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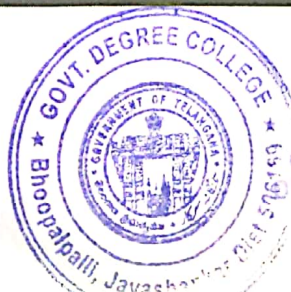
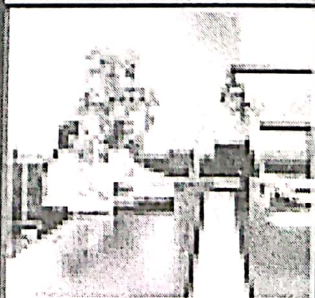
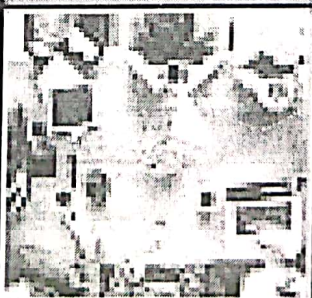
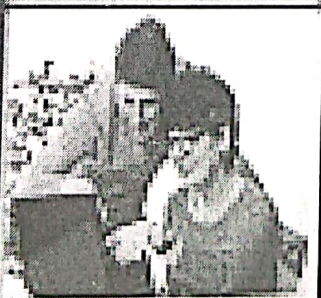
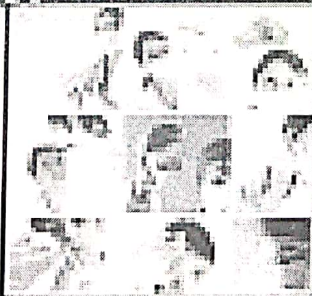
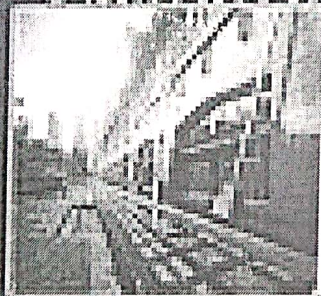
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CURRENT TRENDS IN
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Assesment of Water Quality Using Physico-Chemical Parameters -A Study of Fresh Water Lake in Warangal District, Telangana State, India

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Abstract:

The present study was undertaken to assess the water quality by the analysis of its physico chemical parameters. This study was taken on Thimmapur freshwater Lake of Warangal district, Telangana, India. The water quality parameters studied in the present investigation were Water temperature, pH, Turbidity, Dissolved oxygen, Biological Oxygen Demand, Alkalinity, Chlorides, Total Dissolved Solids and Hardness. Monthly changes in physico-chemical parameters were analysed for a period of one year from February, 2016 to January, 2017. Based on the results of present study, it was found that some physico- chemical parameters showed seasonal fluctuations. The results obtained in this study also indicates that the quality of water of this lake is within the permissible limits. However continuous monitoring of the water quality is very important in order to maintain the water quality of this lake and it reveals that the pollution status of this is not much inspite of some anthropogenic activities like washing of clothes and cattle in the Lake. Finally it can be suggested that this lake water can be used for Irrigation and Pisciculture.

Keywords: Freshwater Lake, Water Quality Assessment, Fish Culture.

Introduction:

Water is one of the pivotal to both natural ecosystems and human development. It is essential for various activities such as drinking, cooking, industrial, agricultural and recreational purposes. In the human body, it is also used in transporting, dissolving organic matter and replenishing nutrients while carrying away waste materials (Jayalakshmi et al., 2011). But due to increased human population, industrialization, use of fertilizers in the agriculture and man-made activity it is highly polluted with different harmful contaminants. Therefore it is necessary that the quality of drinking water should be checked at regular time interval,



**WATER QUALITY OF THIMMAPUR FRESH WATER LAKE IN WARANGAL DISTRICT,
TELANGANA STATE, INDIA - AN ASSESSMENT FOR FISHCULTURE USING
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS**

P. GOWRI & G. BENARJEE

Fisheries Research Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT

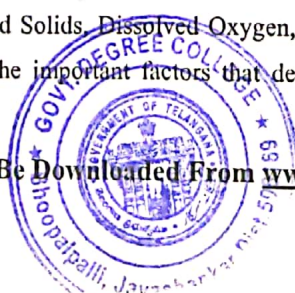
The present study is an attempt that has been made on the physicochemical characteristics of the Thimmapur Lake, a fresh waters tank located in Warangal district of Telangana State. The study was carried out for a period of one year from February 2015 to January 2016. Water samples were collected and analyzed using the Standard laboratory methods and procedures. The results of the analysis of water samples have shown that there is a variation in these parameters at the different sampling stations and some of these parameters vary during different seasons too. The Temperature was ranging from 22.2 to 29.6°C, pH was ranging from 6.8 to 7.5, DO content was from 7.2 to 8.6 mg/l, BOD ranged from 3.8 to 6.32 mg/l, Total Alkalinity was 39.4 to 65.28 mg/l, TDS varied from 37.24 to 64.82 mg/l, Turbidity was ranging from 19.0 to 56.11 ppm, Free CO₂ from 1.31 to 3.0 mg/l, EC was from 135.06 to 437 µmhos/cm, Chlorides from 36.0 to 59.3 mg/l, Phosphates from 1.76 to 3.01 mg/l, Sulphates from 34.82 to 53.43 mg/l, Nitrates from 0.30 to 0.64 mg/l, Ammonia content from 1.01 to 1.58 ppm, Sodium from 3.8 to 7.3 ppm, and Potassium from 1.73 to 2.21 ppm. Results of water quality assessment clearly showed that most of the parameters are slightly higher in the wet season than dry season. This study observed that Ammonia, BOD & Electrical Conductivity levels were fairly high. The high content of BOD has depleted the Dissolved Oxygen levels which will eventually be harmful to aquatic life. Therefore there is a need for the proper assessment, monitoring and precautionary measures to be initiated to overcome the pollution load in this Lake for the proper utilization of these waters for other purposes such as Fishculture.

KEYWORDS: Thimmapur Fresh Water Lake, Physico-Chemical Parameters & Fishculture

INTRODUCTION

Water as a universal solvent has the capability to dissolve many substances including organic and inorganic compounds. This outstanding property of water can be ascertained to the inconceivability to take in water in its pure form Benjamin *et al.*, (1996). The quality of water generally refers to the component of water present at the optimum level for suitable growth of plants and animals. Aquatic organisms need a healthy environment for their sustainable live and adequate nutrients for their growth. The productivity depends on the physicochemical characteristics of the water body (Agbaire and OBI :2009, Verma *et al.*, 2012). The maximum productivity can be obtained only when the physical and chemical parameters are at the optimum level. Water for human consumption must be free from organisms and chemical substances and such large concentrations may affect health (Uduma, 2014). The pollution of water is increased due to the human population, industrialization, the use of fertilizers in agriculture etc. Water parameters such as temperature, transparency, turbidity, Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Biological Oxygen Demand, Nutrients, Hardness, Alkalinity, Chlorides, etc. are some of the important factors that determine the growth of living

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STATUS OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - A FRESH OUTLOOK IS NEEDED

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Abstract

The nature of functions performed by women in rural families varies from region to region and from one social group to another. There are certain agricultural operations which are undertaken by men labour alone and certain others by women labour exclusively. Sometimes, sex considerations do not figure in certain tasks. Normally, tasks which need more of physical strength are done exclusively by men labour while lighter jobs are entrusted to women labour. Digging and deepening of wells, climbing a coconut tree for collecting ripe coconuts, carrying heavy agricultural equipment and tools, driving a tractor for ploughing and transport purposes, threshing, etc., are normally done by men. Application of manure, transplanting of seedlings, weeding, cleaning and storing grams, kitchen gardening are done exclusively by women. Sometimes, there is no such rigid division of labour as between men and women. Different tasks are performed by both men and women labour like application of manure/chemical fertilizer, irrigating fields, etc. Normally, high caste women of land owing households do not undertake field work, although they are involved in post-harvest phases of work within the homestead. Most of the field tasks on such farm households assigned to women are performed by hired female labourers from the scheduled and other low castes. Any intervention for improving the condition of women involved in agricultural activities should begin with an understanding of their role profile in terms of various agriculture and related activities. Analysis of their role, both traditional and current will enable one to identify the areas of intervention. This becomes the input for designing programmes of development by way of opening of new avenues of income generation and matching technologies to the specific tasks. However, in carrying out the programmes, appropriate research and extension, input supply





Structural Transformation in India – A Paradigm Shift is Needed

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Introduction: The structural transformation is the defining characteristic of the development process, both cause and effect of economic growth. One of the processes to define the structural transformation is characterised by a shift of predominant share of agriculture to manufacturing activities and a moderate to high level of increase in the share of services both for the national product and the work force. This pattern has not only been observed historically, but also holds across the countries with different levels of development. In case of India, the major failure of the development process has been its inability to shift a high rate of occupational structure of labour force from agriculture to non-agricultural sector which could not generate a high employment growth in the economy. As the structural changes in the national output accompany economic growth a similar shift is expected in employment too. Thus, with the decline in the share of agricultural output, a decline in the share of agricultural employment can also be expected by shifting of labour from agriculture to industry.

Objectives

Objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To study the structural changes

of highly agrarian based economy and its effect on various facets.

- 2) Assess the trends of structural transformation on poverty and unemployment.
- 3) To know the impact of transformation from agriculture to service sector.
- 4) To suggest suitable measures to overcome the implication of transformation which the societal needs of our Country.

Review of Literature

Economic growth is characterized by patterns of changing shares of different sectors in the national income and labour force. The most common structural transformation observed historically, as well as in the economic development of nations, have been mentioned in the works of Fisher (1939), Clark (1940), Kuznet (1971), Chenery and Syrquin (1975). The shift of predominant share of agriculture to manufacturing activities and a moderate to high level of increase in the share of services both for the national product and the work force. Kuznet demonstrated that growth is associated with changes in sectoral composition which is due to demand and supply side factors. Fisher and Clark argued that income elasticity





Women Problems in Agriculture Sector - An Overview

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In order to awaken the people, it is the women who have to be awakened. Once she is on move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves". — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

ABSTRACT: Women are the backbone of the village economy of rural India. Women take up different works to eke out their livelihood and the majority of the rural women depend on unorganized sector like agriculture. Many of them are landless, homeless and belong to the socially depressed class of the society despite the seasonal poor nature of employment in the field of agriculture for laborers since the beginning of this century. A large number of women who depend mainly on this economic activity in rural India live below the subsistence level. The female agricultural labour is very high despite facing difficulties in the field of the existing socio-economic framework of Indian society. Casual nature of employment, absence of opportunities to improve the skills, segregation of work, ignorance and less vocal nature of the workers, unemployment, lack of other revenues, commercialization and mechanization of agriculture, sexual exploitation and some of the problems that have oppressed the female agricultural labour in the country. In general, six decades of independence, constitutional safeguards and various developmental programmes adopted by government have not altered the basic life conditions of agricultural labour in general and female labour in particular. It also highlights the level of exploitation that is being carried out on the oppressed in general and women belonging to lower class in particular. The problems of some agricultural labour expose the various dimensions of their everyday life. The main objectives of this study are to analyze the role of rural women in agriculture sector, to understand the women problems in agriculture sector and finally to suggest the measures to improve the status of women in Agricultural Sector.

Introduction

Women are the backbone of the village economy of rural India. Women take up different works to eke out their livelihood and the majority of the rural women depend on unorganized sector like agriculture. Many of them are landless, homeless and belong to the socially depressed class of the society. A large number of women who depend mainly on

this economic activity in rural India live below the subsistence level. The female agricultural labour is very high despite facing difficulties in the field of the existing socio-economic framework of Indian society. Casual nature of employment, absence of opportunities to improve the skills, segregation of work, ignorance and less vocal nature of the workers, unemployment, lack of other



Pace and Pattern of Development vis-à-vis Environmental Concern in India

D. Sandhya and Veeraiah Bollikonda

INTRODUCTION

The World Commission on Environment and Development Report warned about the problem of industrial waste management challenging us as a society and wanted as much care to be taken for the present and succeeding generations as for those in the distinct future. Much of 'Human Development' has taken place in terms of provision and enabling better health, education and income opportunities. They act as presumes on various socio-economic and environmental attributes. Examples are with better health provision, expectation of life can improve, percapita income may increase, demand for ground water may increase, forest degradation may take pace, solid and medical wastes may increased and so on. Then the impact and outcomes can be improved, worsened or changes the socio-economic welfare and environmental status are important indicators to examine. Governments have failed to cope-up with these challenges. Thus, the environmental concerns have assumed significance.

The importance of protecting environment has been neglected for too long period which has resulted in different obstacles for economic development. When the basic problems of world economy are analysed poverty, inequality unemployment etc., are still in existence. In addition to the above environmental degradation also started contributing significantly on aggravating factor. However the -concern for environmental protection has assumed in recent times all over the world. The need to integrate environmental protection into economic development has also been recognized. The order of the day is not only for the existing ones but also for the future generation to come.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are in two folds:

- Try to point out the impact of economic development on environment concerns.
- To adopt this strategies / policies of developed countries to developing economies.
- To suggest suitable measures to control environmental pollution in the wake development in India.

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Indian World Leadership in View of Development in Various Fields on the International Stage

Jatavath Hanumu

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Abstract: In the human history man was gregarious. So the groups of people fought each other for control over the lands and nature. So when the centuries passed kingdoms tried to control there never kingdoms and succeed in some extent. On this account empire obtained taxes from princely states. In this regard Greeks tried to expert their kingdom till the ends of the world. On this account the Greek warrior son of the Philip of Macedonia Alexander The Great conquered the entire world and controlled politically with his leadership. Later on Romans extended their kingdom and ruled for some centuries under the leadership of Antonio and Julius Ceasor. In the course of time European navigators discovered the new lands of the entire world. So Dutch people, French people, Porchuguice people and English people competed with one another to control over the geographical territories and natural recourses. They also asserted their power over the lands. At last queen's English army could have control over many colonies in the world. So many centuries they ruled and drove the wealth of the nations to England in the name of the trade and "civilizing the uncivilized eastern lands". In the post independent era India is considered as the developing nation in the world and in the post modern era India leads the world in field and became a leader to the world. So the preset investigation is on India's leadership in the world and its achievements. The major focus is on the political leadership of India in the world.

Keywords: leadership, India, Greek warrior, English, world, Development

1. Introduction

In the human history man was gregarious. So the groups of people fought each other for control over the lands and nature. So when the centuries passed kingdoms tried to control there never kingdoms and succeed in some extent. On this account empire obtained taxes from princely states. In this regard Greeks tried to expert their kingdom till the ends of the world. On this account the Greek warrior son of the Philip of Macedonia Alexander the Great conquered the entire world and controlled politically with his leadership. Later on Romans extended their kingdom and ruled for some centuries under the leadership of Antonio and Julius Ceasor. In the course of time European navigators discovered the new lands of the entire world. So Dutch people, French people, Porchuguice people and English people competed with one another to control over the geographical territories and natural recourses. They also asserted their power over the lands.

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After decolonization, third world countries made more efforts to rebuild their economies. These commonwealth countries reunited with the European and Western countries to develop trade and exchange of research and science and technology. So for the international cooperation and justice a new organization was established known as "United Nations Organization" (UNO) eastern and western countries are

members of this organization there are permanent members with "Veto Power" there are also some members without Veto Power. On this account countries also numbers of the "United Nations Organization" (UNO); some super power nations are controlling the developing and under the developed nations to posses there natural resources just as America controlling over Arabian countries so they killed Saddam Hussein and Gadaafi for raising against the will of USA government. Further this hegemony is in continuation since many decades as a result of it there is outbreak of terrorism by Muslim fundamentalists and some of the organizations.

Because of this international phenomena India is also victim of terrorism. Indeed there are many reasons behind this spread of terrorism in India such as the problem of Kashmir to integrate as the part of Pakistan and advocating and taking part in the international affairs and communal rights between Hindu and Muslim fundamentalists. In this regard it is noteworthy to recall the tragedies of attack on parliament, attack on Taj Deccan Hotel in Mumbai and Gokul Chat in Hyderabad. India plays key role in world leadership by launching the satelite vacates for chief rates such as 104 satellites by a single rocket.

In this regard the super power nation United States of America (USA) depends on Indian aeronautical institutions such as ISRO and DRDO. India surpassed its height in passing the nuclear power by conducting nuclear tests many times. Further India attends for conferences of the world on environmental safety. In the recent years India also collaborates with the world by the program of world intellectual forum NITIAYOG under the leadership of Primeminister, Mr. Narendra Modi. In addition to this India represents in games and sports. Besides these aspects India also stood first in sending astronaut Rakesh Sharma from Hyderabad into space. On account this India excelled in launching satellite to the Mars and became successful in a few successful countries. Further India also has other

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN INDIA

Jatavath Hanumu, MA,B.Ed,UGC-NET, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Introduction:

The status of women is measured internationally by the participation of women in politics and their empowerment. Women seriously underrepresented in decision-making positions. It is argued that women need to be empowered in the realm of political decision making so as to facilitate their empowerment women constitute half of the population, but face political discriminations irrespective of region, identity, and status. The voting rights to women came first in new Zealand, only after a great struggle in 1893, in Switzerland in 1971, in Saudi Arabia in 2011, India was first granted the right to vote in the madras legislative assembly in British India in 1921. Later after the independence of India and the adoption of the constitution on November 26, 1949 women were given the right to vote in the 1952 General elections. Vatican City is yet to decide upon the voting rights of women, which speaks volumes about the issue itself.

Key Words : Women,British India, Empowerment, Struggle, Identity.

Introduction:

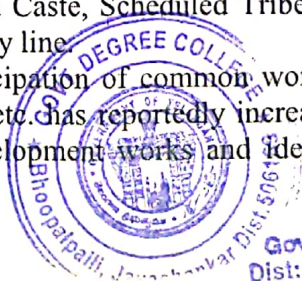
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The issue of political empowerment of women has attracted global attention. The United Nations (UN) adopted Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. UN has organized four World Conferences on Women. Fourth was held in Beijing in 1995 and it declared that women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. It also affirmed that women should have at least a 30% share of decision making positions.

However, participation of women, in general, in politics and public life in India has been abysmally low. There is a huge gap between men and women in political activities beyond voting. Participation of women at the higher level is lower in comparison to their participation at the lower level of governance structure. In the domestic arena leadership and managerial skills of women are silently recognized however, they are not given space in the public arena. While other marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got reservations in the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies, no reservation for women was given in the Constitution of India in the beginning which restricted their political empowerment.

A recent survey, commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and executed by the Nielsen Company-ORG Marg under the guidance of an academic advisory committee, provides many new insights into Social and Political empowerment of women in the new Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). This is the largest-ever survey on any aspect of Panchayat functioning, covering Gram Panchayats in 23 states, with a total sample size of over 20,000, including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs), Elected Male Representatives (EMRs), ex-EWRs, official functionaries and members of the community. Nearly three-fourths of the EWRs in the sample belonged to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC categories, and were evenly divided above and below the poverty line.

The participation of common women citizens in various activities such as attending Gram Sabha meeting, etc. has reportedly increased (68-78 percent). However, issues related to the planning for rural development works and identification of BPL families were discussed mainly by the Male



Demands for Indian Constitutional Revision a View**Jatavath Hanumu, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India**

Abstract: In human civilizations, groups of the people settled in different banks of rivers. Every group was bound to some set of some rules and regulations on the grounds of socio, cultural and traditional factors. In this continuation the human groups integrated with one another from the geographical territory. In the course of time there was a development of the thought of "Social Contract". In this regard all the members of the group agreed for certain set of rules for all. Based on these rules the law was made by experienced experts in society, ethics, culture, tradition and religion. In this regard in England "Magna Carta" was made by king and the people guarantying some of the rights to the people by king. Further there was evolving form of democracy in the form of parliament with representative of the people House of Lords and King known as. When the centuries were passed people obtained more rights from king and he became powerless. So all the set of rules became a bound copy known as a "Constitution of the state" So when the time was passed the made laws could not stand to the test of time. So there is requirement of revision of the constitution. So some of the parliament acts are passed from time to time however yet there is a demand for the revision of the Indian constitution so the research focuses on essence of revision of the Indian constitutions.

Keywords: revision, constitution, Magna Carta, Parliament, rules, demand.

Introduction:

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The same modeled constitutional monarchy was framed by Dr B.R Ambedkar in the post independent era constitution constituent assembly formed constitution drafting committee. These members of the constitution constituent assembly was formed by representatives of the all sections religions castes of people so it was consolidated as all people represented constitution. Indeed constitution was made in the light of the scientific and philosophical and humanity based aspects. However Indian masses and even British authorities thought it was impossible to make a common law of constitution for Indian people because there diverse factors such as different social groups, linguistic groups, cultures, traditional, religions, clans, castes, scripts, creeds and lifestyles it is difficult exercise laws and administrate all the people under one political umbrella. Further the constitution maker Dr. B.R Ambedkar made the constitution in the grounds of natural way of people's existence and organizing themselves for instant hieratical model of family and its living style.

In the larger sense it is a joint family system, In the enlarged form it is a community. so the same natural way of living and the following of cultural and traditional way of life was within the community. In regard to the constitution it was an extended form of larger form of family and it is life style so it is also family administration of a single country. In this regard when times were passed the concepts of society are in transition so the early made loss through constitution by electing the representatives of the all communities and religions are out dated articles, it is only in the case of some of them. After the enjoyment of six decades of enjoyment of freedom the Indian masses deserve for the revision of constitution to update to the cotemporary conditions.

In this regard there is a great demand for reservation in political administration and the same is deserved in the case of women reservation and empowerment. For the past sixty eight years the higher communities such as Reddy, Kamma (Choudary), Kapu, Velama in Telangana and Andhrapradesh ruled. In this regard in other states of South India the higher caste communities only had the control over the political power. In North India Tagoors, Brahmins hold the political power for the long span of time. So the remaining 80% of



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