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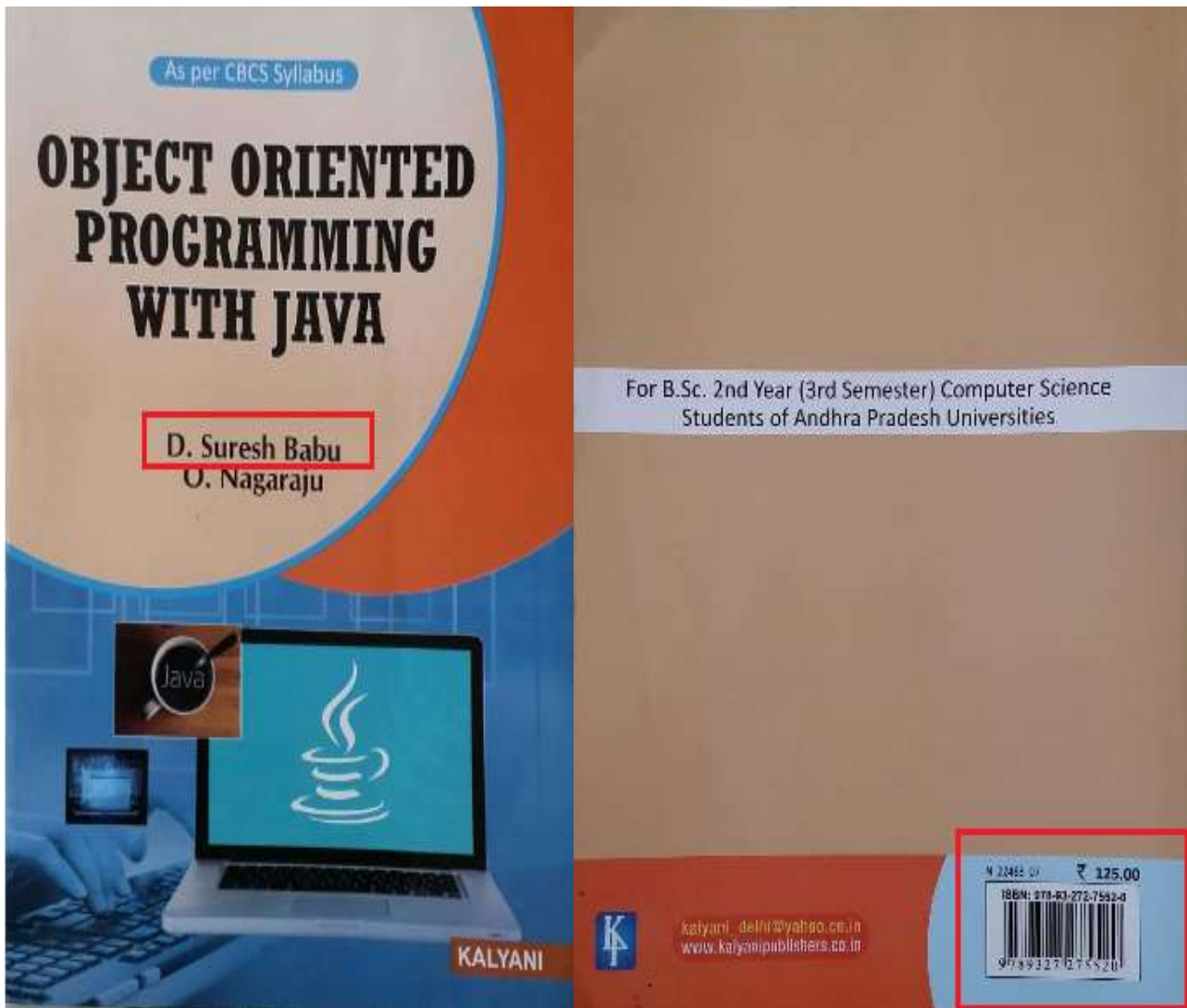
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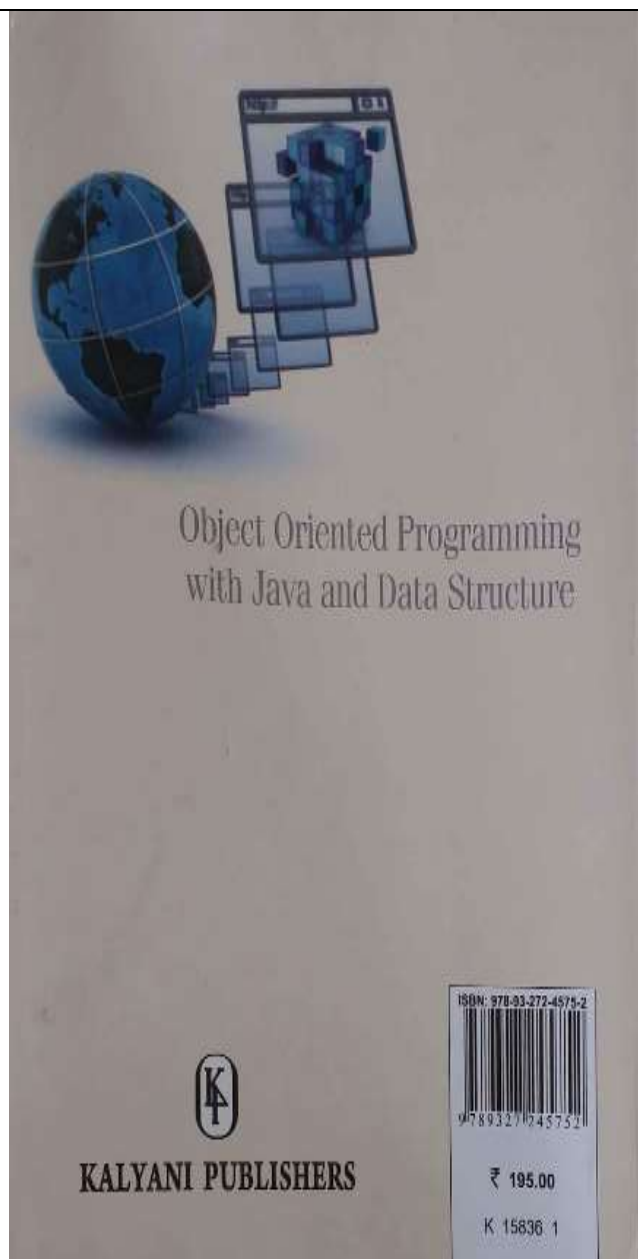
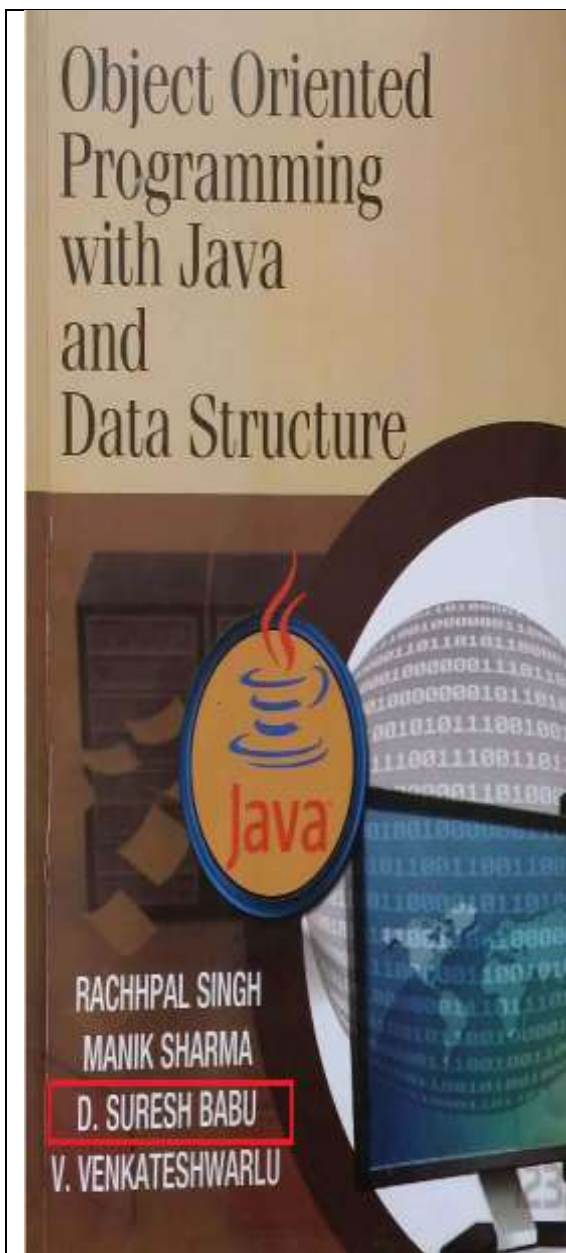
1. Title of the Book : Object Oriented Programming with JAVA  
Author : Dr.D.Suresh Babu  
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**2. Title of the Book:** Object Oriented Programming with JAVA & Data Structures

**Author** : Dr.D.Suresh Babu

**ISBN Number** : 978-93-272-4575-2



### 3. Title of the Book: Information Communication Technology on Library And Its Services

Author : D.Rajkumar and T.Raghotham Reddy

ISBN Number : 978-93-5279-364-8

UGC National Seminar on Innovations in Teaching and Learning Practices in Higher Education

## INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARY AND ITS SERVICES

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S M.Sc (Computer Science), Department of Computers, Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda, Warangal(Urban), Telangana State, Email: ragotham79@gmail.com

#### Abstract:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has changed the all perspective of Librarianship in the present days. Rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their wide application in all aspects of life have led to dramatic changes. Computing technology, communication technology, and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that reshape the way libraries access, retrieve, store, manipulate, and disseminate information to users. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has brought unprecedented changes and transformation to academic library and information services, conventional LIS such as OPAC, user services, reference service, bibliographic services, current awareness services, document delivery, interlibrary loan, audio visual services, and customer relations can be provided more efficiently and effectively using ICT, as they offer convenient time, place, cost effectiveness, faster and most-up-to-date dissemination and end users involvement in the library and information services process ICT has impacted on every sphere of academic library activity especially in the form of the library collection development strategies, library building and consortia. The impact of ICT characterized on information services by changes in format, content and method of production, and delivery of information products. Emergence of the Internet as the largest repository of information and knowledge, changed role of library and information science professionals from intermediary to facilitator, new tools for dissemination of information and shift from physical to virtual services environment and extinction of some conventional information services and emergence of new and innovation web based.

**Keywords:** Library, Information Communication Technology, ICT Tools.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their wide application in all aspects of life have led to dramatic changes. Information technology (IT) entered into libraries, especially academic and research libraries, during the 1960s. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library services globally. The term is used broadly to address a range of technologies, including telephones and emerging technology devices. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. Most current information are recorded in electronic format, ICT has also contributed immensely to the performance of librarians in the discharge of their duties such as in cataloguing, reference services, circulation management, serials control etc. ICT has contributed to the library in the following specific ways.

4. Title of the Book: Securities In Online Banking Services

Author : D.Rajkumar

ISBN Number : 978-81-933948-5-4

# Securities in Online Banking Services

D. Rajkumar

Department Of Computer Science,  
Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda, Dist. Warangal Urban.

## Abstract

Today's world is one with increasing use of online entrée to services. One part of this which is growing speedily is Internet Banking. To provide customers with safe, consistent, vigorous online environment to do online banking the banks should implement "best of breed" technologies to authenticate customers identities when they log in, to guarantee that their data is transmitted securely and consistently Bank should have best backup and contingency strategies and should formulate best security plans and practices. This paper tries to explore several of Technologies and Security Standards the different researchers have recommended to banks for safe internet banking and comparison of number of security systems based on the recommendation given by these authors for secure online banking.

**KEYWORDS:** Internet Banking, Security Standards, Contingency Strategies.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Online banking systems grow to be quite popular in the last ten years. It is an online payment system enables different customers to conduct online financial transactions on a website. An online bank customer can manage their accounts with their own electronic devices as long as an Internet connection is available. Online banking is too referred as e-banking, virtual banking, Internet banking and by other terms. Online banking system consists of two phases they are Registration phase and Login phase. Registration phase is used for all the banks are having nearly same structure. Login phase is divided into two security levels first one

is user id and transaction password and second level password security is using advanced system like one time password, grid authority card, QR code, Biometric systems, Security questions and E-token etc. All this security systems are developed to protect customer's bank accounts from any black hat community member. Bank information can be compromised by expert criminal hackers by modifying a financial institution's online information system, spreading malicious viruses, corrupt data, and degrade the quality of an information system's performance. So, elevated level password security systems are used by banks to protect from such type of attacks. This survey will cover detailed study of high level password security systems used by different banks and the comparison of nationalized and private sector bank with different perspective.

## II. SECURITY ISSUES IN ONLINE BANKING

Delicate information such as own data and identity, passwords are frequently related with own property, secrecy and may present security concerns if leaked. Illegal right of entry and usage of private data may result in consequence such as identity stealing, as well as theft of assets. Diverse causes of information security breaches include:

**2.1 Phishing:** Phishing is a kind of scam where the scammers pretense as a trustworthy source in attempt to gain private data such as PINs, and credit card data, etc. through the internet. This frequently happens through prompt messaging, email and it fools the user by showing any financial fake site in its actual format. These artificial websites are normally planned to look identical to their genuine counterparts to avoid misgiving from the user.

**2.2 Internet scams:** Internet scams are patterns

ISBN : 978-81-933948-5-4

978-81-933545-5-4

5. Title of the Book : Renovation in Web Designing  
 Author : D.Rajkumar  
 ISBN Number : 978-93-87418-23-3

## A RENOVATION IN WEB DESIGNING

### ABSTRACT:

Innovation in devices is moving at a very rapid pace resulting in day-to-day usage of Mobiles & Tablets over PC. Due to increase in number of Mobile and Tablet users, developers need to align their websites to be Compatible with Mobile and Tablets. The two most popular approaches for developing mobile based apps are (1) Responsive Web Designing (RWD) (2) Mobile Web App. The two technologies are different in nature and provide web developers a choice to choose between two technologies depending upon their application area. In this paper we have discussed various aspects of the two technologies & their difference. Paper also discusses the advantages and challenges of RWD.

Keywords- Responsive Web Design (RWD), Mobile, Tablets, Mobile Web App, HTML, CSS.

### INTRODUCTION

Gartner newsroom announces that the "Traditional PC Market Predicted to Decline 7.6 Percent as Change in Consumers' Behaviour Drives Transition to Tablets and Mobiles. The increase of velocity to this is coming from the lower prices of tablets and enlargement in their capability. Ranjit Atwal, research Director at Gartner said "Lower prices form factor variety, cloud update and consumers' need to apps will be the key drivers in the tablet market". The researchers also say that some users will have both PC, Tablet & Mobile phone but they will use Tablet & Mobiles as their first device. The table below (Table 1) shows the shipment of devices over the period.

Table 1. Shipment of devices over the period.(Thousands of units)[8]

Below is the pie chart (see figure 1) showing what percentage of devices is owned by the customer.

This statistics was given by of com Internet usage report.

Fig 1: Device owner percentage.

These trends will definitely going to affect the software and hardware chipset modification as the consumer will expecting embrace their own app and clouds.

### SOME GROUND BREAKING FACTS ABOUT MOBILE & TABLETS

1. Engaging mobile users with fast, quality web experiences has become a business necessity. For the 2012 holiday shopping season US Retailers saw as much as 24 percent of all internet's shopping traffic from mobile devices versus just 6 percent two years ago.
2. A poster child of mobile success, eBay, expects to exceed \$20 billion in volume from mobile alone.
3. Star Counter Global status on mobile vs Desktop in India from December 2008 to Mar 2013( figure 2).

Fig 2: Mobile vs. Desktop in India (2008)[5]

4. According to Cyber Media research India's tablet PC market is expected double to around six million units in 2013, firm Cyber Media from Microsoft Tag mobile internet usage is projected to overtake desktop internet usage by 2014.
5. According to mobile industry reports, 7.12% of all website traffic worldwide came from handheld devices in 2011. In 2012, that figure rose to 11.78%.
6. According to eMarketer (a leading digital media market research firm), more than 58% of American adults will be regular mobile web users by the end of 2016. Tablets and smartphones are becoming the default choice for connecting to the internet.
7. Future forecast of Internet Enables Mobiles in India according to Indian Media and Entertainment Industry Report(see figure 3).

Fig 3: Internet Enables Smart Phones's Forecast [1]

The consequences of all the above mentioned facts indicates that web developers and companies should realign their web designing approach to target increasing number of Mobiles and Tablets users. Today's web development era required more inclination towards mobile & Tablets than the desktop. The solution to this trend of device change has given birth to Mobile Web App and Responsive Web Design. These two technologies are different and have their own advantages and disadvantages. So, before choosing the web design technology developer needs to consider the facts about the technology.

Another factor which is leading towards mobile based web development is that when we browse through our mobiles and tablets we need to zoom and resize the screen so as to read or click the button. This is because during web development the developers don't give importance to the fact that the same site can be browsed through Tablets and Mobiles.

### RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN: THE MODERN APPROACH

The name "Responsive Web Design" has been found by Ethan Marcotte who is a developer and a web designer as well.

"Responsive Web Design" is a name given to the set of techniques applied at the level of the layout, so that it allows a website to adapt itself to any device or width of screen.

There are many options available in the market for designing mobile compatible apps and Responsive Web Designing is one of them. Responsive web Design means that your website will adapt according to the environment provided like Screen size, Orientation of screen and Operating system. The methodology includes dynamic adaptability according to the device.

Moreover, everyone needs if Apple develops another innovative device or if something like

Google Glass becomes used by mainstream society, your website will be fully prepared to accommodate right away.

Fig 4: Same website on different Devices, an example of RWD.

The question which comes into mind before going for RWD is "why we should go for RWD?" and answer to this question depends on various factors like

1. If you are starting your web site from scratch then RWD is the suitable option.
2. If you want to keep the cost of web development low. As RWD gives you the option to maintain only one site for multiple devices.
3. It is compatible with all new released devices after small modification. So, it is scalable.

### COMPARISON BETWEEN RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN & MOBILE WEB APP

**Table 2.** Difference between Responsive Web Design and Mobile Web App.

#### KEY STEPS WHILE DESIGNING RWD

While designing RWD a developer should need to take care of various factors.

- The developer should clearly understand the reasons behind designing the Responsive Web Design.
- The developer should clear & completely understand the requirement of the user.
- Developer should smartly design the Grid structure, components and layouts.
- The website should be tested throughout its development life cycle.

The process for development of RWD includes

- (1) Research/Scoping.
- (2) Wireframing.
- (3) Look & Feel.
- (4) Building the site.



6	Dr. D. Suresh Babu (Computer Science)	Huge Information Security Issues In View of Quantum Cryptography and Protection with Confirmation	Brain Tumor Segmentation Methods – A Survey	National Conference on Current Research Advancements in Computer Science (CRACS-17), KU Warangal 17th & 18th March 2017	International	2017	ISSN 1943-023X
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## Brain Tumor Segmentation Methods-A Survey

A. Harshavardhan, Dr. Suresh Babu and Dr.T. Venugopal

### Abstract:

The objective of this article is to throw light on contemporary and existing brain tumor identification and segmentation methods from MRI brain images. An aberrant proliferation of cells in the brain is referred to as brain tumor. The brain tumors are classified as benign and malignant (cancerous tumor). Identifying the malignant tumor(s) in the early stage becomes challenging for the physicians. Hence, the automated brain tumor segmentation algorithms were evolved to overcome the dilemma in identifying and locating the brain tumors. In this article, the authors presented the contemporary and existing brain tumor segmentation algorithms and techniques evaluated on real time and standard datasets with its performance measures

Issue: 11-Special Issue

Year: 2017

Pages: 240-245

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## 7. Title of the Book: Surface Measurement through Easy-snap Phase Shift Fringe Projection

Author : Dr.D.Suresh Babu

ISBN Number : 978-981-10-6872-0



Progress in Advanced Computing and Intelligent Engineering pp 179–186 [Cite as](#)

# 3D Surface Measurement through Easy-Snap Phase Shift Fringe Projection

[A. Harshavardhan](#) , [T. Venugopal](#) & [Suresh Babu](#)

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## Abstract

Smaller objects reconstruction using three-dimensional techniques is one among the challenging tasks from the decade. Researchers in graphical designing and professionals of photography are continuously working on the reconstruction of 3D object techniques to meet the demand of real-time applications of almost all in every walk of real life. Reconstruction of 3D objects has a major role in the reverse engineering applications too. The major challenges in successful 3D object reconstruction are high computational costs and lack of accuracy.

Fringe projection has come into view as a propitious 3D reconstruction mechanism with low computational cost for high precision and resolutions. It makes use of digital projection, structured light systems, and phase analysis on fringed images. Its performance is shown as acceptable in the research analysis carried out on the implementation of it and its insensitiveness to ambient light. An overview of some of the fringe projection techniques are presented in this paper and also propose a new simple fringe projection system, which can yield the more accurate and acceptable results with different objects.

## Keywords

[Digital fringe projection](#) [3D reconstruction](#) [Fringe analysis](#) [Phase shifting](#)

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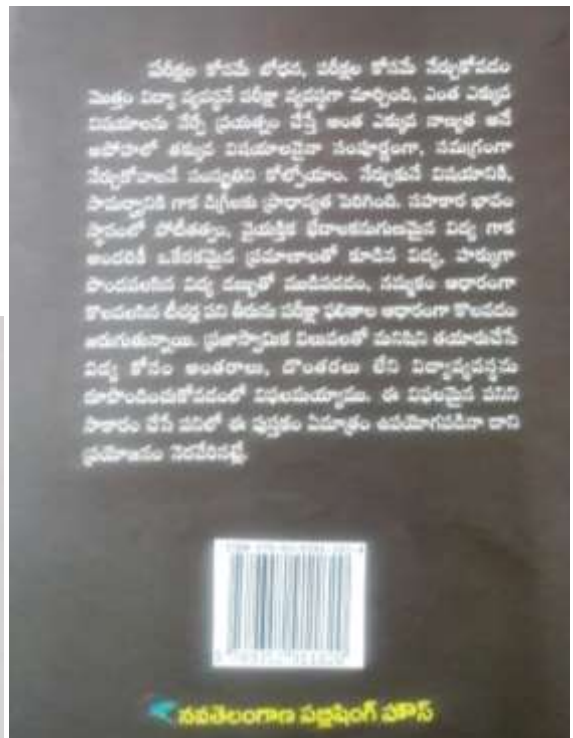
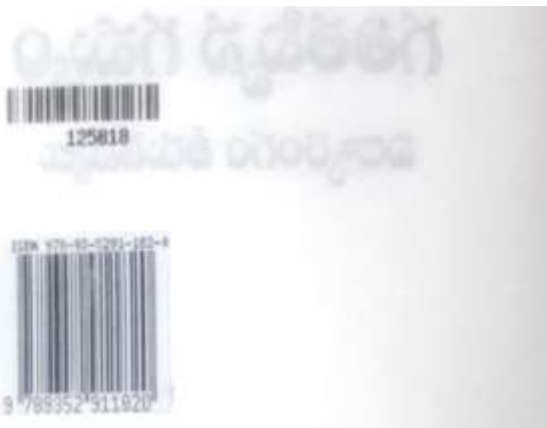
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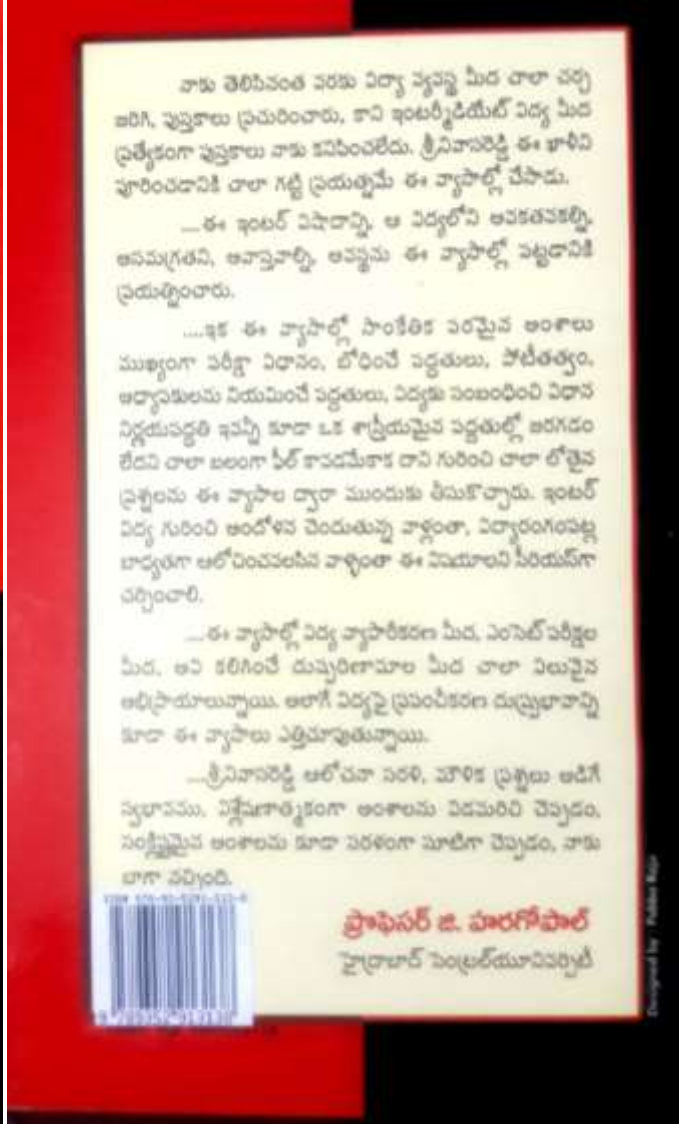
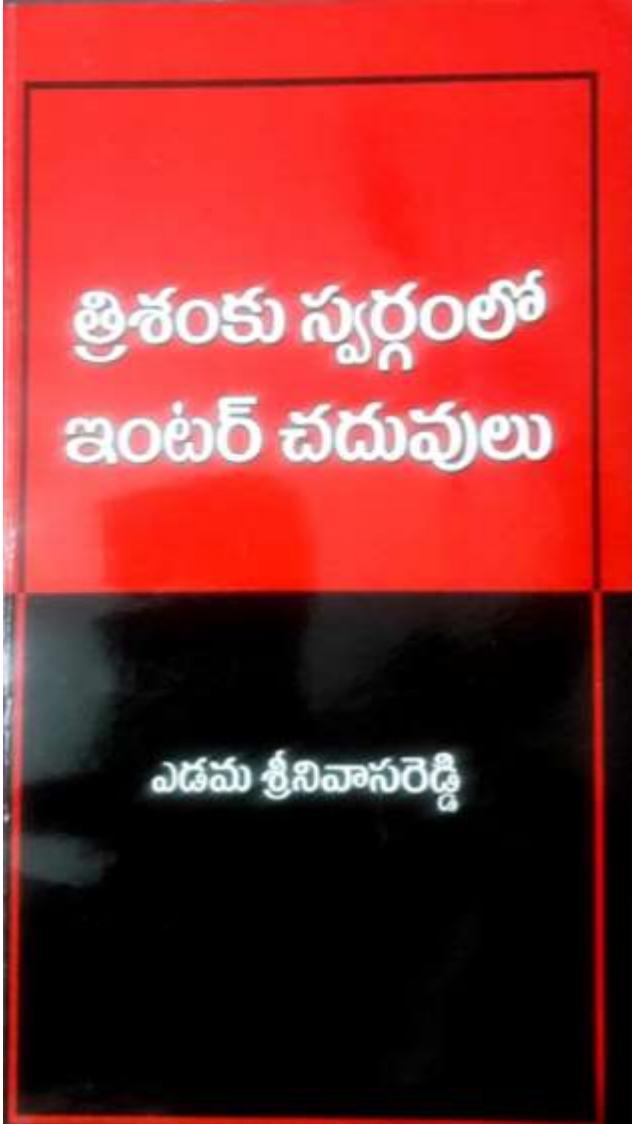
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## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

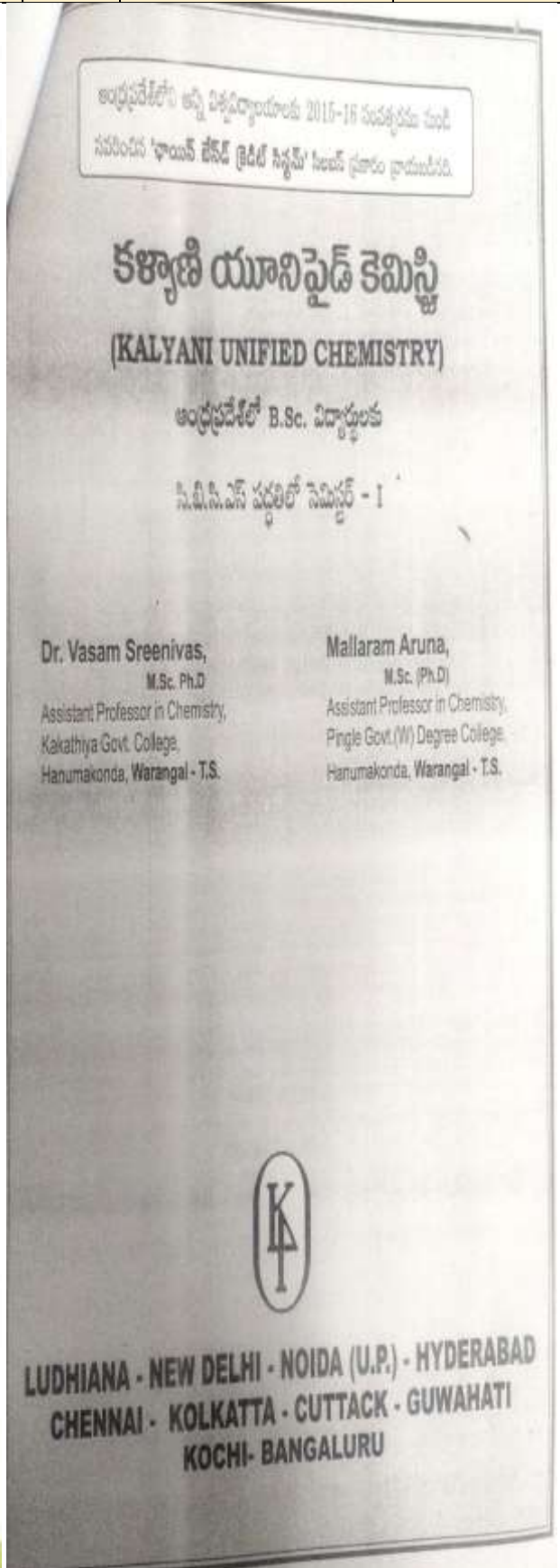
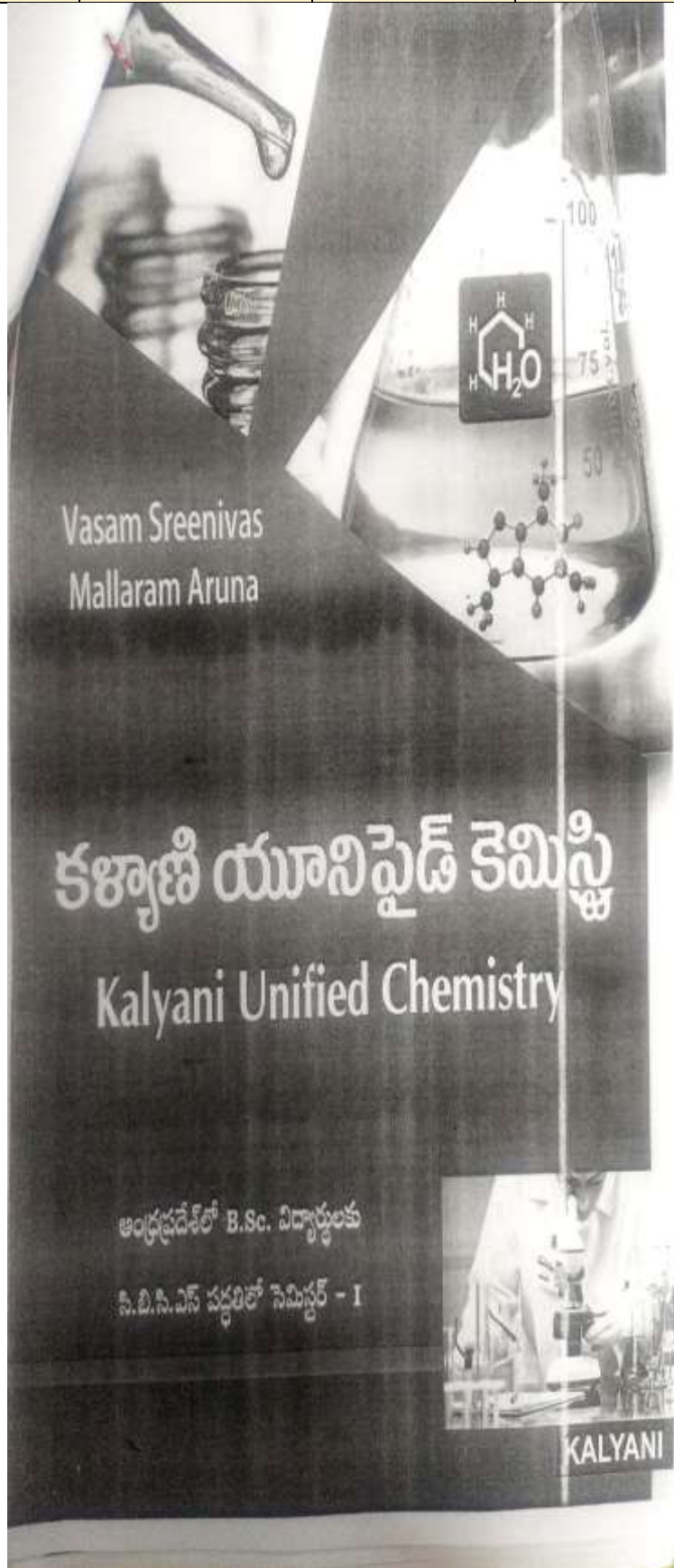
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10	Dr. Vasam Srinivas (Chemistry)	B.Sc. First Year Chemistry	Kalyani unified Chemistry Semester-I	2017	978-81-8180-439-6	Kalyani Publications
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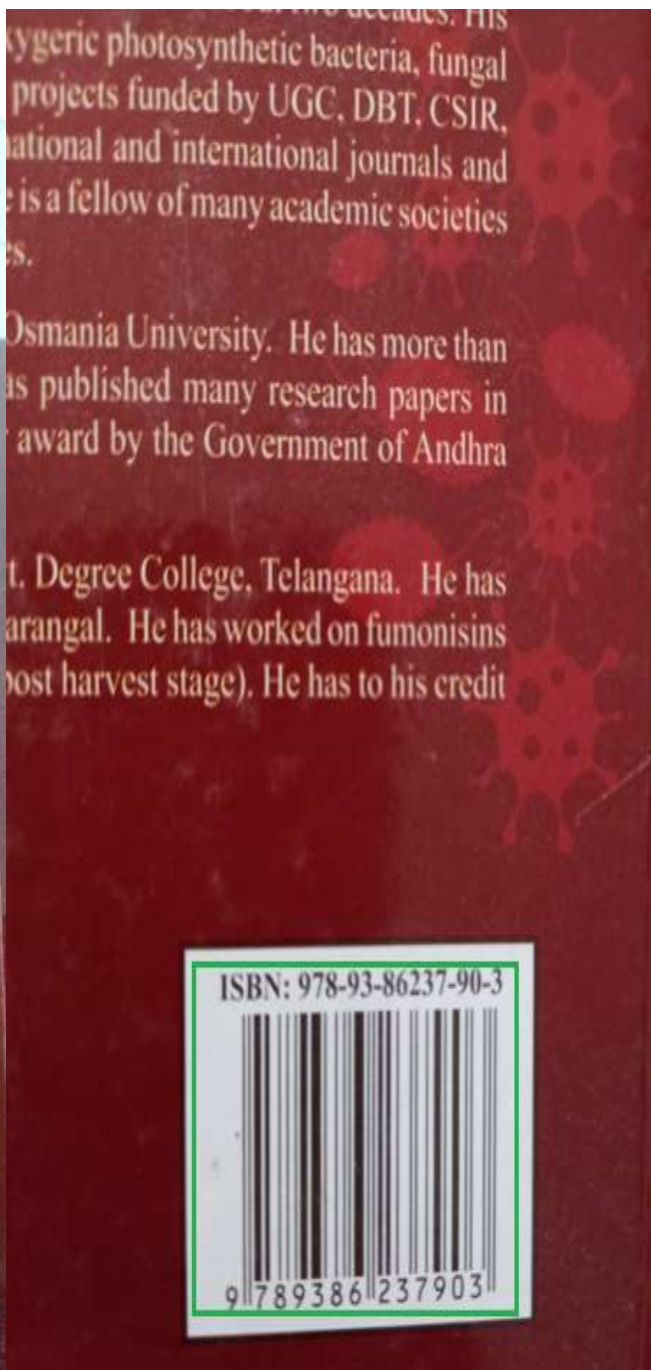
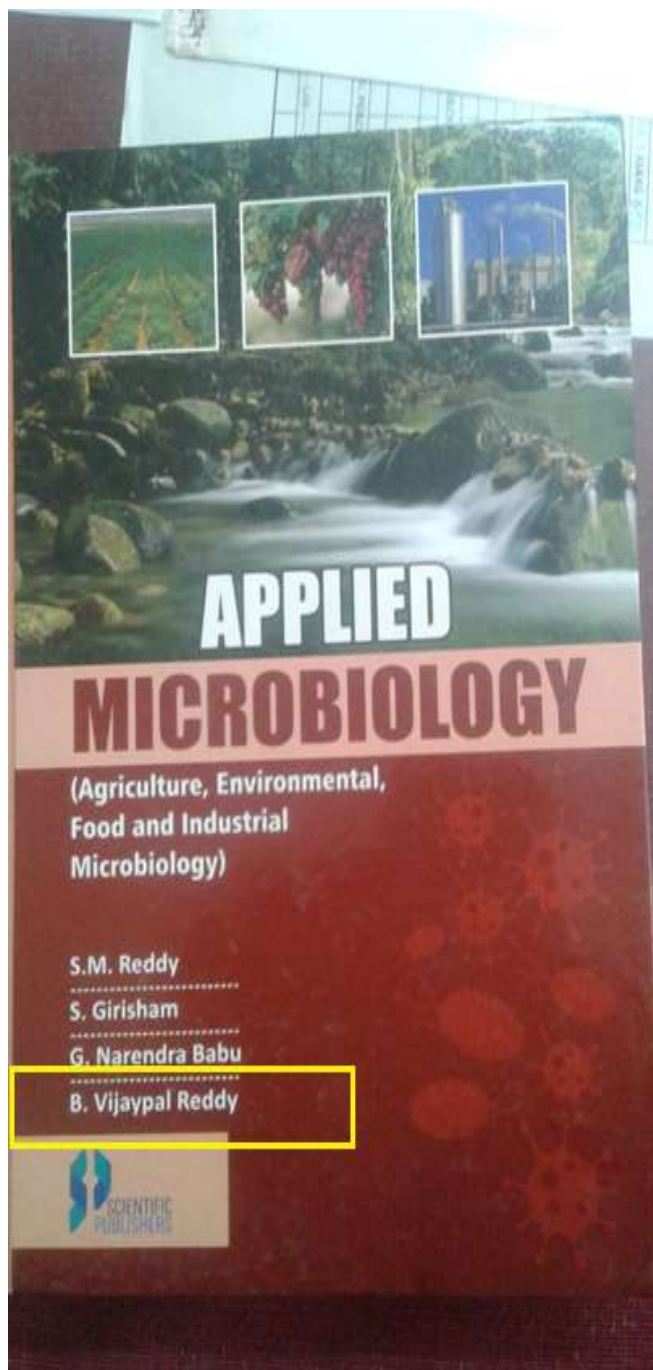
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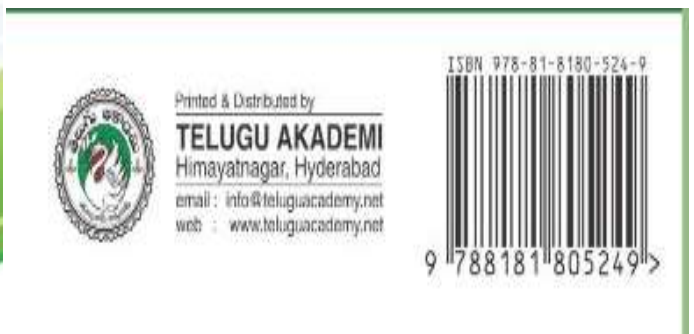
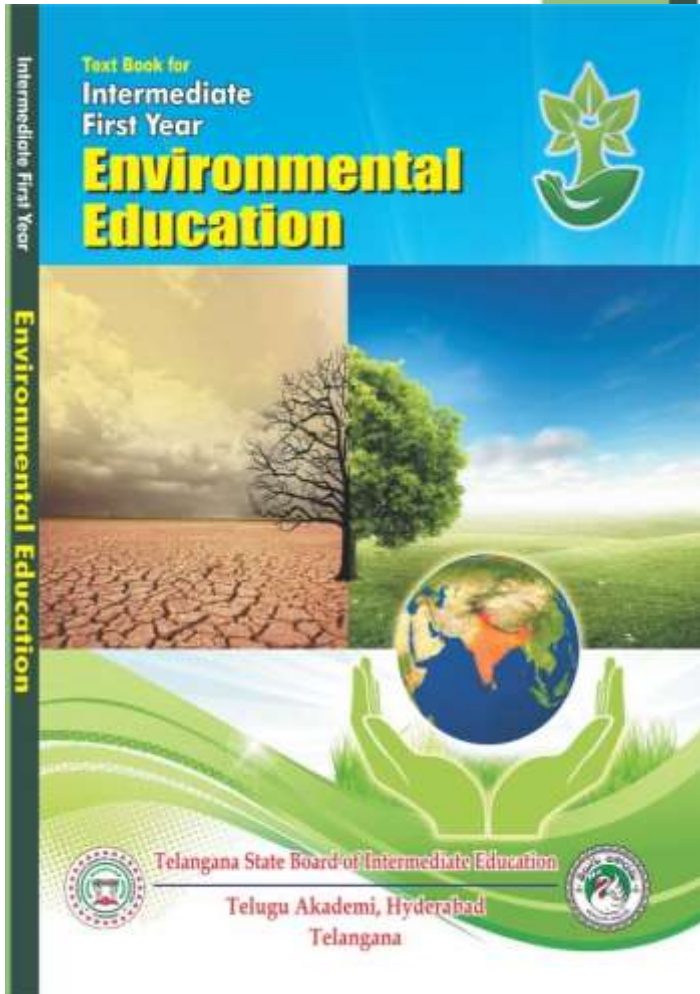
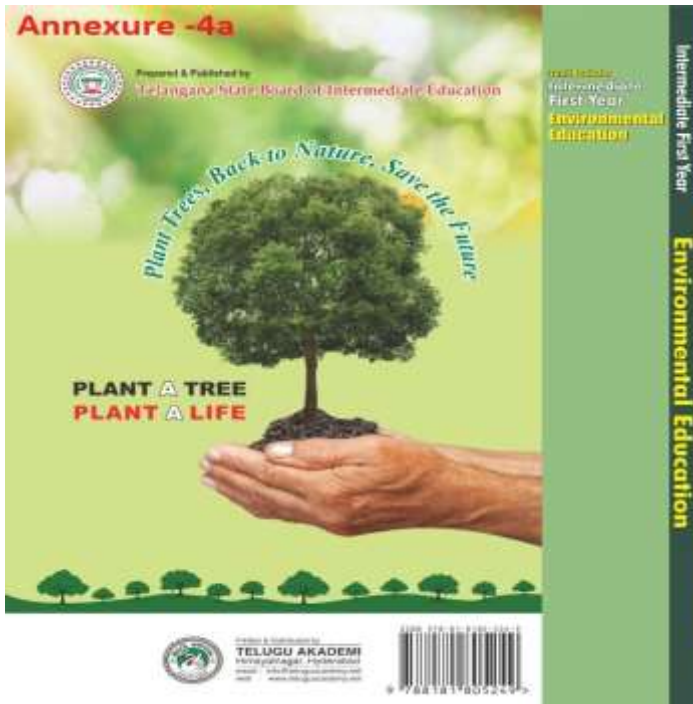
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## DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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11	Dr.B.Vijayapal Reddy	APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY	B.Sc. Reference	2017	978-93-86237-90-3	Delhi Publishers



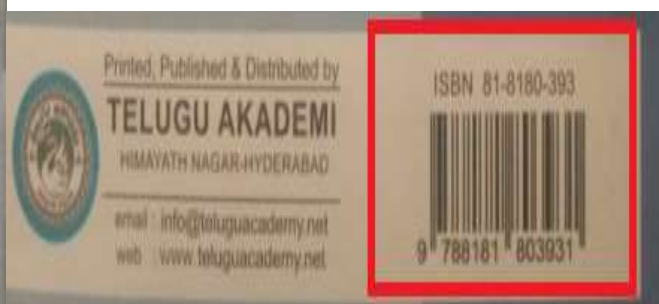
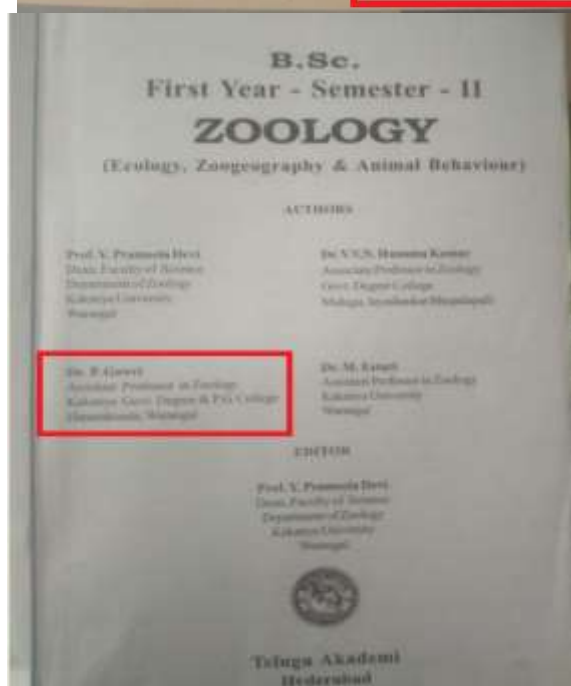
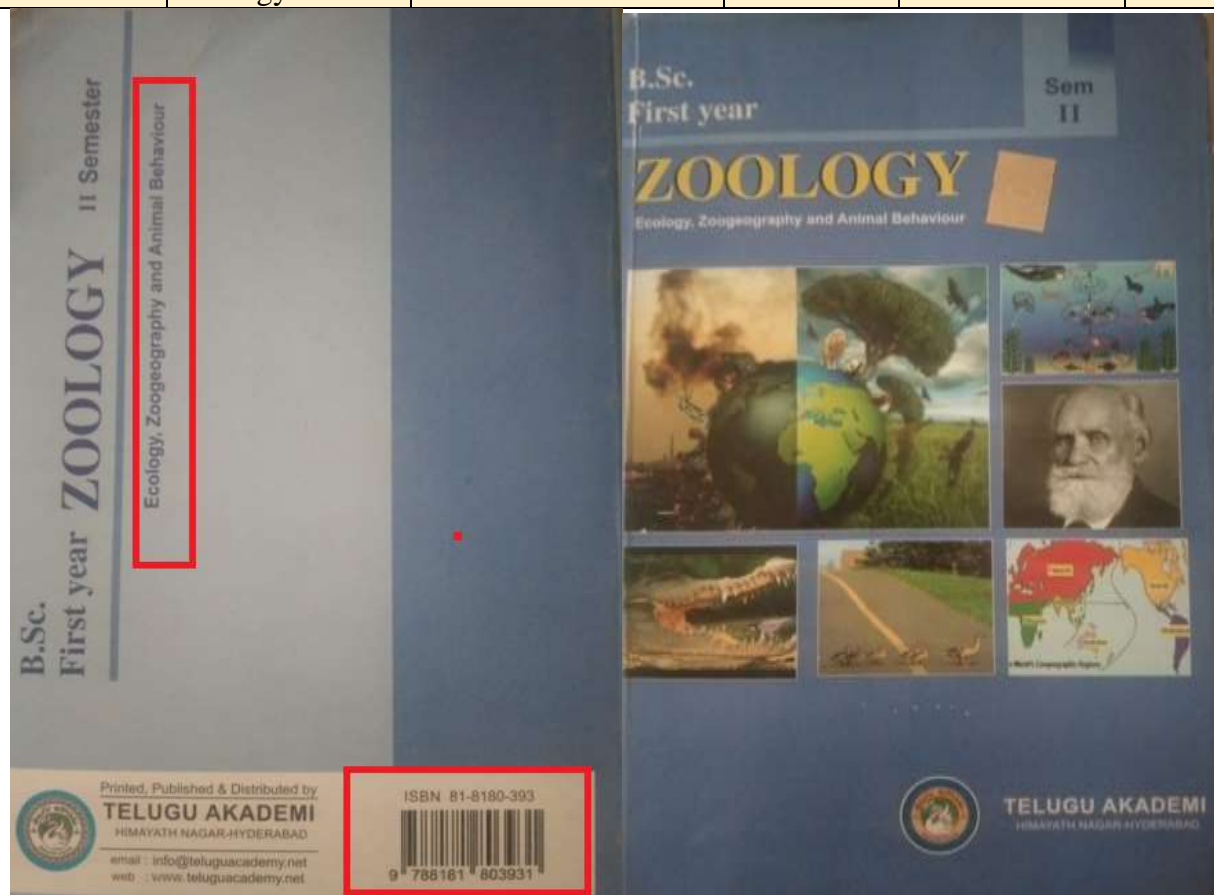
**12. Title of the Book:** Environmental Education  
**Author :** Dr. T. Annie Sheron  
**ISBN Number :** 978-81-8180-524-9





## Department of Zoology

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Name of Publisher
13	Dr. P. Gowri (Zoology)	Zoology III Semester B.Sc. II year Ecology	Ecology, Zoogeography and Animal behavior	2017	ISBN: 81-8180-393	Telugu Academy



ISBN: 81-8180-393

**14. Dr. Konda Ganesh Assistant Professor of Zoology**

**“Toxicity Of Dimethoate On The Specific Activity Levels Of Dehydrogenase Enzymes Of Fresh Water fish Labeo Rohita”**

**11th International Conference on Researches in Science, Technology and Management**

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**TOXICITY OF DIMETHOATE ON THE SPECIFIC  
ACTIVITY LEVELS OF DEHYDROGENASE  
ENZYMES OF FRESH WATER FISH LABEO ROHITA**

**Ganesh Konda**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology,*

*Kakatiya Government College, Warangal, Telangana State, (India)*

**ABSTRACT**

*In this study the fresh water fish Labeo Rohita was exposed to sublethal concentration of Organophosphate compound “Dimethoate” resulted in inhibition of LDH activity in liver, brain and gill tissues. The enzyme NAD specific LDH is associated with cellular metabolic activity and involved in the interconversion of pyruvate to lactate and vice versa under anaerobic condition. The activity of NAD<sup>+</sup> ICDH is inhibited due to reduction in oxidative metabolic rate. In TCA cycle the reversible oxidative dehydrogenation of succinic acid into fumaric acid is catalyzed by the enzyme SDH. This is the only reaction in TCA cycle which involves coenzyme flavin (FAD) as an immediate acceptor of electron without participation of NAD (Harper 1985). SDH activity is inhibited by Dimethoate compound. The fish showing a shift towards anaerobic metabolism resulted by the depressed oxidation in mitochondria, the MDH activity is also inhibited in liver, gill and brain tissues after subsequent exposure to Dimethoate. This is the one of the key enzyme of TCA cycle representing the terminal oxidation step the catalyzation of malate to oxaloacetic acid.*

**ISBN 978-93-87793-05-7**

15	V. Anil kumar	AJSMR, The American Journal of SCIENCE AND MEDICAL RESEARCH, 3(3), 16-19	Effect of Imidacloprid on Glycolytic Enzymes Activity in Fish <i>Channa punctatus</i>	International	2017	ISSN: 2377-6196	Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda
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ISSN: 2377-6196  
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Research Article

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## Effect of Imidacloprid on Glycolytic Enzymes Activity in Fish *Channa punctatus*

T. Venkanna<sup>1</sup> and V. Anil Kumar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Zoology, Government Degree College, Mahabubabad, Dist- 506101

\*Email: [anilveludandi@yahoo.com](mailto:anilveludandi@yahoo.com)



### Abstract

In this study the fresh water fish, *Channa punctus* (Bloch) is exposed to sublethal concentration (0.19ppm) of Imidacloprid for 24hrs, 48hrs, 72hrs and 96hrs exposure periods. The harmful toxic effect of this chemical is investigated by measuring key enzymes in carbohydrate metabolism. The investigation on substrates viz., Glycogen, Glucose, Pyruvate and Lactate is done during the exposure period. The levels of glycogen and pyruvate levels decreased while glucose and the lactate levels increased. From this data it can be concluded that Imidacloprid has more toxic effect by damaging the tissues at cellular level lead to modulation of the glycolytic enzyme. So the physiological significance of this toxicity is discussed.

**Keywords:** Imidacloprid, Glycolytic Enzymes, *Channa punctatus*.

## INTRODUCTION

The organochloride insecticide commercially available as Imidacloprid is used as a treatment against ectoparasite and as an insecticide for crops Imidacloprid is poorly hydrolyzed and biodegrades slowly in the environment. So this compound persisted long time in the food chain and cause severe effects at the different levels of food chain. A review of the toxicological literature reveals that the exposure to toxic chemicals can produce unexpected effects in non target animals (Abdul Naveed et.al., 2004; Hussain and Collins, 2005; Gopal et al., 2004). The

According to WHO (1983), NRC (1999), Chen et.al., (1985), chronic exposure of pesticides and other toxicants could cause anemia and cancer in the skin, bladder and lung. While OC pesticide is associated with several type of modulation in human beings and experimental animals. The purpose of present study was examined the inhibition of key enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism during the long term exposure of sublethal concentration of Imidacloprid to the fish, *Channa punctatus*.

## DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

16	Pallavi Pogaku*, P. Bhavani, T. Manjusha and K. Saritha	International Journal of Current Research and Academic Review	Lipases in Environmental Management	International	2017	ISSN: 2347-3215	Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda
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## Lipases in Environmental Management

**Pallavi Pogaku\*, P. Bhavani, T. Manjusha and K. Saritha**

*Department of Microbiology, Govt. Degree College for Women, Nalgonda, Telangana state, India*

*\*Corresponding author*

### Abstract

Extra cellular lipase producing bacteria were isolated from different oil mill soils and screened on tributyrin and spirit blue agar medium. Lipases have become an integral part of the modern food industry. The use of enzymes to improve the traditional chemical processes of food manufacture. Lipases have been used for the degradation of wastewater contaminants such as olive oil from oil mills. The microbial treatment of waste from fast-food restaurants for the removal of fats, oils and greases. They cultivated pure and mixed microbial flora known to produce lipases and other enzymes. *Acinetobacter sp.* was the most effective of the pure cultures, typically degrading 60-65% of the fatty material.

### Article Info

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### Keywords

Lipase, tributyrin agar, Microbial treatment, food industry.

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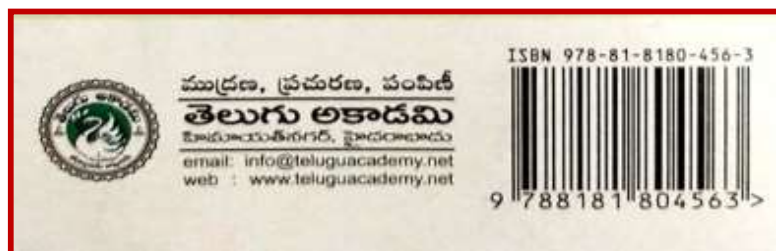
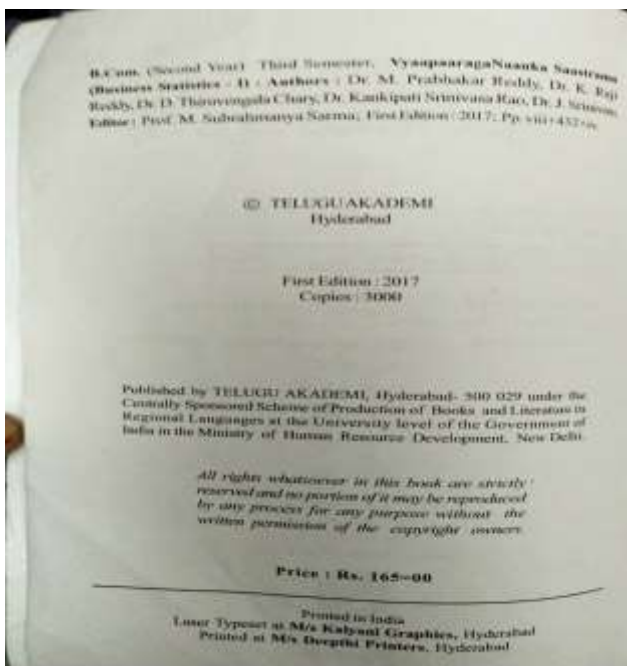
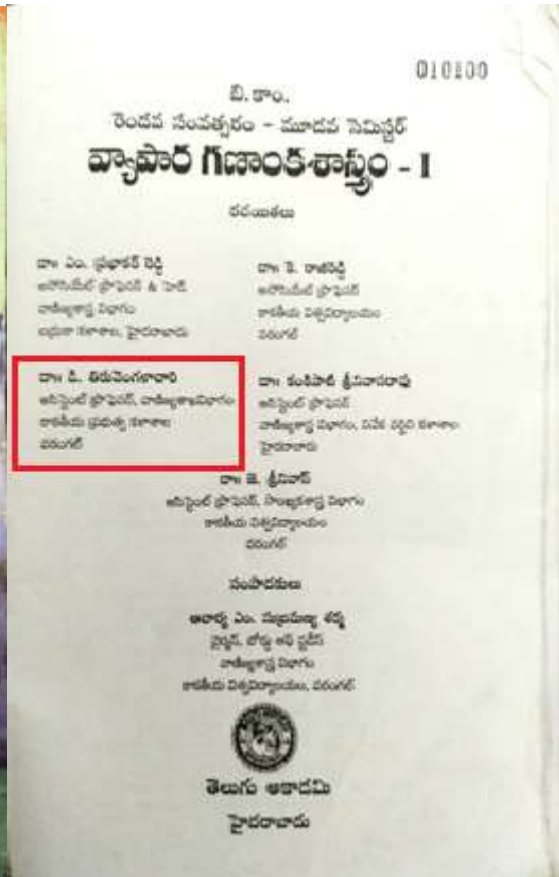
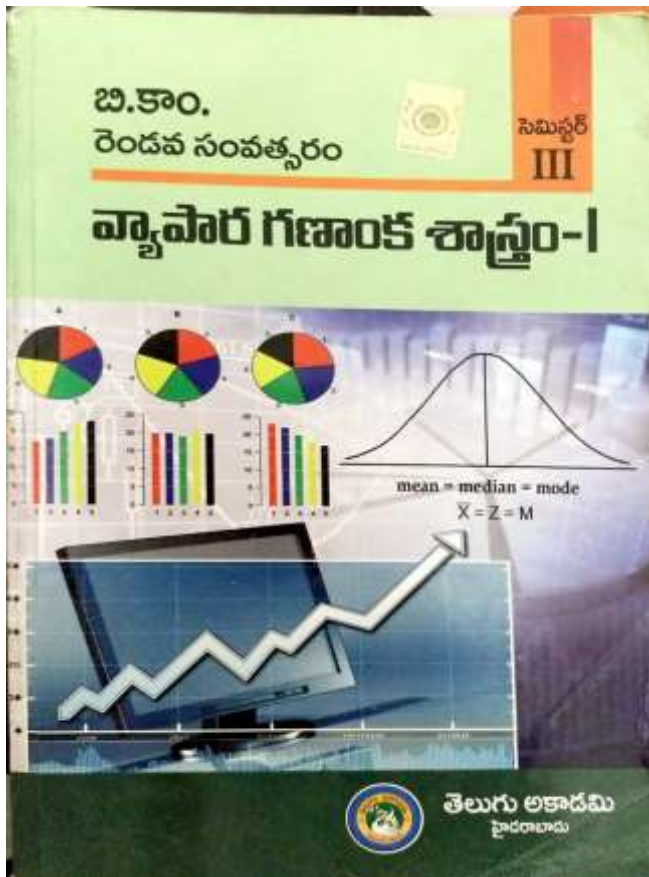
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## Impact of Liberalization and Globalization on Higher Education in Telangana State

G. Sujatha\*

### ABSTRACT

Education is governed by constitution of India. In terms of enrollment, India is the third largest higher education system in the world after China and the USA. The quality of human resources of a country normally depends upon the quality of the education of the country. After independence, it has been the vision of Indian government to adopt some economic reforms. So, in 1991 our government adopted "LPG" that stands for Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. These three are the most important weapons to enhance and to give new opportunities in higher education. Telangana state which is a newly formed state, which is also have a lot of challenges to overcome in this liberalization and globalization in higher education. Telangana state had adopted so many new policies to rapidly increase the literacy percentage and develop the state and kept it in first position in India.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Higher Education, Liberalization.

### INTRODUCTION

"Ensuring quality higher education is one of the most valuable present that we can give to the future generation"-Ron Lewis. Since independence, the higher education system has grown rapidly. The emphasis on higher education in Telangana can be understood by the number of universities currently present in Telangana and the quality of education they provide. As of 2015, in Telangana state, there are 20 universities, 3157 colleges and 1005 stand-alone institutions are there. In terms of enrollment Telangana is the third largest higher education system in the India and the gross enrolment ratio is 78.58. However, in terms the number of institutions. Higher education give a chance to study a subject in which you are interested in and you can use your career prospects and earnings potential. The quantum growth and prospect in the Higher Education sector is controlled by Universities, Globalization advocates external liberalization on the beneficial out comes in terms of economic growth, employment and human welfare expected to flow from

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# EDUCATION PLUS

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## Emerging Indian Financial Markets

Smt. G. Sujatha\*

### ABSTRACT

The global financial crisis of 2007–2008, privatization, globalization and liberalization and demonetization and other local negative factors highlighted the need to re-evaluate several well established tenets in the world of finance. Questions have been raised the world over about the existing paradigm, leading to an acceptance that new financial architecture needed to be evolved and that new models need to emerge, keeping in mind the multiplicity of socio-economic realities that exist round the globe. In this context, the imperative for a new financial architecture in India is quite evident, and the ensuing panel discussion throws up some India-specific issues that need to be explored by the various stakeholders involved in this attempt.

**Keywords:**

- New financial architecture;
- Integrated financial architecture;
- De-regulation;
- Global Financial Crisis 2007–2008;
- Banking;
- Mutual funds;
- Non-banking finance companies;
- Risk management

### PERSPECTIVE

Post liberalization followed by the globalization and privatization, limited availability of the natural resources like oil, etc., financial epidemics like subprime crisis, etc., the global financial crisis of 2007–2008 has questioned many of the beliefs held very strongly in the world of finance, in particular about the way the whole system was developed and sustained. The collapse of most of the large financial institutions in the capitalist capital of the world, the United States of America, and the subsequent requirement of huge governmental support in bailing out these institutions to preserve the stability of the social structure have led to regulators (both national and international), policy makers, researchers as well as practitioners questioning the very model on which they had built their reputation, leading to an understanding of the requirement for a new financial architecture to be followed, going forward.

We are now at the point where the need for the new financial architecture has been more or less universally accepted, but the exact form of the same is yet to be understood and accepted. In fact, it is highly probable that there will be not just one model but multiple models depending on the underlying social fabric and requirements, and hopefully all of the models will coexist.

The financial architecture that has been in use was conceived in the wake of the Great Depression of 1929 and was designed to address the issues arising out the economic conditions at that point. Over the last 70 odd years, the economic conditions around the globe have significantly changed. The Second World War and the development assistance plans that were put in place post the war by

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\*Lecturer in Commerce, Kakatiya Govt. College, Hanumakonda.

## PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

Dr. Aayesha Shaik  
Assistant Professor in Commerce  
Kakatiya Degree & PG College  
Hanamkonda, Telangana State

\*\*\*\*\*

### Abstract

The year 1990 witnessed the growth of new kinds of innovative financial institutions which provided credit to low income and often financially under-serviced communities. These financial institutions designed contracts with borrowers, such that there was an incentive for providing information on c-borrowers to the advantage of the bank. This in effect addressed the information asymmetry problem; even though the bank does not itself acquire more information on borrowers. Mutna et al, (1996) studied three of these new kinds of institutions, Banwsol in Bolivia, the Kenya Rural Enterprise program in Kenya and Thailand's bank for agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives. They found that these institutions represented a paradigm shift in viewing the poor not as

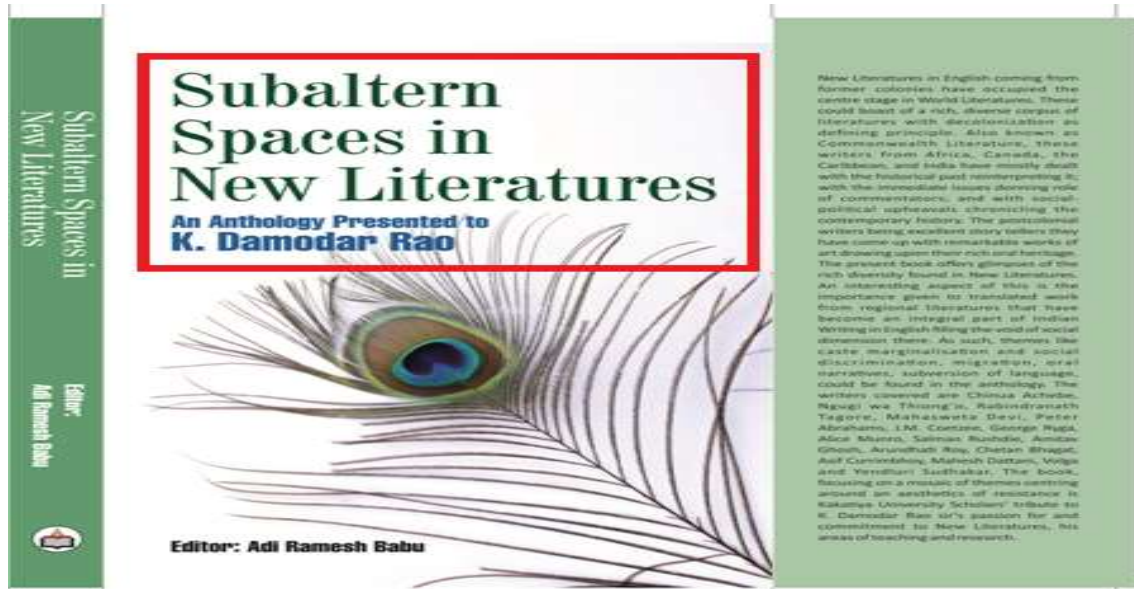
with a mission to facilitate access to loan funds to low income groups who did not have collateral security. The small amount of loan made it easier for providers to service the loans and was also prudent from a risk management view point.

### Introduction

The economic reforms in India began as a response to the macro economic crisis that developed in 1991. The crisis manifested itself in rising inflation, high level of fiscal deficit, low growth, unsustainable current account deficit and balance of payment problems in 1990 due to Gulf War. Due to these serious problems, the Government of India initiated economic reforms such as deregulation of the reality and financial sectors, removal of the license and permits system from all spheres of production and domestic trade, liberalization of international trade in various sectors and integration of the Indian economy with the world economy. Soon after the initiation of 'these reforms, the government realized that economic reforms would not succeed without parallel reforms in the financial sector. Hence, the Government of India initiated reforms in the banking sector and appointed a committee headed by Shri. M. Narasimham. The Narasimham committee after a thorough and comprehensive study of the then prevailing banking sector made various recommendations such as reduction in cash reserve ratio, statutory liquidity ratio, deregulation of interest rates, introduction of prudential norms in the areas of income

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

- 22. Title of the Book:** Subaltern Spaces in New Literatures  
**Author** : Dr.E.Srinivas Rao  
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Subaltern Spaces in  
New Literatures

Editor:  
Adi Ramesh Babu



# Subaltern Spaces in New Literatures

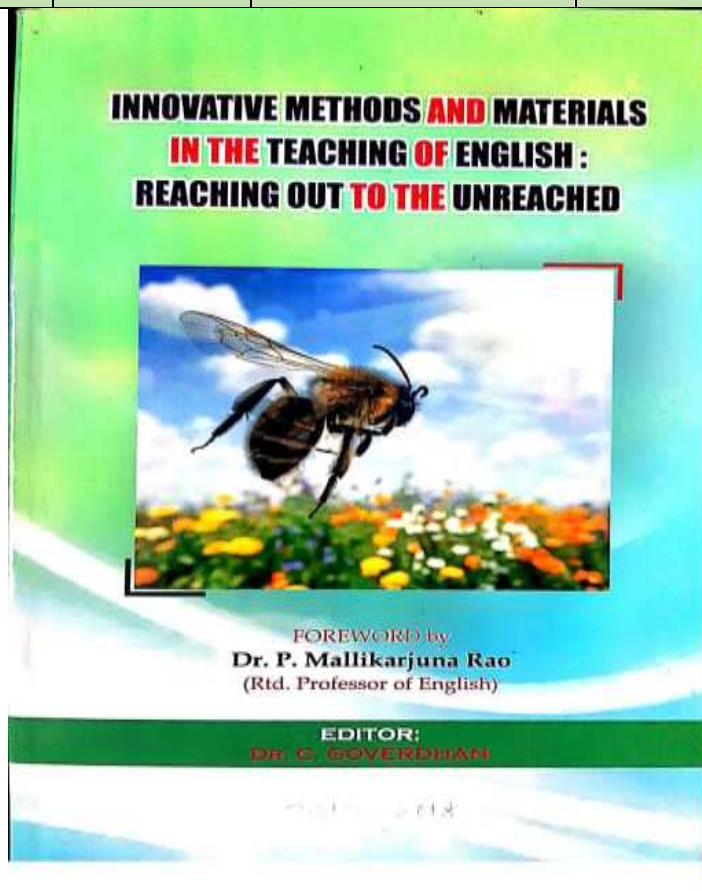
An Anthology Presented to  
**K. Damodar Rao**



Editor: Adi Ramesh Babu

New Literatures in English coming from former colonies have occupied the centre stage in World Literatures. These could boast of a rich, diverse corpus of literatures with decolonization as defining principle. Also known as Commonwealth Literatures, these writers from Africa, Canada, the Caribbean, and India have mostly dealt with the historical past reinterpreting it; with the immediate issues denying role of commentators, and with social-political upheavals chronicling the contemporary history. The postcolonial writers being excellent story tellers they have come up with remarkable works of art drawing upon their rich oral heritage. The present book offers glimpses of the rich diversity found in New Literatures. An interesting aspect of this is the importance given to translated work from regional literatures that have become an integral part of Indian Writing in English filling the void of social dimension there. As such, themes like caste marginalisation and social discrimination, migration, oral narratives, subversion of language, could be found in the anthology. The writers covered are Chinua Achebe, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahasweta Devi, Peter Abrahams, JM Coetzee, George Riga, Alice Munro, Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Arundhati Roy, Chetan Bhagat, Ad Currenshay, Mahesh Dattani, Vikas and Yenduri Sudhakar. The book, focusing on a mosaic of themes centring around an aesthetics of resistance is Kakatiya University Scholars' tribute to K. Damodar Rao sir's passion for and commitment to New Literatures, his areas of teaching and research.

24	Dr. E. RAM BHASKAR RAJU (English)	Social Media : A Stance on Real-Time Language and Online Communication	Innovative Methods and Materials in the Teaching of English: Reaching out to the Unreached	National	2017	978-93-84845-85-8	Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda
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**ABOUT THE EDITOR**



**Dr. C. Goverdhan** has been working as Assistant Professor, Department of English, Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda since 2013. He has 32 years of teaching and 23 years of research experience. He has done his M.A. (English) and Bachelor of Communication and Journalism (BCJ) from Osmania University, Hyderabad. He has passed Post-Graduate Diploma in the Teaching of English (PGDTE) from Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIFL), Hyderabad. He has successfully completed M.A. in Distance Education programme from Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU), New Delhi. For his research work in English Language Teaching (ELT), the Kakatiya University, Warangal has awarded him M.Phil and Ph.D. The topic of his M.Phil is 'Use of Mother Tongue in the Teaching of English at +2 Level - A Case Study' and for his Ph.D the topic is 'Teaching of English through Distance Mode: A Case Study of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University'.

He rendered his services as a Junior Lecturer in English at places like Nizami, Mulugu and Hanamkonda. On promotion as Assistant Professor of English, he worked at Govt. Degree College, Jammikunta and Kakatiya Govt. College, Hanamkonda. Apart from engaging classes for Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate students of both regular and distance mode, he has been developing course material in English for UG and PG distance learners of Kakatiya University, Warangal and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad for more than two decades. He worked as Coordinator of Jawahar Knowledge Centre at Govt. Degree College, Jammikunta. He has successfully completed UGC-SERO sponsored 2.75 lac. Minor Research Project (MRP) on the topic 'Efficacy of Jawahar Knowledge Centers for Graduate Employability: A Case Study' during the year 2014-2016.

Presently, he is the Coordinator of Telangana Skills and Knowledge Centre (TSKC) and Facilitator of Entrepreneurship Development Course (EDC), which is an add-on five year course for which he has got 12 lac. Rupees sanctioned under the Project called Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India, New Delhi. So far, he has presented 38 research papers both at national and international conferences in areas such as Distance Education and English Language Teaching, of which 15 have been published. He was the member of the Board of Studies, Department of English, Kakatiya University during the year 2014-16. At present, he is a member of the following professional bodies:

- 1) English Language Teachers Association of India (ELTAI), Chennai
- 2) All India Network of English Teachers (AINET), Nagpur
- 3) International Association of Teachers of English as Foreign Language (IATEFL), London
- 4) Indian Distance Education Association (IDEA), Warangal.

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**8. Social Media: A Stance on Real - Time Language and Online Communication.**

\*Dr. E. RAM BHASKAR RAJU  
\*\*Ms. NAMRATHA ERRA

**Abstract**


*It is unclear who first coined the term "social media." It is a two-way conversation that allows people to stay connected or linked to other sites, resources, and people. Simply, Social media is an online technology that allows users to publish, converse, and share content online. Today online social media communities span the globe—and people have become the most electronically connected generation of all time. The online world can be a complicated one, but that doesn't mean that your Twittering teen has to get lost in its murky depths. People, especially teens use social media to stay connected with their friends, meet new friends, share photos, play games, blog, do homework, and promote causes they believe in and of course, do something beyond! Initiating with the idea of social media discussing enroute the new generation gap; online time; new way of socialization process; control on addiction/obsession; real-time language and online (communication) behaviour, this paper carries out a succinct stance on Social Media with special reference to the phenomena known as 'Real-time language and Online Communication' duly offering a considerably thick canvas of solution(s) by parents to the mania on the part of the teens. A focus on the diminishing glow of the English language pertinent to its structure and texture in the wake of precision*

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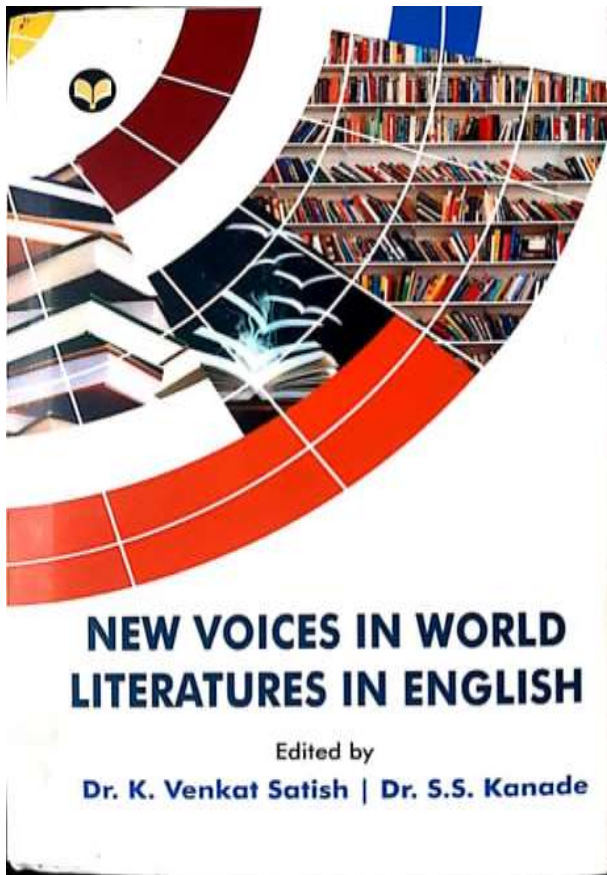
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25	Dr. E. RAM BHASKAR RAJU (English)	New Voices in World Literatures in English	Prescription and Perception World Literatures in English A Readers Voyage	National	2017	978- 93- 8624 2-88- 4	Kakatiya Governm ent College, Hanamko nda	Vihswabharat hi Researceh Centre, New Delhi
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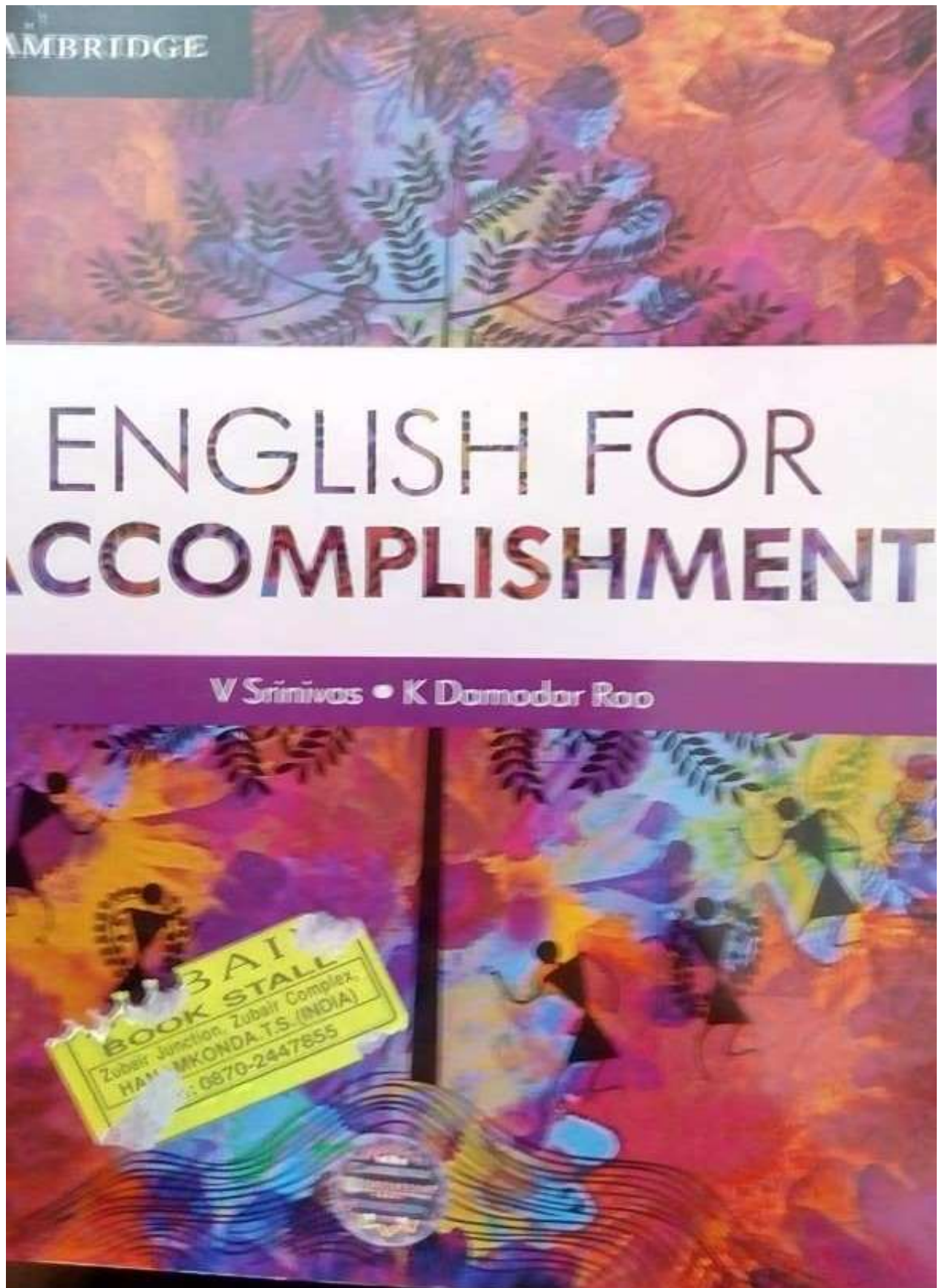
Dr. K. Venkat Satish is working as Associate Professor of English at Mather Teresa Institute of Science and Technology, Kotturu-Sattupally, Khammam (Telangana) India. He obtained his PhD from Kakatiya University. He has published a number of research papers in reputed journals. He is a member of various prestigious organizations and associations. He is actively engaged in literary and cultural activities.



Dr. S.S. Kanade is an author and editor of more than a dozen standard books on Indian English Literature, ELT and Higher Education. He has delivered talks in various reputed institutions and academic events. He has had a brilliant academic record. He is an orator and organizer of several academic events. Principal Advisor of Vishwabharati Research Centre and Sahitya Anand.



**26. Title of the Book:** English for Accomplishment  
**Author :** Dr.E.Srinivas Rao  
**ISBN Number :** 978-1-108-43739-4



# Preface

*English for Accomplishment* is meant for the third and fourth semesters of the II year of undergraduate English language course under the Choice Based Credit System. It takes off from where we conclude the I year. In fact, encouraged by the response we got from what we introduced in the I-year's text we have attempted to carry forward a similar approach here: engaging and relevant pieces of literature followed by extensive and elaborate exercises in language and life skills, presented in a user-friendly manner.

The first four units of this volume are to be used in the third semester while the next four are taken up in the fourth semester. The anthology contains selected literary pieces, offering glimpses of life and the world from different perspectives. Passages in the Reading Comprehension section impart information about eminent personalities such as P V Narasimha Rao and Samala Sadasiva as well as art forms indigenous to Telangana such as mimicry and the Perini dance form. These are followed by a number of exercises in grammar in each unit. In this section, we have handled the commonly asked questions of grammar that often feature in competitive examinations. In all, the package offered in this book goes beyond classroom teaching and attempts to help students in coping with real life challenges. Besides, we have extensively covered etymology, vocabulary, LSRW skills and communication aptitude skills. We hope these will help students in bettering their grasp of the language and increasing their confidence in day-to-day activities in which English has come to play an integral role.

We profusely thank Prof R Sayanna, Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University, for his advice and encouragement. We are grateful to Prof T Papi Reddy, Chairman, TSCHE, and Prof S Mallesh, Chairman, TSCHE, for their support. We would like to thank the following for their contribution in developing the content:

Dr Emmadi Srinivasa Rao, Kakatiya Government Degree College, Hanamkonda  
Dr Mallam Naveen, Government Degree College, Narsampet  
Dr Palakurthy Dinakar, Government Degree College, Korutla  
Dr Adi Ramesh Babu, Government Degree College, Jammikunta

We affectionately acknowledge their cheerful participation in the project.

Dr V Srinivas  
Dr K Damodar Rao

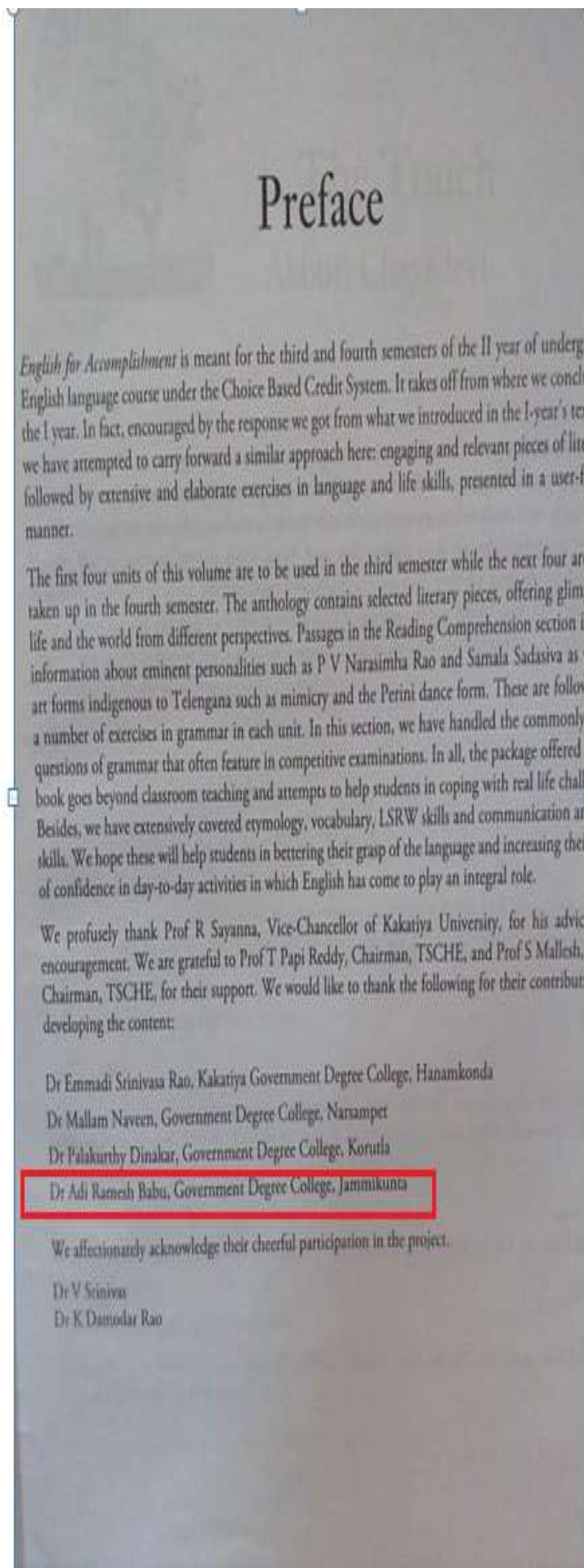
**One of the author for English for  
Accomplishment**



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**Author : Dr.Adi Ramesh Babu**

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28.

**Title of the Book**

**Author**

**ISBN Number**

**: Commonwealth Literature**

**: Dr. Adi Ramesh BABu**

**: 978-93-5207-113-5**

Commonwealth Literature came alive in African and Asian Nations with a retrospective tendency to make an assay of the circumstances that were prevalent at the time. Its propensity is crystal clear in destruction of societal disfigurements and age old aggravations and to reconstruct it on a humanistic base. Its propensity is also found in building a futuristic egalitarian society. Writers of Commonwealth Literature are imbued with dealing in problems and the latest burning issues of present day society. They are ever attentive to cover manifold themes in their works. The present book covers feminist approaches, sexual violence, seduction and molestation, quest for self identity, collision among exploited women, caste politics, Dalit women, pre and post-colonial feminist perspective, colonialism, lesbianism, women marginalization and social assault, women and environment, migration, culture and tradition, patriarchy, domestic problems, male domination, cultural clash, intra-racial and extra-racial conflicts, globalization, civilization, Bhakti, language bias, and items from the novels of Canadian, African and Indian writers such as L. M. Coetzee, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, George Ryga, Emily Pauline Johnson, Bessie Head, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Emma Donoghue, Flora Nwapa, Alice Walker, W. C. B. Du Bois, Anita Desai, Aravind Adiga, Anita Nair, Githa Hariharan, Kamala Das, Kishalay Bhattacharjee, Nazim Fekiak, R. K. Narayan, Vikram Seth, Kiran Desai, Manju Kapur, Pramod K. Nayar, Swakami and Burns. The book mainly focuses on mosaic themes and different aspects from Indian English and African-Caribbean writings. It comprises forty research papers on the writings of the authors mentioned above.



ISBN 978-93-5207-113-5



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Commonwealth Literature

EDITOR: DR. ADI RAMESH BABU



# Commonwealth Literature

*An Anthology of Mosaic Themes*



Dr. Adi Ramesh Babu is presently Assistant Professor, Department of English, Government Degree and PG College, Jammikunta, Sattenapalli University, Tirumala State. He obtained his M. Phil and Ph. D degrees from Kakatiya University, Warangal. He also did his PGCE and PGDTE from UJES (Hyderabad). He edited books on Indian English Literature: A Montage of Feminist Mirrors, Indian Women Literature: A Montage of Leitmotifs, English Language Teaching and Learning: Problems and Remedies, Principles and Techniques in English Language Teaching and Learning. He has published several articles and presented scholarly papers in national and international venues. He is one of the editors of The Criterion: An Online International Journal, International Journal of English Language, Literature and Translation Studies, Research Scholar: An International Refereed e-Journal of Literary Explorations, International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature.



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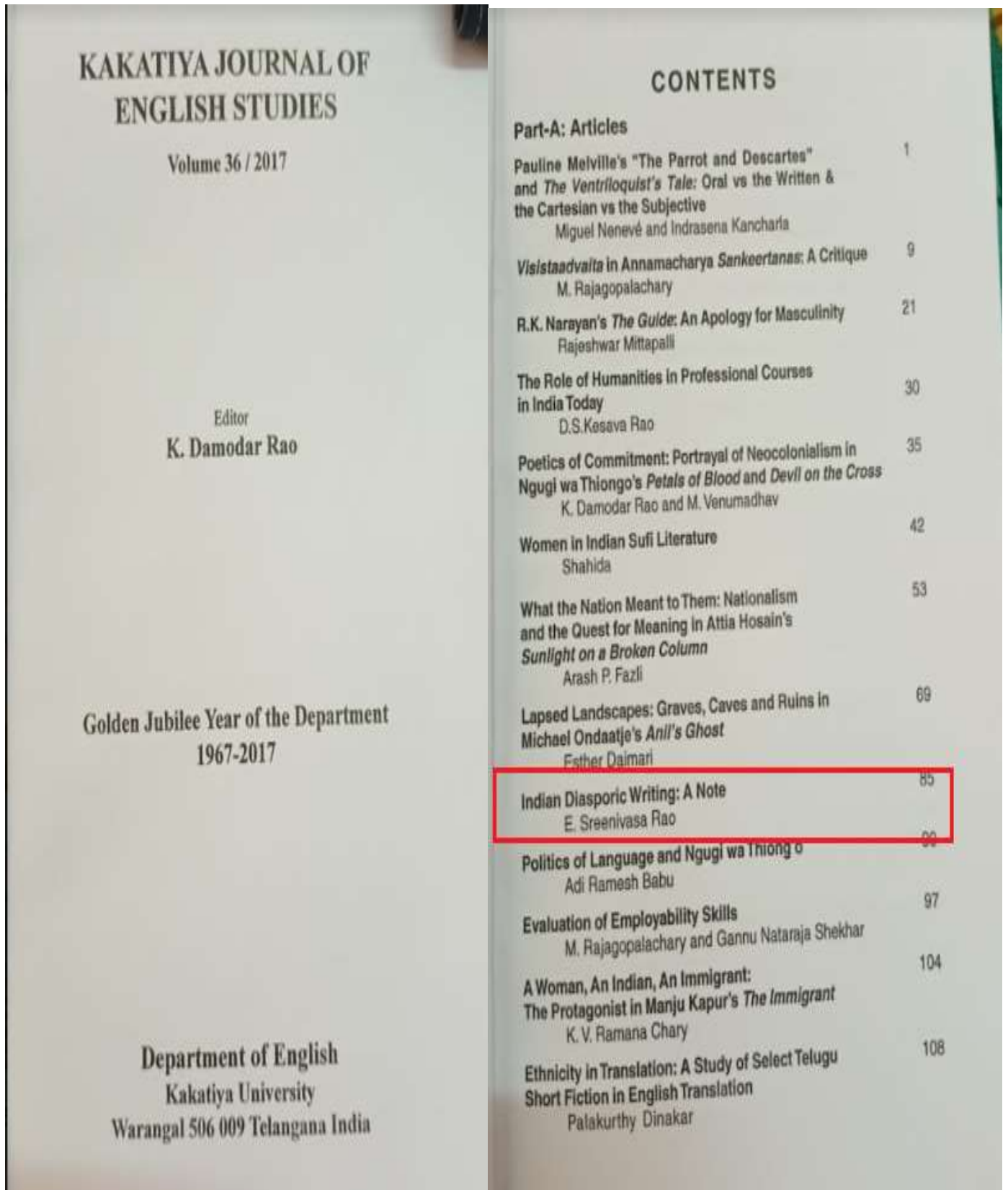
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Author  
ISSN Number

: Indian Diasporic Writing-A Note  
: Dr.E . Srinivas Rao  
: ISSN: 0971-8877



## Indian Diasporic Writing: A Note

E. Sreenivasa Rao

A close scrutiny of the cycle of the lives of human beings unravels some intricacies. Though various factors lure a person to switch over to a different mode of life resulting in his mobility from the place of his origin, dissociation of his bond from this place to the place of his adoption, unfold the pangs of his psyche. As the life of a human being is cyclic, migration is an inescapable factor in one's life. But it is an undeniable fact that it encompasses various factors, both physical and psychological. The term 'migration' involves multifarious aspects. It is, as conceived by some is not dissociation of physical aspects alone, but carries with it a treasure of feelings and emotions. It has a psychological and emotional element in it. A peep into the history of people, irrespective of the region from where they hailed, unravel the fact that migration from one region to the other is a universal phenomenon. It is widespread in third world countries. Notwithstanding the personal and financial concerns which are the driving force behind the decision, the emotional conflict that emerges in the minds of the migrants has paved way to the progress of literature of Diaspora. The feeling of being an insider or an outsider is conspicuous among all. Writers are no exception. A migrant writer is physically an outsider and mentally an insider. Today the word 'Diaspora' connotes any 'transnational displacement' whatever be the causes or conditions implied in it. In the recent times 'Diaspora' is related to history and hence termed as a history-specific term. Traditionally it has its origin among the dispersed Jews after Babylonian captivity, besides being referred to the Jews who are beyond Palestine. The chaotic situations which have emerged in the wake of Nazi holocaust led to the fleeing of Jews to other lands. Hence 'Diaspora' refers to a specific phenomenon rooted in the 1940s. In recent times, especially from the last two decades, the word 'Diaspora' has gained gravity of connotation signifying historic specificity. The spate of immigration from India or south Asia to other lands particularly to the 'West' is termed as 'Indian Diaspora' or 'South Asian Diaspora.'

Diasporic writing is a phenomenon which finds its reflections and critical attention in third world literature. There has been much

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### 30. Dr. E. Satyanarayana, Assistant Professor of English

#### Caliban In The Tempest: Some Observations

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## CALIBAN IN *THE TEMPEST* : SOME OBSERVATIONS

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Email: [dr.e.satyan@gmail.com](mailto:dr.e.satyan@gmail.com)

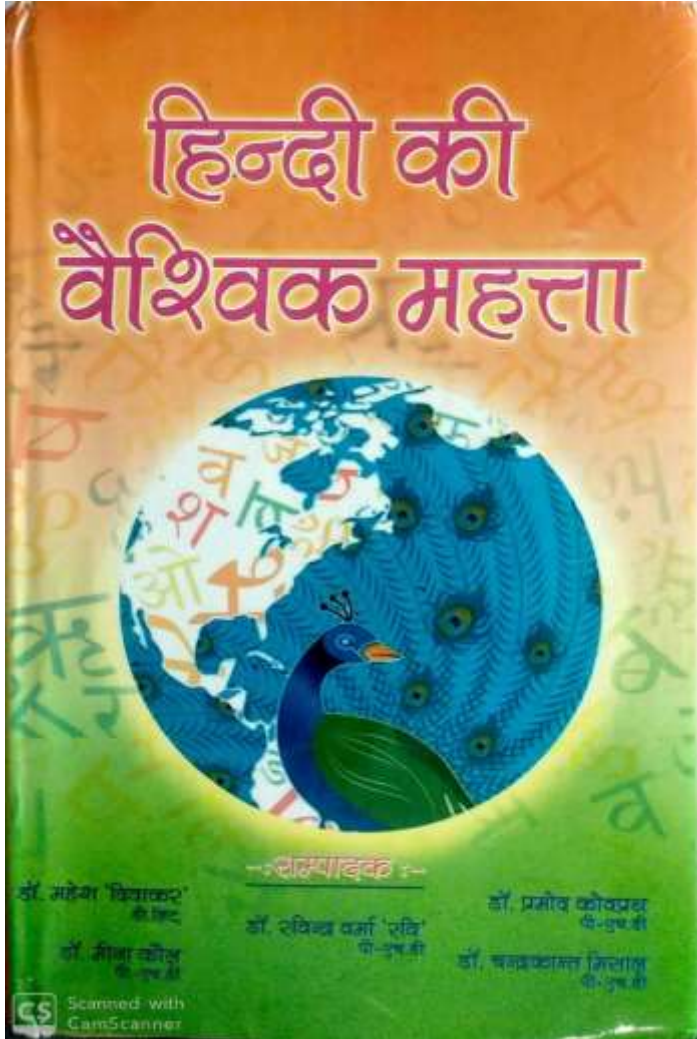
### ABSTRACT



To read the dramatic works of Shakespeare is to learn about life in its manifold dimensions. As one of the greatest writers of the world, he has touched upon all the aspects of human existence. His reputation to greatness among his contemporaries or the succeeding generations of writers rests on his dramatic work which deals with themes of universal importance. His plays tell us of love and tragedy that have become inalienable parts of our everyday existence. Though he drew on the extant sources for his dramatic work which was intended for performance not for print, he has had his mark imprinted on it. The plays, thirty-eight in all, address virtually every aspect of human experience. As a result, although he wrote for a specific audience of a particular historical era, Shakesneare's works are timeless and appeal to human emotions at large.

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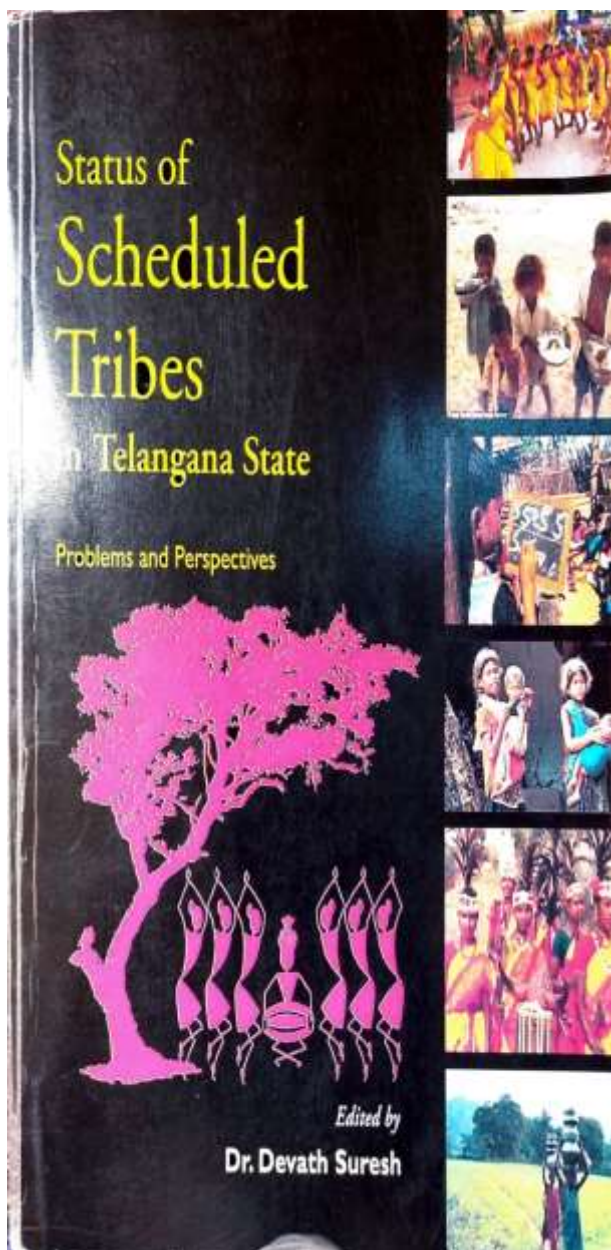
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The development philosophy for the STs is neither one of isolation through protections nor assimilation through acculturation. Rather, it's one of the integration which does not pre-suppose assimilation and is not compatible with heterogeneity of cultures. This basic philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was pursued over 67 years. Planned economic development was adopted as India's policy, soon after Independence. Planning for the development of tribes is a part of a wider National strategy.

To bridge the socio-economic gaps between tribal and non-tribal and also for the all-round development of the tribal groups, several schemes and programmes are being drawn in the Post-Independence period. Both Central and State Governments have been spending crores of rupees on tribal development, but the impact of the programmes is not as envisaged. The development efforts have not succeeded in bringing marked change in the conditions of most of the tribal communities.

The benefits of the tribal development are not reaching the poor. No efforts were made in the formulation of schemes in accordance with the needs of the tribal communities, who had their own social and cultural milieu. In recent times because of large scale industrialization and urbanization, relative isolation of the tribal areas is broken-down. The tribal lands and other resources are now exposed to the exploitative market forces, mostly due to the State and MNCs sponsored developmental projects such as large scale irrigational projects, dams, reservoirs, mining, sanctuaries, industries and tourism projects, the acquisition of lands by the State in tribal areas is a common phenomenon.

The present book is a collection of papers which are presented in ICSSR Sponsored Two-Day National Seminar Entitled "Status of Scheduled Tribes in Telangana State - Problems and Perspectives" held on 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017. The present book explores the various tribal problems in newly formed Telangana State and also it gives the roadmap to the central and the state governments for the integrated development of tribes.



**Dr. Devath Suresh** is a Scholar and also a Social Worker. He is awarded Post-Doctoral Fellowship (University Grants Commission, New Delhi & ICSSR, New Delhi) in the Department of Public Administration & HRM in Kakatiya University, Warangal Telangana, India. He has authored 19 articles which have appeared in national and international periodicals, and authored four books viz, *Tribal Development Administration - A Study of MADA in Andhra Pradesh*; *Development Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribes in Andhra Pradesh*; *Child Trafficking and Administrative Response* and *Transgenders Problems and Administrative Response*. He is not only an author but also founder of Society for Public Welfare and Initiatives (NGO), Public Administration Scholars Association (PASA) and he is the life time members of New Public Administration Society of India (NEPASI).



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# Status of Scheduled Tribes in Telangana State

Problems and Perspectives

*Chief Editor*

Dr. Devath Suresh

*Editors*

Dr. P.V. Ramana Rao, Dr. Ch. Ravinder

Dr. K. Prasanna



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## Increase of Reservations to Scheduled Tribes in Telangana

*Koppula Malleshham*

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are officially designated given to various groups of historically disadvantaged people in India. The terms are recognized in the constitution of India and the various groups are designated in one or other of the categories. According to the 2011 population census there are 705 tribal groups in India. Their population is about 10,42,81,034 which is the 8.6 percentage of total Indian population. India stands second in terms of Tribal population after Africa in the world. The constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950 list 744 tribes across the India.

The term "Scheduled Tribes" was first used in "The Government of India Act, 1935. This act designated to give Indian provinces greater self rule and set up a national federal structure. The reservation of seats for the various depressed classes like SC, STs was incorporate into the act, which came into force in 1937. The term also appeared in the constitution of India. Article 366(25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article-342 to be scheduled Tribes for the purpose of this constitution".

### Increase of Reservations to Scheduled Tribes in Telangana

321

According to Article-342 of Indian Constitution, the president of India may, with respect to any state or union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor there of by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall, for the purposes of this constitution, be deemed to be scheduled tribes in relation that state or Union territory, as the case may be specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid, a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

30.

**Koppula Malleshham, M.A., LLB (Ph.D), Asst., Professor of Political Science, Kakatiya Government College, Hanamkonda, Warangal, Telangana.**



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## Formation of New Districts- Key to Development

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*Koppula Malleshham*

"A Democratic polity involves the Decentralization of power in a way that the affairs of the local people are managed by means of their positive participation." This was described by the second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) headed by Veerappa Moily in its 15<sup>th</sup> report namely "State and District Administration" in 2009. In this way Decentralization of administration is leads to development and encouraging peoples participation in Administrative Activities. The second ARC also stressed that creation of new districts necessary for Good Governance. In the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> Century many states in India created new districts for their administrative conveyance. Such as Uttara Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgadh, Jarkhand etc.

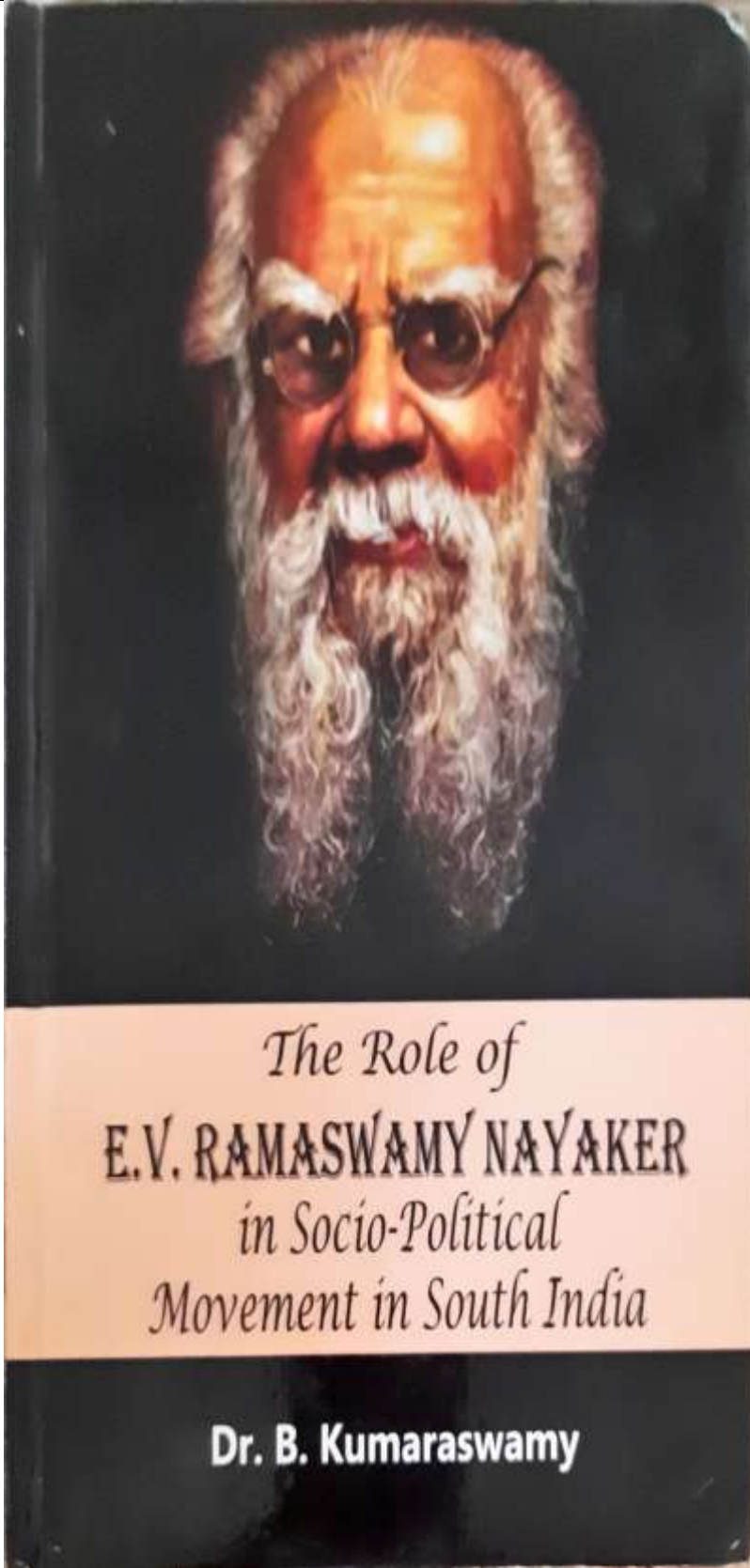
The Telangana Government on October, 11<sup>th</sup> 2016 was created 21 new districts for administrative convenience and development with this number of districts in the state raised to 31. It stood ninth place in the country. The State Government

created new districts through Andhra Pradesh District Reorganization Act of 1974. The Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) Government led by K. Chandra Shekhar Rao keeping up his 2014 poll promise to create new districts had appointed a sub-committee of Ministers headed by Deputy Chief Minister Mohamood Ali. The Committee submitted its report positively to enhance new districts in the state. The Re-organization of new districts is aimed at better administration and implementation of Government programmes effectively.



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

34	Dr. B. Kumaraswamy	The Role of EV Ramaswamy Nayakar in Socio Political Movement in South India	2018	978-93-85512-52-0	Alfa Publications Delhi
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## Chapter 1

# Introduction

In the days before Independence, the Presidency of Madras was one of the largest provinces of British India, extending over an area of 141,000 square miles with a population of 44 millions, bounded by the sea on the east, south, west its eastern and western coast lines ran about 1,700 miles. The eastern coast line which started from the Chilka Lake on the Coromandal coast ran towards southwards and terminated at the southern boundaries of the North Kanara district on the Malabar Coast. From here the land boundary on the north ran in a north-easterly direction along the borders of the Presidency of Bombay, the states of Mysore, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces until the frontier of Chilka Lake, within these geographical limits besides the British districts of Madras Presidency, the five native states of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkotta, Banganapall and Sandur were included among these only Travancore figures in this study.

For the purpose of this study the Presidency of Madras can be divided on a linguistic basis into four distinct regions as Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kanarese. Andhra Desa or the Telugu country which lay in the northern part of the presidency comprised the preponderantly Telugu speaking districts of Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore. From these districts came not only the leadership but the material resources for the South Indian Liberal Federation, popularly known as the Justice Party. To the south lay Tamilnadu the centre of the activities of E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker containing the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Maduri, Ramnad and Tinnevely. Although a predominantly Tamil speaking area, the Telugus from a powerful minority in the districts of North Arcot, Madura, Salem and Coimbatore even to this day.

Tamilnadu is a place of peace and serenity in the far south of the Indian subcontinent with its feet washed by the Indian Ocean is a

## The Role of E.V. Ramaswamy Nayaker in Socio-Political Movement in South India

Dr. B. Kumaraswamy

The actual mechanism of caste was not formal division of caste into four broad groups. The first three castes were probably a theoretical frame work evolved by the Brahmins then they systematically arranged various professions. Combinations and permutations in later were inevitable and were explained as originating in inter mixing of caste. The fourth caste appears to be based on both race as well as occupation. Manu Dharma determines the rights, duties, life styles etc. of every Hindu in the four fold caste system hierarchical social positions. Periyar has opposed the Hindu fourfold caste system, he has sacrificed his entire life to create awareness on no god at all. He influenced by many inequalities in treating one man to other. He questioned the society of Hindus, if all are human being why this difference, particularly on caste system. He dreamed the caste less society, for that he encourages inter-caste marriages, self-respect movement. He organized many activities to create awareness among people by organizing seminars and meetings.

The present work deals with the life of Periyar and his contribution in to down trodden people, he is the person who did lot to women in entire society and in particular Tamil Nadu. Periyar has contributed some much to self-respect movement, he has role in Justice Party and Dravida Kazhagam Movement in Tamil Nadu. The people now enjoying the power is struggle of periyar. The people who is down trodden in society or staying away from Hindu religion has to remember the Periyar in their professional and common life forever. Hope the book will invite wider interest from its reader and generate concerns and curiosity to carry on further research in this area.



Dr. B. Kumaraswamy is a post graduate and Doctorate in History, Kakatiya University-Warangal. He has twenty nine years of experience in teaching under graduate and post graduate course in History. He has published several papers in various national and international journals. He has membership in professional bodies like Indian History Congress life member, South Indian History Congress life members and Andhra Pradesh History Congress life member etc. He is a good organizer of various academic programmes for the UG and PG students. He also working as counselor for distance education, UG & PG level students from three decades of time.

Dr. Kumaraswamy has bagged Major Research Project, which is sponsored by UGC, New Delhi and he also completed Minor Project which is sponsored by Sri Padmavati Mahila Viswavidyalayam, Titapathi. He has presented forty five papers in National/International seminars/conferences. He is presently working as Associate Professor in History, Department of History at Singareni Collieries Womens Degree & PG College, Bhadrachal-Kothagudem district, Telangana.

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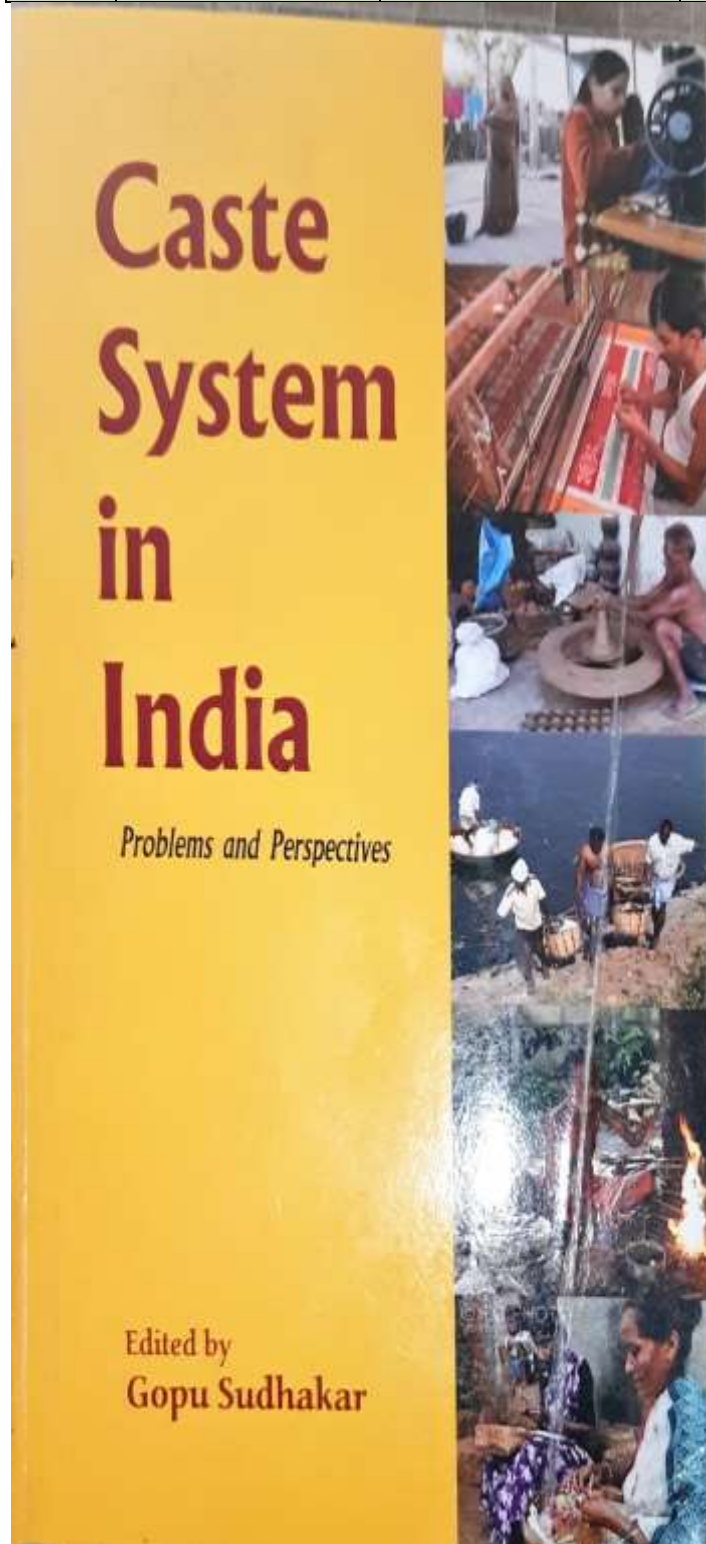
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## Caste and Politics

*B. Kumari Swamy & Pulla Navya Rani*

In India we find social stratification in the form of caste, based on the birth of the individual in a particular caste/family. About 4,000 years ago, a group of cattle herders from Central Asia settled into India. This group of people, called the Aryans, brought with them their beliefs, customs and writing system (Sanskrit). They introduced a rigid caste structure that divided people into four classes.

Under this step, Brahmins made up the highest caste. They were regarded as the gods on earth. They were the only ones who could both study and teach the only holy texts, known as the Vedas root. The root of the untouchability is the caste system is religion attached to varana and ashram; and the root of varnashram is Brahminical religion; and the root of the Brahminical religion is authoritarianism or political power.

Next to the Brahmin class was the Kshatriya class. It consisted of Warriors and rulers. Kshatriyas main duties were to govern and defend the country. Kshatriyas were

Caste System in India is historically one of the main dimensions where people in India are socially differentiated through class, religion, region, tribe, gender, and language. Although this or other forms of differentiation exist in all human societies, it becomes a problem when one or more of these dimensions overlap each other and become the sole basis of systematic ranking and unequal access to valued resources like wealth, income, power and prestige. There are limits on interaction and behavior with people from another social status. Its history is massively related to one of the prominent religions in India, Hinduism, and has been altered in many ways during the Buddhist revolution and under British rule. Indian caste system related to its hierarchy, its history, and its effects on India today. The caste system in India has been studied in three perspectives: Ideological, socio-anthropological and sociological. The Ideologists have viewed castes from the spiritual point of view, the social anthropologists from the cultural point of view and the Sociologists from the Stratification point of view. The present Book explores various issues which are related to caste system in India by various authors and it is very useful to politician, economists, social scientists, students and teachers.



**Prof. Gopu Sudhakar** is a Professor of Public Administration SDLCE and Joint Director of SDLCE Kakatiya University, Warangal T.S, India. He Studied M.A., (Public Administration), B.Ed., PG DDE, MA DE. & Ph.D., (Public Policy and Development - A Study of Forest Policy and Tribal Development) in Public Administration. He has authored 20 research articles, and he Edited & Authored 08 Books, 28 Essays related to Study/Reading Material to UG and PG students of SDLCE, KU & Dr. BRAOU, Hyderabad. Under his supervision 08 U.G and 14 P.G. Self instructional Course Material Production was done, he has 02 years Editorial Experience and participated in 04 International Seminars, 24 National Seminars and 04 Workshops. He Conducted 02 National Seminars, 08 workshops and Organized 02 Refresher courses. He Guided 05 Ph.D Scholars awarded and 05 Ph.D works are in Progress. He visited 4 Countries China, Nepal, and Bhutan, Hong Kong. He is member in 07 Academic Bodies.



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WATER MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL PROCESS IN NDHRADESHA IN 16<sup>TH</sup> AND  
17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

WATER MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL PROCESS IN  
ANDHRADESHA IN 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

**Dr. Kolipaka Srinivas**

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Agriculture was the main and oldest occupation of the bulk of the population of medieval Andhra. The entire economic life of the people revolved round it. The important industries, trade and the financial stability of the Government largely depended on agricultural prosperity. Through the ages, land revenue formed one of the basic sources of income of the Government. The development of agriculture mostly depends on irrigation and the land revenue policies adopted by the government. The means of irrigation of agriculture has been provided by the rivers, monsoons, streams, lakes, canals and cyclones in medieval Andhradesa. When rains occur timely, there would be good crops and people were happy and used to pay taxes to the government in time. When rains fail, famines take place and it leads to unrest among the people. In fact, government budgets are adversely affected by a year of unfavorable rain.

**Role of Water Tanks:** The rulers observed this state of condition and showed more interest for providing irrigation facilities to the people in addition to river system, streams and naturally farmed tanks and ponds fed by rainy water, for the promotion of agriculture in the Andhradesa region since (1000-1687 A.D). The medieval Andhra dynasties particularly Qutb Shahi Sultans prudently developed and encouraged the construction of lakes, wells, canals and dams seeking not only celestial benefits and

## Horticulture and New Crops in the Qutb Shahis of Golconda

Dr. Kolipaka Srinivas\*

Disintegration of the Bahmani kingdom resulted in the emergence of five new constituent parts (States) in the Deccan. They were: Berar, ruled by Imad Shahi dynasty (A.D. 1490 – 1574), Ahmad Nagar, ruled by the Nizam Shahi dynasty (A.D. 1490 – 1637), Bijapur, ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty (A.D. 1490 – 1686). Bidar, ruled by the Barid Shahi dynasty (A.D. 1512 – 1687); and Golconda ruled by the Qutb Shahi dynasty (A.D. 1518-1687).

During this period, the Sultans of Golconda maintained peace and harmony and encouraged co-ordination between the Hindus and Muslims. They developed agriculture, industries, trade and commerce in the kingdom. Agriculture was the main and oldest occupation of the bulk of the population of medieval Andhra. The entire economic life of the people revolved round it. The important industries, trade and the financial stability of the government largely depended on agricultural prosperity. Through the ages, land revenue formed one of the basic sources of income of the government. The development of agriculture mostly depends on irrigation and the land revenue policies adopted by the government. The means of irrigation of agriculture has been provided by the rivers, monsoons, streams, lakes, canals and cyclones in medieval Andhra desa. When rains occur timely, there would be good crops and people were happy and used to pay taxes to the government in time. When rains fail, famines take place and it leads to unrest among the people. In fact, government budgets are adversely affected by a year of unfavorable rain.



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### Empowerment of Indian Women-Role of MGNREGS (A Study in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana)

Yedukondalu Narendra, Ph.D. Research Scholar, School of Economics, University of Hyderabad, Gachibowli, Hyderabad.

**Abstract:** Empowerment is the process of obtaining basic opportunities for marginalized people, either directly by those people, or through the help of non-marginalized others who share their own access to these opportunities. Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the socio, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. The main advantage of women empowerment is that there will be an overall development of the society. So it is important to improve the economic conditions of women through provision and realization of equal rights and freedom of occupation. In this juncture Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005(MGNREGA) started to provide 100 days of employment to rural household in a year. This scheme guarantees the gender equalization in provision of no of days of employment and equal wages for both men and women backed by the act and the beneficiaries at least one third must be women. We will examine this gender equalization in terms of no of days of employment and equal wages for both men and women with special reference to Adivasi women among selected tribe Chenchu in the selected Yerrapenta village of Mahabubnagar district in Telangana state during the financial year 2015-16.

**Key Words:** Gender equality, empowerment, marginalized sections.

#### Introduction:

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the socio, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to

for education, get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias, get safe and comfortable working environment,

During the last four decades, the

**A Study on Health and Education in Socio–Economic Development of Telangana State -  
An Overview**

**A Study on Health and Education in Socio–Economic  
Development of Telangana State–An Overview**

Dr. Shyamu Ganta\*

**ABSTRACT**

The present paper focused on the role of health and education in socio-economic development of Telangana state. Telangana is the 29th state of south India it is agrarian state results majority population lives in rural areas. The social economic development equity is the most important dimension it is directly influenced by the quality of health and education sectors but both sectors are poor stage in rural and semi urban in Telangana. The separate roles of education and health in promoting human development have been extensively studied and discussed. As the impressive social and economic performance of Telangana seems to show, strong education and health systems are vital to economic growth and prosperity. In addition to health and education the most important drivers of development include governance and other political factors, geography and climate, cultural and historical legacies, The interactions among these factors carry important implications for our understanding of the development process as well as for policy. It is now clear that increased access to education, although of great importance, is by itself no magic bullet. Its positive effects on development may b these connections and briefly outlines some central issues. Education is fundamental to development and growth, the human mind makes possible all development achievements, from health advances and agricultural and industrial innovations to efficient public administration and private sector growth for countries to reap these benefits fully, they need to unleash the potential of the human mind and there is no better tool for doing so than education. Government officials and development partners met to affirm the importance of education in economic development and broadly on improving people's lives and together declared education for all as a goal. While enrolments have risen in promising fashion around the world. learning levels have remained disappointinolv and many remain left behind.

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## **A study on Rythu Bandhu Scheme its impact on Agriculture Development in Telangana State – Issues and Challenges**

Dr. Shyamu Ganta\*

### **ABSTRACT**

Indian agriculture is a critical area not just for the policy makers but also for the producers who are engaged in this business. Even today, Indian economy is vastly dependent on its agricultural needs and therefore, telangana is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest state in terms of geographical area and in terms population, with the problems that persist in the domain of the agriculture, reflecting upon the situations and conditions in the state of Telangana in particular. It deals with the need of an Agricultural Investment Scheme like Rythu Bandhu Scheme that was implemented by the Telangana state. Particularly the vision of the state to break and stop the vicious cycle of the 'debt trap', which is the biggest concern for any farmer suicides. Thus in totality, it presents a holistic viewpoint regarding the agricultural investment scheme. Cash transfers have been described as a class of instruments through which beneficiaries are endowed with purchasing power to acquire certain goods rather than the goods themselves. There are different types of cash transfers. An unconditional cash transfer entails no restriction on use; there are no strings attached and beneficiaries are free to decide how they wish to spend it. Conditional cash transfer schemes, (CCTs), unconditional cash transfers can be further divided into restricted (targeted) transfers- targeted to a specific sub-population such as the poor, elderly, lactating mothers etc, main objective of the scheme as relieving the farmers from debt burden and not allowing them to fall in the debt trap again. It further states, This new scheme is proposed to provide support to Agriculture and Horticulture crops by way of a grant of Rs. 4000/- per acre per farmer each

## The Problem and Performance of Power Loom Sector in Telangana State – An Empirical Study

Chilusani Raju\*

### ABSTRACT

The power loom sector is one of the most important segments of the textile industry in the country. Weaving is a skilled art, which passed on through generations with contemporary changes. Power loom weaving is a modern art operated with technical skills, the skills and efficiency of weaving to the considerable extent depends initiation into the weaving activity. It comprises of two sector organized mill sector and unorganized sector consisting of hand looms and power looms, weaving is the art of making cloth and textile is a woven fabric. Every day of human lives, people are surrounded by textiles are so much a part of our daily world that it is hard to imagine life without them, the progress or development which people have achieved in their life towards a civilized and cultured society, they represent the tastes of the people, cultural, economic and sociological status of a particular society. Textiles are formed weaving are set yarn with another on a loom, it consists of three distinct sectors representing broadly three levels of technology and organization, namely, mills, power looms and handloom. It is over one hundred and fifty years old with about 1834 textile mills, installed capacity of 37.07 million spindles and 4, 89,718 rotors, and the last to appear on the scene which over the last three decades has come to occupy a prominent position with a 25.11 lakhs in 2016-17. 49,112 power looms and 16, 879 hand looms in the Telangana state it is an important sector in terms of employment and economic contribution in rural areas. The industry characterized by wide diversity ranking from the organized will sector to the decentralized power loom sector and millions of artisans and weavers in the Telangana state.

**Keywords:** growth and performance of power loom sector and its problems, prospects and issues in Telangana.

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## Formation of Smaller Districts and Impact on Schedule Areas

G. Madhavi  
B. Muralidhar

### Abstract

The Government of Telangana initiates to high priorities to the accelerated development of schedule tribes by implementing the welfare and developmental programs which help the tribals lead a better quality of life in terms of Health, Nutrition, Education and Employment. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution puts special safeguards around the transfer of indigenous lands in the schedule area through Andhra Pradesh Schedule Area (Land Transfer Regulation) Act, 1959 and its amendment Act 1/1970. Both this constitutional guarantee and the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act gives substantive powers to Adivasis with regard to the management of natural resources and self-governance and empowers them to set up Grama Sabha. The Grama Sabha has empowered to safeguard the rights of Tribes. As against the General Literacy rate of 65.0 as per 2001 census, the Literacy amongst the tribals is 17.16 and amongst tribal women it is 8.68 percent while the general woman literacy rate is 64.16. In New Districts as many as 247 Adivasi villages notified

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under the Fifth Schedule in erstwhile Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts with a total tribal population of 1 lakh people clubbed along with non-Adivasi areas to make administration for more efficient. Earlier the highest Scheduled Tribe population is found in erstwhile Khammam District (6.83 lakhs). After formation of new districts, Khammam District was divided into four districts and Tribal Areas were merged with plains areas and it is one of the disadvantages to the Tribals. The smaller districts to create more funds in the schedule areas and direct access to district administration on schedule areas; it helps the overall development of schedule areas.

**Key Words:** Accelerated, development, welfare, health, nutrition, education, employment, Fifth Schedule of constitution, safeguards, panchayats extension to schedule area, Grama Sabha, literacy rate, tribe population, Adivasi and formation.

### Introduction

The State Government of Telangana has given top-most priority for the development of Scheduled Tribe population in the State, after the formation of the State, which accounts for 9.34% of the total population (as per 2011 census), which is significantly higher compared to the percentage of 6.99 S.Ts in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Telangana accords high priorities to the accelerated development of schedule tribes by implementing the welfare and developmental programs which help to the schedule tribes lead a better quality of life in terms of Health, Nutrition, Education and Employment etc.

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India puts special safeguards around the transfer of indigenous lands in the schedule area through Andhra Pradesh Schedule Area (Land Transfer Regulation) Act, 1959 and its amendment Act 1/1970. Both this constitutional guarantee and the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act give substantive powers to Adivasis with regard to the management of natural resources and self-governance and