TARA Government College Sangareddy
(Autonomlous)

A One-Day National Webinar
on
Academic writing and Research Methodology
5 June 2020

Submitted by

Department of English
TARA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SANGAREDDY (A)
(Re-Accredited 'B' by NAAC)

DISTRICT: SANGAREDDY, TELANGANA

PIN CODE: 502001, Ph: 08455-276507

tara.sangareddy@gmail.com

Tara Government College Sangareddy

(Autonomous)

An ISO 9001: 2015 certified college

Department of English

A brief report on

One-Day National Webinar

On

Academic writing and Research Methodology

BY

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One-day National Webinar

On

Academic writing and Research Methodology

Department of English conducted a one-day national webinar on "Academic Writing and Research Methodology" on 05 June 2020. The inaugural part of the formal session was started by the inaugural words of Ms. M. Praveena, Head, Department of English.

Objectives

- ❖ To sensitise students on Academic writing
- ❖ To make students learn and appreciate the importance of research methodology

With the permission of the chairperson, Sri Krishna Murthy, Principal, she exhorted on the importance of Academic writing and Research Methodology. The chairperson gave inaugural speech on the topic research. With the permission of the chair, she invited Dr. Sajauddin Chappanban, to start his session. She requested Sri. Shareef Miya to introduce the profile of the guest speaker. Dr. Sajauddin Chapparban thanked the hosts for the opportunity bestowed on him.

Topics dealt by the resource persons are

- ❖ **Academic writing for beginners**
- ❖ **Nuances of Academic writing'**
- ❖ **Application of Writing Skills for Film Studies'**

Smt. M. Praveena, HoD introducing about the main topic of the national webinar

Dr. Sajaudeen Chapparban

ACADEMIC WRITING FOR BIGINNERS

BY
SAJAUDEEN NIJAMODEEN CHAPPARBAN
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
CENTRE FOR DIASPORA STUDIES
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR, INDIA

WHAT IS ACADEMIC WRITING

"Academic writing is the kind of writing used in high school and college classes. Academic writing is different from creative writing, which is the kind of writing you do when you write stories. It is also different from personal writing, which is the kind of writing you do when you write letters or e-mails to your friends and family. Creative writing and personal writing are informal, so you may use slang, abbreviations, and incomplete sentences. However, academic writing is formal, so you should not use slang or contractions. Also, you should take care to write complete sentences and to organize them in a certain way"

- Alice Oshima &Ann Hogue *Introduction to Academic Writing*

What is Academic Writing ?

- Academy Writing/research writing/scholarly writing or Nonfiction systematic and structured writing
- Writing by Researchers/R Students – Researching – produces Academic writing
- Language
- Style
- Structure :Introduction [10-15%] Main Content (70%-80%) Conclusion (10-15%).

Common Types of Academic Writing
Book
Chapter in an edited volume
Conference paper/Dissertation/Thesis
Essay/Research Article/Research Paper
Technical report/Translation

For students
Notes/ assignments/project/essay
•Exam questions and Essay titles; the formulation of these
•Instructional pamphlet, or hand-out, or reading list; usually meant for students
•Presentations; usually short, often illustrated

Research and planning
•Experimental plan
•Laboratory report
•Raw data collection plan
•Research plan (sometimes called desk-based research).
•Structured notes

Disseminating knowledge outside the academy
•Call for papers•Documentary film script or TV script or radio script•Obituary/•Opinion/Newspaper opinion article
•Public speech or lecture•Review of a book, film, exhibition, event, etc.•Think-tank pamphlet, position paper, or briefing paper

Personal forms: These are acceptable to some academic disciplines, e.g. Cultural studies, Fine art, Feminist studies, Queer theory, Literary studies.:
•Artist's book or Chapbook•Autobiography•Belles-lettres; stylish or aesthetic writing on serious subjects, often with reference to one's personal experience
•Commonplace book•Diary or Weblog*Memoire; usually a short work, giving one's own memories of a famous person or event•Notebooks

Newer forms
•Collaborative writing, especially using the internet
•Hypertext, often incorporating new media and multimedia forms within the text
•Performative writing

•Annotated bibliography, catalogue, •Encyclopedia entry •Literature review, •Anthology•Peer review report •Proposal for research or for a book

WHAT IS RESEARCH

- Research =Middle French word rechercher, meaning "to seek out."
- **Search / scientific investigation/exploring**
- Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English _"a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."
- Redman and Mory: as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge."2
- Clifford Woody: research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organising and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.
- D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences define research as "the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalising to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in construction of theory or in the practice of an art."3
- Research is, thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the **persuit of truth** with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.
- **search for knowledge through objective and systematic method** of finding solution to a problem is research.

- **Modes of Knowledge:** Writing / Ilham (Revelation) // Imaginations / Research
- as a process by which individuals systematically make inquiry about phenomena (Creswell, 2007).
- Finding problem
- find answers to specific questions
- to generate new knowledge and address pertinent theoretical and practical issues.
- To highlight/bring that knowledge into wider academic community (?)
- Research can be defined as a complex academic endeavor that is systematically conceptualized, planned, and undertaken *to achieve specific objectives or develop new information* (Imam, 2015).
- Discovery
- Serendipity
- Exploring (?)
- Understanding (?)
- Highlighting (?)
- Critical analysis (?)

WHY DO WE DO RESEARCH ?

- Desire to get a research degree/promotion / reputation/
- Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems, i.e., concern over practical problems initiates research;
- Desire to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work;
- Desire to be of service to society/DISCIPLINE/HUMANITY OR to unveil truth /seek truth etc
- Desire to get respectability.
- an exhaustive list of factors motivating people to undertake research studies.
- Many more factors such as directives of government, employment conditions, curiosity about new things, desire to understand causal relationships, social thinking and awakening, and the like may as well motivate (or at times compel) people to perform research operations.
- WORST Desire: to Time pass/ utilize university spaces by joining R PROGRAMME

Types of Research

1. the quantitative vs Qualittaive

quantitative focuses on measuring content that is quantitative in nature.

the qualitative - focused on evaluating a phenomenon using non-measurable criteria

2 Conceptual vs. Empirical

Conceptual research is that related to some abstract idea(s) or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones.

Empirical research relies on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system and theory. It is data-based research, coming up with conclusions which are capable of being verified by observation or experiment. We can also call it as **experimental t**ype of research. In such a research it is necessary to get at **facts firsthand**, at their source, and actively to go about doing certain things to stimulate the production of desired information. In such a research, the **researcher must first provide himself with a working hypothesis or guess as to the probable results**. He then works to get enough facts (data) to prove or disprove his hypothesis. He then sets up experimental designs which he thinks will manipulate the persons or the materials concerned so as to bring forth the desired information. Such research is thus characterised by the experimenter's control over the variables under study and his deliberate manipulation of one of them to study its effects. Empirical research is appropriate when proof is sought that certain variables affect other variables in some way. Evidence gathered through experiments or studies is today considered to be the most powerful support possible for a given hypothesis.

Descriptive (surveys and fact-finding enquiries)vs. Analytical

*Applied vs. Fundamental/***basic research***:*

Research can either be applied (or action) research or fundamental (to basic or pure) research.

Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organisation,

fundamental research is mainly concerned with generalisations and with the formulation of a theory. "Gathering knowledge for knowledge's sake is termed 'pure' or 'basic' research."

- *Research methods* may be understood as all those methods/techniques that are used for conduction of research.

- *when we talk of research methodology we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher himself or by others.*

Type	Methods	Techniques
1. Library Research	(i) Analysis of historical records	Recording of notes, Content analysis. Tape and Film listening and analysis.
	(ii) Analysis of documents	Statistical compilations and manipulations, reference and abstract guides, contents analysis.
2. Field Research	(i) Non-participant direct observation	Observational behavioural scales, use of score cards, etc.
	(ii) Participant observation	Interactional recording, possible use of tape recorders, photo graphic techniques.
	(iii) Mass observation	Recording mass behaviour, interview using independent observers in public places.
	(iv) Mail questionnaire	Identification of social and economic background of respondents.
	(v) Opinionnaire	Use of attitude scales, projective techniques, use of sociometric scales.
	(vi) Personal interview	Interviewer uses a detailed schedule with open and closed questions.
	(vii) Focused interview	Interviewer focuses attention upon a given experience and its effects.
	(viii) Group interview	Small groups of respondents are interviewed simultaneously.
	(ix) Telephone survey	Used as a survey technique for information and for discerning opinion; may also be used as a follow up of questionnaire.
	(x) Case study and life history	Cross sectional collection of data for intensive analysis, longitudinal collection of data of intensive character.
3. Laboratory Research	Small group study of random behaviour, play and role analysis	Use of audio-visual recording devices, use of observers, etc.

HUMANITIES

Click to add text

Humanities as a category of disciplines can be defined as the study of the aspect of humanity in the society which focuses on the following disciplines or subjects, languages, ethics, religion, philosophy, archaeology, and anthropology. (Jain 169)

Interaction between Pure Arts and Social Sciences /Sciences etc.

Using techniques from other disciplines

Interdisciplinarity – a trend

Most of the researches in Humanities are critical investigations/analysis

No strict R methods

Mix methods

R in H Text driven – critical evaluation/criticizing (Creative work also considered as research in some universities including translation)

Challenges ::

Topic Selection – Teachers role

Name's sake

Easy topic

Mere Degree oriented work not (R)

Fear of sharing research – therefore, no review of literature even within a single department or a university

How to choose a R. Topic

Very popular

New/Contemporary

Already enough research is done ?

Less R done /exploration needed ?

Who chooses ? Student / teacher suggests ? Most of the time its teacher who suggests [WRONG]

Conceptualization and contextualization

Know your audience/whom you are addressing

Theoretical / philosophical R / scope for new formulations

R. DESIGN

Design/Proposal /Synopsis/Outline of Study –

Research design is a detailed description of the steps that a researcher is supposed to take to achieve the specific aims and objectives of the research (Imam, 2015).

based on the nature of the study.

Review of Literature – ENHANCE: deep knowledge about existing lit. – confidence, quality , avoid duplication/repetation- finding gap

Finding R Problem/issue

Formulating R. Question

Objectives/aim

data. methods, findings (tentative) etc.

R. SYNOPSIS / PROPOSAL WRITING

CHECK WHETHER THEY HAVE GIVEN ANY FORMAT ???

KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE

POINTS /BULLETS /SUBHEADINGS – DON'T WRITE IN PARAGRAPH FORM

REMEMBER THE HIGH COMPETITION: AVOID AMBIGUITY – MAKE IT CLEAR +CONCISE + COHERENT

AVOID PLAGIARISM – TRY TO BE INNOVATIVE – HIGHLIGHT YOUR CONTRIBUTION

LANGUAGE : POLITENESS AND ARGUMENTATIVE – LISTEN OR SHOW THAT YOU ARE READY SEEK GUIDANCE FROM INSTRUCTOR

IT SHOULD SHOW HOW CLEAR, CONFIDENT & PLANNED YOUR RESEARCH IS.

works that are part of a greater whole (e.g., journal articles, edited book chapters), do not italicize the title or use quotation marks, and capitalize it using sentence case (see Section 6.17).

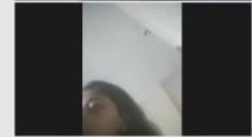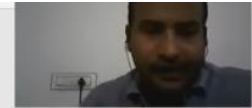eg. The virtue gap in humor: Exploring benevolent and corrective humor.

For works that stand alone (e.g., books, reports, webpages and websites), italicize the title, and capitalize it using sentence case (see Section 6.17).

Adoption-specific therapy: A guide to helping adopted children and their families thrive.

Present both DOIs and URLs as hyperlinks (i.e., beginning with "http://" or "https:/n. Because a hyperlink leads readers directly to the content, it is not necessary to include the words "Retrieved from" or "Accessed from" before a DO! orURL.

.1. Journal article with a DOI

McCauley, S. M., & Christiansen, M. H. (2019). Language learning as language use: Across

(Williams, 2009, p.8) or Williams (2009),

(Williams & Khan 2009)

(Williams et.al., 2009) 3 or more authors

(Rabbitt, 1982, as cited in Lyon et al., 2014)

Botto, S. v., & Rochat, P. (2018). Sensitivity to the evaluation of others emerges by 24 months. *Developmental Psychology*, 54(9), 1723-1734. https://doi.org/10.1037/devOOO0548

works with no date, write "n.d."

Gagnon, R. (n.d.).
The date also appears

IT SHOULD SHOW HOW CLEAR,
CONFIDENT & PLANNED YOUR
RESEARCH IS.

STRUCTURE OF SYNOPSIS / PROPOSAL

- Title (Cover page : Your name, email, uni etc)
- Introduction
- Review of Literature – what –how to write
- Research Gap
- Research Questions
- Research aim/objectives
- Hypothesis
- R. methods/ology
- Data
- Chapterization (Tentative)
- Findings
- Limitations /Challenges – your plan
- Time and Budget
- Conclusion
- Bibliography /References /Work Cited

Present your DOIs and URLs as hyperlinks (i.e., beginning with "http://" or "https://). Because a hyperlink leads readers directly to the content, it is not necessary to include the words **"Retrieved from"** or **"Accessed from"** before a DO! orURL

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  model of child language development. *Psychological Review*, 126(1),

  https://doi.org/10.1 037/ rev0000126

Parenthetical citation: (McCauley & Christiansen, 2019)

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Academic Writing

What is research?

"Research is a systematic inquiry to describe, explain, predict, and control the observed phenomenon. Research involves inductive and deductive methods."

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 83 36 69

How many of you like writing?

0%	0%	0%
I try and avoid as much as I can	I enjoy writing	I am neutral towards writing

Criteria for good research

Purpose clearly defined

Research process detailed

Research design thoroughly planned

Limitations and assumptions clearly highlighted

Sufficient data to investigate the research topic

High ethical standards applied

Findings and conclusion justified by data

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 83 36 69

How many of you like writing?

Types of research

Primary: collects data directly, rather than depending on data collected from previously done research.

Secondary: involves using already existing data. Existing data is summarized and collated to increase the overall effectiveness of research.

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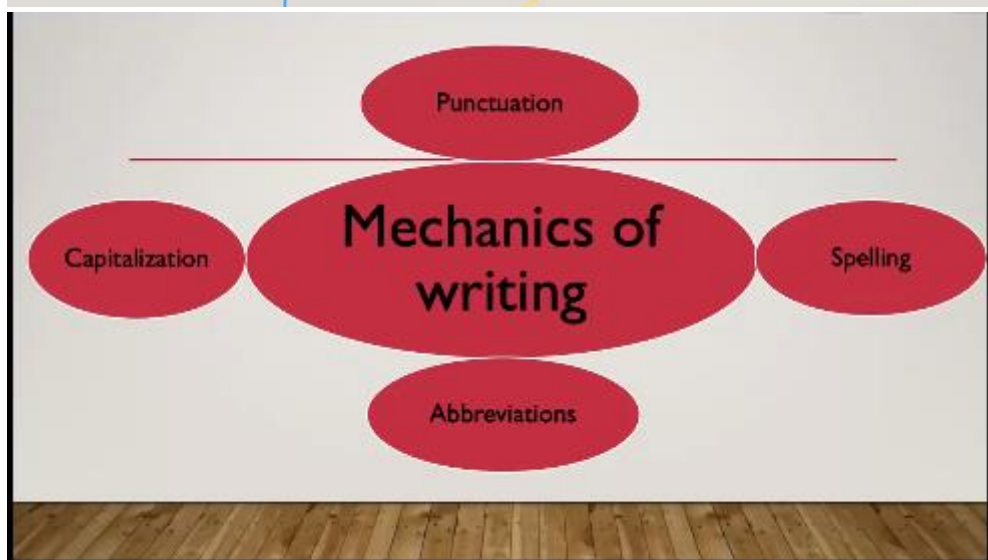
Research design

Three main types of research design:
- Data collection
- Measurement
- Analysis.

Purpose of writing

Purpose	Definition	Examples
Persuade	the author wants you to do, buy, or believe something	advertisements, persuasive letters, opinions, campaign speeches
Inform	the author wants to give you information	textbooks, non-fiction books, expository essays, biographies, newspaper articles, directions
Entertain	the author wants to amuse you or for you to enjoy the writing	fiction stories, poems, songs, plays, jokes, narratives
Explain	the author wants to tell you how to do something or how something works	instructions, directions, steps, procedures, how-to, recipes
Describe	the author wants you to visualize or experience a person, place, or thing	product descriptions, descriptive essays, imagery

Audience/Reader

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

Purpose
The reason or goal that you have for writing about your topic

Audience
The specific people that you are writing for

▶ Study.com

Why am I writing this? (purpose)

Who am I writing this for? (audience)

So what sort of writing will suit this purpose? (form)

So what style do I need to write in?

Quantitative research design

Determines the relationship between one thing [an independent variable] and another [a dependent or outcome variable] within a population. They are either descriptive [subjects usually measured once] or experimental [subjects measured before and after a treatment]. Statistical conclusions are essential.

Organisation-Cohesion and Coherence

Coherence means the connection of ideas at the idea level. Basically, coherence refers to the "rhetorical" aspects of your writing, which include developing and supporting your argument (e.g. thesis statement development), synthesizing and integrating readings, organizing and clarifying ideas.

Cohesion means the connection of ideas at the sentence level The **cohesion** of writing focuses on the "grammatical" aspects of writing.

Example-1

Coherence vs. Cohesion

- When you write a paragraph, it should be both cohesive and coherent. A paragraph is cohesive if the parts in it are linked together. A paragraph is coherent if it makes sense.

Compare the following sentences

- I am a doctor. A doctor works in a hospital. It is a place where you cure sick people. Patients get medication from a pharmacy. (this paragraph makes no sense-although it seems like the words in it refer to the same things. So, it is cohesive, but not coherent.)

- I am a doctor. I work in a hospital nearby. This hospital is a modern one with good facilities. Our main goal is to serve and care for sick people. At times patients need love and care more than medication. (This paragraph is both cohesive and coherent).

Statement of the problem

Is a claim that outlines the problem addressed by a study and briefly addresses the question: What is the problem that the research will address?

Example-2

Example 1 (Coherent): *The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. It also helps to create a structure for the essay. Therefore, one should always begin with a thesis statement while writing an essay.*

Example 2 (Locally Incoherent): *It also helps to create a structure for the essay. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement.*

Example 3 (Topically Incoherent): *The most important part of an essay is the **thesis statement**. Essays can be written on various topics from **domains** such as politics, sports, current affairs etc. I like to write about Cricket because it is the most **popular team sport** played at international level.*

Research tools

Surveys

Questionnaire

One-to-one interviews

Focus groups

Polls

Observation

Example-2

Example 1 (Coherent): *The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. It also helps to create a structure for the essay. Therefore, one should always begin with a thesis statement while writing an essay.*

Example 2 (Locally Incoherent): *It also helps to create a structure for the essay. The thesis statement introduces the argument of the essay. The most important part of an essay is the thesis statement.*

Example 3 (Topically Incoherent): *The most important part of an essay is the **thesis statement**. **Essays** can be written on various topics from **domains** such as politics, sports, current affairs etc. I like to write about Cricket because it is the most **popular team sport** played at international level.*

Data collection and interpretation

The procedure of collecting, measuring and analysing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques.

Interpretation is the process of making sense of numerical data that has been collected, analysed, and presented.

2020-06-05 12:52:20

Example-3

Coherence in Paragraphs

Poor coherence
The industry has many advantages. It can draw on a great deal of research. It can also export products to key trading partners. It has significant growth potential in the medium to long term. Workers within this industry need training. It is important to keep staff up-to-date with software used in this industry.

Strong coherence
The industry has many advantages. It can draw on a great deal of research, **particularly in terms of** strategies used for entering new markets. **While** there is significant growth potential in the medium to long term, **it is clear that** workers within this sector need training. **Therefore,** it is important to keep staff up-to-date with software used in this **industry**.

Example-4

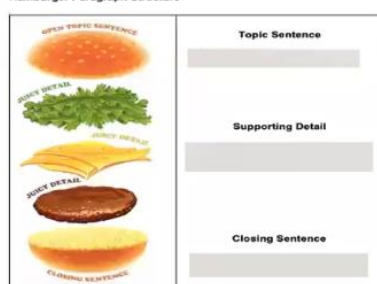## Which one is the coherent paragraph?

Paragraph C
- Club Palm Resort's isolation created dissatisfaction among some vacationers. Many people expect to be able to go out for a meal if they feel like it, but the club's location far from populated areas made that impossible. To make matters worse, the quality of the food was poor. The isolated location also forced people to spend all their time together-day after day. By evening nearly everyone was ready for a choice of food, entertainment, and company.

Paragraph D
- Club Palm Resort's isolation created dissatisfaction among some vacationers. The quality of the food was poor. People want a choice of entertainment in the evening. Most of us spent too much time together day after day. People expect to be able to go out for a meal if they feel like it.

Paragraph writing

Hamburger Paragraph Structure

| Topic Sentence |
| Supporting Detail |
| Closing Sentence |

The Hamburger Rubric

1	2	3	4
Getting Started	Work In Progress	Standard Work	Deluxe Work

TOPIC SENTENCE
SUPPORTING SENTENCE
SUPPORTING SENTENCE 2
SUPPORTING SENTENCE 3
CONCLUSION SENTENCE

Example

Introduction

Computers have completely changed our lives. First, transportation, water, electricity and other things that make for convenience have greatly been improved by computers. Second, the business model has changed from the physical store to an online platform for transaction. Third, Medical care has greatly been improved thanks to the inception of computers in the health sectors. Eventually, computers come into every family and effectively influence our usual life. These were some of the important effects of computer technology on our lives, and the effects are continuing.

Supporting

Conclusion

Example

Student Writer A:	Source:
Long ago, when there was no written history, **these islands were the home of millions of happy birds; the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, sea lions, and other creatures.** Here lived innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government.	"In ages which have no record **these islands were the home of millions of happy birds, the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, of sea lions, and other creatures** whose names are not so common; the marine residence, in fact, of innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government."

Plagiarism in everyday writing

A student is expected to write a book report about a book that his teacher has assigned. The student doesn't want to read the book and is bored with the subject. He visits websites that provide reviews and book reports and he copies from each of the different book reports to create one report of his own.

A student is expected to write a research paper on a topic in his history class. The student had a friend who took a similar class five years ago. The student asks his older friend for a copy of his paper and then takes the paper and passes it off as his own, turning it in to the teacher with his name on it.

A student takes a large block of text from a book and quotes it in his paper word-for-word. The student puts a footnote into the paper indicating where the text came from; but, the student does not give any indication in the text that he or she is quoting directly from the paper.

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SANGAREDDY (Dist.), T.S., India

(A U T O N O M O U S)

(Affiliated to Osmania University & Accredited by NAAC with 'B' grade, 2.75 CGPA)

Department of English humbly welcomes you all to the

National Webinar

on

'Academic writing and Research Methodology"

Speakers

Dr. Sajaudeen Chapparban, 10 a.m.

Assistant professor, Central University of Gujarat, India

Topic: **'Academic writing for beginners'**

Dr. Ruth Z Hauzel, 10.40 a.m.

Assistant professor, GITAM School of Humanities, Hyderabad.

Topic: **'Nuances of Academic writing'**

Divya Kalavala 12.10 p.m.

Topic : "Application of Writing Skills for Film Studies'

05 June 2020
10 a.m. onwards

zoom

Meeting Id: 840 446 3808   Password: english

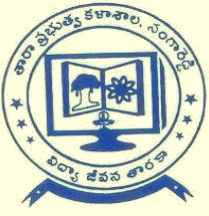### Organizing Secretary
Mrs. M. Praveena,
Head, Dept. of English

Chairman
Sri. P. Krishna Murthy
Principal (FAC)
and Assoc. Prof of Commerce

TARA Government College Sangareddy
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Department of English
A one-day Workshop
on
Academic writing and Research
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5 June 2020

Submitted by

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