Title: Students of rural background have poor communication skills in English even at degree level- A comprehensive study.

Introduction:

English language has become the language of the world. It is the official language not only of the native countries like the USA and the UK but also of many countries across the globe. Now, English is considered as the lingua franca. It has become the language of science and technology, research, reference etc. The world itself is turned into global village due to sophisticated communication technology. Employment opportunities for the people across the world have improved. Hence, the focus on English language is intensified. Parents also prefer to send their wards to English medium schools. But, the students who hail from rural areas and can't afford English medium education , get their education at local government schools. Such students are undoubtedly lacking good communication skills in English even after the completion of graduation. There could be many factors for their poor performance in communication in English. As a result, they are deprived of employment opportunities though they excel in their respective subjects.

> Need for the study:

Even after ten years of schooling and two years of Intermediate education, most of the students who hail from rural areas are lacking minimum level communication skills. They are unable to use language skills properly. It will definitely have adverse impact on their employment opportunities in future. Keeping this in view, this research project is aimed at studying the factors for the poor communication skills in the students from rural areas.

> Aims and objectives:

- **1.** To study the factors that are behind the poor communication skills in English of the students from rural background there by
- **2.** It also aims at suggesting the target group to overcome the difficulties in the improvement of their English language communication.

> Hypothesis:

There are many factors for the students of rural background with poor communication skills in English. The expected reasons are:

- 1. The low educational background of the parents.
- 2. Lack of good learning atmosphere.
- 3. Mother tongue interference.
- 4. The improper methods of teaching English at school and Junior college level.

Review of literature:

In order to achieve the desired outcome, the survey is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the financial and educational background of the parents as well as their siblings and also other factors that effect the learng English of the students. The second section deals with their competency in English language. The components of this section are aimed at assessing the mastery of four language skills i.e LSRW by the students from rural areas. In this connection, some books on Practical teaching and learning of English have been referred. It is understood that in most of the government schools in our state in particular, bilingual method of teaching is in force. The teachers who are not properly trained for teaching English adopt this bilingual method. They try to translate the whole content into mother tongue. Students don't get the chance for thorough exercise of the four language skills i.e LSRW. In most cases English is taught as a subject rather than set of skills. This kind of teaching doesn't help the students anyway to improve their language skills. The mastery over language strictly needs rigorous practice with less interference of mother tongue. Some researchers also pointed out that the rural students who are from poor economic status are lacking communication skills in English.

Research Methodology:

a. The proposed research will be conducted at JVR Govt college, Sathupally.

- **b.** 50 students of Degree first year who are from rural areas are proposed to be selected for the research.
- **c.** The proposed research may take four to five days.
- **d.** A questionnaire in this regard to know the factors for the poor communication skills will be used.
- **e.** Personal interview besides filling in the questionnaire and the testing of language skills will be employed.
- **f.** The data will be analyzed based on the responses of the selected group of students.

> Reference:

- 1. Teach English by Adrien Doff
- **2.** Hanumanthrao, C.R. (2011) Teaching English Language: Problems and Remedies.

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEXURE:

- 1. What is your father's educational status?
 - a. Educated b. uneducated
- What is your mother's educational status?
 b. a. Educated
 b. uneducated
- What is your brother's educational status?
 a. Educated
 b. uneducated
- 4. What is your sister's educational status?
 - a. Educated b. uneducated
- 5. Which language do you use to communicate with your family?
 - a. Telugu b. English
- 6. Which language do you use to communicate with your classmates?a. Telugub. English
- 7. Which teaching method did your teachers use at high school and junior college?
 - a. Direct method method (English to English) b. Grammar translation method (English to Telugu)
- 8. Did you ever spend time for the practice of English in a day out of the class?a. Yes b. No
- 9. Did you ever try to read any English news papers or magazines?
 - a. Yes b. No
- 10. Did you ever listen to English news or commentaries?
 - a. Yes b. No
- 11.Did you ever participate in elocution or debating competitions in English at School or Junior college?
 - a. Yes b. No
- 12. How many words do you know in English?
 - a. Below 100 b. below 500 c. below 1000



" సత్తుపల్లి నియోజక వర్గం జానపద గేయాలు - పలిశీలన"

జిజ్జాస - విద్యార్తుల ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయన సంక్షిప్త నివేదిక

2021-22

కమీషనర్, కళాశాల విద్య, హైదరాబాదు వాలికి సమల్పించబడినది.

పర్యవేక్షణ

ఐ. కిరణ్ కుమార్

తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు

ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయనం చేయు విద్యార్దులు

1. యం. గౌతమ్	తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.ఏ (జనరల్)
2. యస్.డి. ఆసిఫ్బాబు	తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.ఏ (జనరల్)
3. యం. సాయికృష్ణ	తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.ఏ (జనరల్)
4. కె. అచ్చమ్త	తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.ఏ (జనరల్)
5. టి. ఎస్తేరు రాణి	తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.ఏ (జనరల్)

6. జె. తరుణ్ తృతీయ సంవత్సరం బి.యస్.సి. (కంప్యూటర్స్)

తెలుగు విభాగము

జలగం వెంగళరావు ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల,

సత్తుపల్లి, ఖమ్మం జిల్లా - 507 303 , తెలంగాణ

అంశేం : "సత్మపబ్లి నియోజకవర్గం జానపదగేయాలు – పలిశీలన"

"జనానాం పదం జానపదం" జానపదం అనే పదం 'జనపదం' అనే సంస్మ్రత శబ్దం నుండి వచ్చినది. జనపదం అంటే పల్లె, గ్రామము, దేశము, జనులుండే తావు అనే అర్ధాలున్నాయి. జనపదాలలో నివసించే వారే జానపదులు. వారికి సంబంధించిన విజ్ఞానమే జానపద విజ్ఞానము.

ఆంగ్లంలోని 'Folklore' అనే మాటకు సమానార్ధకంగా తెలుగులో 'జానపద విజ్ఞానము' అనే మాటను వాడుతున్నాం. ఇది 'Folk', 'Lore' అనే రెండు శబ్ధాల కలయిక వలన ఏర్పడింది. Folk అంటే నిరక్షరకుక్షులైన రైతులు, Lore అంటే విజ్ఞానము అనే అర్ధాలున్నాయి. Folklore అంటే అక్షర జ్ఞానం లేని పల్లె ప్రజల విజ్ఞానం, సంప్రదాయం అని అర్ధం. జానపద విజ్ఞానంలో జానపదులకు సంబంధించిన సమస్త విషయాలు చేరుతాయి. జానపద విజ్ఞానంలో ప్రధానంగా జానపద వాజ్మయము, జానపదుల సాంఘీక ఆచారాలు, జానపదుల వస్తు సంస్మృతి, జానపదుల కళలు, జానపదుల భాష మొదలైన అంశాలుంటాయి.

జానపద విజ్ఞానంలో ప్రధానమైన అంశం 'జానపద వాజ్మయము''. జానపద వాజ్మయంలో 1) జానపద కవిత్వం 2) జానపద కథలు 3) జానపద సామెతలు 4) జానపదుల పొడుపు కథలు 5) జానపదుల భాష అనేఅంశాలుంటాయి.

జానపద కవిత్వంలో 1) జానపద గేయాలు 2) జానపద కథా గేయాలు అనే రెండు అంశాలుంటాయి.

జానపద కవిత్వంలో (పధానమైన భాగం జానపదగేయాలు. వీటినే ఆంగ్లంలో 'Folk Song' అని అంటారు. మనం వీటిని పల్లెపదాలు, పాతపాటలు అని వ్యవహరిస్తాము. జానపదగేయాలలోని ఒక చిన్ని అంశమైన 'సత్తుపల్లి మండలం జానపదగేయాలు' అనేది మా (పాజెక్టు అధ్యయన అంశం.

2. ప్రాజెక్టు ఆవశ్యకత

జానపద గేయాలు మౌఖిక రూపంలోనే ఉంటాయి. అవి ఒక తరం నుండి మరొక తరానికి మౌఖిక రూపంలో ప్రసారం అవుతుంటాయి. మౌఖిక ప్రసారం ఆగిపోతే వాటి ఉనికి ప్రశ్నార్ధకం అవుతుంది. ఆధునిక యుగంలో నేటి తరంలో జానపద గేయాలను ఆదరించి మౌఖిక ప్రసారంలో బ్రతికించే అవకాశాలు రానురాను తగ్గిపోతున్నాయి. అందుకే చాలావరకు జానపద గేయాలు కాలగర్భంలో కలసిపోయి కనుమరుగై పోయాయి. మిగిలివున్న జానపదగేయాలు కనుమరుగై పోకుండా ఉండాలంటే వాటిని సేకరించి భద్రపరచి, వాటిలోని విజ్ఞానాన్ని, విశేషాల్ని ముందు తరాలకు అందించాల్సిన అవసరం ఉందని మేము గ్రహించాం.

3. ప్రాజెక్టు లక్ష్యం:

జానపదగేయాలు నిస్వార్ధమైన, నిష్మల్మషమైన జానపదుల హృదయాలకు అద్దంపడతాయి. అవి వివిధ కాలాల్లోని వివిధ వర్గాల జాతుల మనస్తత్వాలను, (పతిబింబించి సామాజిక, చారిత్రక అవగాహనకు తోద్పడతాయి. ఖమ్మంజిల్లాలోని సత్తుపల్లి మండలం, జానపద గేయాలలో (పతిబింబించే సామాజిక, చారిత్రక, రాజకీయ, మత, సాంస్మృతిక సంబంధమైన అంశాలను భాషా, ఛందో అలంకార విశేషాలను విశ్లేషించి బాహ్య (పపంచానికి తెరియజేయడమే ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు ఉద్దేశ్యం.

4. ప్రాజెక్టు పలిధి :

మాకున్న కాలపరిమితి, అంశ పరిమితులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని మా ప్రాజెక్టు పరిధిని సత్తుపల్లి మండలం జానపద గేయాల వరకే పరిమితం చేసుకున్నాం.

5. విషయ సేకరణ :

మా ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయనానికి అవసరమైన సమాచారాన్ని క్షేత్ర సందర్శన ద్వారా సేకరిస్తాము. మొదట సత్తుపల్లి నియోజకవర్గంలోని ఊరూరా తిరిగి ఆయా గ్రామాల్లో ఉన్న జానపద గాయకుల్ని గుర్తించి, వారిని కలిసి మా ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయన ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని తెలియజెప్పి వారి వద్దనుండి పాటలను సంగ్రహిస్తాము.

6. ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయన పద్దతి :

క్షేత్ర సందర్శనలో భాగంగా వివిధ గ్రామాలకు వెళ్ళి జానపదగేయాలను సేకరించి, వాటిని విశ్లేషించి, ప్రతిపాదన చెయ్యదం ద్వారా 'సేకరణ – విశ్లేషణ పద్దతి''లో మా ప్రాజెక్టు అధ్యయనం కొనసాగుతుంది.

7. ఊహ ప్రతిపాదన :

ప్రాజెక్టులో పాల్గొనే మేమంతా గ్రామాల్లో పుట్టి పెరిగిన విద్యార్ధులం. చిన్నప్పటి నుండి మా గ్రామాలలో పెద్దవాళ్ళు ఆయా సందర్భాలలో పాడుకునే పల్లె పాటల్ని వింటూ పెరిగిన వాళ్ళం. మేము వివిధ సందర్భాలలో వివిధ చోట్ల విన్న, తెలుసుకున్న, నేర్చుకున్న పాటల్ని బట్టి, ఇప్పటివరకు మేము సేకరించిన పాటల్ని బట్టి ఈ క్రింది రకాలకు చెందిన జానపద గేయాలు లభించవచ్చుననే నమ్మకం మాకుంది.

- 1) మంగళ హారతి పాటలు
- కోలాటం పాటలు
- 3) బతుకమ్మ పాటలు
- 4) (శామిక గేయాలు
- 5) తత్వగేయాలు
- 6) కరుణ గేయాలు
- 7) హాస్యగేయాలు
- 8) శృంగార గేయాలు
- 9) భక్తి గేయాలు
- 10) జోలపాటలు

ఈ విధంగా లభించే గేయాలలోని భాషా, వ్యాకరణ, ఛందో విశేషాలు మాండలిక విశేషాలు, సామాజిక, సాంస్థ్రతిక విశేషాలను వెలికి తీయవచ్చుననే గట్టి నమ్మకంతో అధ్యయనంను మొదలుపెట్టాం.

जे वि आर शासकीय महाविद्यालय सत्त्पल्ली, खम्मम, तेलंगाना

जिज्ञासा परियोजना कार्य



हिन्दी विभाग

छात्र अध्ययन परियोजना

हिन्दी और बंजारा भाषा के शब्दों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

जे वि आर शासकीय महाविद्यालय सत्तुपल्ली, खम्मम, तेलंगाना

जिज्ञासा

हिन्दी विभाग

छात्र अध्ययन परियोजना

हिन्दी और बंजारा भाषा के शब्दों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

Scanned with CamScanner

हिंदी और बंजारा भाषा के शब्दों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

छात्र अध्ययन परियोजना 2021-2022

शोध प्रारूपिका (synapics)

जेवीआर गवर्नमेंट डिग्री कॉलेज सतुपल्ली

शोध निर्देशक। मधु कीराकुला

शोधार्थियां बी.साईराम बी यस सी तृतीयवर्ष यम. वेणु बी.ए तृतीय वर्ष यम अन्नपूर्णा बी .काम तृतीय वर्ष पी .प्रदीपा बी .ए प्रथम वर्ष एक. राजेशे बी .ए प्रथम वर्ष डी .येसुबाबु बी यस सी प्रथमवर्ष उद्देश्य objectives

हिंदी किसी एक प्रांत की भाषा नहीं उसका संबंध अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के शब्दों से है । हिंदी भाषा के कई

उपभाषाएं और बोलियां हैं। आसपास बोली जाने वाले अनेक उपभाषाएं या बोलियों में बहुत कुछ साम्य होते हैं उसी प्रकार हिंदी भाषा और बंजारा भाषा के शब्दों का साम्य है। हिन्दी भाषा और बंजारा भाषा के साम्य और वैषम्य शब्दों परिचय करना हमारा उद्देश्य है

हम अपने प्रोजेक्ट में समय सीमा और सामग्री सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिन्दी और बंजारा भाषा के कुछ शब्दों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

इस परियोजना के लिए हम हमारे कलाशाला प्रांत के आसपास गांव के बंजारा भाषा बोलने वालों से बातचीत कर के हिन्दी भाषा के साम्य अनेक बंजारा भाषा शब्दों को ग्रहण करते है

हिन्दी और बंजारा भाषा का सामान्य परिचय

हिन्दी शब्द की उत्पत्ति भारत के उत्तर पश्चिम दिशा में प्रवाहमान सिंधु नदी से संबंधित है। इरानी लोग सिंधु को हिंदू कहते हैं। सिंदू से हिंदू बना और फिर हिंदू में फारसी भाषा के संबंध कारक प्रत्येक ई लगाने से हिंदी बन गया हिंदी का अर्थ है हिंदू का। इस प्रकार हिंदी शब्द की उत्पत्ति हिंदू देश के निवासियों के अर्थ में हुई। आगे चलकर यह शब्द हिंदी भाषा के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने लगा।

हिंदी का विकास क्रम संस्कृत -पालि- प्राकृत- अपभ्रंश-अवहट्ट -प्राचीन /प्रारंभिक हिंदी भाषा परिवार के आधार पर हिन्दी भारोपिय परिवार की भाषा है भारत में 4 भाषा परिवार है

भारोपीय

द्रविड़

आस्टिक

चीनी-तिब्बत्ती

बंजारा भाषा

भारतीय आर्य परिवार की एक भाषा है जो पहले पूरे भारत के बंजारों द्वारा बोली जाती थी। इसलिए इसे बंजारा भाषा भी कहते हैं। इस के अलावा इसे लंबाडी और गोरमाटी भी कहते हैं। राजस्थानी मारवाड़ी जैसी भाषा है इसका मुख्य कारण यह बताया जाता है कि बंजारा और गौरव समुदाय का राजस्थान की नेटिव प्लेस माना जाता है कि बंजारा गोरमाटी यह भाषा पूरे भारत मे बोली जाती है जिसे गैर बंजारा समुदाय की मातृभाषा मानी जाती है इसकी क्षेत्रीय बोलियां भी है महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटक तमिलनाडु तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश पंजाब में इसके वहां की स्थानीय लिपि में लिखा जाता है बंजारा गोरमाटी भाषा में आज बड़े पैमाने साहित्य निर्माण हो रहा है तो बंजारा भाषा के लिए बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी

JVR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY, KHAMMAM DT. T.S.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT -2021-22

ΟΝ

VOTING BEHAVIOUR

By

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J.V.R. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY ,KHAMMAM. 2021-22.

TITLE: VOTING BEHAVIOR

INTRODUCTION:

India is the largest Democracy in the World, Voting is one of the most commonly used terms in contemporary age of democratic politics. In democratic systems, and their number is quite large and ever increasing, each adult citizen uses 'voting' as a means for expressing his approval or disapproval of governmental decisions, policies and programmers of various political parties and the qualities of the candidates who are engaged in the struggle to get the status of being the representatives of the people. An empirical study of the determinants of electoral behavior displays the astounding fact that the behavior of man is influenced by several irrational factors and pressure groups in invoking religious and communal factors, influence of money or charismatic personality of a leader and host of other irrational forces have their definite influence on the minds of the voter.

NEED FOR STUDY:

Voting is a method for a group, such as a meeting or an electorate, in order to make a collective decision or express an opinion usually following discussions, debates or election campaigns. Democracies elect holders of high office by voting.

OBJECTIVES:

India's political system as a developing democratic political system is gradually training the Indian voters however the behavior of a voter is influence by several factors such as religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or ideology etc. The will of people is expressed through voting in elections and therefore, all undemocratic and unfair means like manipulating and rigging need to be avoided in the elections.

HYPOTHESIS:

The behavior of voter is influenced by several factors such as religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or ideology, purpose of the polls, extent of franchise, political wave etc. In India following main political and socio-economic factors which act as determinates of voting behaviors in our Democratic system.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study confined to only Vengal Rao Nagar in Sathupally Town.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study based on the primary survey. Collected the data and opinion from the selected voters of the vengal Rao Nagar in Sathupally Town. The study conducted on 5.12.2021.

SAMPLE SIZE:

Primary Data and Opinion collected from the 15 selected voters from the study area. Data collected from the structured questionnaire.

(h)DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE:

Simple statistical tools and techniques used where ever necessary.

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Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, Government of Telangana.

JVR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SATHUPALLY, KHAMMAM Dt., T.S.



DEPARTMETN OF ECONOMICS JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT – 2021-22

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DRIP IRRIGATION ON AGRICULTURE A VILLAGE-LEVEL STUDY

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SYNOPSIS ON

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF DRIP IRRIGATION ON AGRICULTURE A VILLAGE-LEVEL STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Water is a critical input for agricultural production and plays an important role in food security. Agriculture is the backbone of Telangana's Economy. Drip Irrigation has revolutionized agriculture in many countries of the world. The essential characteristics of this system are frequent, slow, and low-volume application of water directly to the plant root zone or on the land surface beneath the plant. It is based on the fundamental concept of irrigation only at the root zone of the crop and maintaining the soil moisture near the optimum level.

DRIP AREA SPREAD

Most recent data suggests that Telangana being the leading states. As per the records of Telangana Horticulture Department statistics, After the Telangana State bifurcation from Andhra Pradesh and after the launch of Telangana State Micro Irrigation Project (TSMIP) (Then APMIP) in the state the drip-irrigated area coverage was increased significantly to 5.93 lakh hectors in 2016-17.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Concerning Drip Irrigation, much of the research has been conducted about its economies and its suitability for various crops. The available empirical evidence is comparatively limited concerning its adoption and economics under different farm categories.

HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesized that Drip irrigations as positive impact on Number of Crops in a Year, Production Costs, Increased Crop Yield, Water Savings, Fertilizer Savings.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the impact of the adoption of drip irrigation technology by farmers on agriculture productivity like fruits, and vegetables by comparing it with conventional nondrip irrigated fields.
- 2. To assess the efficiency of water, electricity, and fertilizer use under drip and nondrip irrigated crops like fruits and vegetable cultivation.
- 3. To analyze the economic viability of drip system of farmers for different crops.

METHODOLOGY

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The study is based on both the Primary as well as Secondary data.

PRIMARY DATA

To study the impact of the drip irrigation system on agriculture, we collect the data from 20 farmers purposively who have adopted a drip irrigation system in their fields. We collected the data from the farmers who adopted a drip irrigation system in Penuballi Mandal, and Sathupally Mandal. We collect the primary data from the farmers through a structured questionnaire including the details on crop investment, groundwater use, extraction and management, crop production including input use and output realized, farm income, adoption of drip irrigation, and investment in drip irrigation.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data was collected from various published and unpublished books and journals.

CHAPTERISATION

The entire work has been divided into **Four Chapters**. The First chapter deals with Introduction and Methodology. The Second chapter deals with the Review of Literature. The Main Findings of the study are discussed in Chapter III. The Fourth Chapter deals with Conclusions and Suggestions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Sivanappan. R.K.(1994) in his article "Prospects of micro-irrigation in India" revealed that research studies conducted in India by various institutions have indicated that water saving is about 40–80% and the yield increase is up to 100% for different crops by using micro-irrigation.

2. Narayanamoorthy, (1997): The drip method of irrigation helps to reduce the overexploitation of groundwater that partly occurs because of inefficient use of water under the surface method of irrigation.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In the present study, we assess the quantitative impact of the Drip Irrigation System in agriculture in terms of Number of Crops in a Year, Production Costs (Cultivation Expenditure), Increased Crop Yield, Water Savings, Fertilizer Savings, Electricity Savings, Labour Cost Savings, Cost Economies, Soil Salinity Level.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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Commissionerate Of Collegiate Education, Government of Telangana

JVR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY, KHAMMAM Dt.,T.S.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT 2021-22

TOPIC: COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ONLINE VS OFFLINE SHOPPING

I.INTRODUCTION

- Shopping is part of every day's life.
- Some get the necessities from shopping, others get something more.
- It is viewed as a way to release the stress, a way to complete some desire in the mind, or a way to add some flavor to the mechanical way of life.
- Shopping is probably one of the oldest terms used to talk about what we have all been doing over the years.

II. There Are Two Types Of Shopping:

1. Traditional Shopping

2. On-line Shopping.

III. Objectives of Study

- 1. To analyses the significant difference between the online and offline .
- 2. To examine the factors influencing the consumer to switch from the offline shopping to online shopping and online to offline shopping.
- 3. The factor influencing the consumer to shop solely online and solely offline.
- 4. To analyses whether the qualification of the consumer affect the online shopping and offline purchasing.

IV .What is Online Shopping?

- Online shopping or e-shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using a web browser.
- Alternative names are e-web-store, e-shop, internent shop, web shop, web store, online sort, virtual store etc.
- What is Traditional Shopping?
- In Traditional Shopping physically choose and check out what an item or product is like, would look like, and its features are the benefits of traditional shopping

V. Advantages of Online Shopping

- Convenience of online shopping
- No pressure shopping
- Online shopping saves time
- Comparisons
- Availability of online shop

VI. DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE SHOPPING

- Frauds in online shopping
- > 2. Delay in the delivery
- > 3. You can't touch the product
- 4. You cannot bargain
- ➢ 5. Hidden costs and shipping charges
- VII. Factors affecting Online Shopping
- > Delay in delivery
- Lack of significant discounts in online shops
- Lack of touch and feel of merchandise in online shopping.
- Lack of interactivity in online shopping
- Lack of shopping experience

VIII. Advantage of Offline Shopping

- > You have not to wait for the services or products which you buy.
- Since you buy it directly from a seller, you find your services or products in your reach instantly.
- > No need to wait for arrival of your bought services and things

IX. Research Methodology

• 1.Scope:

Scope was limited to the geographical boundary of the Sathupally in Khammam Dist.

- 2.Need of Study:
- It is very difficult task to know the consumer behavior about online shopping and offline shopping.
- So, we conduct a survey to compare online and offline shopping modes.
- 3.Research Design
- > It is an arrangement of plan, which guides the collection of data and analysis of data.
- > The purpose of research design is to ensure that the data collected is accurate and relevant

• 4. Selection of Population

- > The study has been conducted in the Sathupally.
- > The population for this research is educated consumers and home consumers.

X. Data Collection Method

1. Primary Data:

- > Questionnaire development is the critical part of primary data collection method.
- For this we made a questionnaire in such a way that it will be able to collect all relevant information regarding the project.

2. Secondary Data:

- > We have collected to add the value to the primary data.
- This may be used to collect necessary data and records by different websites, magazines, annual reports, journals, reference books, and newspapers etc.

XI. Limitations of the survey

- > Due to resources and time constraints the study was limited to the only Sathupally area.
- Since the sample size was 50.
- So finding and concluding of the study are only suggestive not conclusive in spite of the best and honest efforts.

XII. Conclusion

- Online shopping has made consumers more effective and efficient in their shopping behavior. Tends to more convenient as you can shop anywhere, anytime.
- Those consumer groups have time to spend in traditional stores and malls and value the offline shopping experience for social reasons, such as meeting with friends..
- The overall results prove that the respondents have perceived online shopping in a positive manner. This clearly justifies the project growth of online shopping in the country.
- > We have give a **suggesttion** after the study
- > If You file a complaint against an online shopping as followes
- > The ministry of consumer affairs provides consumer complaints
- helpline.gov.in
- you can call on 1800-11-4000 or 14404

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS SYNOPSIS 1.TITLE:NEWTON'S THIRD LAW

2.INTRODUCTION: Isaac Newton was **born on January 4, 1643**, in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. When the Great Plague shuttered Cambridge in 1665, Newton returned home and began formulating his theories on calculus, light and colour, his farm the setting for the supposed falling apple that inspired his work on gravity.

In 1687, Sir Isaac Newton proposed three laws of motion to explain how things move. The <u>three laws</u> state:

An object won't move, or will continue to move, in a straight line unless acted upon by a force.

The acceleration (a) of an object is directly proportional to the net force (F) exerted and inversely proportional to the object's mass (m); F=ma.

For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

3.NEED FOR STUDY: TO EXCUTE IN VARIOUS LIFESTYLE USES

4.OBJECTIVES: 1.To state Newton's third law of motion and relate its meaning to the concept of a force as a mutual interaction between objects.

2. To relate Newton's third law of motion to the definition of a force.

3. To use Newton's third law of motion to make a comparison of the magnitude of the individual forces in any interaction.

5.HYPOTHESIS:TO MADE USE OF NEWTON'S LAW IN A FURTURE USE 6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: analysis of space missions a.NAME PLACE OF THE STUDY: nasa website and isro website b. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: website c. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT:THROUGH INTERNET

Effect of Urea on the germination and growth of Red Gram (Cajanuscajan L) and Maize (Zea Mays L).

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT JIGNASA DECEMBER 2021

SUBMITTED BY

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UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

G.VEERANNA

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KHAMMAM DIST, TELENGANA STATE.

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We are indebtedness to G.Veeranna Asst.Professor of Chemistry for allowing us to carry out the project topic **"Effect of Urea on the germination and growth of Red Gram** (*Cajanuscajan* L) **and Maize** (*Zea Mays* L)" We express our gratitude towards his inspiring direction , valuable suggestion and remarkable explanation throught this project work. We thank him for his able guidance and pain taking effort in improving our understanding of this project.

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We extend our veneration towards those whose details are mentioned in the reference section. We acknowledge our indebtedness to all of them.

At last we feelprivileged to have such a friend circle that patiently extended all sort of help for successfully accomplishing project.

CERTIFICATE

J.V.R. GOVT. COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY

This is to certify that the project "Effect of Urea on the germination and growth of Red Gram (*Cajanuscajan* L) and Maize (*Zea Mays* L)." submitted by U.Manasa, T.Mounika, G.Sowjanya, SK.Rizwana, S.Venkateswar Rao & N.Kranthi kumar are an authentic work carried out by them under my supervision and guidance.

To the best of knowledge, the matter embodied in the study project has not been submitted to any other University/Institute for award of any Degree.

G.Veeranna

Asst.Professor

Dept. of Chemistry

Sd/-Principal

J.V.R. GOVT. College, Sathupally

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Effect of Urea on the germination and growth of Red Gram (*Cajanuscajan* L) **and Maize** (*Zea Mays* L).

Statement of the problem: To study the effect of different concentrations of urea on the germination of seeds and growth of seedlings in red gram and maize.

Introduction:

Red gram (*Cajanuscajan* L) also known as kandulu, thur, pigeon pea or arhar is a very important food crop in India. It is the second most important pulse in India after bengal gram.Pigeon pea grows in arid and semiarid regions. It is used traditionally as food, fodder and fuel

Maize, also known as corn or Mokkajonna is one of the most important cereals in the world. Maize ranks third in the world after wheat and rice, in area of cultivation and production.

Urea is a good source of nitrogen for plants.. Urea, also known as carbamide, is an organic compound with chemical formula $CO(NH_2)_2$. This amide has two $-NH_2$ groups joined by a carbonyl (C=O) functional group. Nitrogen is a major essential nutrient for plants. It is present in many biochemical compounds like DNA, RNA, ATP, amino acids, proteins, NAD, enzymes and coenzymes. Study of the effect of different concentrations of urea on the germination and growth of red gram and maize, helps in determining the optimum concentration of urea that can be used for these crops to improve soil fertility.

This project is interdisciplinary in nature involving chemistry and botany.

Aims and Objectives:

1) To study the effect of different concentrations of urea on the germination of seeds in red gram.

- 2) To study the effect of different concentrations of urea on the growth of seedlings in red gram.
- 3) To study the effect of different concentrations of urea on the germination of seeds in maize.
- 4) To study the effect of different concentrations of urea on the growth of seedlings in maize.

Research Methodology:

The seeds of maize and red gram are obtained from the local market. Soil from the open field in the college campus is filled in pots.Seeds are soaked in water for 24 hours and then the seeds are sown in pots at a depth of 1 inch. The plants are uniformly watered. Urea is dissolved in distilled water and applied at different concentrations of 0% (Control), 1%, 2%, 3% and 4%. For every treatment 15 plants are used. After 5th, 7th and 10th day 5 plants for each treatment are taken out.The length of the shoot, the length of the root are measured with a scale.

Fresh weight and dry weight of the seedlings is measured on the 10^{th} day. Fresh weight is measured with a single pan balance. For dry weight, the plants are kept in hot air oven at about 80° C for 24 hours.

Germination percentage is calculated by the following formula:

Germination percentage = number of seeds germinated x 100/ total number of seeds sown.

Analysis of Data:

Germination percentage in Zea Mays

Control	1% Urea	2% Urea	3%% Urea	4% Urea
90	86	84	78	70

Germination percentage in Cajanuscajan

Control	1% Urea	2% Urea	3%% Urea	4% Urea
80	78	76	70	62

Days	treatment	Root length (cm)	shoot length (cm)
	control	1.5	4
	1% urea	3.2	4.8
Day 5	2% urea	2.1	4.9
	3% urea	4	6
	4% urea	3	9
	control	4	7
	1% urea	3.5	7.5
Day 7	2% urea	4.5	5
	3% urea	4.3	9.2
	4% urea	4.5	14.5
	control	5	8.5
	1% urea	5.6	7.5
Day 10	2% urea	7.6	11
	3% urea	5	12.5
	4% urea	6	16

Root length and shoot length in Cajanus cajan





Root length and shoot length in Zea mays

Days	treatment	Root length (cm)	shoot length (cm)
	control	6.5	11
	1% urea	10	13
Day 5	2% urea	10	26.5
	3% urea	7	30
	4% urea	6.3	27.5
	control	8	18
	1% urea	12	24
Day 7	2% urea	11	33
	3% urea	8.5	36.5
	4% urea	7.5	38.5
	control	10.5	30.5
Day 10	1% urea	12.5	37
	2% urea	13.4	35.5
	3% urea	9	40
	4% urea	8.5	41

Fresh weight and dry weight of Cajanuscajan seedlings after 10 days

1

treatment	fresh weight mg	dry weight mg
control	49	12
1% urea	74	32
2% urea	95	62
3% urea	68	18
4% urea	51	16

Fresh weight and dry weight of Zea mays seedlings after 10 days

treatment	fresh weight mg	dry weight mg
control	141	62
1% urea	153	64
2% urea	178	72
3% urea	238	95
4% urea	354	142



Findings and conclusions:

Application of urea is found to have a negative effect on seed germination in both Cajanuscajan and Zea mays. It suggests that urea should be used only after the germination of seeds.

2% urea is giving the best results in terms of increase in biomass in case of Cajanuscajan, whereas in Zea mays 4% urea gave best results.

Concrete conclusions can be drawn only after the studying a much larger sample size, and more controlled environmental factors including soil composition, soil pH, moisture, temperature and light.























DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

SYNOPSIS

1.TITLE: A STUDY ON MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCIES IN NON-MATHS STUDENTS AT JVR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE SATHUPALLY.

2.INTRODUCTION:

Mathematics is tightly interwoven with science and engineering, where it has numerous applications. In the educational context, there is an ongoing debate who should teach mathematics to non-mathematicians and how this mathematics should be taught. The knowledge gained in mathematics course is used in another course (mathematics, science or Arts), hence students should retain core concepts

some time after learning. Beliefs that students have about mathematics significantly influence on their learning, and consequently on the retained knowledge.

3.NEED FOR STUDY: There are many factors that contribute to the development of anxiety and nervousness for mathematics among students.

4.OBJECTIVES:

To make the students understand about the importance of mathematics.

- To make the students overcome the fear about the maths .
- To make the students comfortable with solving problems.
- To make the students improve their performance in competitive exams. To wipe out the dilemma among the students that the mathematics is a tough.

5.LIMITATIONS OF STUDY: The study is focused mainly on the students studying at UG level at JVR GOVT. COLLEGE SATHUPALLY

6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

a.NAME PLACE OF THE STUDY: JVR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY

- b. DURATION OF STUDY: 1 DAY
- c. SAMPLE SIZE:100
- d. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:QUESTIONNARE
- e. SAMPLE SELECTION: BY TEST
- f. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: BASED ON QUESTIONNARE
- g. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT: BY PAPER

h. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE: Prepare a questionnaire on aptitude and reasoning , conducted for non mathematics students i.e, IIIBA, IIIBCOM AND III BZC Students of our college. We use bar graph to analysis data.

JIGNASA STUDY PROJECT JVR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SATHUPALLY The use of Tree Rings as Environmental Sensors D.Rajkumar IIIB.Sc (B.ZC) 032-20-3201 P.Pavan Kumar IIIB.Sc (B.ZC) 032-20-3201

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Introduction

Growth rings in Tropical trees are distinct and trees produce only one ring each year. When a species is shown to have identifiable annual rings, a ring count can normally provide age when the rings are counted its age can be estimated that is accurate for many purposes (Duever & McCollom 1987) Growth rings in woody plants and width of the growth rings show some degree of function of both natural and anthropogenic conditions (Fritts 1976).

Origin of Research Problem:

During a preliminary study on the various health issues at Kistaram villages majority found to be suffering from lung infections, breathing, throat, skin allergies and eye related issues due to Fly ash, dust emissions from high-intensity blasting and explosions daily at Open cast situated at 2 kms. When trees along the Kistaram-Lankapally road were cut in June 2020 due to road extension it provided an opportunity to relate the impact of environmental conditions on growth rings of trees and to know their past and study open cast impact on past life of trees.

Review of Literature

Several studies have been carried out on the wood anatomy of tropical trees in order to identify the growth rings and their temporal sequence and several methods have been used to reach this objective (Mariaux 1967; Catinot1970; Tomlinson&Craighead1972;Ecksteinet al. 1981; Lieberman et al. 1985; Villalba1985; Worbes 1985, 1986).Growth rings widths can

provide valuable information on how woody plant growth varies temporally or spatially as a function of various environmental conditions and depends on the species and sites.

Methodolgy:

Site of Study

Kistaram-Lankapally road is adjacent to Singareni Colleries Open cast situated at Kistaram village longitude 80.776246° and 17.214214° latitude. The study was conducted to determine the dendrochronological characteristics of the age old trees cut along the Kistaram – Lankapally road due to road extension.

Meterological data:

Meterological data was taken from various previous study reports to relate the width of the growth rings of past environmental conditions at the site of the study. Air quality index, temperature, rainfall, fires were taken from previous years to relate the growth rings changes to the previous environmental conditions.

Dendrochronological studies

Dendrochronological measurements of trees cut at breast height were measured macroscopically with scale and tape to measure the width of growth rings and diameter of tree trunk. The values were tabulated.Circumference and Diameter was also measured with tape and calculated as per standards formulae.

Results

The meterological data and other parameters reveal that Average max temperature, Air quality, Rainfall,PM 2.5 and emissions at the site of study are more than the normal range.

Dendrochronological measurements in terms of Circumference of the tree, Diameter of the trunk number of Annual Rings and width of Annual growth Rings and were measured on cut tree trunks of 12 tree species studied belonging to 06 families were studied namely *Azadiracta indica*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Syzgyium cumini and Albizia lebek*.

S.No	Name of the Tree	Diameter of	Circumference	Total No.of	Age	Average
		the stem	of the stem	Annual		width of
		Cms		Rings		Annual ring
				counted		cm
1	Azadiricta indica	63	186	12	12	1.916

2	Pongamia	44	171	18	18	1.111
	pinnata					
3.	Tamarindus	57	1.91	41	41	0.6121
	indica					
4		60	160	14	14	1.626
5.	Azadiricta Indica	31	93	12	12	1.125
6.	Bombax ceiba	72	210	32	32	1.356
7.	Syzgium cumini	49	145	29	29	0.774
8.	Albizia lebbek	64	192	22	22	1.436
9.	Bombax ceiba	46	160	48	48	0.614
10.	Bombax ceiba	47	158	14	14	1.207
11.	Bombax ceiba	47	170	17	17	1.158
12	Albizia lebeek	44	138	21	21	1.261

Diameter of the studied trees range from 31-72 cms. As per the table 2 on analysis age of the trees range from 12-48 years and years where the width of annual rings studied show fluctuations when compared to the average width of the growth rings correspond to mostly from 1980 - 2019 years and mostly 2015 - 2018 years showed marked deviations in the width of growth rings in most of the studied trees.

Correspondingly these years showed increase in average temperature as per values in Table 3 which might have impacted tree growth and hence marked fluctations in width of the growth rings

Conclusion

During the dendrochronological studies conducted in February, 2020 on cut tree trunks along widening of Kistaram to Lankapally road the growth rings showed distinct width patterns corresponding to fluctuations in environment due to adjacent Opencast emissions and high intensity blasting. The fly ash matter in the air and pollutions of Coal tippers resulted in observed growth ring patterns.

Dendrochronology studies of trees not only helped to calculate age of the tree but also most accurate evidence of the past environmental conditions tree faced in its life time and act as environmental sensors.

Refrences

1. Studies on tree rings, growth rates and age-size relationships of tropical tree species in misiones, argentina J.A. Boninsegna, R. Villalba, L. Amarilla, and J. Ocampo IAWA Bulletin n.s., Vol. 10(2), 1989: 161-169

2. Methods of Dendrochronology Application in the Environmental Sciences Springer- ISBN 978-90-481-4060-2 ISBN 978-94-015-7879-0 (eBook) DOI 10.1007/978-94-015-7879-0

SYNOPSIS

- Coal mining is economically very important, charcoal used for electricity production, more than 40% of electricity produced from charcoal in the nation.
- Beside of economical and electrical benefits there is another face of mining. In opencast mining they use explosive materials for blast the rocks, these explosions, digging and exporting of coal make the environment pollute.
- We should acquire knowledge about pollution and how much we polluting the environment by mining. And we should acquire about affect on health conditions through this mining pollution.
- In this session we are measuring the particulate matter (dust) at mining surrounding areas and health effects.

JIGNASA

SYNOPSIS FORMAT OF STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

TITLE: ONLINE GAMES INFLUENCE TO STUDENT

1. INTRODUCTION:

Online games are the most popular entertainments in modern societies and they target a variety of people in different ages. The addiction to the rivalry and excitements of the games make them the most common recreational programs for today's teenagers, so that they do anything to reach a higher level of the game, students spending too much time on online games every week tend to suffer from worsened learning ability, concentration problems, poor academic performance, and decreased interactions with other people.

- 2. NEED FOR STUDY: To Study the impact of online games on the quality hours of students in particular education, health, etc.,
- **3. OBJECTIVES:** The purpose of this study was to find out how online games affect the students' intellectual capacity in relation to their academic performance and social behavior.
- **4. HYPOTHESIS:** The online games badly impact on the intellectuality , interest in study ect., rather than advantageous to students
- **5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:** The study is focused mainly on the students studying at UG level at Govt. Degree College, Sathupally.
- 6. **REVIEW OF LITARATURE :** Books on impact on online games

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- a) NAME PLACE OF THE STUDY: J.V.R. Govt. Degree College, Sathupally
- **b) DURATION OF STUDY:** 7 Days
- c) SAMPLE SIZE: 125
- d) SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Questionnaire
- e) SAMPLE SELECTION: Random
- f) DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: Questionnaire and personal interview

g) DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT: Pen and Paper

h) DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE: Statistical Graphics of the data

8. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY: