారుతుంటుంది. ప్రతి సంకీర్తనా స్వామి లీలల్ని వర్ణిస్తూనే శ్రోత మనసుని శ్రీవారి మీద లగ్నం చేయించగలిగిన సామర్థ్యం కలిగి ఉంది.

అసలు ఇంత సామర్థ్యం అన్నమయ్యకు ఎలా వచ్చింది? ఆయన పూర్వజన్మ సుకృతమా? అంటే కాదు... తరతరాలపాటు తెలుగు జాతి చేసుకున్న సుకృత ఫలితం అన్నమయ్య తెలుగువాడిగా జన్మించి, తెలుగు 'వాడి' ఏమిటో చూపించటం. మరిక ఏమిటి అన్నమయ్య శక్తి? అని ప్రశ్నిస్తే... అది తిరుమల గిరి రాయుడి కరుణాకటాక్షం తప్ప మరొకటి కాదు.

అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనలు రచించి వేల సంవత్సరాలైనా తెలుగు లోగిళ్ళలో అవి ఇప్పటికీ గుబాళించటానికి కారణం ఆ కీర్తనల్లో సంగీత సామర్థ్యం, భావనా బలం. మొదటి అంశం గురించి ఎక్కువగా చెప్పాల్సిన పనిలేదు. 'శిశు ర్వేత్తి పశుర్వేత్తి వేత్తి గాన రసం ఫణిః' అన్నారు కదా! అందుకనే 'సంగీతమపి సాహిత్యం సరస్వత్యాఃస్తనద్వయం ఏకమాపాత మధురం అన్యదాలోచనామృతం'

అన్నారు. కనుక గానం చెవిన పడగానే ఎవరైనా సరే ఇట్టే మైమరచిపోతారు. దానికి అర్థంతో పనిలేదు. ఇక రెండవది... భావనా బలం. అదే ఆలోచనామృతం. ఆ అమృతం అందాలంటే ఆలోచన 'లో' చూపు కావాలి. అప్పుడు అన్నమయ్య చేసిన భాషా సాహిత్య సేవ ఏమిటో అవగతమవుతుంది.

అన్నమయ్య సంస్కృతభాషలో కూలంకషమైన పాండిత్యం కలిగినవాడు. అయినా తాను చేపట్టిన పదకవితా ప్రక్రియ సర్వజోద్దిష్టం కాబట్టి అలతి అలతి పదాలతోనే మహోర్థాన్ని ఇమిడ్చే ప్రయత్నం చేసి, సఫలీకృతులయ్యారు. అందుకనే పండిత పామర భేదం లేకుండా నేటికీ అన్నమయ్య కీర్తనలు అందరి నోటా ఆనంద తాండవం చేస్తున్నాయి. మరి ఏనాటికీ చేస్తుంటాయి.

కొన్ని సంస్కృత కీర్తనలు రాసినా, మరికొన్నిటిలో సంస్కృత పదాలు, సమాసాలు ఉపయోగించుకున్నా అచ్చ తెలుగు పదాలే పూర్తిగా వాడుకుని అన్నమయ్య రాసిన కృతులు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. తద్వారా ఇతర భాషా పదాలపై ఆధారపడకుండా కేవలం అచ్చ తెలుగు పదాలతో ఏ భావాన్నయినా ఆవిష్కరించవచ్చని అన్నమయ్య నిరూపించారు.

అన్నమయ్య వాడుకుంది ఆనాటి ప్రజల వాడుక భాష. కాబట్టి అక్కడక్కడా కొన్ని వ్యాకరణానికి లొంగని ప్రయోగాలు మనకు కనిపిస్తాయి. అరబ్బీ, హిందీ, కన్నడ, తమిళ భాషలకు చెందిన అన్యదేశ్య పదాలూ ఉంటాయి. సందర్భానుసారంగా అక్కడక్కడా అలాంటి ప్రయోగాలు కొన్ని కనిపించినా ప్రధానంగా అన్నమయ్య నోట ప్రవహించిన ప్రధానభాషా ప్రవాహం అచ్చతెలుగే. కనుక అన్యదేశ్య పదాలు ఎన్ని ఉన్నా అచ్చతెలుగు అస్తిత్వానికి భంగం కలుగలేదు.

కవి సృష్టించిన కావ్యంలో అందం ఎక్కడ ఉంటుందన్నది ప్రశ్న. దాన్ని ఎలా గుర్తించాలి? ఎలా ఆస్వాదించాలి? అనేవి కొనసాగింపు ప్రశ్నలు. కావ్యంలో అందమంటే కవి ప్రదర్శించిన అభివ్యక్తి వైచిత్రియే అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రతి కవీ తన రచనలో కొత్తదనం ఉండాలని కోరుకుంటాడు. ఆ రకమైన అభివ్యక్తి వైచిత్రిని సాధించటానికి ప్రతి కవీ తనకు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకమైన ఒక శిల్పాన్ని ప్రదర్శిస్తాడు. అందులో భాగంగా కవిత్వంలో అలంకారాన్ని, వ్యంగాన్ని, భావచిత్రాలను, వర్ణనలను, పలుకుబడులను, కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక పదాలను వాడుకుంటాడు. వీటన్నిటి సంయోజనం వల్ల ఆ కవిత ప్రజారంజకంగా మారుతుంది. అప్పుడే అది కలకాలం నిలుస్తుంది. ఇక, కథా / కవితా వస్తువు

www.vimalvimarsh.com ISSN : 2348 - 5884

विमल-विमर्श

वार्षिक शोध–पत्रिका

A Multi-disciplinary Refereed Research Journal

Vol. 1 (Special Edition) Year : 6, 2018

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Executive Editor
Dr. P.K. Jayalakshmi

Editor
Vinay Kumar Shukla *'Vidrohi'*

St. Joseph's College for Women (A)
Reaccredited by NAAC with A Grade
Visakhapatnam - 530 004 (A.P.), Ph. : 0891-2558346
e-mail : sjcwvizag@gmail.com, web : www.stjosephsvizag.com

Vimal Vimarsh - International Peer Reviewed Research Journal

Executive Editor :

Dr. P.K. Jayalakshmi,

HOD Hindi, St. Joseph's College for Women (A), Visakhapatnam

ISSN : 2348-5884

Price : 500/- ($ 20)

Editorial Address :

Vill. & PO-Raipur (Pokhta), PS-Padari
Dist.-Mirzapur -231001 (U.P.)
Mob.- 9415695663
Email : vimalvimarsh@gmail.com

Printed at :

Friendship Graphics,
Ram Nagar, Visakhapatnam.
Phone : 0891-6643352

7. స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్యం - నిన్న, నేడు, రేపు

డాక్టర్ పి.ఉష
తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులు,
మారిస్ స్టెల్లా కళాశాల, విజయవాడ

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్యానికి ఒక ప్రత్యేక స్థానం ఉంది. సుమారుగా1980 ల్లో స్త్రీవాద రచయిత్రులు తమదైన స్వరంతో, భావ వ్యక్తీకరణలతో, కొత్త ఇతివృత్తాలతో, సరికొత్త భాషతో, పదచిత్రాలతో తిరుగుబాటు ప్రకటించారు. పితృస్వామ్యం, స్త్రీ, పురుష లైంగిక వివక్ష, స్త్రీల అణచివేత, ఇంటిచాకిరీ మొదలైన విషయాల్ని స్త్రీవాదం చర్చల్లోకి తీసుకువచ్చింది. స్త్రీగా పుట్టడం వేరు, స్త్రీగా తయారుచేయబడటం వేరు అన్న సంగతిని స్త్రీలు గుర్తించగలిగారు. తరతరాల సమాజం కోటానుకోట్ల మంది స్త్రీలను తయారు చేసి వారిని ఆ విధంగా అదుపుచేయటాన్ని స్త్రీవాదులు నిలదీశారు. స్త్రీ, పురుష వివక్ష గురించి స్త్రీవాద రచయిత్రులు చైతన్యవంతులై ప్రశ్నించారు.

మొదటి దశలో రచయిత్రులకు, అతి కొద్దిమంది రచయితలకు పరిమితమైన స్త్రీవాదం క్రమంగా మొత్తం సమాజవాదంగా మారింది. ఇవాళ స్త్రీవాదం కేవలం స్త్రీలవాదమే కాదు, సమాజంలోని అన్నివర్గాల వారిది. స్త్రీ చైతన్యాన్ని, వ్యక్తిత్వాన్ని గౌరవించే స్త్రీ, పురుష పాత్రల్ని జెండర్ భేదం లేకుండా అందరూ తమ రచనల్లో చిత్రిస్తున్నారు. దీన్ని స్త్రీవాదం సాధించిన విజయంగా చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. అయితే ఈ మార్పు సమాజంలో ఆశించిన రీతిలో లేకపోయినప్పటికీ సాహిత్యంలో మాత్రం కనిపిస్తుంది. అయితే ఈ వ్యాసంలో ప్రధానంగా స్త్రీవాద రచయిత్రుల కథల్ని మాత్రమే చర్చకు తీసుకోవడం జరిగింది.

మొదటి దశలో రచయిత్రుల కథల్లో కుటుంబంలో, సమాజంలో స్త్రీ,పురుష మధ్య అంతరాల్ని, వివక్షను అతి సహజ విషయంగా భావించగా స్త్రీవాదకథ ఆ వివక్షను "పురుషాధిపత్యరాజకీయంగా" గుర్తించి ఎదిరించగలిగింది. అంటే ప్రధానంగా స్త్రీలు రాసిన కథలకు, స్త్రీత్వపు గుర్తింపుతో రాసిన కథలకు, స్త్రీవాద కథలకు ఉన్న అంతరం సైద్ధాంతికపరమైంది. ఆ సైద్ధాంతికత సమాజంలో అణచివేతకు గురైన అన్నివర్గాల స్త్రీలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించింది.

ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావం స్త్రీల మీద, స్త్రీల ఉద్యమాల మీద ఎంతైనా ఉంది. సూతన ఆర్థిక విధానాల ద్వారా మూడవ ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో పెరిగిన బీదరికం ముఖ్యంగా స్త్రీలను, బాలికలను తాకింది. ప్రభుత్వ రంగ సంస్థలలో మొదట రిట్రెంచ్ చేసింది స్త్రీలనే. ప్రభుత్వం సాంఘిక సంక్షేమానికి చేసే ఖర్చు తగ్గటమంటే బీద కుటుంబాల ఆదాయం తగ్గుతుంది. ఖర్చు ఎక్కువవుతుంది. స్త్రీల శ్రమ మరింత చౌక అవుతుంది. బాలికల విద్యకు ప్రాధాన్యం తగ్గుతుంది. వాళ్ళకు పోషకాహారం అందదు. వాళ్ళ ఆరోగ్య భద్రతకు లోటు ఏర్పడుతుంది. కుటుంబాలలో పెరిగే బీదరికం వాళ్ళ మీద కుటుంబ హింసను మరింత పెంచుతుంది. గ్రామాల నుంచి పట్టణాలకు వలస పెరగడంతో గ్రామాలలో స్త్రీలపై కుటుంబ భారం మరింతగా పడుతుంది. పట్టణాలకు వలస వచ్చిన స్త్రీలపై హింస పెరుగుతుంది. కనీసం భద్రత ఉండదు. కనీసావసరాలు గడవటం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. స్త్రీలు మరింత ఎక్కువగా అసంఘటిత

ISSN : 2321-7758

Vol.3.,S1,2015(Jan-Feb)

International Journal Of Engineering Research-Online

A Peer Reviewed International Journal Articles Available online http://www.ijoer.in



Proceedings

Of UGC Sponsored National Conference on

'Emerging Frontiers of Materials Science'

12-13, February 2015

Organized in Collaboration with

DST Unit of Nanoscience and Thematic Unit of Excellence IIT Madras, Chennai

By

Department of Physics
Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada-8, Andhra Pradesh, India

14. STUDY OF MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS IN BINARY LIQUID MIXTURES USING SOME LOWER ALCOHOLS WITH ETHYL BENZOATE AS COMMON COMPONENT
Dr.G.V.RAMA RAO, M.TRIVENI, Dr.D.RAMACHANDRAN

15. LENNARD JONES POTENTIALS FOR BINARY LIQUID MIXTURES OF A MULTI FUNCTIONAL FLUID NMP WITH INDUSTRIALLY USEFUL SOLVENTS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES
D. BALA KARUNA KUMAR, Y. HANUMANTHARAO, G.SRINIVASARAO, P.B.SANDHYASRI

16. STUDY OF EXCESS ADIABATIC COMPRESSIBILITY, EXCESS MOLAR VOLUME AND EXCESS ACOUSTIC IMPEDANCE IN BINARY LIQUID MIXTURE CONTAINING ACETOPHENONE AND N-BUTANOL AT TEMEPERATURES T=(0.5, 08.5, .5, 8.5 AND .5)K
CH. SRINIVASU SK.FAKRUDDIN, M. PUSHPALATHA

17. THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF NMP WITH -CHLOROETHANOL AND -PHENYLETHANOL AT 0.5 AND 08.5 K
K. RAYAPA REDDY, G. SRINIVASA RAO, P. ANILA, P.V.

18. MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS IN TERNARY LIQUID MIXTURES AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES
CHAGARLAMUDI KAVITHA, ABBINENI RATNAKAR, MANDAVA SRI LAKSHMI

19. SPEEDS OF SOUND STUDIES OF -METHOXYETHANOL WITH METHYL ANILINE AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES
P.ANILA, K. RAYAPA REDDY

20. THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS ON ULTRASONIC VELOCITY IN THE BINARY MIXTURES OF ETHYL BENZOATE WITH LOWER ALKANOLS
G.V.RAMA RAO, M.TRIVENI, D.RAMACHANDRAN

21. STUDY OF MOLECULAR DYNAMICS OF BINARY LIQUID MIXTURES BY USING ULTRASONICS
D.NAGENDRA, D. RAMACHANDRAN

22. ULTRASONIC INVESTIGATIONS IN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURES CONTAINING PROPAN--OL WITH WATER
T.GRACE EUNICE, K.H.ANUHYA

23. XRD AND FT-IR STUDIES OF ACTIVATED CARBONS PREPARED FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTE
Y.HANUMANTHA RAO, K.SRINIVAS

24. SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF ADSORPTION PROPERTIES OF ACTIVATED CARBON FROM CITRUS AURANTIUM AND PUNICA GRANATUM
S.VANI LATHA, P.JHANSI RANI U.RAJI, V.PAVANI, N.SRUTHI, A.NAGAMANI, S.ARUNA, M.PRASANTHI

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Materials Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF ADSORPTION PROPERTIES OF ACTIVATED CARBON FROM CITRUS AURANTIUM AND PUNICA GRANATUM

S.VANI LATHA[1*], P.JHANSI RANI[1] U.RAJI[2],V.PAVANI[2], N.SRUTHI[2], A.NAGAMANI[2], S.ARUNA[2], M.PRASANTHI[2]

[1]Lecturers, Department of chemistry, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, A.P.
[2]Students of III B.Sc, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, A.P.
*Corresponding authour: vani.battu@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT: Activated carbon, a potential adsorbent material was synthesized from different plant parts of Citrus aurantium and Punica granatum which are locally available raw materials. Chemical activation by different reagents like Orthophosphoricacid, 10%KOH and acid mixture (conc.H_2SO_4+conc.HCl) were used for the synthesis. Comparative study of different carbonization methods, precursor materials and different plant parts of precursors were carried out based on the adsorptive properties like iodine sorption capacity and specific surface area. Utilization of the prepared activated carbon for the removal of heavy metal ion like chromium from the aqueous solutions was checked. From the experimental results, activated carbon having above the moderate surface area was obtained from carbonization by acid mixture. All the samples showed a 70% reduction in the concentration levels of chromium from aqueous solution and it is highest for peel of both precursor materials which is in accordance with their adsorptive properties.

Key words: Activated carbon, chemical activation, specific surface area, iodine sorption capacity, adsorption.

1. INTRODUCTION

Activated carbon is one of the most popular adsorbents used in various industrial gas, liquid phase applications like separation processes, purification, recovery processes, catalytic supports, chromatography columns, electrode materials for batteries and capacitors, decolourization , medicinal and pharmaceutical uses [1-6] etc. The wide applications of activated carbon are due to its large internal surface area, high degree of porosity and high adsorption capacity. Inspite of its wide applications, the use of activated carbon as an adsorbent material is limited by its high cost of production and unavailability of suitable raw materials. Moreover, coal which is the major raw material for the production of AC in the industry is becoming depleted, difficult and risk to mine. So there is a need to search for readily available and cheap sources of activated carbon precursors. Agricultural wastes are potential precursors because of their renewability and low cost and in recent years many researchers worked on pits[7], bamboo[8], oil palm fibre[9,10], coconut shell[11], apricot stones [12], sugar beet bagasse [13], waste tires[14,15,16], coconut husk, seed shell [17], dates stones [18] etc.

Another issue of the present work is to study the adsorption of heavy metal ion on the activated carbon.To meet the growing needs of increased population of Vijayawada due to urbanization, a rise in the industrial activity has been observed in the past few decades. Pollution of water due to heavy metals has been increased by human and industrial activities now become a great threat to the environment. With the stringent rules of EPA, industries must possess their own effluent treatment plants or waste water treatment plants where the application of adsorption technique involves. Activated carbon adsorption has been cited by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as one of the best available environmental pollution control technologies.

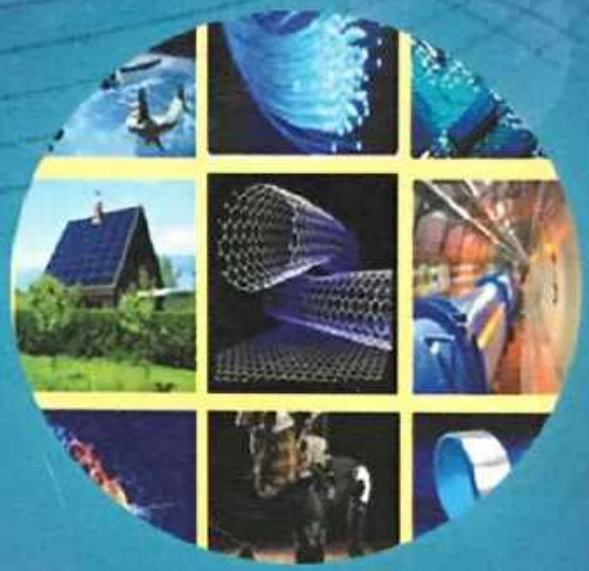
The adsorption characteristics of active carbon depend on the nature of the carbonaceous precursor material and the methods, experimental conditions used in carbonization and activation processes. As per the author's knowledge, little attempts were made for the preparation of activated carbon from Citrus aurantium

ISSN : 2321-7758

Vol.3.,S1,2015(Jan-Feb)

International Journal Of Engineering Research-Online

A Peer Reviewed International Journal Articles Available online http://www.ijoer.in



Proceedings

Of UGC Sponsored National Conference on

'Emerging Frontiers of Materials Science'

12-13, February 2015

Organized in Collaboration with
DST Unit of Nanoscience and
Thematic Unit of Excellence
IIT Madras, Chennai

By
Department of Physics
Maris Stella College,
Vijayawada-8, Andhra Pradesh, India

CATEGORY: GENERAL REVIEW ARTICLES

25. ULTRASONICS AND MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION
    K.LAKSHMI PRAMEELA

26. NOVEL MEMORY MATERIALS IN ELECTRONIC GADGETS
    T.SRIKUMAR, T.SAISINDHU, M.C.RAO

27. DESIGNED BIOMATERIALS TO MIMIC THE NATURAL BODY PARTS
    P. JAPAMALAI

28. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN CHEMICAL DYES AND 'NATURAL' SOLUTIONS!
    A.KASTURI

29. RESTORING ADVANCED EYE SIGHT USING NANOTUBES
    G. AMANI, D. SUDHEER, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN

30. LIQUID CRYSTALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS
    G.V.RAMA RAO, M.TRIVENI, N.SRINIVASA RAO

31. USE OF NANOMATERIALS IN TEXTILES
    R. PRABHAVATHI, VIDYAVATHI, C.RAJASREE

32. NANOMATERIALS IN MEDICAL DEVICES: EMERGING TRENDS
    B. SUMA LATHA, G. SAI ROJA, K. SRI VYSHNAVI, G. SAHAYA BASKARAN

33. A REVIEW ON DEFLUORIDATION OF WATER BY ADVANCED MATERIALS
    P. SWAPNA, K. SWATHI, CH. VIJAYALAKSHIMI, T. JAISON JOSE, Y.SUBBAREDDY

34. REVIEW ON PRESENT AND ADVANCE MATERIALS FOR SOLAR CELLS
    B.SRINIVAS, S.BALAJI, M. NAGENDRA BABU Y.SUBBA REDDY

CATEGORY: MATERIALS SCIENCE

35. STUDY OF MOLECULAR INTERACTIONS IN BINARY MIXTURES CONTAINING O-ANISIDINE
    SRILAKSHMI. M, RATNAKAR. A, KAVITHA. CH, NARENDRA.K

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: General Review

ISSN: 2321-7758

LIQUID CRYSTALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

G.V.RAMA RAO[1*], M.TRIVENI[2], N.SRINIVASA RAO[3]

[1]Principal & HOD of Physics, D.A.R.College, Nuzvid-521201, Krishna Dist.

[2]Dept. of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist.

[3]Dept. of Physics, D.A.R.College, Nuzvid-521201, Krishna Dist.

* Corresponding author: vrrgollu@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

In 1888, Austrian botanical physiologist Friedrich Reinitzer, working at the Karl-Ferdinands-Universität, examined the physico-chemical properties of various derivatives of cholesterol which now belong to the class of materials known as cholesteric liquid crystals. Previously, other researchers had observed distinct color effects when cooling cholesterol derivatives just above the freezing point, but had not associated it with a new phenomenon. Reinitzer perceived that color changes in a derivative cholesteryl benzoate were not the most peculiar feature.

He found that cholesteryl benzoate does not melt in the same manner as other compounds, but has two melting points. At 145.5 °C (293.9 °F) it melts into a cloudy liquid, and at 178.5 °C (353.3 °F) it melts again and the cloudy liquid becomes clear. The phenomenon is reversible. Seeking help from a physicist, on March 14, 1888, he wrote to Otto Lehmann, at that time a *Privatdozent* inAachen. They exchanged letters and samples. Lehmann examined the intermediate cloudy fluid, and reported seeing crystallites. Reinitzer's Viennese colleague von Zepharovich also indicated that the intermediate "fluid" was crystalline. The exchange of letters with Lehmann ended on April 24, with many questions unanswered. Reinitzer presented his results, with credits to Lehmann and von Zepharovich, at a meeting of the Vienna Chemical Society on May 3, 1888. By that time, Reinitzer had discovered and described three important features of cholesteric liquid crystals (the name coined by Otto Lehmann in 1904): the existence of two melting points, the reflection of circularly polarized light, and the ability to rotate the polarization direction of light.

After his accidental discovery, Reinitzer did not pursue studying liquid crystals further. The research was continued by Lehmann, who realized that he had encountered a new phenomenon and was in a position to investigate it: In his postdoctoral years he had acquired expertise in crystallography and microscopy. Lehmann started a systematic study, first of cholesteryl benzoate, and then of related compounds which exhibited the double-melting phenomenon. He was able to make observations in polarized light, and his microscope was equipped with a hot stage (sample holder equipped with a heater) enabling high temperature observations. The intermediate cloudy phase clearly sustained flow, but other features, particularly the signature under a microscope, convinced Lehmann that he was dealing with a solid. By the end of August 1889 he had published his results in the Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie.

Liquid crystal materials are unique in their properties and uses. As research into this field continues and as new applications are developed, liquid crystals will play an important role in modern technology. This tutorial provides an introduction to the science and applications of these materials. Liquid crystal materials generally have several common characteristics. Among these are a rod-like molecular structures, rigidness of the long axis, and strong dipoles and/or easily polarizable substituents.

The distinguishing characteristic of the liquid crystalline state is the tendency of the molecules (*mesogens*) to point along a common axis, called the *director*. This is in contrast to molecules in the liquid phase, which have no intrinsic order. In the solid state, molecules are highly ordered and have little

Special Issue
Volume 2 Issue 1(A)

ISSN 2349-7874
www.arcjournals.org

International Journal of Advanced Research In Physical Science

Proceedings of UGC Sponsored National Seminar on

Multi Functional Materials Synthesis and Applications

23rd-24th January, 2015

MFMSA-2015

Organized By
Department of Physics
The Hindu College
Machilipatnam, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Scanned by CamScanner

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

MULTI FUNCTIONAL MATERIALS SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS

MFMSA-2015

23rd -24th January, 2015

Editors

Prof. N.Veeraiah

Dr. K.V.R.Murthy

Dr.Y.N.Ch.Ravi Babu

Dr.R.K.N.R.Manepalli

Dr.S.V.G.V.A.Prasad

Organized by



Department of Physics

The Hindu College

Machilipatnam, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh

Sponsored by University of Grant Commission

SERO, Hyderabad

Scanned by CamScanner

Review Papers

40. **Thin Film Organic Solar Cells: An Alternative to Conventional Solar Cells** 207-211

G. Srinivasa Rao, P.V.S. Sairam, A.V. Ravi Kumar, V. Devasahayam, K. Rayapa Reddy, B. Johnson

41. **Installation of a Monostatic Doppler Sodar for Lower Atmospheric Studies at Gudlavalleru** 212-221

V. Naveen Kumar, M. Gnana Kiran, M.B.N. Bhushanamu, K. Tarakeswara Rao, M. Purnachandra Rao

42. **Nanotechnology-Its Applications** 222-228

Dr.G.V. Rama Rao, M. Triveni, Dr.N. Srinivasa Rao, M. Srilath

43. **Recent Drug Delivery Systems and their Applications** 229-238

Yemuna Devi Siraparapu, Satyannarayana Bassa

44. **Renewable Energy – Ocean Energy Systems** 239-241

M. Yanadi Rao

45. **Synthesis and Thermoluminescence of Ceramics Materials** 242-243

K. Lakshmi Prameela

46. **Graphene Strips as Flying Carpets for Drug Delivery** 244-246

G. Amani, D. Sudheer, A. Manasa, G. Sahaya Baskaran

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Advanced Research in Physical Science (IJARPS)
Volume 2, Issue 1A, January 2015, PP 222-228
ISSN 2349-7874 (Print)
www.arcjournals.org

Nanotechnology-Its Applications

***Dr.G.V. Rama Rao, ** M. Triveni, ***Dr.N. Srinivasa Rao, ****M. Srilatha**

*Principal & HOD of Physics, D.A.R.College, Nuzvid-521201, Krishna Dist.
vrrgollu@gmail.com

**Dept. of Physics, Mary Stella College, Vijayawada, Krishna Dist. *trivenikosaraju@yahoo.com*

*** Dr.N.Srinivasa Rao, Dept.of Physics, D.A.R.College, Nuzvid-521201, Krishna Dist.

****K.Srilatha, Dept. of Physics, Ch.S.D.St.Theresas College for Women, Eluru, West Godavari Dist.

Introduction

Over the past few decades, the fields of science and engineering have been seeking to develop new and improved types of energy technologies that have the capability of improving life all over the world. In order to make the next leap forward from the current generation of technology, scientists and engineers have been developing applications of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology, a new field in science, is any technology that contains components smaller than 100 nanometers. For scale, a single virus particle is about 100 nanometers in width.

Nanotechnology is impacting the field of consumer goods, providing products with novel functions ranging from easy-to-clean to scratch-resistant. Modern textiles are wrinkle-resistant and stain-repellent; in the mid-term clothes will become "smart", through embedded "wearable electronics". Several products that incorporate nanomaterials are already in use. Nanomaterials are in a variety of items, many of which people do not even realize contain nanoparticles. For example, car bumpers are made lighter, clothing is more stain repellant, sunscreen is more radiation resistant, synthetic bones are stronger, cell phone screens are lighter weight, glass packaging for drinks leads to a longer shelf-life, and balls for various sports are made more durable[1]. Such novel products have a promising potential especially in the field of cosmetics. Nanotechnology also has numerous potential applications in heavy industry. Nanotechnology is predicted to be a main driver of technology and business in this century and holds the promise of higher performance materials, intelligent systems and new production methods with significant impact for all aspects of society.

1. Foods

Complex set of engineering and scientific challenges in the food and bioprocessing industry for manufacturing high quality and safe food through efficient and sustainable means can be solved through nanotechnology. Bacteria identification and food quality monitoring using biosensors; intelligent, active, and smart food packaging systems; nanoencapsulation of bioactive food compounds are few examples of emerging applications of nanotechnology for the food industry[2]. Nanotechnology can be applied in the production, processing, safety and packaging of food. A nanocomposite coating process could improve food packaging by placing anti-microbial agents directly on the surface of the coated film. Nanocomposites could increase or decrease gas permeability of different fillers as is needed for different products. They can also improve the mechanical and heat-resistance properties and lower the oxygen transmission rate. Research is being performed to apply nanotechnology to the detection of chemical and biological substances for sensanges in foods.

The mandatory information in the assessment includes the identity, technical effects, self-limiting levels of use, dietary exposure and safety studies for the manufacturing processes used, including the use of nanotechnology. Food manufacturers are obliged to assess whether the identity, safety

Scanned by CamScanner

August Special Issue 2014

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

listed & Indexed with
International ISSN Directory, Paris

A Peer Reviewed & Reffered International Journal
Journal DOI : 10.15373/22778160

IMPACT FACTOR : 1.5408

UGC Sponsored - Two days International Seminar on
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP – A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE (INSWEG – 2014)
in association with KRISHNA UNIVERSITY,
Machilipatnam On 6th & 7th August, 2014

Multi-Subject Journal

Volume : 3 | Issue : 8 | August 2014 | ₹ 250/-

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Scanned by CamScanner

ISSN No 2277 - 8160

GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Editor In-Chief :

Dr. Khansa Memon
SARA Publishing Academy

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurngabad.(MS-India)-431004	**Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni** Principal, Jai Meenesh College, Phagi, Jaipur, Rajasthan	**Dr. A.R. Saravankumar** Assistant Professor in Education DDE, Alagappa University, Tamilnadu
Dr. R. Ramachandran Commerce DDE Annamalai University Tamilnadu	**Dr. R Ganpathy** Assistant Professor in Commerce Directorate of Distance Education Alagappa University Karaikudi.	**Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay** Assistant Professor Department of Physiology University of Calcutta
Dr. V. Kumaravel Professor and Head Vivekanandha Business School for Women Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist	**Dr. K. Prabhakar** Professor, Department of Management Studies, Velammal Engineering College, Chennai - 600 066.	**Dr. Sunita J. Rathod** Maharashtra Education Service Group-B DIET Dist. Jalna

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Y. Narsimha Rao M.Com.,Ph.D, Director, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada	**Dr. V. Narayana Rao** M.Com.,Ph.D, Vice-Principal and Head, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.	**Dr. D. V. Ramana Murthy** M.Com., A.P.A., Dip. T.D., Ph.D. Prof. & Head, Dept. of MBA, KBN PG Centre, Vijayawada.	**Smt. A. Krishna Priya** M.Com, MBA, M.Phil., (Ph.D.) Asso. Professor, Dept. of Commerce & Management, KBN College, Vijayawada.

- Thoughts, language, vision and examples in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both the editor, and editorial board agrees with the author. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
- Editing of the Global Research Analysis is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
- In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in GRA, then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management
- Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
- Before re-use of published paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-GRA unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules
- All the legal undertaking related to Global Research Analysis is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
- The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research paper then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
GLOBAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH ANALYSIS
8-A, BANAS, Opp. SLU Girls College, Nr.Congress Bhavan, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380006. Gujarat (INDIA)
Cell: +91 9824702127, 8866003636

Scanned by CamScanner

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1	Women Empowerment Through Micro Finance - A Study On Perceptions Of Self Help Group Leaders in Krishna District - A Discussion Paper -Dr.D.V.Ramana Murthy	1-2
2	Socio-Economic Status Profile of Women in Rural Areas -Shaik Ali	3-5
3	Role of ICT in Empowering Women -P.L. Ramesh, Shamim, P.BharathiDevi	6-7
4	Materiality of Self Help Groups on Accreditation of Women: A Study in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh - V.T. Ram Pavan Kumar M, P.L. Ramesh, D.V. Ramesh Babu	8-12
5	WomenEntrepreneurship:Finding Perception -Dr.Rameshbabu, V.T.Ram Pavan Kumar	13-16
6	Dimension of Violence against Women -P.L.Ramesh, P.Bharathi Devi, Shamim	17-19
7	Educational Growth and Women Education -Dr.ERICHARLA M.L, Prof.S.SAMBASIVA RAO	20-25
8	Rural Women Empowerment and Development -Dr.Pavani, M.Chandrika	26-27
9	Migration of Women Labour: An Empirical Study in Mahaboob Nagar District of Telangana State -Dr. K. Venkat Ram	28-30
10	Women Entrepreneurs - Opportunities and Challenges -Mr. B. KOTESWARA RAO, Mrs. K.SWAPNA, Mrs. G.SUNITHA	31-32
11	A study of women empowerment and Economic Development: A Case Study of Guntur District Kotamsetty Tarakeshwara Rao, Dr.V.B. Jyothirmai	33-35
12	Impact of Self- Help Groups on Empowerment of Rural Women-A Case Study in Guntur District of Andhara Pradesh -Dr. Asha Begum	36-37
13	Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurial Development - Asample Survey - Mrs. B. Jasmine Sandhya Rani, A. Narendra Kumar	38-41
14	Literacy and Women in Developing Nations -K.DURGA, E.Prathapa Reddy	42-43
15	Human Development and Women Empowerment -Smt.B.SOBHA RANI	44-46
16	Empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and Microfinance – Creating linkages with banks -Dr.Sr. Lovely Jacob	47-49
17	Women Development through Literacy -D.Rammohan, Donadla Vijaya Raja kumar, Kanikala Florence Hemalatha	50-51
18	A Review on Women in Research and Empowerment -B. Lalithalokam, N. Satyasree, K. Ramakrishna	52-53
19	Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women -Mrs. Kalima Abdul, Mrs. G. Vani, Mrs. N. Sailaja	54-55
20	Women Empowerment – Human Rights -B.SREENIVASA REDDY	56-58
21	Human Rights Violation Against Women and Their Nature -Dr. N. Venkat Ram, SriramSakshi	59-61

Scanned by CamScanner

Volume-3, Issue-8, August Special Issue-2014 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper

Social Science

Entrepreneurship Development – An Approach to Economic Empowerment of Women

Mrs. Kalima Abdul Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Miss G. Vani Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Mrs. N. Sailaja Department of Economics and History, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

KEYWORDS :

Women are often considered as better economic stewards of capital than men. Research has shown that women are more likely to re-invest profits back into human capital than are men. When women have economic power they gain more equality and control over their own lives, while contributing directly to their children's development and there by indirectly to their Nation's income growth.

Different routs are used for women's empowerment. They are Health Route – where greater care for health should be given

Educational Route –
Education to become an empowering tool, has to strive to equip women with capacities to think, reflect, analyze and intervene.

Economic route –
Many NGO's and individuals are working towards women's economic empowerment. Today 1000s of SHG's with lakhs of women as members have come up through out the country. Simple economic activities do benefit women i.e., access to easier loans, small increases in income etc.

Hence at present women's empowerment is not only the most popular slogan of the contemporary age, but also the need of the hour . Entrepreneurship development among women could prove a suitable approach for economic empowerment. Women entrepreneurs could be a woman or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise that facilitates her access to resources and markets actual ownership and active control.

Government of India has defined woman entrepreneur to those who owned at least 51% share in the capital of the enterprises and at least 51% of the employment generated by the enterprises should be for women only.

Women's participation in SME'S :
SME's sector in India is very large in nature consisting of approximately 3.57 million units which produce more than 8000 products. The sector generates 19.96 million employment of the country. The participation of women in SMEs sector can be identified in three different roles.

- As owners of enterprises
- As managers of enterprises
- As employees.

In India when it's population maintains almost equal ratio of male and female, the emergence of women entrepreneurs has great relevance and importance. Otherwise, it will be amounting to neglecting 50% of entrepreneurial talent of the country.

The total number of women enterprises in the total SMEs sector is estimated at 10,63,721. About 13% of women enterprises are in the registered SMEs sector and the remaining 87% are in the unregistered SMEs sector.

AREAS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:
Women entrepreneurship in the early years after independence were confined to entrepreneurship in traditional areas like food, fruits, vegetables, pickles, papads, tailoring etc.

Later in 1980s and subsequently women entrepreneurs ha branched out several nontraditional areas like engineering, beau parlor, jewellery, handicrafts, electrical, electronics, chemical and ot er manufacturing.

Women have expanded from the traditional 3 p's
- Pickles
- Powder
- Papads

To modern 3 es
- Engineering
- Electrical
- Electronics

There are vast numbers of India under SME's sector where women a playing a major role; these can be listed in 3 categories.

- Agriculture and allied activities – such as sericulture, horticu ture, dairying and animal husbandry.
- Home based industries such as agarbatti, candle making indu try, beedi industry, beauty parlors, printing work, doll makin textile and loom, jewellery, pottery etc.
- Out home Industries- such as electrical and electronics, compu er, food processing, chemical etc.

In India, a large no. of training and promotional activities are bein organized to develop entrepreneurial skills among women.

The institutions which are assisting in promotion of SME's are als actively contributing in the promotion of entrepreneurship develop ment among women.

- The small industry development organized by STDC
- Small Industry Service Institute SISI
- Entrepreneurship Development Institutes EDI's
- NISIET – which are conducting various entrepreneurship devel opment programmes for women with the partial and full help from Central Government and State Government.

Apart from these programmes there are certain schemes run by government of India and several industrial and public sector banks to remove the financial problems faced by women entrepreneurial for starting their new ventures.

- The trade related entrepreneurial assistance and development(TREAD) scheme of ministry of SSI government of India that envisages economic, empowerment of such women through trade related training, information and counseling, extension activities related to traders, products, services etc.
- MahilaUdyogNidhi and MahilaVikasNidhi of Small Industry Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which have taken initiative to setup an informal channel for credit needs on soft terms giving special emphasis to women.
- SthreeSakti Package of SBI
- Bank of India's PriyadarshiniYojana: under this scheme the bank

Scanned by CamScanner

provides long term and working capital assistance under various categories.

Government sponsored programmes like Prime Ministers Rozgar-Yojana (PMRY), Self Employment Programme for Urban Population (SEPUP), IRDP etc where capital subsidy is available and the rate of interest is very low.

All these schemes and programmes of governments and various financial institutions will definitely help the women entrepreneurs to overcome the problems such as financial constraints, over dependence on intermediaries, high cost of production stiff competitions, getting suitable land/workplace, marketing of products etc.

Women have the potential and will to establish and manage enterprise of their own what they need is encouragement and support. Government and public enterprises should offer ancillary units to women entrepreneurs. On priority basis with the assistance of family members and the government women can join the main stream of national development and there by contribute to the country's economic progress.

Employment of women is the Prime objective of all development programmes and policies in India. In order to achieve self sufficiency and self reliance, these programmes could be framed properly and executed effectively.

According to one ILO report "Women are 50% of the world population do 2/3rd of world's work houses receive 1/10th of women's income and own less than 1% of world's property. Therefore, there is a lot to be done for the women's equity and justice so that their dominant role in the economic development is not underestimated.

The following are some of the suggestions to improve the women entrepreneurship in our country.

1. Women Entrepreneurship needs to have prior knowledge and skill before starting any kind of enterprises.
2. For inexperienced women, special type of training and development programmes should be arranged to inculcate in them entrepreneurship abilities.
3. Need to start by establishing small enterprises and slowly expanding business operations by thinking globally.
4. Should use easily available human and physical resources.
5. Should form SHG's or Co-operatives, so that loans and advances should be provided to women entrepreneurs through public sector banks and private banks at concessional rate of interest.
6. Steps should be taken to make women aware of financial and technical assistance available to the under government and non government schemes and should be encouraged to start small business enterprises by giving them concessions subsidies and incentives.

Conclusion:

Existing Entrepreneurial Development programs are largely adequate and appropriate to help women entrepreneurs for their betterment. A new entrepreneurial culture is developing among women entrepreneurs based on the values and strengths such as creativity, flexibility, openness to cooperation a human approach to business relations and attention to social and cultural as well as financial goals in business.

In India women constitute 48.2% of the total population. Hence Indian society needs to bring about an attitudinal change in regard to the role of women as an entrepreneur. This will lead to the development of an appropriate environment in which women will come forth and give vent to their entrepreneurial talents. Therefore, development of entrepreneurship among women has become an important, aspect of the overall economic development of women. Nationally, it has great impact for future and economic prosperity.

REFERENCES 1. Kurukshetra, Jan 2008 | 2. Kurukshetra, Sep 2008 | 3. Women's Link, Aug 2006 | 4. Internet source. |

Scanned by CamScanner

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Materials Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

INFLUENCE OF SOME III A GROUP OXIDES ON $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3$ GLASSES DOPE WITH Er^{3+} IONS

G. SAHAYA BASKARAN[1], G. LITTLE FLOWER[2] AND N. VEERAIAH[3]

[1]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-520 008, A.P, India.

[2] Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada – 520 008, A.P, India.

[3]Acharya Nagarjuna University , Nagarjuna Nagar, A.P, India.

[1]sbalc@rediffmail.com, [3]nvr8@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT: Optical absorption and fluorescence spectra of Er^{3+} ions in $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3$-MO (where MO = Al_2O_3, Ga_2O_3 and In_2O_3) glass systems have been recorded at room temperature. The radiative transition probabilities and branching ratios evaluated for various luminescent transitions suggested the highest value for $^4S_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{15/2}$ transition among various other transitions in all the three glass systems. The quantitative analysis of these results further indicated high non radiative losses in AlEr glass than in the other two glass systems.

INTRODUCTION

Er^{3+} doped phosphate glasses have proved to be optical glasses with good homogeneity and the laser transition $^4I_{13/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{15/2}$ around 1.5 μm is being used for laser action with the bulk glasses as the host matrix [1]. Er^{3+} ion has the electronic configuration, $4f^{11}$ with $^4I_{15/2}$ ground state. It gives rise to a large number of absorption and emission transitions in the ultraviolet, visible and near infrared regions. Reisfeld and his group were the first to report detailed absorption and emission spectral studies of Er^{3+} ion in borate, phosphate, germanate and tellurite glasses [2,3,4]. The transitions $^4I_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^2H_{11/2}$ and $^4I_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^4G_{11/2}$ of Er^{3+} in the absorption spectra are hypersensitive and their intensities are greatly influenced by the host matrices [4-6].

For the present study, Er^{3+} has been chosen for the doping in $40PbO-40P_2O_5-15As_2O_3-4MO$ (where MO = Al_2O_3, Ga_2O_3 and In_2O_3) glass matrix with a view to have an idea over the possible use of these glasses as laser hosts. For this purpose, optical absorption and fluorescence properties of these glasses have been investigated. When these glasses are mixed with different network forming / modifying ions (like Al^{3+}, Ga^{3+} and In^{3+}) we may expect the structural modifications and local field variations around Er^{3+} ion; such changes may have strong bearing on various luminescence transitions of this ion. Thus, in the present investigation, we have attempted to study the influence of Ga_2O_3, Al_2O_3 and In_2O_3 (with a fixed concentration 4.0 mol %) on the intensities of various transitions.

(a) *Optical absorption*

The optical absorption spectra of Er^{3+} doped $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3$-MO glasses recorded at room temperature in the wavelength region 300-850 nm has exhibited seven absorption bands all from the ground state $^4I_{15/2}$ (Fig. 1 represents the spectrum of InEr glass); these levels are assigned to the following appropriate electronic transitions:

$^4I_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^2G_{9/2}, {}^4F_{5/2}, {}^4F_{7/2}, {}^2H_{11/2}, {}^4S_{3/2}, {}^4F_{9/2}, {}^4I_{9/2}$

With the usual procedure i.e., by performing least square fit analysis, the electric dipole line strength S_{ed}, the oscillator strength f_{exp} for some transitions and Judd– Ofelt intensity parameters intensity parameters □ □ for these glasses were evaluated and Judd-Ofelt parameters are presented in Table 1. The oscillator strengths are given in Table 2.

(b) *Fluorescence properties*

The room temperature fluorescence spectrum of $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-In_2O_3 : Er^{3+}$ glasses excited at 380 nm has exhibited several transitions as shown in the (Fig. 2 of InEr glass).

The radiative properties viz., the spontaneous emission probability A, the total emission probability A_T involving all the intermediate terms, the radiative life time (τ_R) and the fluorescent branching ratio β_r and the stimulated emission cross section σ_P^E for three prominent fluorescence levels are determined and presented in Table 3.

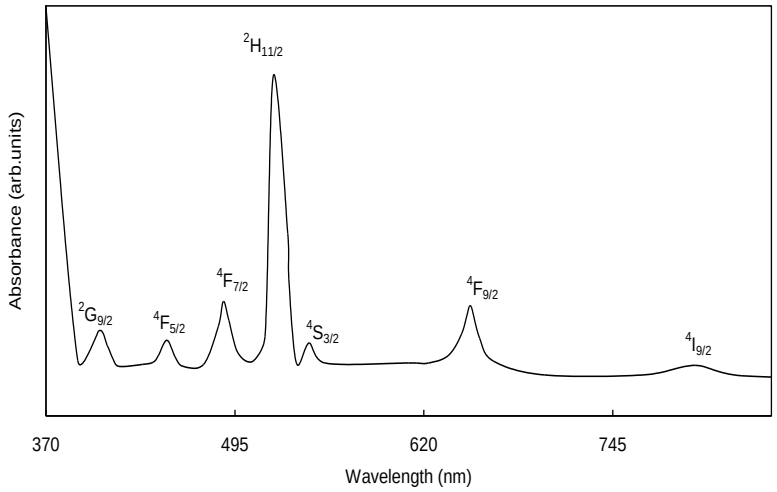


Fig. 1 Optical absorption spectrum $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-In_2O_3$ glass doped with Er^{3+} ions recorded at room temperature. All the transitions are from the ground state $^4I_{15/2}$

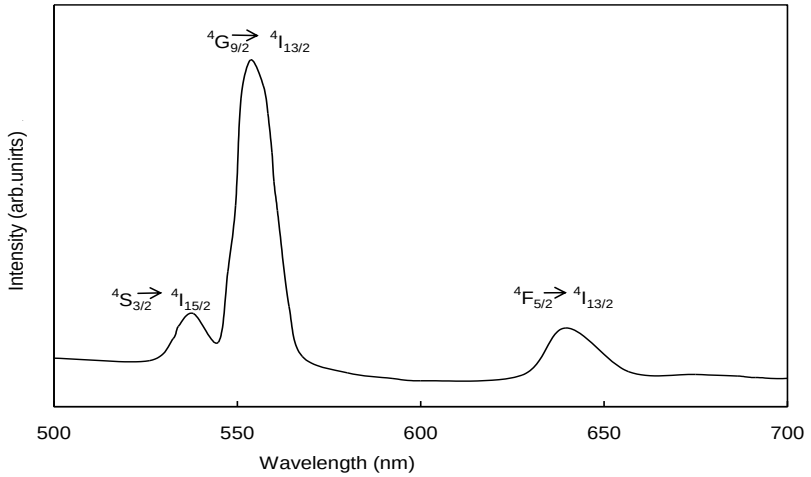


Fig. 2 Emission spectrum of Er^{3+} doped $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-In_2O_3$ glass(λ_{exc} = 380nm)

Table. 1: J-O parameters of Er^{3+} doped $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-MO: Er_2O_3$ glasses

Glass	Ω_2 (x10^{20}) (cm^2)	Ω_4 (x10^{20}) (cm^2)	Ω_6 (x10^{20}) (cm^2)	(Ω_4 / Ω_6)	Bonding parameter δ'
AlEr	5.65	2.76	0.98	2.816	-0.062
GaEr	5.26	2.73	0.94	2.904	-0.123
InEr	4.76	2.71	0.93	2.914	-0.173

Table. 2: The absorption band energies and the oscillator strength f for some transitions of Er^{3+}: $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-MO$ glasses.

Transition	AlEr			GAEr			InEr		
	Energy (cm^{-1})	f_{exp} x 10^{-6}	f_{cal} x 10^{-6}	Energy (cm^{-1})	f_{exp} x 10^{-6}	f_{cal} x 10^{-6}	Energy (cm^{-1})	f_{exp} x 10^{-6}	f_{cal} 10^{-6}
$^4I_{15/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{9/2}$	12490	0.65	0.65	12492	0.64	0.64	12500	0.63	0.63
$\rightarrow {}^4F_{9/2}$	15326	3.18	3.18	15336	3.15	3.14	15350	3.13	3.13
$\rightarrow {}^4S_{3/2}$	18347	0.42	0.41	18360	0.40	0.40	18375	0.41	0.40
$\rightarrow {}^2H_{1/2}$	19204	4.36	4.56	19212	4.30	4.35	19215	4.27	4.25
$\rightarrow {}^4F_{7/2}$	20490	2.27	2.28	20506	2.16	2.16	20515	2.16	2.16
$\rightarrow {}^4F_{5/2}$	22171	0.51	0.51	22200	0.50	0.50	22222	0.49	0.49
$\rightarrow {}^2G_{9/2}$	24632	0.72	0.70	24662	0.68	0.68	24691	0.68	0.68
r.m.s deviation →	± 0.1931			±0.0494			±0.0129		

Table 3: Various radiative properties of Er^{3+} doped $PbO-P_2O_5-As_2O_3-MO$ glasses.

AlEr Glass

Transition	λ (nm)	$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)	A (s^{-1})	A_T (s^{-1})	τ_R (μs)	β_r %	σ_P^E x 10^{21}(cm^2)
$^4S_{3/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{15/2}$	539.	19	1173	1769	565.29	66.31	2.50
$^4G_{9/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{13/2}$	555	21	1898	6816	146.71	27.85	4.00
$^4F_{5/2} \rightarrow {}^4I_{13/2}$	639	22	1769	3725	268.46	47.49	6.40

Dept of Computer Science, Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous), Vijayawada,
UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON "Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) in making a Healthy Information Society with special Reference to use of ICTs in Educational Technology"
11th & 12th August 2014-IJDCST SPECIAL ISSUE, PAPER –ID: IJDCST-10
ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

Emerging trends on using of Wi-Fi in Higher Education- its relevance to Andhra Loyola College

G. Sahaya Baskaran[1]*, S.A.B. Nehru[2], K. Sreedhar[3] , G. Little Flower[4]

[1]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008, India.

[2]Department of Computer Science, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008, India.

[3]Director, Sreedhars CCE, Vijayawada, AP-520 008, India.

[4]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada,AP-520 008, India

Abstract: The advancement of Wi-Fi innovation and enormous development of its utilization has took into account simple, available and helpful access to the web around the globe. A remote system can make web assets accessible to understudies and staff. The remote innovation has encouraged the development of online instruction and has made instructive materials effortlessly open to the understudies over the globe. These innovations offer adaptability, empowering e-adapting, simple correspondence, income era, intensity, and give the backing to imaginative nature's turf. As indicated by a review directed by the Wi-Fi Alliance and Wakefield Research, 90% of school understudies in the United States say Wi-Fi access is as crucial to instruction as classrooms and workstations, and about three in five say they wouldn't go to a school that doesn't have free Wi-Fi . Almost 75% of the understudies who participated in a survey said Wi-Fi get to on their school facilities helps them show signs of improvement evaluations. The study likewise discovered how and where the understudies arrive at Wi-Fi. Understudies log in at espresso joints or restaurants (55%), in stops (47%) or in their autos (24%) notwithstanding libraries and research centres. An aggregate of 43% additionally said they had arrived at Wi-Fi utilizing a handheld gadget rather than a portable computer or desktop computer fully 90% accept Wi-Fi access is as vital to a training as a classroom or a workstation. Wi-Fi is normal as a major aspect of today's grounds experience both from an instructive point of view and additionally from a social viewpoint. Understudies expect Wi-Fi with the goal that they can learn at whatever time and anyplace on facilities and dependably be accessible for loved ones. By giving Wi-Fi access to the grounds, and swaying understudies to utilize them for instructive purposes could be a reviving change in the instruction division. In any case, it may additionally have related issues, for example, changing the brain set of the educators and overseers which could be a testing knowledge in customary universities like our own (Andhra Loyola College). Inspiring the understudies to utilize the offices only for instructive intentions is likewise seen as a Herculean undertaking.

1. INTRODUCTION

Utilizing of systems as a part of universities and colleges for correspondence and learning offering has turned into the request of the day. Coordinating a remote LAN into existing system structures may be a less emotional advancement than the presentation of past innovations. Regarding effect on the showing and the earth, remote access to the system by staff and

ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

understudies can possibly encourage further correspondence inside and outside the classroom. For instance, understudies who have remote access report utilizing it to peruse a teacher's notes or reference materials in class and additionally for coordinated effort.

A remote system can make Internet assets accessible to travelling understudies and staff. Numerous organizations accept this right to gain entrance will energize more prominent joint effort, bringing about better learning, exploration, and innovative grant. Exactly as understudies of today are intrigued by having their schools make broadband access to the web accessible, understudies of tomorrow may well have a comparable perspective with respect to "whenever, anyplace" remote system associations. The improved portability and correspondence gave by remote engineering fits well with both the attitude and propensities of an expanding number of staff and understudies. This article investigate a percentage of the preferences of the Wi-Fi engineering in Higher instruction and the after effects of the study led in USA on the effect of Wi-Fi among the understudies and educators. The need to receive in traditional schools is additionally investigated.

II. BACKGROUND WORK FOR Wi-Fi

As indicated by the instructors, the Wi-Fi air helps the understudy get associated well with the outside world. The accompanying are a percentage of the effects of Wi-Fi on higher instructive segment.

2.1. Wi-Fi engineering pushes individual learning and exploration: The Wi-Fi mechanical apparatus permits understudies to learn on their own. As it pushes individual examination, it helps understudies to get into the profundity of a particular theme of hobbies. With this innovation, understudies never get exhausted while learning. Separated from obligatory subjects, they are additionally swayed to play instructive diversions and features to understand fascinating riddles. For example, numerical diversions empower understudies to illuminate scientific mathematical statements. More or less, Wi-Fi innovation has enhanced understudy's mentality towards learning.

2.2. Wi-Fi makes instructive materials open and help understudies with unique necessities: The remote innovation has encouraged the development of online instruction and has made instructive materials effectively available to the understudies over the globe. This has helped understudies to acquire important instructive materials at whatever point needed. Understudies find online training adaptable which has helped them with diverse unique needs to learn better. Case in point, the utilization of robots or ipads helps understudies with extreme introvertedness to figure out how to spell and talk. Accordingly, instructors outfit these understudies with this engineering which have instructive substance.

2.3 Wi-Fi innovation has enhanced perusing and composing abilities: Online instruction has enhanced the way understudies read and compose. Utilizing the web within the classroom support understudies to learn with respect to how to compose educative written work and how to blog. Since all the machines have word applications which have inbuilt lexicons, understudies can take in the importance of any saying and compose papers. A percentage of the fascinating English

ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

feature diversions additionally show them to affirm and spell particular English terms. Remote systems administration conveys esteem for both clients and system chairmen in advanced education organizations. Remote systems administration upgrades gainfulness and adaptability. With the business broadest wired and remote systems administration portfolio and a long history of conveying business discriminating integration results.

III. EVALUATION PROCESS FOR Wi-Fi

Remote conveys esteem for system clients and the foundation by and large and system directors. On school facilities around the world, all stakeholders are generally served by the sending of a pervasive, bound together get to systems administration result that incorporates both wired and remote capacities. Understudies and personnel much the same profit from the points of interest of a brought together wired and remote systems administration result. Key favourable circumstances include:

• Flexibility: With whenever, anyplace get to assets, understudies can direct schoolwork utilizing wired and remote customers within indoor and open air settings—the facilities quad, cafeteria, understudy focus, library, and numerous different places around the grounds. Also, remote systems administration empowers educators to convey lessons outside the classroom, for example, lab practices in field settings.

• E-learning: Instructors can supplement classroom direction with online exercises utilizing progressed applications, for example, feature streaming and Video on Demand (Vod) to make a more incorporated learning knowledge.

• Communication: By giving simple access to specialized devices, for example, email and on-line bunch exchange sheets, remote encourages group constructing crosswise over different orders.

. Revenue: Wi-Fi presents potential income creating open doors. For instance, colleges could charge guests for remote Internet access. Likewise, schools that may have once charged for long separation telephone administrations, however have seen such open doors dissipate lately, should think about acquainting remote Voip administrations with understudies.

• Competitiveness: Today's understudies are more innovatively clever than at any other time. Remote get to all through grounds and understudy living ranges helps scholastic foundations seek understudies and workforce.

• Innovation: By encouraging a more communitarian and inventive the earth, Wi-Fi empowers the college to better backing its scholarly mission and exploration destinations.

The routine classroom model of educating in which educators granting information to the whole class is quick vanishing. Today's classroom is a more intelligent environment with multi-media content -, for example, new e-learning applications and the Internet - empowering educators to give more customized learning encounters to individual understudies chipping away at individual Pcs other electronic gadgets. Making everything conceivable are new Wireless Local Access Networks (Wlans) that are a quantum jump in transmission capacity and intuitiveness from Wlans of even a couple of years back, living up to expectations in coupled

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY ADVANCED RESEARCH TRENDS
ISSN : 2349-7408
VOLUME II, ISSUE I, FEBRUARY 2015

FUSION AND FUTURE

G.LITTLE FLOWER[*1], M.AROKIASAMY[2], G.SAHAYA BASKARAN[3]

[1*]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008
[2]Department of Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008
[3]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008

Corresponding author: glflower1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Fusion energy has the potential to provide a sustainable solution to global energy needs on Earth. The fuel for fusion reactors will be two isotopes of hydrogen gas: deuterium and tritium. Deuterium is abundant and Tritium is radioactive and is extremely scarce in nature. Lithium is the next promising material. Simple nuclear reactions can convert lithium into the tritium needed to fuse with deuterium. Lithium is more abundant in seawater. Fusion fuels offer the irresistible combination of abundant supply with minimum environmental consequences. Energy from fusion alone can produce a carbon free, very safe, free from radioactive waste, and environment friendly sustainable energy source for the world. The objective of the present paper is to present the current status of fusion research and to describe the engineering challenges of designing fusion reactors.

Keywords: fusion; radioactive waste; sustainable energy source;

Introduction:

Global energy demand may double over the next 50 years. Today's society desires for access to an abundant and reliable supply of energy. Every source that is being currently used is significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions and is going to be exhausted. Renewable energies like wind and solar are excellent sources , but they do not provide the necessary power needed for large industrial or population centres and are more expensive. So, we need to develop new energy sources that can deliver continuous, large-scale power for the long term without harming the environment.

Recent advances in high energy plasma physics show that nuclear fusion, the energy source of the sun and the stars [1] may become a future sustainable energy system. Such power plants would be safe and environmentally friendly. A possible uncontrollable nuclear reaction of fission reactors and the problem of radiotoxic waste force us to look for safe alternatives. Fusion reactors would have almost limitless supplies of fuel and

could be positioned anywhere in the world. Fusion is, however, still in the development stage and it is not expected that commercial power plants will start operation before the middle of this century.

Everything is made of matter. Every matter is bundled with energy. Matter is made of atoms [2]. Their constituents are positively charged nuclei surrounded by negatively charged electrons. Two light nuclei, when they approach each other, with a certain probability depending on their separation, undergo a fusion reaction. The isotopes of hydrogen Deuterium and Tritium react, to give helium and a sub-atomic particle, the neutron. The mass lost is transformed into energy related by Einstein's famous equation, $E=mc^2$ and is carried away as kinetic energy by the helium atom and the neutron. Numerous nuclei could be used as fuel in a fusion power plant. The advantage of deuterium and tritium is their high reaction probability.

Oceans could meet the world's current energy needs for literally billions of years. Deuterium is a relatively uncommon form of hydrogen. But, water which is a source of deuterium is abundant enough to make deuterium supplies essentially unlimited. There are around 33 milligrammes of deuterium in every litre of water. Tritium, on the other hand, is radioactive and is extremely scarce in nature. So, the next lighter nuclei lithium atom can be considered for this role. Simple nuclear reactions can convert lithium into the tritium needed to fuse with deuterium. Lithium is more abundant and is available from seawater. A 1,000 megawatt fusion-powered generating station would require only a few metric tons of lithium per year.

Lithium is found in nature in two different isotopes 6Li (7.4 %) and 7Li (92.6 %). The two nuclear reactions

6Li + n -> T + 4He + 4.8 MeV

7Li + n -> T + 4He + n - 2.5 MeV

Since the second reaction is endothermic only neutrons with energy higher than the threshold can initiate this process [3]. In most blanket concepts the reaction with 6Li dominates, but in order to reach a breeding ratio exceeding unity the 7Li content might be essential.

Lithium can be found in:

- salt brines, in concentrations ranging from 0.015 % to 0.2 %
- minerals: spodumene, petalite, eucrypotite, amblygonite, lepidolite.; the concentration varies between 0.6 % and 2.1 %.

- sea water; the concentration in sea water is 0.173 mg/l (Li+). As the oceans contain trillions of metric tons of lithium, supply would not be a problem for millions of years [3].

Fusion is one of the alternative energy sources that will challenge engineers in the future. Human-engineered fusion has already been demonstrated on a small scale. The challenges facing the engineering community are to find ways to scale up the fusion process to commercial proportions, in an efficient, economical, and environmentally benign way [4]. A major demonstration of fusion's potential will soon be built in southern France called ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor). The test facility is a joint research project of the United States, the European Union, Japan, Russia, China, South Korea, and India. It will be designed to reach a power level of 500 megawatts. ITER will be the first fusion experiment to produce long pulse of energy release on a significant scale.

The most advanced fusion involves magnetic forces to hold the fusion ingredients together. ITER will use this magnetic confinement method in a device known as a tokamak, where the fuels are injected into and confined in a vacuum chamber and heated to temperatures exceeding 100 million degrees. Under those conditions the fusion fuels become a gas-like form of electrically charge matter known as plasma. Even in plasma, however, the nuclei do not come close enough to react because of mutually repulsive forces. By heating the plasma to an even higher temperature, the ions acquire an even higher velocity, or kinetic energy, and can then overcome the repulsive force. The number of fusion reactions that take place will depend on the plasma temperature and plasma density. The production of the plasma and its subsequent heating require of course energy.

A successful fusion power plant requires that the power produced by the fusion reaction exceed the power required to produce and heat the plasma. The ratio of the power generated to that consumed (the fusion power amplification factor) is called the Q value. Initially, the plasma will be heated by various external sources, e.g. microwaves. With increasing temperature, however, the number of fusion reactions also increases and the fusion reaction itself heats the plasma due to the production of the energetic helium atoms actually ions, or α particles. The kinetic energy of the helium nuclei exceeds the average kinetic energy of the nuclei of the fuel (deuterium and tritium) by orders of magnitudes. The energy is distributed to the fuel nuclei via collisions. A point can be reached termed ignition point when external

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Materials Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANO PARTICLES AND STUDY SOME PHYSICAL PARAMETERS OF THE NANOFLUID

P.SRI KAVYA[1], P.DEVIKA[1], P.NAVYA[1], G.MADHAVI[1], R.SWATHI[1] , P.SIRISHA[1], G. LITTLE FLOWER[2]*

[1]III year B.Sc (MPC) students, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada.

[2]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

[2*]Corresponding author: glflower1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Nanomaterials display unique, superior and indispensable properties and have attracted much attention for their distinct characteristics that are unavailable in conventional macroscopic material. Their uniqueness arises specifically from higher surface to volume ratio and increased percentage of atoms at the grain boundaries. Nanomaterials represent an important class of materials in the development of novel devices that can be used in various physical, electronics, optics, biological, biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. Nanosilver, in the form of colloidal silver, has been used for more than 150 years. Roughly 30% of all products currently registered in nano-product databases claim to contain nanosilver. This paper discusses the synthesis of silvernano particles in a greenway using alkaline tannic acid and the study of some of the physical properties like absorbance, electrical conductance and ultrasonic velocity in the silver nano fluid at room temperature.

Keywords: absorbance, electrical conductance and ultrasonic velocity

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, is the engineering of functional systems at the molecular level of matter, and is characterized by higher surface to volume ratio and increased percentage of atoms at the grain boundaries. Nanomaterials display unique, superior and indispensable properties and have attracted much attention for their distinct characteristics that are unavailable in conventional macroscopic material. These materials are used in the development of novel devices that can be used in various physical, electronics, optics, biological, biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. The number of companies that see the potential of nano materials in active development work for specific industrial applications is increasing. Nanoparticles (NPs) of noble metals, especially silver (Ag) and gold (Au) NPs, attract much attention in various fields. Nanosilver, in the form of colloidal silver, has been used for more than 150 years. It has the highest thermal and electrical conductivity of all metals. As a noble metal, it is very corrosion-resistant.

Nanosilver is one of the nanomaterials with the highest degree of commercialization. Roughly 30% of all products currently registered in nano-product databases claim to contain nanosilver [1]. Textiles containing nano-silver (and other forms of silver) make up the majority of commercially available nano-functionalized materials [2]. The chemical reactivity of nano-silver leads to an antimicrobial effect of silver that is based on strong bonds between silver ions and groups containing carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, or oxygen, which prevents the spreading of bacteria or fungi. Due to its antimicrobial properties, the future therapeutic directions may include nano-silver as an anti-inflammatory and as anti-platelet agents and antiviral drugs [3]. Owing to the applications of nanosilver particles, attempts has been made in the present study to synthesis silvernano particles and study the ultrasonic velocity in the silver nano fluid.

2. Materials and methods

Silver nitrate is often used as a main compound in the synthesis of the different forms of silver nanoparticles. Many methods are available to synthesis silver nano particles. Among the methods, chemical reduction

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
ISSN : 2277-7881; IMPACT FACTOR – 4.527; IC VALUE:5.16; ISI VALUE:2.286
VOLUME 5, ISSUE 12(8), DECEMBER 2016

WEB-BASED TEACHING AND LEARNING: AN ALTERED ENVIRONMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

M.Arokiasamy
Department of Mathematics
Andhra Loyola College
Vijayawada, AP, India

G. Little Flower
Department of Physics
Maris Stella College
Vijayawada, AP, India

G. Sahaya Baskaran
Department of Physics
Andhra Loyola College
Vijayawada, AP, India

Abstract: Internet has revolutionized everyday life on earth and more specifically in knowledge transference. Today, knowledge is readily available over the internet, so faculty's role now should be that of facilitators, explaining that knowledge, emphasizing its importance to everyday life, etc. The three main ways in which web-based and classroom learning differ are the learning environment, student's role and teacher's role. One of the most notable differences between classroom and web-based teaching is the environment. In classroom courses the teacher greets students, smiles at them, may be tell a joke. Students see the movement and the gesture of the teacher. Even when the teacher gives encouraging words to one student, it simultaneously gives positive feedback to all students. A teacher thus, can influence all and can have an element of human touch in the personality of a student. Students know each other, share, communicate and interact that creates a social environment and improves the adoptable nature of a student. None of these cues are available to students in web-based courses and they are of more verbal, and written. In virtual courses they have virtual classmates, and many times they never get to not know each other, nor do they have the psychological support of companionship. Students are not fortunate to have a social environment that improves their adoptable nature. Still, E-Learning is the best in higher education. Multimedia simulations, some video-based simulations and educational games can be used to help learners visualize and interactively explore concepts, and apply new conceptual knowledge to real-world situations in regular class room courses. Thus, in developing countries like India, class room courses can be

supplemented with web-based materials to enhance the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

Introduction

India has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape over the last two decades. Indian government has created extensive accessibility to low-cost high-quality university education for students of all levels. India has bettered its enrolment numbers dramatically through a well-planned expansion and a student-centric learning-driven model of education, thus, enhancing its learning outcomes. India has also undertaken large-scale reforms to better faculty-student ratios by making teaching an attractive career path, expanding capacity for doctoral students at research universities. India has undertaken massive structural and systemic changes through reforms in governance, insisting ICT usage in regular teaching and learning, transition to a learner- centered paradigm of education etc. Such approach has started yielding encouraging results.

Internet has revolutionized everyday life on earth and more specifically in knowledge transference. Today, knowledge is readily available over the internet, so faculty's role now should be that of facilitators, explaining that knowledge, emphasizing its importance to everyday life, etc. The three main ways in which web-based and classroom learning differ are the learning environment, student's role and teacher's role. One of the most notable differences between classroom and web-based teaching is the environment.

In classroom courses teachers design the lecture and the educational materials for that day. The teacher greets students, smiles at them, may be tell a joke. Students see the movement and the gesture of the teacher. Even when the teacher gives encouraging words to one student, it simultaneously gives positive feedback to all students. A teacher thus can influence all and can have an element of human touch in the personality of a student. Learners are required to come to class at a specific time. Students can choose a study place where they can concentrate well and at their convenience. They have to come to class even if they have to travel, if they are on vacation or if they live far away from the university campus! A teacher can decide to alter the order of the program to give a lesson which he/she thinks is more

convenient, this will not alter the flow of the course nor confuse the students about what they are learning.

In a classroom course, there is almost no record of what is said in that classroom except for the notes that students take. The course materials are representing not only the teacher but also the department and the institution. That is why course material should be carefully revised, being careful not to make spelling or typographical errors. Anything that has to be changed in the design of lectures or teaching materials is quite easy to do in classroom teaching. In classroom courses the class begins and ends at predetermined hour and the teacher usually decides how much he/she will spend on each moment of the class. In classroom courses, access to information is typically available during class time and during the faculty members' office hours. Students know each other, share, communicate and interact that creates a social environment and improves the adoptable nature of a student.

None of these cues are available to students in web-based courses and they are of more verbal, written, positive reinforcement to replace all those visual cues that are not happening in virtual classes. In web-based courses students choose when to come into the course and work on the subject matter. This is an advantage because they are probably more mentally prepared to work on the course materials, since they chose to do so. Web-based courses should be carefully planned and design in advance, because usually all content and educational materials should be online before the course begins. Changes in design for online courses are difficult to do, time-consuming and expensive, so teacher should carefully design the course, with enough time to make all the needed changes before the course begins. Web-based courses should be designed in such a way that creates a clear pathway of learning for the students. If the course is confusing or people find it unclear to find the proper path within the course, they will be discouraged and confused, and continuity will be threatened. In online courses we need to create guidelines to help students know the pathway and the flow of the course to avoid confusion. In a web-based course there is a visible, archived record of what the teacher has presented for the class.

In online courses students move at their own pace, spending more time on what they don't understand and skipping or going faster

through knowledge they already have or understand. Students can access the course content when teachers are not available. Content and course materials are available around the clock. They need more discipline to come to the course and work through the content. This places more responsibility on the student. In virtual courses they have virtual classmates, and many times they never get to not know each other, nor do they have the psychological support of companionship. Students are not fortunate to have a social environment that improves their adoptable nature. The teacher or tutor has a crucial role in e-learning.

Advantages of online learning:

- Online learning knows no time zone.
- Students can access the materials at anytime according to their convenience and needs.
- No classroom or other facilities (restrooms, for example) are needed.
- Location and distance are not an issue.
- Students don't need to travel from where they live, reducing travel time and costs related to traveling, like lodging, tickets, parking, etc.
- Students can be engaged from anywhere in the country or in the world.
- An infinite number of students can attend without an extra significant cost.

Difficulties of online learning:

- Students need to possess self-discipline and initiative to enter the course and work on the activities and to be persevering to keep the pace of the course.
- Some students think that because they'll be doing the course at home they'll easily find time for it. But reality shows that sometimes they engage in other things they have to do at home, or they are too tired when they get home, and days go by and the course goes on and suddenly they find they are long way behind the flow of the course.
- Students need to have access to a computer with Internet connection. Some students share their computer at home, and

Internet of Things and its Impact on Society

*G. Little Flower[1], G. Sahaya Baskaran[2], M.Arokiasamy[3]
[1*]Head, Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India
[2]Head, Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008, India
[3]Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008, India
*corresponding author's Email Id: glflower1@gmail.com

Abstract

Internet has evolved from connecting computers to connecting everyday things that interacts with the environment. Internet of Things is accessing the information from anywhere with the internet connectivity. The development of smart sensors based on Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) technology has facilitated real time remote monitoring in the Internet of Things (IoT) environment. Ultra-Low-Power Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs)with efficient Energy Harvesting techniques have gained worldwide attention in recent years. Internet of Things (IoT) and Cloud Computing have become the hotspots of research to achieve the Future Internet. The IoT is the most important concept of Future Internet for providing a common global IT Platform to combine seamless networks and networked things. Cloud Computing provides backend solution for processing huge data streams and computations while facing the challenges of everything getting connected with all-in-one networks in the future. Scientists are working for a common fabric for integrating IoT and Cloud. This paper discussesabout some major applications as designing low cost secured Intelligent Buildings, In-Home Health care and Agriculture.

Keywords

Wireless Sensors Networks;Next Generation WSN;Future Internet; Internet of Things; Cloud Computing;Energy Harvesting; Intelligent Building; In-Home Health care; Agriculture;

1. Introduction

Human history has been swept byrevolutionary waves that brought systematic changesin the life styles of human beings. The first wave that took thousands of years was the agricultural revolution that taught human beings how to cultivate food. The vast bulk of all the food, goods, and services produced by the human race was consumed by the producers themselves. The second wave was the industrial revolutionthat took a mere three hundred years and enhanced the quality of human life by adding a lot of comforts. During this period, Nature had been severely exploited and human life was split into two halves: production and consumption. Everyone became almost totally dependent upon food, goods, or services produced by somebody else. With depletingnon-renewable energy sources,the biosphere could not tolerate the industrial assault and forcibly has given birth to the third wave called the information revolution and is even more accelerativeand will be well established very soon.

2.1 Internet of Things (IoT)

The third wave is utilizing Wireless sensor networks, Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) and Nanotechnology, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) etc. and control technology to bridge the gap between the physical world of humans and the virtual world of electronics and has propelled the growth of Internet of Things. Pervasive computing capabilities that have been successfully incorporated in miniaturized embedded device along with communication technologies like WiFi, Ethernet, Bluetooth, Zigbee, NFC etc. have maximized the progress of Internet of Things [1]. Of these, ZigBee is the most promising standard owing to its low power consumption and simple networking configuration.These advancements generates various smart embedded products in to market that can be used in diverse applications like remote monitoring [2], home automation systems [3], health care [4] etc. thereby widening the vision of Internet of Things in building a connected world. IoT is divided into five layers [5] namely:

1. Perception layer that includes sensors, RFID etc.
2. Network layer that deals with various networking technologies
3. Middleware layer includes service management and information processing
4. Application layer that deals with various applications
5. Business layer that manages various applications.

2.2 Future Internet

A collection of data communication network technologies in the future is called Future Internet. A common global IT Platform that combines seamless networks and networked things for the Future Internet is called the Internet of Things (IoT).The IoT addresses the Convergence, Content, Collections, Computing, Communication, and Connectivity between people and things [6]. In simple terms, people will be connected Anytime, Anyplace, with Anything and Anyone, and appropriately utilizing Any network and Any Service in the future Internet. Cloud Computing [7] is regarded as the backend solution for processing huge data streams and computations while facing the challenges of everything connected with all-in-one networks in the future.IoT will be enabled by Cloud technologies which provide a virtual, scalable, efficient, and flexible data centre for computing and online service [8].

2.3. IoT Architecture

It consists of the following three modules:

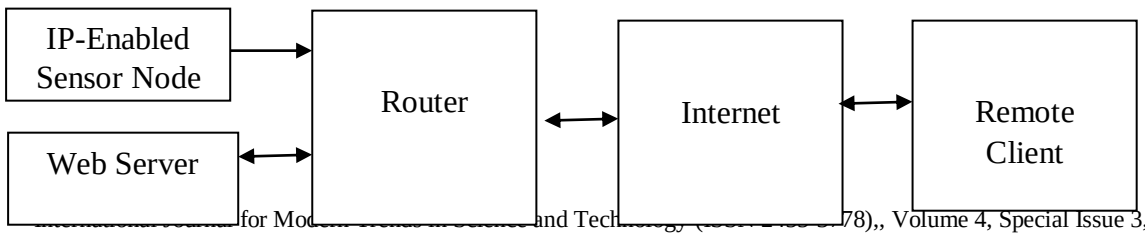
i) Data acquisition module:A variety of thermal,mechanical, optical,chemical,biological, fire and humidity sensor and magnetic sensors may be attached to the sensor node to measure properties of the environment. These sensors can sense, measure, and gather information from the environment andcan transmit the sensed data to the user as a web page through internet. Smart sensor nodes are low power devices equipped with one or more sensors, a processor, memory, a power supply, a radio, and an actuator. Battery is the main power source in a sensor node. Secondary power supply that harvests power from the environment such as solar panels may be added to the node depending on the appropriateness of the environment where the sensor will be deployed.Thermistor for example is a sensor used for sensing the real time temperature from the environment. It is made of material whose resistivity increases/decreases with the surge in temperature. Fire sensor senses the generation of Ultra-violet and Infra-red rays, thereby it detects the occurrence of flame. Humidity sensor measures the moisture content in the environment by the changes in the electrical capacitance or resistance.

ii) Data processing and transmission module: The data processing module used in this system is an advanced embedded device i.e. Intel Galileo Gen 2 (system in package). This device is made of Intel Quark SoC X1000 32 bit Application processor, and it is made compatible to work with Arduino integrated development environment. It has various communication facilities like Ethernet, USB, UART etc. This device is powered by 5V DC supply. Sensors are connected to the input/output pins of an embedded device. Using analog to digital converter that is inherent in the device changes in analog values are converted into digital values. These digital values are converted into data packets before it is transmitted over the Ethernet. This conversion is termed as encapsulation. This encapsulated frame comprises of information regarding the source and destination device and error checking mechanism.

iii) Web interface module: These data packets are routed by the router to the server in the network. Server running ASP.NET framework receives these data packets through socket communication and are stored in the database. Thesesensor data are retrieved from the database by the server and presented to the client's web browser in the form of web page through the website hosted by the server.The advantage of using HTTP is that it supports IP without any modifications or adaptations. Thus, using web server, remote monitoring of temperature is made more efficient, since it provides temperature data to multiple clients at the same time accessing from various places thus fulfilling the vision of Internet of Things [9].

2.4. IoT Block diagram

Block diagram of a complete, simple and an efficient smart environmental condition monitoring system using IP-enabled device and web server utilizing the inbuilt Ethernet communication that supports IPv4 is illustrated below:



3.IoT Applications

This system can be implemented in variety of applications such as Intelligent Building, Smart Home Assistance and in agriculture etc.

3.1.Intelligent Building

The 'Internet of Things' are being used to greatly improve the efficiency of building automation systems and will play a fundamental role in future intelligent buildings. Integrating wireless with IOTs has extraordinary potentials such asindependent living; enhancing comfort, efficient use of electricity, and safety and securityin smart home applications [10]Human movement can be monitoredusing "IR motion detector". These are binary mode sensors, and they are interfaced with RF XBee modules in the building and increase the levels of security in the building.They have relatively low energy consumption at the system level of 5 V–12 V supply, which implies long lifetime per deployment.

3.2. In-home health care

IoT has opened up new opportunities in healthcare systems. Future medical systems can benefit the most from IoT are in-home assistance, smart nursing homes, and clinical trial and research augmentation. Modest wearable sensors will allow vast amounts of data to be collected and mined for next-generation clinical trials. These wearable monitoring systems involve integrated amplifiers to amplify the acquired signal and then the analog-to-digital converter digitizes the signal before further analysis. Data will be collected and reported automatically, reducing the cost and inconvenience of regular visits to the physician. For example, elevated body temperature is one of the first defence mechanisms of our body in response to illnesses such as infectious diseases. On the other hand, many conditions such as late stage infectious diseases, blood depletion conditions and application of drugs and toxins may lead to a noticeable decrease in body temperature [11,12]. Therefore, continuous monitoring of body temperature could have huge impact on early detection and better management of different diseases and conditions.Monitoring of heart rate (HR) and heart rate variability (HRV) has important clinical potentials. Pulse rate is a direct mirror of heart rate and it can be monitored using commercially available wearable devices, such as Fitbit and Apple Watch, pulse oximeters, electrocardiography (ECG)[13] etc. Strain sensors based on graphene woven fabric could do respiratory rate monitoring that can be used to detect serious clinical conditions such as cardiac arrest [14, 15]. Muscle movements, posture and body activity can also be monitoring using wearable devices for wellness, fitness and clinical applications.

3.3. In agriculture

IOT technology in terms of modern farm produce mainly consists of soilless culture and culture solution control technology, artificial photosynthesis technology, growing environment control technology (carbon dioxide density, humidity, wind pressure and speed), intelligent irrigation technology, etc. IOT technology and method is used in farm produce production with plant factory technology as integration. IoT can be deployed [16] for getting the information regarding agro ecological environment control (monitoring of water quality,soil constituent,soil humidity, light, wind, air, etc.) agricultural resource control (Intelligent greenhouse that allows automatic adjustment of temperature, water irrigation, scientific disease and pest monitoring), production process control (healthy cultivation,monitoring of animal and plant growth,product categorization), farm produceand food safety (get informed of the entire logistics process, storage in warehouse and traceability system of farm produce supply chain), agricultural equipment and facility system (diagnosis of farm machinery breakdown,remote control of farm machinery andoperation monitoring of farm machinery).Poor farmers thus can be given prudent guidance through such technology.They can also provide risk assessment data such as alerting farmers at the onset of frost and drought damage and providing better microclimate awarenessthrough the use of local temperature monitoring systems.

3.4. IoT assisted Industries at the depths of the sea

- Enough protein could be grown in the sea to end world hunger.
- Algae, high in oil content, can be grown in the ocean, becomes economically effectiveand could be a solution for energy crisis.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY ADVANCED RESEARCH TRENDS
ISSN : 2349-7408
VOLUME IV, ISSUE 1(3) JANUARY, 2017

PLASTICS: THE DECOR AND DANGER TO MOTHER PLANET EARTH

G. LITTLE FLOWER
Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008, India.

M. AROKIASAMY
Department of Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520008, India

G. SAHAYA BASKARAN
Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, AP-520 008, India

ABSTRACT

Several post-war human activities like radioactive isotopes released by atom bombs, increasing carbon dioxide in the oceans, the massive manufacture of concrete and the widespread use of aluminium and the increasing use of plastics play a far greater role in altering the planet geology. Humans have made enough plastic that includes five main commodity polymers: polypropylene, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and polyethylene terephthalate since the Second World War to coat the Earth entirely with man-made waste, and become a marker of a new geological epoch. This ability to plaster the planet in plastic debris is alarming. Different kinds of increasing amounts of plastic from Bakelite to polyethylene bags to PVC over the last 70 years, have not just floated across the oceans, but has sunk to the deepest parts of the sea floor and has entered in the food chain. A vast proportion of fish in the ocean think plastic as food and eat it. Seabirds feed plastic to their chicks and become entangled in plastic and drown or choke to death. Plastic is very slow to degrade and so our Mother earth is going to be stuck with this problem for a long time. The chemical building blocks that make plastics so versatile are the same components that might harm people and the environment. Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies and have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects like endocrine disruption etc. Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats. This article explains the types of plastics, the use of additives to modify the properties of these plastics, considerable benefits of plastics for the future and also describes the concerns about current approaches to production, use and their waste management that are not sustainable. Plastics, thus will play an increasingly important role in human life in the future scenario and therefore the related issues have to be genuinely addressed.

Keywords: plastic, polymer, debris, entanglement, endocrine disruption, waste management

Plastics which were more or less unknown to our great grandparents have become an essential part of our daily lives and have transformed everyday life. In 1960 the world produced 7 million tonnes of plastic. In 2015 that figure became 365 million tonnes, with predictions of a rise to 540 million tonnes by 2020. Over the last ten years, more quantity of plastic has been produced than during the whole of the last century. Advances in materials science and engineering in recent decades have

led to the widespread and diverse use of plastics to provide cheaper, lighter, stronger, safer, more durable corrosion-resistant materials, with high thermal and electrical insulation properties that can prevent electronics and other household items from fires, versatile products and consumer goods that serve to improve our quality of life. Almost all aspects of daily life involve plastics, in transport, telecommunications, clothing, footwear and as packaging materials to keep our foods fresher for longer periods of time and facilitate the transport of a wide range of food, drink and other goods thus reducing energy used in transport. There is considerable potential for new applications of plastics that will bring benefits in the future, for example as novel increasing role in medical applications including tissue and organ transplants, lightweight components such as those in the new Boeing 787, will reduce fuel usage in transportation, components for generation of renewable energy and insulation will help reduce carbon emissions.

Plastics are a part of our daily lives. Plastic includes production volumes and current consumption patterns of five main commodity polymers: polypropylene, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and polyethylene terephthalate. The success of plastics as a material has been substantial; they have proved versatile for use in a range of types and forms, including natural polymers, modified natural polymers, thermosetting plastics, thermoplastics and, more recently, biodegradable plastics. Plastics have a range of unique properties: they can be used at a very wide range of temperatures, are chemical- and light-resistant and they are very strong and tough, but can be easily worked as a hot melt. It is this range of properties together with their low cost that has driven the annual worldwide demand for plastics today. Although literally hundreds of plastic materials are commercially available, only a handful of these qualify as commodity thermoplastics in terms of their high volume and relatively low price. Low-density polyethylene (LDPE), high-density PE (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), PVC, PS and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) account for approximately 90 per cent of the total demand.

Plastics are rarely used by themselves; typically, the resins are mixed with other materials called ‘additives’ to enhance performance. These may include inorganic fillers (e.g. carbon or silica) to reinforce the plastic material, thermal stabilizers to allow the plastics to be processed at high temperatures, plasticizers to render the material pliable and flexible, fire retardants to discourage ignition and burning, and UV stabilizers to prevent degradation when exposed to sunlight. Colorants, matting agents, opacifiers and lustre additives might also be used to enhance the appearance of a plastic product. Additives are often the most expensive component of a formulation, and the minimum quantity needed to achieve a given level of performance is generally used. The additives are intimately mixed with the polymer or ‘compounded’ into a formulation that is processed into the shape of the final product.

Plastic is one of the key ingredients that cause contamination of the environment. Finite resources for plastic production, our current patterns of use and

disposal of plastics contaminate a wide range of natural terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. Every piece of plastic used or thrown away still remains somewhere in the world today. Plastic is not biodegradable, but photodegradable. Plastic materials break down dangerously and do not ever disappear, but become long-lasting "plastic dust". They can hang on trees, frozen into the ice glacier of Alaska, in African rain forests, litter the beach of one of the remotest corners of the world, the Tasmanian wilderness. In addition, plastic when breaks down, it can absorb many dangerous toxins more easily, such as damaging pesticides like DDT, PCB and PAH and release toxins that contaminate soil and water, as well as harming animals that ingest plastic fragments. Accumulation of plastic debris in the environment and the associated consequences in waste management are causing great global concern.

Plastics that are made out of a substance called polyethylene which is a type of petroleum. Petroleum is a major source of our energy. About four to five trillion plastic bags are manufactured each year and wasting all of this petroleum on plastic bags when it could be used for more important things, like automobile gas. The sad thing is, out of 100 trillion plastic bags, only 1% is recycled. It takes 1,000 years for plastic bags to break down, making them non-biodegradable. Burning these bags will release toxic fumes into the soil and the air. 90 % of plastic waste does not get into dumps but clogging sewers and littering the streets and worsening the situation especially during floods.

The impact of plastic pollution in our oceans and ecosystems creates chaos for the environment. There are millions of tons of plastics present in our oceans, and these are constantly fragmenting into smaller and smaller pieces which are scattered throughout the water column and present, in different densities, throughout all the world's oceans and such pollution is now newly named as white pollution. Every square mile of ocean has 46,000 pieces of plastic floating in it. These tiny pieces of plastic are extremely powerful chemical accumulators for organic persistent pollutants present in ambient sea water such as DDE's and PCB's and make thing worse. Microplastics have accumulated far from population centers and that polar sea ice represents a major historic global sink of man-made particulates. Microplastics, particularly fibers of rayon are found in Arctic ice. If polar ice continues to melt at the current pace, more than 1 trillion bits of microplastic could enter the marine environment in the next 10 years from the Arctic alone. A lot of it will pass through plankton and fish and seabirds and find its way up the food chain and will be finally trapped up in the sedimentary cycle, on a global scale. Scientists predict that one in four fish consumed by humans is likely to contain plastic debris. The whole food chain, from filtering invertebrates to marine mammals is eating plastic and /or other animals have plastic in them. Tens of thousands of baby albatrosses lie dead on the ground of the Pacific Gyre, their bodies filled with plastic from the Pacific Garbage presents a horror sight.

Plastic is very slow to degrade and so our Mother earth is going to be stuck with this problem for a long time. Plastic polymer resins mixed with various additives

International Journal of Engineering Research-Online
A Peer Reviewed International Journal
Articles available online http://www.ijoer.in

Vol.3., S1, 2015 (Jan-Feb)

Article category: Materials Science

ISSN: 2321-7758

INFLUENCE OF V_2O_3 ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LEAD BORATE GLASSES

Y.SUDHAKAR[1,2], G. LITTLE FLOWER[3], G. SAHAYA BASKARAN[1*] , N. VEERAIAH[2]

[1] Dept. of Physics, Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous), Vijayawada- 520 008, A.P.

[2] Dept. of Physics, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar- 522 510, A.P.

[3]Dept. of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada- 520 008, A.P.

ABSTRACT: 30PbO-(5.0-x) CaO-65B_2O_3-xV_2O_5 glasses containing various proportions of V_2O_5 (ranging from 0 to 1.0 mo l%) have been prepared. A number of methods viz., spectroscopic (IR, optical absorption) and dielectric properties (ε', tanδ, a.c conductivity σ over a range of frequencies and temperatures) of these glasses has been employed in studies. The studies of optical absorption show that concentration of VO^{2+} (vanadyl) ions increases with increase in concentration of V_2O_5 and IR spectral studies show that there is a growing degree of disorder with increase in concentration of V_2O_5 in the glasses studied.The analysis of the results of studies of dielectric properties reveals that there is a gradual increase in the concentration of V^{4+} ions that act as modifiers in the glass network.

Keywords: Vanadyl ions, PbO-CaO-B_2O_3 glasses, dielectric properties, optical absorption

1.0 INTRODUCTION

V_2O_5 containing glasses are being extensively used in memory and switching devices. V_2O_5 is known to participate in the glass network with VO_5 pyramidal structural units. Several vanadate glasses show semi conducting behavior with the electrical conductivity of 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} $(\Omega\text{-cm})^{-1}$. The content of vanadium in different forms in different valence states exist in the glass depends upon the quantitative properties of modifiers and glass formers, size of the ions in the glass structure, their field strength, mobility of the modifier cation etc. Lead borate glasses have simple and well understood glass structure. They are known for the variety of applications in phosphors, solar energy converters and in a number of electronic devices. Addition of other modifier oxides like CaO into these glass matrices is expected to enhance the resistance of the glasses, to the moisture. Calcium based glass-ceramic systems, are used in hyperthermia treatments.

The objective of the present investigation is to have a comprehensive understanding over the topology and valence states of vanadium ions in PbO-CaO-B_2O_5 glass network by a systematic study of dielectric (over a wide range of frequency and temperature) and spectroscopic properties and to use results of these studies to throw some light on the structural aspects and the insulating character of the material.

1.1 Experimental methods

The following series of compositions are chosen for the present study : 30PbO-(5.0-x) CaO-65B_2O_3-xV_2O_5 with varying x from 0 to 1.0 in steps of 0.2 and the samples are labelled as V_0 (x=0), V_2 (x=0.2), V_4 (x=0.4), V_6 (x=0.6), V_8 (x=0.8), V_{10} (x=1.0). The details of the preparation of glass samples, apparatus used and experimental methods adopted for recording the optical absorption, IR spectra and dielectric measurements were reported in our earlier papers[1,2].

1.2 Results & Discussions

1.2.1 Optical absorption spectra

Fig.1 shows the optical absorption spectra of PbO-CaO-B_2O_3:V_2O_5 glasses. The absorption edge observed at 381 nm for pure (V_0) glass is found to be shifted gradually towards higher wavelength with an increase of the concentration of V_2O_5. Additionally, the spectra of glasses doped with 0.2 mol% of V_2O_5 have exhibited two

broad absorption bands at 620 and 1031 nm corresponding to $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2B_1$ and $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2E$ transitions of VO^{2+} ions[3]; with increase in the concentration of V_2O_5 upto 1.0 mol %, the half width and peak height of these bands are observed to increase. From the observed absorption edges, we have evaluated the optical band gaps (E_o) of these glasses by drawing Urbach plots (Fig. 2) of all glasses. From the extrapolation of the linear portion of these curves, the values of optical band gap (E_o) obtained for $PbO\text{-}CaO\text{-}B_2O_3\text{:}V_2O_5$ along with cut-off wavelengths and band positions are presented in Table 1. The value of E_o is found to decrease with the increase in concentration of V_2O_5.

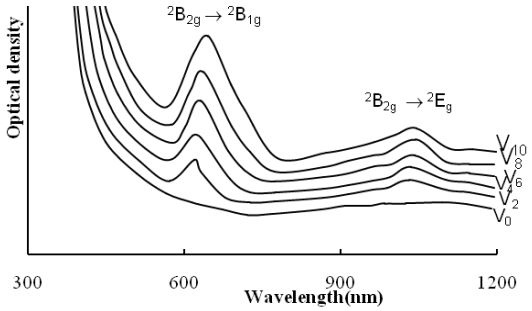


Fig. 1 Optical absorption spectra of $PbO\text{-}CaO\text{-}B_2O_3\text{: }V_2O_5$ glasses.

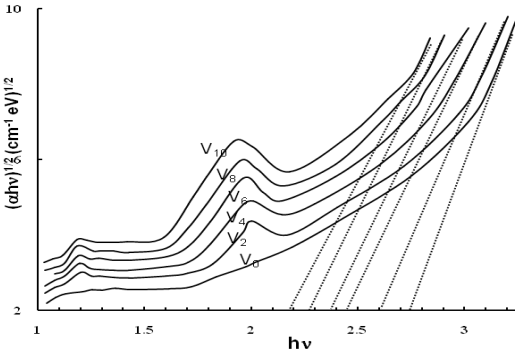


Fig 2 Urbach plot for the of $PbO\text{-}CaO\text{-}B_2O_3\text{: }V_2O_5$ glasses.

Table 1 : Summary of data on optical absorption spectra of $PbO\text{-}CaO\text{-}B_2O_3\text{:}V_2O_5$ glasses.

Glass	Cut-off wavelength	Optical band	Position of $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2B_1$	Position of $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2E$
V_0	381	2.74	-	-
	387	2.60	620	1031
V_4	400	2.45	626	1034
V_6	411	2.36	631	1043
V_8	427	2.29	636	1044
	437	2.18	646	1047

1.2.2 IR spectra

The IR spectra of these glasses exhibited three conventional bands originated from borate groups at 1400 cm^{-1} (due to BO_3 units), 1080 cm^{-1} due to BO_4 units and another band at 720 cm^{-1} due to bending vibrations of B-O-B linkages (fig 3). With the introduction of V_2O_5, an additional band at about 600 cm^{-1} due to V-O-V bending vibrations is also observed in these spectra. In the region of vibrations of BO_4 units (at about 1080 cm^{-1}) band due to vibrations of isolated V=O groups in VO_5 trigonal bipyramids is also reported[4]. With a gradual increase in the concentration of V_2O_5 up to 1.0 mol %, the intensity of BO_3 is observed to increase where as that of the bands due to BO_4 structural units is observed to decrease.

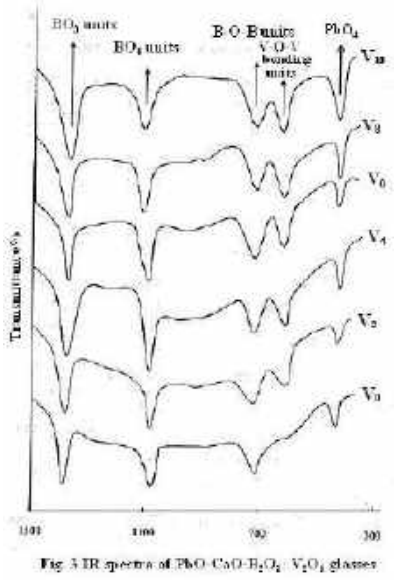


Fig. 3 IR spectra of PbO-CaO-B_2O_3-V_2O_5 glasses

1.2.3 Dielectric properties

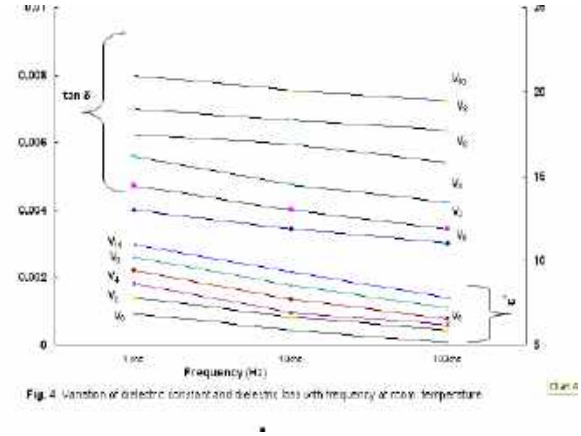
As the concentration of V_2O_5 is increased, the value of dielectric constant ε', is observed to increase for glasses, with considerable frequency dependence, exhibiting larger values at lower frequencies (Fig. 4). The dielectric loss tan δ at room temperature with the concentration of V_2O_5 exhibited a similar behavior (Fig. 4). The temperature dependence of ε' for PbO-CaO-B_2O_3 glasses doped with different concentrations of V_2O_5 at 1 KHz is shown in Fig. 5 and at different frequencies for one of the glasses (glass V_8) is shown in Fig. 6. The values of ε' is found to increase with temperatures slowly up to about 100°C and beyond this temperature it increases at faster rates especially at lower frequencies. Fig. 5 shows that the rate of increase of ε' with temperature is found to be the highest, for the glass containing the highest concentration of V_2O_5 (glass V_{10}).

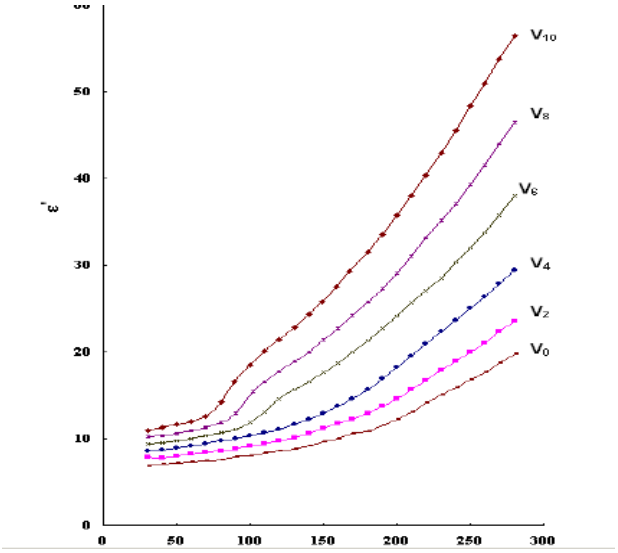
The temperature dependence of dielectric loss tan δ at a frequency of 10 kHz for PbO-CaO-B_2O_3 glasses doped with different concentrations of V_2O_5 is shown in Fig. 6 and at different frequencies for one of the glasses (glass V_6) is shown in Fig.7. The curves have exhibited distinct maximum indicating the dielectric relaxation character of these glasses. With the increase in the concentration of V_2O_5 into the glass matrix, the half width and the peak height (i.e., tan δ_{max}) of the relaxation curve are observed to increase with a shifting of the relaxation peak temperature towards lower side for glasses (Table 2). Using the relation, $f = f_o \exp(-W_d/KT)$, the effective activation energy, W_d, for the dipoles is calculated for different glasses and presented in the Table 2; the activation energy is found to decrease with increase in the concentration of V_2O_5 in the glass matrix.

In both the optical absorption absorption bands corresponding to $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2B_1$ and $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2E$ transitions of VO^{2+} there is a noticeable shifting of the meta centers towards higher wavelength side with a gradual hike in the intensity with increase in the concentration of V_2O_5. V^{4+} ion belongs to d^1 configuration with ^2D as the ground state. In the presence of pure octahedral crystal field, the ^2D state splits into $^2T_2$ and ^2E, while an octahedral field with tetragonal distortion further splits the $^2T_2$ level into ^2E and $^2B_2$; among these, the $^2B_2$ will be the ground state. Further ^2E level splits into $^2A_1 \left|3z^2 - r^2\right\rangle$ and $^2B_1 \left|x^2 - y^2\right\rangle$ where as $^2B_2$ splits into three

$|xy\rangle$, $|yz\rangle$ *and* $|zx\rangle$ states. Thus for the vanadyl ions we can expect 3 bands (on the basis of energy level scheme for molecular orbitals of VO^{2+} ion in a ligand field of C_{4v} symmetry provided by Bullhausen and Gray[3] corresponding to the transitions $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2B_1$ ($d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{x^2-y^2}$), $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2E$ ($d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{zx,yz}$) and $^2B_2 \rightarrow {}^2A_1$ ($d_{xy} \rightarrow d_{z^2}$). However, in the spectra of the present glasses, only the first two bands are observed.

A similar conclusion can also be drawn from IR spectral data of these glasses. With a gradual increase in the concentration of V_2O_5 up to 1.0 mol %, the intensity of BO_3 asymmetric structural units is observed to increase where as that of the bands due to BO_4 and B-O-B structural units is observed to decrease in glasses. Such observation clearly indicates an increase in the concentration of vanadyl ions that inculcate disorder in the glass network.





Dept of Computer Science, P B SIDDHARTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE, VIJAYAWADA.
UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON "CYBER SECURITY WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON CYBER CRIMES & CYBER LAWS (NSCS 2014)" on
15th & 16th November 2014-IJDCST SPECIAL ISSUE, PAPER –ID: IJDCST-18
ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

Review on Cyberstalking

G. Sahaya Baskaran[1*], G. Little Flower[2], M. Arokiasamy[3], N.A. Francis Xavier[4]

[1]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.

[2]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.

[3]Department of Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.

[4]Department of Commerce, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada, A.P-520 008.

Corresponding author email : sbalc@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Cyberstalking is a crime in which the attacker harasses a victim using electronic communication, such as e-mail or instant messaging (IM), or messages posted to a Web site or a discussion group. A cyberstalker relies upon the anonymity afforded by the Internet to allow them to stalk their victim without being detected. Cyberstalking messages differ from ordinary spam in that a cyberstalker targets a specific victim with often threatening messages, while the spammer targets a multitude of recipients with simply annoying messages. Cyber stalking is one of the most common crime which are commenced on internet the modern world.

Cyberstalking can be terribly frightening. It can destroy friendships, credit, careers, self-image, and confidence. Ultimately it can lead the victim into far greater physical danger when combined with real-world stalking. Victims of domestic violence are often cyberstalking victims. They, like everybody else, need to be aware that technology can make cyberstalking easy. Spyware software can be used to monitor everything happening on your computer or cell phone, giving tremendous power and information to cyberstalkers. The article discusses about the ways of getting protected from this menace.

Anti-Stalking suggestions

Here are a few important pointers to help you thwart cyberstalking, whether it's directed at you, your PC, or your family:

- Maintain vigilance over physical access to your computer and other Web-enabled devices like cell phones. Cyberstalkers use software and hardware devices (sometimes attached to the back of your PC without you even knowing) to monitor their victims.
- Be sure you always log out of your computer programs when you step away from the computer and use a screensaver with a password. The same goes for passwords on cell phones. Your kids and your spouse should develop the same good habits.
- Make sure to practice good password management and security. Never share your passwords with others. And be sure to change your passwords frequently! This is very important.

Dept of Computer Science, Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous), Vijayawada,
UGC SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON "Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) in making a Healthy Information Society with special Reference to use of ICTs in Educational Technology"
11th & 12th August 2014-IJDCST SPECIAL ISSUE, PAPER –ID: IJDCST-08
ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

Virtual labs: an incredible path to Strengthen Science Education

G. Little Flower[1], M. Arokiasamy[2], G. Sahaya Baskaran[3]
[1]Department of Physics, Maris Stella College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.
[2]Department of Mathematics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.
[3]Department of Physics, Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-8, A.P.

Abstract: Information based social orders create at a speedier rate and upgrade national thriving. India can possibly turn into a heading country in numerous regions of advancement, including training. The point of interest enactment 'Right to Education Act (RTE)', has made tremendous difficulties for India in satisfying the goals of its kin. India has a dazzling populace of 1.25 billion, and practically 50% of it is less than 25 years old, and giving them equivalent access to great training, especially advanced education, gets to be pivotal. The current model of advanced education in India is generally yard based and still strives to satisfy the needs of the business. Despite the fact that advanced education has empowered social versatility for a lot of people in India, the individuals who have admittance to advanced education fit in with the more favoured segments of society.

I. INTRODUCTION

We have to start to contemplate instruction in an entire new manner and to advance and receive creative methods for showing and figuring out how to achieve a change in advanced education. Availability, value and quality in advanced education require the presentation of huge open online courses. Instruction engineering analysts have been making generous advancement by utilizing Pads, amazing gaming programming and other quickly advancing innovations to advertise issue cantered learning and make it accessible to understudies around the planet. Such activities give everybody the sort of instruction considered to be extravagance. It has made far reaching access to ease top notch college instruction for understudies of all levels.

India's gigantic open online courses, began by a few tip top exploration colleges, aggregately enlist 60% of the world's whole understudy populace. With the broad utilization of ICT devices, the Indian advanced education framework has experienced monstrous extension to turn into the biggest on the planet enlisting in excess of 70 million understudies. To show, if India were to make this extra limit through increment in block and mortar establishments alone, it would have needed to assemble six colleges and 270 universities every last month in the most recent 20 years, a deed that would have been difficult to accomplish with India's constrained assets.

Science, designing, and engineering pervade almost every aspect of cutting edge life and holds the way to tackling a number of mankind's most pressing present and future difficulties. These subjects are presently driving improvement all over the place on the planet, and these are personally coded in the dialect of math.

ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

India needs numerous mathematicians to work in immaculate and connected regions of science, designing and engineering. The greater part of the IT applications are focused around arithmetic. Internet searchers chip away at a structure determined by straight variable based math. Cd's and DVD's encode data as polynomials over limited fields. Science, designing, and engineering are seen as a guaranteeing assemblage of acknowledged learning. At the point when individuals simply read a reading material or listen to an address they get shallow information. However when they discuss the material they begin to comprehend it profoundly. Likewise, enquiry-based learning gives them something to do in groups. Captivating understudies in logical techniques like workshops, cooperation, demonstrating and representation, and gaining from examinations, field treks, internships and, inevitably, extend work in the lab acquires capability science. In sciences, the standard vehicle for showing pragmatic abilities is the lab course. Pragmatic abilities must be gained through experience. Labs are the place understudies are offered the chance to captivate with genuine lab gear, to investigate real information, to encounter the miracle of perception.

II. RELATED WORK

Chris Dede says, "You just comprehend something when you know how to do it". Physical separations and the absence of assets make us not able to perform tests, particularly through advanced instruments. Directing joint investigations by two partaking foundations furthermore imparting unreasonable assets has dependably been a test. Additionally, great educators are dependably a rare asset. In such situation, online and feature based courses address the issue of educating to some degree. With the present day web and machine advances, the above constraints can no more block understudies and analysts in improving their aptitudes and learning. With the dangerous notoriety of web learning, analysts look for better approaches to educate the reasonable abilities of science. Web empowered tests might be intended for remote operation and survey in order to enthuse interest and advancement into understudies. This would help in learning fundamental and progressed ideas through remote experimentation. Today most gear has a workstation interface for control and information stockpiling. It is conceivable to outline great examinations around some of this supplies which would upgrade the learning of an understudy. Web based experimentation further allows utilization of assets, for example, learning, programming, and information accessible on the web, separated from empowering skilful examinations being at the same time performed at focuses differentiated by space and time. Virtual lab is an activity of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Under the National Mission on Education through ICT. Today, just about all the lab work is accessible online through the college's Open Science Laboratory called 'Virtual labs'. Just about all IIT's all through India, Amirtha University, Dayalbagh University, NIT, Karnataka, and COE Pune are the astonishingly taking part establishes in India which are incredibly helping number of trials to virtual labs. Virtual labs give active encounter on different tests in accepted courses like building and fundamental sciences to individuals in diverse areas, in this manner crossing

ISSN-2320-7884 (Online)
ISSN-2321-0257 (Print)

over any barrier between generally prepared research facilities in heading foundations and those that linger behind. Virtual Labs would coddle understudies at the undergrad level, post graduate level and in addition to research researchers. It gives remote-access to Labs in different controls of Science an artefact.

III. TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

After the gathering of the "huge scholars," Linden Lab published at the scholastic State of Play gathering in 2003, that any Second Life client could hold their savvy property rights on the articles they made in-world. Linden Lab began to bring their association with instructors genuinely. Genuinely did not signify, "Hey, we'd cherish for you to publicize Second Life, yet we're not going to work with you. We're not set hear you out. We're not going to do anything with you or for you" (Ondrejka 2010). Linden Lab committed a lot of assets and labor to training and by and large why would they not help the group that presented to them the business-changing thoughts that made Second Life what it is today and accumulated its first increase of clients. A large number of the instruments inside Second Life that characteristically upheld in-world or in Second Life-just business advancement were not evident when they were actualized. In any event, they were not evident to the ethnographer who was working at Linden Lab at the time yet would likely be referenced by any Linden worker in insight into the past as totally deliberate.

IV. RESEARCH APPROACH APPLICATIONS

Building a creative mechanical stage for a biological system of business engineers also teachers is not a simple errand and that however everybody has 20/20 knowledge of the past, the truth was a ton more feverish, dexterous, and liquid. We as people, and especially a human organization with "diversions in question, will have a tendency to, in knowledge of the past, build a more lucid account of its past than at any other time truly existed. In the wake of taking a seat with Lindens, whom encounters compass from the minute of dispatch to the present day, we get a feeling of a more prominent ideological authoritative clash.

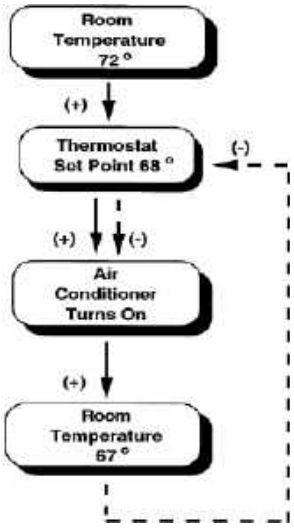


Figure 1: Negative feedback compared with a thermostat controlling room temperature. Solid lines and (1) represent an enhancement of activity, whereas dotted lines and (2) represent an inhibition of activity.

Linden Lab was attempting to assemble a country as engineering as the organization strove to be just and decentralized. Much the same as running a nation, Linden confronted a hefty portion