

## Review Article

## Effects of Chlorpyrifos (an Organophosphate Pesticide) in Fish

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## ABSTRACT

Pesticides are one of the most potentially harmful toxic chemicals introduced into the environment. Though they have contributed considerably to human welfare, their adverse effects on non-target organisms are quite significant. Aquatic ecosystems that run through agricultural or industrial areas have high probability of being contaminated by runoff and ground water leaching by a variety of toxic pesticides which pose a potential direct threat to freshwater organism, particularly to sensitive animals, such as fish. Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphate insecticide and is highly toxic to freshwater fish. Fish have an important role in the food chain; therefore, investigation of the effects of toxic pesticides such as chlorpyrifos on fish has a diagnostic significance in evaluating of negative effects of pesticides to human health. Keeping in view of the above facts, in this review, an attempt has been made to elucidate the adverse impact of chlorpyrifos on the fish.

**Keywords:** Genotoxicity, Blood variables, Biochemical changes, Histopathology, Endocrine dysfunction, Immune depression.

## INTRODUCTION

In India, pesticides constitute an important component in agriculture development and protection of public health since the tropical climate is very conducive to pest breeding.<sup>1</sup> Contamination by pesticide in aquatic system is a serious problem and fishes are more frequently exposed to these pollutants and may be taken in through gills, skin and contaminated foods.<sup>2</sup> Fish are widely used to evaluate the health of aquatic ecosystems because pollutants build up in the food chain and are responsible for adverse effects and death in the aquatic systems.<sup>3</sup> Chlorpyrifos is a widely used organophosphate pesticide, second largest selling in India and used for more than a decade to control pests on cotton, paddy fields, pasture and vegetable crops.<sup>4</sup> Its extensive use may increase the toxicity load to aquatic environment, causing adverse effects on non-target fish. Acute and chronic toxic effects of chlorpyrifos in different fish species were extensively studied.<sup>5-11</sup> Sublethal toxicities of chlorpyrifos in aquatic environments can induce morphological, neurobehavioural, oxidative, biochemical, histopathological, haematological, developmental alterations etc. while the lethal levels cause mass mortalities in non-target organisms in general and fish in particular. This review is an attempt to document the toxic impacts of chlorpyrifos on fish, a non-target organism and provide a base line data for the further research investigations contemplated to elucidate the toxic impacts of various pesticide chemicals used in agri and aqua ventures.

## Genotoxicity

Most of the pesticides are genotoxic<sup>12</sup> having the potential of causing DNA damage, increased incidences of neoplasia and adverse effect on vitality and progeny of

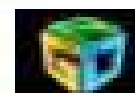
aquatic animals, which may reduce the productivity of aquaculture. Anifa<sup>1</sup> analyzed the incidence of nuclear anomalies in the blood cells of freshwater fish *Cirrhinus mrigala* using micronucleus (MN) assay, in which they found that MN induction was highest on day 14 at 0.08mg/L concentration of chlorpyrifos. Alteration in cell morphology, presence of nuclear anomalies as broken egg and large size micronuclei, alteration in cell morphology besides micronuclei confirming the effect of chlorpyrifos on the nucleus were also clearly evident from their study. Micronuclei assay results obtained by Palankumar<sup>17</sup> reported increased abnormalities in *Channa channa* with increasing doses of chlorpyrifos. Ali<sup>18</sup> studied the MN induction in *Channa punctatus* on exposure to chlorpyrifos (203 µg/L) on days 1, 3, 5, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35 and observed maximum MN induction (1.62%) on day 14. The highest DNA damage was observed on day 5, followed by a gradual nonlinear decline in the lymphocytes and gill cells. Toxicant produced a concentration dependent increase in DNA single-strand breaks in the form of comet induction and a time-dependent decrease in the damage, due to the DNA repair. Golaput<sup>19</sup> observed both concentration and time dependent increase in MN induction due to genetic toxicity of the chlorpyrifos in fish.

## Haematological Alterations

The exposure of aquatic organisms to various stressors and pollutants including very low levels or sublethal concentration of pesticides in their environment generally cause rapid changes in various haematological characteristics of fish.<sup>20</sup>

Haematological parameters are important for toxicological research and have been widely used in environmental monitoring and as indicators of disease





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Haematological parameters are important for toxicological research and have been widely used in environmental monitoring, and as indicators of disease



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# Secure and Dynamic Audit Free Mechanism for Attribute Based Encryption in Cloud

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**Abstract:** Cloud storage services have become increasingly popular. Because of the importance of privacy, many cloud storage encryption schemes have been proposed to protect data from those who do not have access. All such schemes assumed that cloud storage providers are safe and cannot be hacked; however, in practice, some authorities (i.e., coercers) may force cloud storage providers to reveal user secrets or confidential data on the cloud, thus altogether circumventing storage encryption schemes. In this paper, we present our design for a new cloud storage encryption scheme that enables cloud storage providers to create convincing fake user secrets to protect user privacy. Since coercers cannot tell if obtained secrets are true or not, the cloud storage provider ensure that user privacy is still securely protected.

**Keywords-** Cloud computing, Deniable Encryption, Attribute Based Encryption, Data security and Privacy.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Hiding platform and implementation details unlimited virtualized resources provided to the users as a service is a cloud computing. Presently cloud service provided to the users offered high available storage and massively parallel computing of resources at relatively low costs. But the question is about the cloud users with different privileges store data on cloud is a most challenge issue in managing cloud data storage system. Most important problem for cloud environment is privileges.

## 2. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The problem is to determine, public auditing for such shared data while preserving identity privacy remains to be an open challenge. Unique problem introduced during the process of public auditing for shared data in the cloud is how to preserve identity privacy from the TPA (Third Party Auditor).

## 3. LITERATURE SURVEY:

**#A unified scheme for resource protection in automated trust negotiation**

**AUTHORS:** Ting Yu, Winslett, M.

Automated trust negotiation is an approach to establishing trust between strangers through iterative disclosure of digital credentials. In automated trust negotiation, access control policies play a key role in protecting resources from unauthorized access. Unlike in traditional trust management systems, the access control policy for a resource is usually unknown to the party requesting access to the resource, when trust negotiation starts. The negotiating parties can rely on policy disclosures to learn each other's access control requirements. However a policy itself may also contain sensitive information. Disclosing policies' contents unconditionally may leak valuable business information or jeopardize individuals' privacy. This paper proposing UniPro, a unified scheme to model protection of resources, including policies, in trust negotiation. UniPro improves on previous work by modeling policies as first-class resources, protecting them in the same way as other resources, providing fine-grained

# Privacy preserving association rule mining for n number of disjoint vertically partitioned databases with a Data Miner

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## ABSTRACT

A novel technique is proposed to identify privacy preserving association rule mining for n sites with data miner for vertically partitioned databases. With no trusted party among n vertically partitioned sites, this method utilizes the services of data miner who is located at a special site. Cryptography techniques such as encryption, decryption techniques and scalar product technique are adopted by this model to identify association rule very efficient and secure for vertically partitioned databases. Encryption and decryption techniques helps in protecting one's local frequent item sets from other sites while computing global frequent item sets. Scalar product concept is applied to derive frequent item sets among the sites to identify global frequent item sets and their supports without knowing the attributes, support values and local frequent item sets. The data miner holds special privileges to start the mining to find global results.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

Privacy preserving association rule mining for n number of disjoint vertically partitioned databases is considered . The methodology proposed in this paper is to identify privacy preserving association rule mining for n number of disjoint vertically partitioned databases with data miner. The vertically partitioned distributed database model consists of two or more sites and each site possesses disjoint vertically partitioned database. Every vertically partitioned database consists of values of all transactions for only subset of attributes/items. Many authors proposed methodologies to identify privacy preserving association rule mining for vertically partitioned databases such as randomization, perturbation, heuristic and cryptography techniques. Cryptography is the most popular and also widely used technique when compared to many techniques. This technique is used to apply for vertical and that gives accurate results while each site's privacy constraints are satisfied.

Every site owner is keen to obtain global results like global association rules that satisfy privacy constraints based on user

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# Survey on network security using cryptography by both decryption encryptions

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<sup>2</sup>Associate professor in Medha Institute of Science and Technology for Women.

## Abstract

*With the advent of the World Wide Web and the emergence of e-commerce applications and social networks, organizations across the world generate a large amount of data daily. Data security is the utmost critical issue in ensuring safe transmission of information through the internet. Also network security issues are now becoming important as society is moving towards digital information age. As more and more users connect to the internet it attracts a lot of cyber-criminals. It comprises authorization of access to information in a network, controlled by the network administrator. The task of network security not only requires ensuring the security of end systems but of the entire network. In this paper, an attempt has been made to review the various Network Security and Cryptographic concepts. This paper discusses the state of the art for a broad range of cryptographic algorithms that are used in networking applications.*

**Keywords:** network security; cryptography; decryption; encryption.

## 1. Introduction

Internet has become more and more widespread, if an unauthorized person is able to get access to this network, he can not only spy on us but he can easily mess up our lives. Network Security & Cryptography is a concept to protect network and data transmission over wireless network. A network security system typically relies on layers of protection and consists of multiple components including networking monitoring and security software in addition to hardware and appliances. All components work together to increase the overall security of the computer network. Security of data can be done by a technique called *cryptography*. So one can say that cryptography is an emerging technology, which is important for network security.

Model for Cryptosystem Using Neural Network<sup>[1]</sup> supports high security. Neural network and cryptography together can make a great help in field of networks security. The key formed by neural network is in the form of weights and neuronal functions which is difficult to break. Here, content data would be used as an input data for cryptography so that data become unreadable for attackers and remains secure from them. The ideas of mutual learning, self-learning, and stochastic behavior of neural networks and similar algorithms can be used for different aspects of cryptography, like public-key cryptography, solving the key distribution problem using neural network mutual synchronization, hashing or generation of pseudo-random numbers. Another idea is the ability of a neural network to separate space in

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**Toxicity and effects of chlorpyrifos in a non-target organism (Fish) – A review**

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**ABSTRACT:**

*Agro chemicals are essentially meant for protecting agriculture crops against harmful insects and pests. They provide vital inputs required to augment food production and save crops from attack by a variety of pests in a safe and selective way. However, their chemical structure, improper preparation, application and storage may pose a serious threat to the environment. Aquatic ecosystems are the ultimate recipients of varying concentrations of different pesticide residues because of leaching, agricultural runoff, atmospheric transport, spray drift and improper disposal. When any pollutant is added to an aquatic ecosystem, it enters the tissues of various aquatic flora and fauna including fish leading to several biochemical and physiological alterations which may be adaptive or may lead to toxicity. Since major portion of the world's nutritional requirement is being supplied from fishery resources, it is therefore, important to secure the health of fishes. In this paper, we have reviewed the toxic effects of chlorpyrifos, an organophosphorus compound and the second largest selling insecticide in India. Considering its acute toxicity and detrimental effects such as behavioural, morphological and other impairments in fish, it is therefore poses a serious threat to aquatic organisms as well as to the health of human beings. This review provides a base line data for further studies on the effect of various toxic chemicals aiming at determination, interpretation and delineation mechanisms of their pollutant action, possible ways to mitigate adverse effects and future environmental management programmes.*

**KEY WORDS:** Agro-chemicals, Aquatic ecosystems, Pesticide residues, Aquatic organisms, Food chain, Environmental management.

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**INTRODUCTION:**

In India, the use of various pesticides in agri-farming practices for profit maximization has been viewed as an integral part of the success of the agricultural sector. In India, 60% of all pesticides are used on cotton crops and it is alarming to note that about 17.53% of the

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

## Haematotoxicity of Cypermethrin (25% EC) to white carp (*Cirrhinus mrigala*)

Neelima P, Govinda Rao K, Krishna Ch, Sunanda M and Chandra Sekhara Rao J\*

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**ABSTRACT**

Cyperkill 25%EC is a synthetic pyrethroid pesticide widely used in Guntur district for pest control in agri ventures due to its effective control against different pest species in a definitive and constant way with low cost. Its presence in freshwater environs is very common in this area. Contamination of aquatic ecosystems with this toxicant affects all groups of aquatic fauna including fish which are non target biota. A static-renewal bioassay was conducted to assess the acute and sublethal toxicity of cypermethrin on some haematological parameters of white carp (*Cirrhinus mrigala*). Juveniles of experimental fish were exposed for lethal (96 h LC<sub>50</sub> i.e. 4.23µg/L) and sublethal (1/10<sup>th</sup> of 96 h LC<sub>50</sub> i.e. 0.423µg/L for 5, 10 and 15 days) concentrations of cypermethrin. Decreased tendency at both lethal and sublethal concentrations was evident in RBC count, Hb content and PCV. At the same time an increasing trend in WBC count and MCHC at sublethal and decreasing trend at lethal concentration. MCV and MCH values were elevated at both lethal and sublethal concentrations. Toxicity derived alterations observed in haematological indices during this study led to a conclusion that the cypermethrin has detrimental effect on the test fish and its presence in an aquatic environment may severely threaten the health of the ecosystem and its living component.

**Keywords:** Cyperkill, Haematological indices, Toxicity, Bioassay, Synthetic pyrethroids.

**INTRODUCTION**

Industrial effluents, domestic sewage and pesticides are the important sources of aquatic pollution. Aquatic bodies that run through agricultural or industrial areas have high vulnerability of being polluted by surface runoff and leaching by a variety of pesticides. Aquatic ecosystems, greater part of natural environment are continuously being polluted with a wide variety of environmental pollutants such as pesticides from industrial, agricultural and domestic activities (Okuku and Peter, 2012). They are facing the threat of shrinking genetic base and biodiversity due



## Characterization and Gamma Irradiated MA-EMA Copolymer by ESR and FTIR Techniques

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### Abstract

Gamma irradiation effect of methacrylamide-ethyl methacrylate (MA-EMA) copolymer has been investigated by electron spin resonance (ESR) and Fourier Transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopic techniques. The ESR spectrum observed for gamma irradiated MA-EMA copolymer has shown resolved hyperfine (hf) pattern at lower temperatures (77K); while at higher temperatures the spectrum is appeared to be broadened. Fourier Transform Infrared spectra of pure and gamma irradiated MA-EMA copolymer have been recorded for the copolymer irradiated to different radiation doses to ascertain chemical changes induced by gamma irradiation. The variation in intensity of 3420, 1660, 1230, 1160 and 1020  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  absorption bands is observed, which are attributed cleavage of ester, amide groups on irradiation.

**Keywords:** Electron Spin Resonance (ESR), Infrared (IR), Spectroscopy, Gamma irradiation, MA-EMA copolymer, radiation

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### INTRODUCTION

Although various types of polymer materials are widely available, synthesis and characterization of new materials is still needed, to meet various scientific and technological applications. Polyacrylates and acrylamide polymers and copolymers find applications in industry as well as science [1]. Homopolymer of methacrylamide is known to crosslink; while ethylmethacrylate homopolymer is reported to degrade under the influence of high energy radiation [2]. Thus, it is interesting to note the degradation characteristics of copolymer with methacrylamide and ethylmethacrylate as comonomers.

Electron spin resonance spectroscopy is a useful tool in indentifying the radical species formed on irradiation of polymers [3]. Infrared spectroscopy, together with ESR technique has been successfully used to probe radiation induced changes in polymers and copolymers [4]. In the present studies the authors have made an attempt to characterize gamma irradiation effects in MA-EMA copolymer by ESR and FTIR techniques.

### EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

Synthesis and characterization of methacrylamide – ethylmethacrylate MA-EMA copolymer has been described by Sreenivasulu [5]. ESR spectra of irradiated copolymer have been recorded on a GEOL spectrometer operating at X-band frequencies and 100 KHz modulation. Infrared (FTIR) spectra of pure and gamma irradiated MA-EMA copolymer has been recorded on PERKIN-ELMER 283 model spectrometer and intensities of various absorption bands are noted. Potassium Bromide (KBr)-MA-EMA copolymer pellets have been used for IR measurements. Gamma Irradiations were carried out with a cobalt 60, gamma source at a dose rate of 0.2 Mrad/h in air at room temperature (RT).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ESR spectrum of Gamma Irradiated MA-EMA copolymer at liquid nitrogen temperature (LNT) is as shown in Figure 1; whereas the spectrum recorded at RT as shown in Figure 2.

# Appendix 4

## Research Publication - 1

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### AN ANALYSIS OF AWARENESS OF EMPLOYEES ON THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES - A STUDY IN THE SCCL

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#### ABSTRACT

*The globalization made the world a small village and with the revolution of communication technology the distance among the nations was further narrowed. This lead to the growth of large scale multinational companies those concentrate on huge production utilizing the natural and human resources in large quantity. This lead to the destruction of environment and violation of human rights from which the term 'corporate social responsibility' arised.*

# CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANISATIONS: A STUDY OF THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED

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## ABSTRACT

The globalization made the world a small village and with the revolution of communication technology the distance among the nations was further narrowed. This led to the growth of large scale/ multinational companies whose concentration is on huge production utilizing the natural and human resources in large quantity. This led to the destruction of environment and violation of human rights, from which the term 'corporate social responsibility' (CSR) arose. CSR includes the responsibility of the business organization towards the employees, society and environment. The concept 'Corporate Environment Responsibility' is gaining importance these days due to the continuous degradation of natural resources that lead to Global Warming and Green House effects. This paper focuses on the corporate responsibility on environment, how the public sector organizations concentrate on protection of environment and in reduction of the environment pollution which is the inherent part of the Brundtland Report of 1987, in the light of amendment of Indian Companies Act in 2013.

## KEYWORDS

globalization, human rights, global warming, green house effects.

## INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social responsibility is a popular concept these days, according to which the business and industry has to take care of the environment and community where it operates its activities. It is the ethical payment by the organization for utilizing the natural and human resources for its profit making. It is a voluntary obligation which may affect the performance of the organization, as many studies proved.

The CSR is not a new concept to India. However, in the light of the amendment of Indian Companies Act in 2013,<sup>1</sup> with the legal obligations of implementation of CSR by profit making companies, this concept gained a lot of importance. The Brundtland report<sup>2</sup> published in 1987 was the first to focus on global sustainability. It addressed governments, businesses and, also people whose welfare should be a key element for environmental and development policies. It provided a comprehensive outlook of the global environmental issues and suggestions on how to solve these problems. Following the publication of this report, many countries made legislations to make corporations incorporate environmental concerns into their own strategies. Recently India also made the legislation amending the company Law in 2013 making CSR expenditure mandatory.

In India, if any company harm or pollute the environment then liable under Indian law and have to pay damages. Office memorandum of the MOEF<sup>3</sup>, on corporate environmental responsibility guidelines defines, "Environment and natural resources are the prime source of all material inputs to economic activities. The environment also acts as a receiver and sink of the various kinds of waste generated through human activity. A proper balance between the developmental needs and environmental concerns, is necessary in order to pursue the path of sustainable development. Sustainable Development involves an enduring and balanced approach to economic growth, social protection and justice, and environmental conservation."

The Ministry of Environment & Forests issued the National Environment Policy (NEP)<sup>4</sup> in the year 2006, as a "response to our national commitment to a clean environment as mandated in the Constitution in Articles 48A and 51A (g) and strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21." The NEP is intended to mainstream environmental concerns in all development activities. The overall theme of the policy is that "while conservation of environmental resources, it is necessary to secure livelihood and well-being of all. The most secure basis for conservation is to ensure that people dependent on particular resources obtain better livelihoods from the fact of conservation than from degradation of the resources."

The National Voluntary Guidelines<sup>5</sup> on the Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business were notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2011. The Guidelines are designed to be used by all businesses irrespective of size, sector or location. The Guidelines, which are voluntary in nature, also provide a framework for responsible business action for Indian MNCs planning to invest or already being operated in other parts of the world.

According to these guidelines, environmental compliance initiatives need to be incorporated to ensure efficient and effective implementation across the organization. The organization shall adopt an environmental policy.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Corporate environmental responsibility is the buzzing word in every sphere of the corporate sector. The Bhopal gas tragedy case, the landslides in the Chardham yatra in 2014 etc., are the examples for the damage caused to the environment, protection of the indigenous people and other similar social responsibilities. In this context various associations have developed their own definitions of CSR.

Commission of the European Communities (2001) stated that being socially responsible means investing 'more' into human capital, the environment and the relation with stakeholders<sup>6</sup>. According to the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (1999) "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large".<sup>7</sup>

Business for Social Responsibility(BSR) defines CSR as "...operating a business in a manner that meets or exceeds the ethical, legal, commercial and public expectations that society has of business. CSR is seen by leadership companies as more than a collection of discrete practices or occasional gestures, or initiatives motivated by marketing, public relations or other business benefits. Rather, it is viewed as a comprehensive set of policies, practices and programs that are integrated throughout business operations, and decision-making processes that are supported and rewarded by top management..."<sup>8</sup>

## Solvent-Free Alkylation of 1,3-Dicarbonyl Compounds with Benzyllic, Propargylic and Allylic Alcohols Catalyzed by $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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### Abstract

An efficient and solvent free method for benzylation, propargylation and allylation of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds with alcohols has been developed by using  $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as water tolerable catalyst. The reaction was shown to proceed smoothly for various 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds with benzyllic, propargylic and allylic alcohols including 1<sup>o</sup> allylic alcohols, without any solvent, providing a clean access to the desired products in short reaction times with good to excellent yields and high selectivity.

### Keywords

Solvent free, Benzyllic, Propargylic, Allylic alcohols, 1,3-Dicarbonyl, Alkylation,  $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

# Coefficient Inequalities for Transforms of Analytic Functions with Negative Coefficients

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## Abstract

*In this paper we introduce a subclass of analytic functions associated with  $k^{\text{th}}$  root transforms. We study the coefficient bounds, distortion properties, extreme points, radius of starlikeness, convexity, close to convexity and integral transformations for the function  $f$  in this class. The results of this paper generalize many earlier results in this direction.*

*A.M.S.: M.S.C (2010): Primary 30C45, 30C50; Secondary 30C80.*

*Keywords: Analytic functions, Convex function,  $k^{\text{th}}$  root transformation, Negative coefficients, Starlike functions,  $\alpha$ -Uniformly starlike functions.*

## 1. Introduction

Let  $A$  be the class of all functions  $f$  analytic in the open unit disc  $\Delta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  normalized by  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 1$ . Let  $f$  be a function in the class  $A$  of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n; \forall z \in \Delta \tag{1}$$

Let  $S$  be the subclass of  $A$  consisting of univalent functions. Let  $S^*(\beta)$  and  $C(\beta)$  be the classes of functions starlike of order  $\beta$  and convex of order  $\beta$  ( $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ ) respectively, defined as follows

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \beta$$

$$\Re \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > \beta$$

Let  $T$  be the subclass of  $S$  consisting of function  $f$  of the form

$$f(z) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n; \quad a_n \geq 0 \tag{2}$$

A function  $f \in T$  is called as a function with negative coefficients and introduced by Silverman [10]. He investigated the starlike and convex functions of order  $\beta$  with negative coefficients. These classes are denoted by  $S_r^*(\beta)$  and  $C_r(\beta)$  respectively. Goodman [2, 3] introduced the concept of uniform starlikeness and uniform convexity for functions in  $A$ . A function  $f$  is said to be uniformly convex if  $f$  is convex and has the property that each circular arc  $\gamma$  contained in  $\Delta$ , with center  $\xi$  is also in  $\Delta$ , the arc  $f(\gamma)$  is convex. Similarly the function  $f$  is uniformly starlike if  $f$  is starlike and has the property that for each circular arc  $\gamma$  is contained in  $\Delta$  with center  $\xi$  is also in  $\Delta$ , the arc  $f(\gamma)$  is starlike. The classes of functions consisting of uniformly convex and starlike functions are denoted by UCV and UST respectively.



## COEFFICIENT INEQUALITIES FOR CERTAIN SUBCLASSES OF $p$ -VALENT FUNCTIONS

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### Abstract:

The object of this paper is to introduce a subclass of  $p$ -valent functions and obtain the coefficient inequalities. Fekete-Szego inequality for the functions in this class. 2000 Mathematic subject classification. Primary 30C45.

**Key Words:**  $p$ -valent functions, convex, starlike functions.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $\mathcal{A}_p$  denote the class of all  $p$ -valent functions  $f$  of the form

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+p} z^{n+p} \quad \dots \quad (1.1)$$

in the open unit disc  $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$

Here  $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}$  and  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Let  $S_p^*(\beta)$  and  $C_p(\beta)$  be the classes consisting of the functions  $f \in \mathcal{A}_p$  and satisfying the condition

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \beta \quad \text{and}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) > \beta \quad \text{respectively}$$

for some  $\beta (0 \leq \beta < p)$ ,  $z \in U$ .

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# భావవీణ

అంతర్జాతీయ తెలుగు సాహిత్య, సంస్కృతి & భాషాభ్యయన పరిశోధన

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# అలుపెరగని పోరాట యోధుడు - కొమురం భీము

- డా. జరుపుల రమేష్

తెలుగు శాఖాధిపతి, తెలుగు విభాగం, ఎస్.ఆర్. & డి.జి.యన్.ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల, ఖమ్మం.

## పరిచయం:

మానవ జన్మ అంటేనే పోరాటం. పోరాటం లేని జీవితం గానీ, జీవితం లేని పోరాటం గానీ ఉండదు. ఈ రెండు విడదీయరానివి. మనిషి ఉదయం లేచినప్పటి నుండి ఎదో ఒక రకంగా పురుషణ (పోరాటం)వడుతూనే ఉంటాడు. కొందరేమో బతుకు కోసం, మరికొందరేమో బతికించుకోవడం కోసం, ఇలా రకరకాలగా చేస్తుంటారు. ఆందరి లక్ష్యం ఒక్కటే. ఈ రెండు లక్ష్యాలతో పోరాటం చేసిన ధీరుడు "కొమురం భీము". ఆదిలాబాద్ జిల్లాలో 1901లో జన్మించిన భీము మరణించేవరకు(1940) నిత్యం పోరాటంతోనే జీవితం గడిపాడు. దీనికి నిదర్శనం సాహు, అల్లం రాజయ్య రాసిన 'కొమురం భీము' నవలే సాక్ష్యం. కాళోజీ ఆస్పత్లు "పుట్టుక నీది, చావునీది బతుకంతా దేశానిది" అనే మాట నూరు పాళ్ళు కొమురం భీంకి సరిపోతాయి. మనం జీవించే వాతావరణం పోరాట యోధునిగా చేస్తే, అకలి మరికొందర్ని పోరాట యోధునిగా చేస్తాయనడానికి చరిత్రే సాక్ష్యం. ఆటువంటి చరిత్ర కల్గిన యోధుడు కొమురం భీం.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో గిరిజన సాహిత్యం ఇది చెప్పకో తగినస్థాయిలో రాలేదు. మౌఖిక కథలు, పాటలు, నృత్యం మొదలైనవి తొలుతగా లభించే ఆధారాలు. ఆ తరువాత మౌఖికతో పాటు, లిఖిత సాహిత్య (కథలు, నవలలు, చిన్నచిన్న కవితలు), వాటిని ఆధారంగా చేసుకొని గిరిజనులే స్వయంగా తమ బాధలను, అనుభవాలను సాహిత్య రూపంలో చిత్రించడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. సాహు, అల్లం రాజయ్య రాసిన (కొమురం భీము) నవలను ఆధారంగా చేసుకొని భీం జీవితాన్ని పరిశీలించడమే ఈ వ్యాసం ఉద్దేశం.

'కొమురం భీము' నవల రచయిత సాహు, అల్లం రాజయ్య. భూమి సమస్య అనాది కాలం నుండి కొనసాగుతుంది. ఈ క్రమంలో అడవిలో జీవించే గోండులు తమ భూములు తమకే చెందాలని నైజాం ప్రభుత్వంతో పోరాటం చేస్తారు. ఆ పోరాటంలో గోండుల నాయకుడైన కొమురం భీము మరణిస్తాడు. ఆ పోరాట పరిణామాన్ని తెలియజేయడమే ఈ నవల ఇతివృత్తం. స్థూలంగా నవలను పరిశీలిస్తే...

## నవల ఇతివృత్తం:

నవలలో ప్రధాన పాత్ర 'కొమురం భీము'. కోడి కూతతో

సుద్దాపురం అనే గోండు గూడెం నిడ్ర లేస్తోంది. గోండులు నిరంతరం అడవి నుండి ఇప్పిళ్ళాలను తెచ్చుకుంటుంటారు. వాటివే ఆహారంగా చేసుకుంటుంటారు. ఇప్పిళ్ళాలను తెచ్చుకోవాలంటే వేకువ సమయంలోనే అడవిలోకి వెళ్ళవలసి ఉంటుంది. లేకపోతే అడవి జంతువుల వాటిని తినేస్తాయి. ఒకరోజు కొమురం భీం తమ వదినతో ఇప్పిళ్ళువ్వ కోసం వెళ్ళాడు. అప్పటికి భీంకి పదమూడుసంవత్సరాలుంటాయి. పయస్సుకు మించిన ఆలోచనలు. వదినతో ఏవేవో మాట్లాడుకుంటూ, కుటుంబ సాదకబాధల గురించి ఆలోచించుకుంటూ, ఇప్పిళ్ళాలను ఏరుకొని ఇంటికి చేరుకుంటారు.

భీం తండ్రి 'చిన్ను'. చిన్ను గోండు గూడెం నాయకుడు. అతని కనుసైగలో గూడెం నడుచుకుంటుంటుంది. చిన్నుకి భీం, సోము, బొజ్జ అను ముగ్గురు కొడుకులు. బొజ్జతో కలిసి భీం జొన్నచేను కావలాకి వెళ్ళాడం. అడవిల్లో పంట పండించడమంటే ఎంతో కష్టపడాల్సి ఉంటుందని తెలుసుకుంటాడు. నిత్యం అడవి మ్యూల బెడద. ఏదో చప్పుడుకు భీం లేసి, అటు ఇటు చూస్తాడు. అడవి పంది కనిపిస్తోంది. వెంటనే అడవి దద్దరిల్లేలా భీం అరుస్తాడు. చాకచాకంతో అడవి పందిని చంపి గూడెం అందరి దృష్టిలో పర్తాడు. పంటలు సిద్ధం కావడంతో పావుకారి గూడెంకు వస్తాడు. పావుకారి కల్లెలన్ని తిరిగి ఇచ్చిన అప్పు కింద పంటను కొలుచుకుంటుంటాడు. పది రూపాలు ఇచ్చి అంతకు అయిదు తెట్లు చేసే పంటను గోండుల నుండి తీసుకుంటుంటే, దాన్ని చూసి భీం తట్టుకోలేకపోతాడు.

ప్రకృతిలో దొరికే సర్వ సంపద ఏదో ఒక రకంగా అయి పోతుంటుంది. ఎండకాలం వస్తోంది. ఎండకాలం వచ్చిందంటే గోండులకు కరువు ఏర్పడుతుంటుంది. తాగడానికి నీళ్ళుండవు. తినడానికి ఏమీ దొరకదు. ఎక్కడ చూసిన కరువే. మంచినీటి కోసం కొన్ని మైళ్ళ దూరం పోవల్సింటుంది. అయినా కొన్ని సార్లు దొరకవు.

'భీం' తన స్నేహితులతో కలిసి మేకలను మేపుకోవడానికి అడవికి వెళ్ళాడు. ఆ అడవిలో మేకలకోసం చెట్ల కొమ్మలను నరకుతాడు. చెట్ల కొమ్మలను నరికినందుకు, పైగా అడవిలో చెప్పకుండా, పన్ను చెల్లించకుండా మేకలను మేపినందుకు భీంతో పాటు ఉన్న వాళ్ళందరిని చాకిదార్లు పట్టుకుంటారు. కొమ్మ నరికిన 'పైకు' చేతి వేళ్లను నరికేస్తారు.



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# భావవేణి

అంతర్జాతీయ తెలుగు సాహిత్య పరిశోధన, విశ్లేషణ, అభివృద్ధికి అంకితం

## BHAVA VEENA

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నవయుగ కవి చక్రవర్తి

### గుర్రం జాషువా



"కుందులెలు గీచుకున్న గీతం తాళి పంజాబ్ గట్టుపడకు నేకు  
నిభిలలోకమెట్లు నిర్ణయించాన నేకు. తరుగులేకు విశ్వకర్మక నేకు"



# భావ వీణ

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కవ్వారి రోమిరెడ్డి



దేవులపల్లి కృష్ణశాస్త్రి

# మలిదశ తెలంగాణ ఉద్యమంలో 'పాట'

- డా. చతువ్రత రమేష్

కాభాధిపతి, తెలుగు కాల, ఎస్.ఆర్, & పి.జి.యస్.ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ పబ్లికేషన్లు, ఖమ్మం.

(ఇటీవల కాలంలో 'ఎల్లీడి' కవితా సంకలనాన్ని తెలంగాణా రచయితల వేదిక ఆదిలాబాద్ జిల్లా వారు తీసుకొచ్చారు. ఈ సంకలనంలో ముప్పై వాలుగు కవితలు, పదమూడు పాటలు ఉన్నాయి. నేను ఈ వ్యాసం కొరకు పదమూడు పాటలను తీసుకొని మలిదశ తెలంగాణా ఉద్యమంలో 'పాట' అంటున్న ఉత్తేజాన్ని తెలియజేయడమే ఈ వ్యాసం యొక్క ఉద్దేశం.)

## 1.1. పరిచయం :

మానవుడు సంఘటింపి అన్నాడు అరిస్టోటిల్. మానవుడు ఈ సమాజంలో అవినాశావ వంబంధాన్ని కల్గి ఉండాలి. ఈ లక్ష్యంతోనే అనాధి కాలం నుండి మానవుడు సంఘంగా ఉంటూ తనలో పాటు సమాజాన్ని అభివృద్ధి లోగల్గోని తన తానీ ప్రయత్నించాడు. చాలా వరకు సఫలీకృతుడయ్యాడు. కాలం మారిన తరుణంలో, అలోచనలకు బానిసై కొంత వరకు సంఘానికి మారంగా ఉండడానికి ప్రయత్నించాడు. ఒంటరిగా ఉంటే పటిష్ఠతానని తెలుసుకొని మళ్ళీ సంఘాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకున్నాడు. ఇది మానవుడు సాధించిన తొలి అభివృద్ధి.

తొలి అభివృద్ధిలో మానవుడు వందల సంవత్సరాలు ప్రయాణం సాగించాడు. ఆ ప్రయాణంలో అన్య మనస్సులైన (కొన్ని వంశ్యుల) మనిషి మనిషిలో సంబంధాలు ప్రత్యక్షంగా, పరోక్షంగా కొనసాగించాడు. దివ్య అలోచనలు కలగవలసిన వేళ వా రేకొన్ని వా మతాన్ని, నేను కావాలికోవాలనే అలోచన, ఆక ఇయర్లొంది. ఈ విధానంలో మానవుడు కొంత కాలం ప్రయాణం చేశాడు. ముస్లి యుద్ధాలతో ప్రారంభమైన జీవితాలు పేరంగా కుసాకులలో పొరాలే అంత వరకు చైతన్యాన్ని పను సూక్ష్మకున్నాడు. ఈ పరితమే వేటి సమాజం.

ద్వైతం ప్రకారం భారతదేశంలో అనేక అంతర్గత పోరాటాలు, సాంస్కృతిక ఉద్యమాలు, ప్రాంతీయ అస్తిత్వ ఉద్యమాలు జరిగాయి. అస్తిత్వ ఉద్యమాల్లో అత్యంత ప్రముఖమైనది, దారిప్రాత్యకమైనది, ప్రజా చైతన్యంలో కూడుకున్న ఉద్యమమే 'తెలంగాణ అస్తిత్వ ఉద్యమం'. బట్, జంగిల్, షుమ్ అనే నినాదంతో రజాకార్లతో పోరాటం చేసి అమరులైన తెలంగాణ గిరిజన ముద్దు చిత్త కొమురం భీం ఇదే స్ఫూర్తితోనే తెలంగాణా ఉద్యమం మరింత విస్తృతమైంది. ప్రాంతీయ ఉద్యమం రావడానికి ఇదే సమస్య అని చెప్పలేం. అనేక పను స్థల కలయిక, తాగడానికి, వ్యవసాయానికి ఏడు లేదు, ఒకక కానిక పని లేదు, తెయ్యడానికి ఉద్యోగాలు లేక అనేక

కార్యకర్తలు పెరడమే ఉద్యమాలకు దారి తీస్తాయి. తెలంగాణా ఉద్యమాన్ని తెలంగాణ ఉద్యమ దరిత్రను పెరిగించి వివా ఇందుమించు ఈ పోరాట ఫలీకారీ కవినిస్తాయి. మని పిలి ఆకలి ఎంతటి పనినైనా చేయిస్తుంది అంటారు. తెలంగాణాలో చాలా జీవితాలు ఆకలి కడుపుల్లో దేశంకాని దేశం వలస విళ్ళి పుట్టిన గడ్డకు తిరిగిరాని పోస్టాల్స్ ఇటుకుల గాధలు కవినిస్తాయి.

సమాజం అంటే వ్యక్తి కారు. సమాజం అంటే సామూహిక శక్తి. సామూహికంగా సంపాదించిన సంపాదనలో పచ్చిన మూలధనంలోని పంచకం సక్రమంగా ప్రసంద చేశాల్లో జరగక పోవడం వల్లనే, అనేక సమస్యలు, విషయాలు, తిరుగుబాట్లు, యుద్ధాలు జరిగినట్లు చరిత్రకారులు అభిప్రాయం. కాసి, పీఠ, భూమి, ఆదవులు, భవిజాలు లాంటి అనేకమైన ప్రకృతి సంపదనంతా కొందరికే కావాలనుకోవడం మానవ తప్పిదమయింది. భారత సామాజిక ఈ విషయాన్నే ఎన్నో యంత్ర ముండి విశ్లేషించి చెప్పకుంటూ వచ్చారు.

## 1.2. జీవితంలో 'పాట' ప్రాధాన్యత :

ఏ ఉద్యమం జరిగినా ప్రజల్లో ముందుగా చైతన్యం తీసుకొచ్చే ప్రక్రియ గెయిం(పాట). ఆదిమ కాలం నుండి వేటి వరకు ప్రజల జీవితాల్లో కీలకమైన స్థానాన్ని పొందినది పాట. పూర్వ కాలంలో "హాలెస్టి కి, రెస్టి" నుండి మొదలు పెడితే వేటి తెలంగాణ ఉద్యమ పాట వరకు అంశే స్థాయిలో పాట తన స్థానాన్ని ప్రజల గుండెల్లో పదిలం చేసుకుంది. మొదటి మంది తెలంగాణకు కుట్రపూర్వకంగా అరుగుతున్న మోసం, వంచనలు మొదలుకొని నిన్నటి ఉద్యమం వరకు తెలంగాణ ప్రజలకు అందదండగా ఉన్నది పాటే! సాహిత్య పరంగా కవిత్వం, శత, నవల, నాటకాలు ముందు వరసలో ఉన్నా, అన్ని ప్రశ్నయల కన్నా ముందు వరసలో ఉన్నది పాట!

"పని నుండి పాట పుట్టింది అనేది సాధారణంగా చెప్పా వచ్చున్నమాట. పనిలో ఒక లయ ఉంటుంది. పనిలో లయ ఉండడం వల్ల పని నుండి పాట పుట్టిందని భావించడానికి అస్సాధం ఏర్పడింది. నాటకపాటలు, పదపాటలు, మోట పాటలు, విసువ్రాలు పాటలు, దంపుకు పాటలు మొ.నవి చూచి పని నుండి పాట పుట్టిందని కొందరు బలంగా సమూహాన్ని ప్రముఖ శక్త్యవేత్త వీ.పి. రాములు అభిప్రాయ వచ్చారు. పాట అనేది మనిషి అలోచన నుండి పుట్టిందని

స.ఐ.ఐ.యల్ వారి జాతీయ సభన్లు



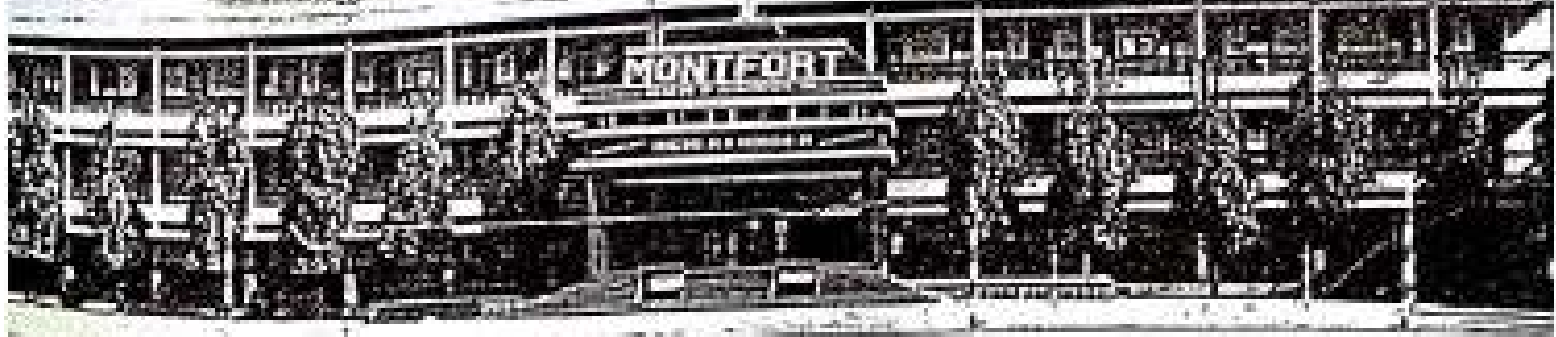
# భాషా సాహిత్యాలు - సాంస్కృతిక వర్తన

**భావ నీతి ప్రత్యేక సంచిక**

వారం ప్రచురించు సాహిత్య సాంస్కృతిక మాస పత్రిక భాషాధ్యయన మాస పత్రిక

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## डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम की कहानी

### ‘हाउसिंग सोसाइटी’ में चित्रित दलित संघर्ष

- ए. साम्बशिव राव

डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम द्वारा लिखी गयी ‘हाउसिंग सोसाइटी’ कहानी सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, स्वाभिमान, तकनीकियों एवं वैज्ञानिक और कानूनी कारवाई की चेतना से ओत-प्रोत है। आधुनिक तकनीकियों के माध्यम से जाति व्यवस्था को सामने करनेवाले दलित डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी (विजय महतो) का संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन का चित्रण मुखरित है।

इस कहानी के तीन प्रमुख पात्र हैं, जैसे 1. विजय महतो, जो भारतीय रेल मंत्रालय के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, जिसकी पचास साल की उम्र तक पहुँचने के बावजूद भी निजी मकान से अभावग्रस्त जीवन व्यतीत करनेवाला, हाउसिंग सोसाइटी की मेंबरशिप के माध्यम से फ्लैट प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक एवं संघर्षरत अम्बेडकरवादी, दलित वेतन-भोगी और समय के बहुत पाबंद। 2. विजय महतो की पत्नी – जो अपने पती के रिटायरमेंट से पहले अपने एक आवास योग्य निजी मकान बनवाकर जातीय व्यवस्था की उत्पीड़न से बचाकर रहना चाहती हैं, इसलिए अपने पती की हाउसिंग सोसाइटी की सदस्यता के लिए उतावली थी। 3. एस.के. शर्मा – जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के हाउसिंग सोसाइटी के सेक्रेटरी और जातिवाद के बहुत बड़ा समर्थक।

इस कहानी में चित्रित दलित संघर्ष एक तरफ विजय महतो और उनकी पत्नी के बीच चलता है तो दूसरी ओर विजय महतो एवं एस.के. शर्मा के बीच में चलता है।

इस कहानी में डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्दम ने नगर के दलित वेतन-भोगी का जातीय संघर्ष से उत्पन्न जीवन की पीड़ा, व्यथा, निजी मकान नहीं रहने से जो अभावग्रस्त जीवनका महसूस तथा इसके कारण हुआ आत्मशोध एवं आत्मसंघर्ष का वर्णन किया है। सार्वजनिक हाउसिंग सोसाइटी में दलित वेतनभोगी को जाति के कारण सदस्यता नहीं मिलने का यथार्थ चित्रण यहाँ समकालीन हिन्दू वर्चस्व समाज का दर्पण है। यह संघर्षों की



# Productivity

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## Focus: Manufacturing

Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA) in Manufacturing SME

Economic Reforms and Employment Pattern in India

Manufacturing Productivity Growth in India

Regional Concentration of Manufacturing Industries

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Six Sigma Marketing and Productivity

Managing Agility via Fuzzy Logic

Industrial Expenditure and Industrial Growth Rate

Working Capital Performance on Profitability of Dairy Industry

Knowledge Attitude and Practices Study on Energy Conservation

Changing Manufacturing Scenario: India vis-a-vis Select Countries



# Impact of Working Capital Performance on Profitability of Dairy Industry in Andhra Pradesh

P. SARVESWARA RAO AND N. MADHAVA RAO

Dairy industry is an important component of Indian economy; it is supplementary to the agricultural sector providing additional income to the farmers. Working capital is the lifeblood of any firm. Keeping in view of this fact, working capital analysis is made for seven units across the undivided Andhra Pradesh state for seven years from 2005-06 to 2011-12. Working capital is estimated for all the sample units using regression technique. The average working capital turnover ratio is more than 2 times in the case of Sangam, Heritage, Krishna, Triumala, Randi and Bhujukanora dairy units and confirms their excellent performance. In the case of Vijaya Dairy, the average working capital turnover ratio is less than 1, which indicates poor performance. To study the intensity of the linear relationship between the working capital ratios and profitability, coefficient of correlation has been computed.

## 1. Introduction

In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the working capital performance in the select dairy units with the help of various ratios. It covers aspects such as per-wise analysis of net working capital and their comparison and also the impact of working capital performance on profitability.

## 2. Working Capital Ratios

The working capital performance is analyzed with the help of various ratios such as current ratio, quick ratio, inventory to current assets ratio, inventory turnover ratio and working capital turnover ratio. These ratios have been calculated for each of the dairy units.

### 2.1. Current Ratio

Current ratio indicates the firm's ability to pay its current liabilities. Donald Miller describes the current ratio as one which is generally recognized as the patron saint ratio. He states that at one time it commanded such widespread respect that many businessmen regarded it as being endowed with the infallibility of the natives as it was a law of gravity applied to the balance sheet. By using the current ratio, a credit manager or lending officer can lay aside his 'flipping coins', and arrive at decisions based on some figures of logic and accuracy (Ratnam, *Financial Management*, p. 553). This ratio can be calculated as follows.

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

### 2.2. Liquid Ratio

It is the ratio between quick or liquid assets and quick liabilities. It is also called 'Acid Test Ratio', 'Quick Ratio'

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## A Review on Application of Different Polymers in Controlled Release Matrix Formulations

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### ABSTRACT

Controlled release matrix tablet system is a useful tool for controlled and sustained release dosage forms because of its simplicity, increased safety margin of a potent drug, patient compliance, and low cost than traditional drug delivery systems. In recent years, great attention has laid on replacing the drug's conventional administration with a controlled rate delivery system. This kind of drug delivery has been at the center of research because of its numerous advantages over traditional dosage. To prevent the drug release rate from the formulation, polymers are being used as the principal tool. Utilization of polymer is currently stretched out to controlled release drug delivery system. Polymers are derived either from natural source or synthesized chemically. This review aims to discuss different materials used to prepare matrix tablets and various types of matrix systems currently being used, and the matrices' drug release mechanism.

**Keywords:** Controlled release, matrix system, synthetic polymer, biodegradable polymer.

### INTRODUCTION

The characteristics of drugs and the form in which they are delivered forms an important criteria for developing a safe, reliable and effective drug delivery system, which ought to be improved currently<sup>[1]</sup>. Oral drug administration has been the principal route for drug delivery because the gastrointestinal physiology offers more flexibility in dosage form design when compared to other routes of drug administration<sup>[2]</sup>. During the past 40 years, due to increased costs and complications in promoting efficient drug delivery systems, more critical consideration has been centered on developing matrix controlled release drug delivery systems<sup>[3]</sup>.

Matrix systems are usually utilized with the final aim of controlled release that extends and regulates the dissolved or dispersed drug release<sup>[4]</sup>. The development of matrix tablets eliminates complex processes such as coating and pelletizing dosage manufacturing processes<sup>[5]</sup>. A controlled release drug delivery system delivers the drug locally or systemically at a fixed rate for a specific period. Controlled release (CR) formulations have been developed for three primary purposes: to reduce the amount of single doses per day, reduce plasma concentration variations, and increase the bioavailability to achieve better therapeutic efficacy and lower toxicity<sup>[6]</sup>.

Polymeric substances are extensively used in a wide range of pharmaceutical products and form crucial concrete oral dosage forms. As a result, there is a need to understand properties of the polymer and methods to characterize the polymer for the rational design and development of solid drug delivery systems orally and about various manufacturing processes<sup>[7]</sup>. The properties of polymers influence the drug release, and by understanding

## A Review on Application of Different Polymers in Controlled Release Matrix Formulations

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### ABSTRACT

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## Synthesis of Aryl 4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-ones from 2-Aminobenzoic Acid and Arylaldehydes Using PEG-400 as an Efficient and Recyclable Reaction Medium

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### Abstract

Polyethylene glycol (PEG-400) has been discovered to be an effective eco-friendly solvent cum activator for the one-pot cyclization of 2-aminobenzoic acid and arylaldehyde. This method displays facile access to a diverse range of substituted aryl 4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-ones. The reaction was performed under mild conditions and the generality of the one-pot reaction was investigated.

### Keywords

Oxidative cascade cyclization, 2-Aminobenzoic acid, Arylaldehyde, Polyethylene glycol, Catalyst-free conditions.

# **SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS**

**THIRTY SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION PROCEEDINGS**

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## PROTOHISTORIC CULTURES OF TELANGANA: A STUDY OF MEGALITHIC TRADITION IN BHADRADRI OF KOTHAGUDEM DISTRICT

John Milton, K

The aim of this paper is to delineate unique features of the Megalithic structures found near Padugonigudem and Batannanagar (earlier known as Kistapuram) of Gundala mandal<sup>1</sup> in Bhadradi district of Telangana State. The monuments here are notable for its different typological variations; some of the unique features of these monuments hitherto unknown in peninsular India.

### The Region

Bhadradi district covers an area of 8,951 square kilometers forms the eastern part of Telangana State. Minor isolated hills traverse through north, central and southern parts of the district. The eastern end of the district is occupied by a group of hills stretching upto Papikondalu in the South. Geologically the area forms part of Godavari rift valley, located at tri-junction of Dharwar craton, Bastar craton and Eastern Ghat mobile belt with cover of middle Proterozoic Palkhal sediments and Permian-Carboniferous to late Jurassic coal bearing Gondwana sequence of Godavari valley with exposure of mafic-ultramafic layered complex and alkaline suite of rocks in the close vicinity<sup>2</sup>. The region endowed with a variety of important minerals such as coal (occurs in association with sandstone and Shales), iron ore, dolomite, limestone, quartz, barytes, copper, garnet, steatite, chromite, corundum, red oxide, kyanite, copper, and graphite<sup>3</sup>. The light loams or black soils, heavy loam soils and also the red sandy loams are found in the district. Two important rivers watering the district flow through in North-West to South-Eastern direction. One is Godavari and the other one is its tributary

Kinnerasani, an important rivulet of this region. The region is known for its extreme temperatures during summer, often crossing 48 °C (118 °F) mark and it touches lower temperatures up to 10 °C (50 °F) during winters. The place gets most of its rainfall from the South west monsoon. Dry deciduous forest covers the vast areas in the district and this district is known one of the prominent forest cover region in the Telangana state<sup>4</sup>.

### Megalithic Monuments in Padugonigudem and Batannanagar

Megalithic monuments found more than a thousand in each site at Padugonigudem and Batannanagar. The distance between both of these sites measured approximately 30 Kilometers and these monuments were located on the hilly tracts covered with thick forest close to the Kinnerasani rivulet. The monuments which were found here could be considered under the broad category of the Dolmen monumental typology; however they exhibited a rare kind of structural features. Apart from this, a peculiar variety of anthropomorphic statues, sarcophaguses and stone vats have also been found in association with these monuments. A brief description of these monuments is pertinent here to understand the unique features about these structures, which makes them as distinctive from the rest of the monuments found in peninsular India.

### Dolmens and Dolmenoid cists:

The Dolmens and Dolmenoid cists of Megalithic monuments are found in both of these sites. However later type of monuments are more in number.

## **The Major Issues In Development Of Commodity Derivatives Market In India**

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**Abstract:** *(Commodity derivative markets have traditionally been a contentious issue at various policy forums across the world, particularly with the imbroglia created by allegations from various corners that they encourage excessive speculation and are therefore responsible for the recent commodity price escalation. While this suspicion of excessive speculation in the commodity markets has always been there among policymakers in developing nations like India, it has become more widespread since 2008 in the wake of worldwide inflationary pressures on food and energy. The main purpose of this study is issues in development of commodity derivative market in India. The commodity market provides trading to trade commodities of varied types. This study evaluates the extent to which commodity policies and regulatory framework. With the current pace of growth, India would emerge as a major player in the international market in terms of commodity consumption, production and trade. After gaining the considerable popularity, the major commodity exchanges in India has started the futures contract in various commodities year back, which can serve preferably to manage the risk that can arises due to adversity of expected prices of commodities besides the price discovery tool. The future contracts dealing in major commodity exchanges are standardize in nature. In this paper examine the commodity futures market in India, taking into consideration the history of commodity futures market. And after that I have discussed the mechanism of trading, segments and regulatory framework of commodity market in India.*

**Keywords:** *Commodity Market; Forward Market; Market Development, Commodities futures, Commodity Exchanges, Commodity Future Markets, FMC-Forward Market Commission*

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### **I. Introduction**

India, being an agro-based economy, has markets for most of the agro-based commodities. Indian Commodities is one of the first agricultural collateral management companies inception in India over a decade ago. As the undoubted leader in the Indian agriculture sector, Indian commodities has for almost decade, dedicated itself to provide end to end agro solutions to farmers and the agriculture sector across the country. Indian commodities are working with different financial institutes and agricultural clients to give them professional warehousing solutions and collateral management services. Indian Commodities is a division of Suvidh Commodities.e.com Private Limited and backed by one of the largest commodities trading group in India with turnover more than 300 crore, offering complete solutions in commodity management and with immense experience in cotton trading and certification. Indian Commodities is backed by highly professional directors having immense experience in the field of agricultural commodity management and trading. Indian Commodities is managed by expert managerial team from the fields of Central Warehousing Corporation, Collateral Management Organized. The Indian commodity market offers a variety of products like rice, wheat, coal, petroleum, kerosene, gasoline; metals like copper, gold, silver, aluminum and many more. Commodities have gained importance with the development of commodity futures indexes along with the mobilization of more resources in the commodity market. Commodities actually offer immense potential to become a separate asset class for market-savvy investors, arbitrageurs and speculators. Indian commodity market consists of both the retail and the wholesale market in the country. Retail investors should understand the risks and advantages of trading in commodities futures before taking a leap. The commodity market in India facilitates multi commodity exchange within and outside the country based on requirements. Commodity trading is one facility that investors can explore for investing their money. The Indian commodity markets have undergone lots of changes due to the changing global economic scenario; thus throwing up many opportunities in the process. Demand for commodities both in the domestic and global market is estimated to grow by four times than the demand currently is by the next five years. Commodities' trading is a class of At present 21 commodity futures exchanges are working in the country, out of which, six are at national level and fifteen at regional level. All these exchanges are under the regulatory system of Forward Market Commission (FMC), Government of India. By and large, the market has staged a spectacular growth of trading in terms of volume and value of commodity

# A REVIEW ON QUERY EXPANSION AND PROCESS OF SEMANTIC RANKING TO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

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**Abstract:**World Wide Web is a vital resource of data growing continuously without any hurdles and interruption. In the current days, it becomes increasingly difficult for users to fetch valuable data due to the continually rapid growth in data volume. This huge amount of data is making search more and more typical with traditional search engine as they return huge data for a given query which consisting of relevant as well as irrelevant data. As if user is getting huge wastage of time and the browser get overload problem. So, the users are not showing with searching the information by traditional search engine. As if the So the problem of re-ranking search pages or results has become one of the main problems in IR field. Currently searching methods are mainly based on keyword matching technique but this technique has some cons. In this work, we present a method for utilizing genealogical information from ontology to find the suitable hierarchical concepts for query extension, and ranking web pages based on semantic relations of the hierarchical concepts related to query terms, taking into consideration the hierarchical relations of domain searched (sibling, synonyms and hyponyms) by different weighting based on AHP method. So, it provides an absolute and accurate solution for ranking documents when compared to the three common methods.

**Keywords**—Semantic rank; ranking web; ontology; search engine; information retrieval

## 1. INTRODUCTION

World Wide Web is a vital resource of data growing continuously without any hurdles and interruption. In the current days, it becomes increasingly difficult for users to fetch valuable data due to the continually rapid growth in data volume. This huge amount of data is making search more and more typical with traditional search engine as they return huge data for a given query which consisting of relevant as well as irrelevant data. As if user. So, the users are not showing with searching the information by traditional search engine.

Search is the most popular and peculiar applications on the Web. The bulk of outdated retrieval systems usually make use of metadata keywords is getting huge wastage of time and the browsers get overload problem matching with the query. However, these systems do not take into account the semantic relationships between query terms and other concepts that might be significant to users which he needs. Thus, the addition of explicit semantics can improve the search process easy. Semantic search is an application of the Semantic Web to search. It tries to improve traditional search results (based on Information Retrieval technology) using data from the Semantic Web. This approach offers an enhancement to olden search as it allows retrieval to incorporate the underlying terms semantics. It improves the olden search that focuses on word frequency by trying to understand hidden meanings in the retrieval information system exists when users cannot clearly express their information needs or poor ranking methods to evaluate pages if they are related to query or not.

In order to overcome the irrelevant documents that result from search process, there are various solutions such as: using query expansion (QE), taking into account the semantic meaning; or by improving the ranking of documents, taking into account not only the occurrence of query terms, but also the semantic relation between the user search and the document context

This paper finds the two methods to solve these problems. The first is an expansion query method taking into consideration the relations





## Research Article

### A SECURE MOBILE COMMERCE USING RANDOM LEAST SIGNIFICANT BIT STEGANOGRAPHY ALGORITHM

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#### ABSTRACT

M-business is one of the major branches of e-business. The maintenance money industry is among the main divisions in receiving and using the Internet and portable innovation on shopper markets. Portable managing an account is a subset of electronic managing an account which under lies not just the determinants of the managing an account business additionally the extraordinary states of portable business. The advancement of electronic managing an account and portable managing an account administrations by means of different channels has made it conceivable to make new sorts of included quality for clients. Be that as it may, in resentment of their preferences, both are confronting a few difficulties as well. One of these difficulties is the issue of security of these frameworks. This paper presents security of these frameworks utilizing Arbitrary LSB steganography and cryptography system. The proposed strategy is more protected and secure as opposed to utilizing either steganography or cryptographic strategy. This paper shows secure and imperceptible correspondence in M-keeping money and in addition e-saving money.

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#### INTRODUCTION

M-business is one of the principle branches of e-business. The keeping money industry is among the main divisions in receiving and using the Internet and portable innovation on shopper markets. Portable managing an account is a subset of electronic managing an account which under lies not just the determinants of the managing an account business additionally the extraordinary states of portable business. The advancement of electronic managing an account and portable managing an account administrations by means of different channels has made it conceivable to make new sorts of included quality for clients. Be that as it may, in resentment of their preferences, both are confronting a few difficulties as well. One of these difficulties is the issue of security of these frameworks. This paper presents security of these frameworks utilizing Arbitrary LSB steganography and cryptography system. The proposed strategy is more protected and secure as opposed to utilizing either steganography or cryptographic strategy. This paper shows secure and imperceptible correspondence in M-keeping money and in addition e-saving money. In this paper rather than direct sending data, it is scrambled first utilizing encryption calculation and after that this scrambled data is handled to stow away into a picture utilizing a secret word so that stego-picture

contains shrouded message which is not in plaintext structure. Another essential point is that scrambled data is covered up into a picture utilizing "Arbitrary LSB Steganography" that is implanting information in non consecutive LSB insertion design with the goal that it is garbled and hard to recognize. The stego-picture is put on a site then the URL of the site is sent to the client. In the wake of accepting the URL, the client downloads the photo by an extraordinary project. The client can separate data from the photo just if the secret key entered is right. This data will be in encoded structure client will decode it utilizing the unscrambling calculation so that client will get obliged data. The proposed plan has been executed utilizing J2EE dialect for e-saving money and J2ME dialect for m-managing an account. Our execution underpins all java empowered mobiles for m-managing an account application.

#### Algorithm

Ordinarily in e-managing an account and m-keeping money client demands such as credit equalization of the record. Data is sent specifically after the client demand. While sending data straightforwardly it is conceivable that programmers may get to and unveil the client's data.

#### Encryption Algorithm

The encryption calculation that we utilized is the AES Rijndael calculation. AES Rijndael is an iterated piece figure, implying

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## USING RANDOM LSB STEGANOGRAPHY AND CRYPTOGRAPHY METHODS FOR M-COMMERCE SECURITY

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### Abstract :

M-business is one of the principle branches of e-business. The keeping money industry is among the main divisions in receiving and using the Internet and portable innovation on shopper markets. Portable managing an account is a subset of electronic managing an account which under lies not just the determinants of the managing an account business additionally the extraordinary states of portable business. The advancement of electronic managing an account and portable managing an account administrations by means of different channels has made it conceivable to make new sorts of included quality for clients. Be that as it may, in resentment of their preferences, both are confronting a few difficulties as well. One of these difficulties is the issue of security of these frameworks. This paper presents security of these frameworks utilizing Arbitrary LSB steganography and cryptography system. The proposed strategy is more protected and secure as opposed to utilizing

either steganography or cryptographic strategy. This paper shows secure and imperceptible correspondence in M-keeping money and in addition e-saving money.

**Keywords-** Cryptography, LSB, M-Business Steganography

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M-business is one of the principle branches of e-business. The keeping money industry is among the main divisions in receiving and using the Internet and portable innovation on shopper markets. Portable managing an account is a subset of electronic managing an account which under lies not just the determinants of the managing an account business additionally the extraordinary states of portable business. The advancement of electronic managing an account and portable managing an account administrations by means of different

## PERFORMANCE OF AROGYASRI HEALTH CARE SCHEME IN TELANGANA STATE - A STUDY IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

The Rajiv Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance (RACHI) playing a vital role in state of Telangana. Aarogyasri is one of the major health insurance scheme involving both private as well as government hospitals providing health care services at free of cost. Aarogyasri scheme is encouraging a private public partnership model to satisfy the public needs. A brief analysis of the Aarogyasri scheme based on data available on the official government websites and the media reports has been undertaken from a public health perspective. The study is undertaken to understand the nature of the scheme, major problem incurred, quality of treatment and satisfaction of people towards the services provided under the scheme.

**Keywords:** Aarogyasri Scheme, Quality Of Treatment, Health Care Services.

### L. INTRODUCTION

Health protection can give money related security to family units in case of health shock and can lessen catastrophic out-of-pocket consumption on health care (Joglekar, 2009). With the goal that it protect families from impoverishment and enable the patient to look for human services as a right (Gibson, 1998). Financing human services of people living under poverty line, particularly for the treatment of genuine alignments, for example heart ailments, kidney disappointment, tumor, is one of the key determinants that influence the under poverty levels in Andhra Pradesh. Obligation due to hospital expenses is one of the fundamental purposes behind individuals falling into poverty in the state. Accessible system of government doctor's facilities doesn't have the imperative equipment's or the resources or the authority pool of specialists to meet the state wide necessity for the treatment of such diseases. Huge extents of individuals, particularly underneath poverty line acquire cash or sell assets to pay for hospitalization.

At present many individuals experiencing such diseases are moving toward the Government to provide financial assistance to meet hospitalization costs for surgeries. Subsequently, there is a felt require in the state to give therapeutic help to families living under poverty line for the treatment of serious alignment, for, case neurosurgical malady, disease, heart, kidney disappointment and so forth, requires hospitalization and medical procedure/treatment. Amid the period from 14.05.2004 to 26.06.2007, money related help to a tune of Rs. 168.52 crore has been given from Chief Minister's Relief Fund in 55361 cases to meet hospitalization costs for such people. From the experience picked up, it is felt that the help could be regulated so it is a advantage to poor people over the State effectually and in an trouble situation free way. In this way, Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme on 01.04.2007 to enhance access of poor to quality restorative administrators to giving monetary assurance against high medicinal costs. With a specific end goal to work the plan professionally in a financially easy way, public private organization is advanced between the insurance agency, the private division hospitals and the state offices. Aarogyasri Health Care Trust as of late set up by the State Government for the implementation of the plan helping the insurance agency/Beneficiaries and co-ordinate with Medical and Health Department, District Collectors, Civil Supplies Department and so on.

**Background:** The Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme, a unique community health insurance scheme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh from April 1, 2007, today covers over 65 million below poverty line (BPL) people in the state. Initially implemented in 13 districts, the scheme has been extended to all 23 districts, including Hyderabad, since July 2008. The Rajiv Aarogyasri is the flagship of all health initiatives of the State Government with a mission to provide quality healthcare to the poor and needy rural families. In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the scheme, the State Government has set up the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust



### A SURVEY ON DIABETES MELLITUS

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**ABSTRACT:** Diabetes occurs when our blood glucose, also called blood sugar is very high. blood glucose is our main source of energy and comes mainly from the food we eat. Insulin ,a hormone made by the pancreas, helps the glucose in our blood get into our cells to be used for energy. In most persons with type1 diabetes the body's immune system, which normally fights infection, attacks and destroys the cells in the pancreas that make insulin. As a result our pancreas stops making insulin. without insulin, glucose can't get into our cells and our blood glucose rises above normal.

**KEYWORDS:** [Diabetic mellitus, insulin]

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM), defined as diabetes, is a group of metabolic disorders with high blood sugar levels over a long-drawn-out period. Symptoms of high blood sugar include common urination, improved thirst, and improved hunger. If left unprocessed, diabetes can effect many complications. Serious continuing complications include cardiovascular disease, stroke, kidney disease, foot ulcers, and it will effect to the eyes. Several pathogenic processes are included in the improvement of diabetes; Deficient action of insulin on target issues and hyperglycemia are the basis of the abnormalities in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism, causing diabetes' characteristic clinical features, micro and-macro vascular complications and increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

#### 2. CATEGORIES OF DIABETES

Diabetes is occurs due to either not producing sufficient insulin or the nerves of the body not responding properly .we have 3forms of diabetes mellitus

The outcome of Type 1 DM is the pancreas's breakdown to produce sufficient insulin. Earlier it was called as "insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" (IDDM) or "juvenile diabetes". The cause is not known.

The Type 2 DM starts with insulin resistance which is a situation in which some of nerves are stop working insulin properly. As the disease increases a lack of insulin may also developed. This form was previously referred to as "non insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" (NIDDM) or "adult-onset diabetes". The more effective reason is heavy weight weight and not performing sufficient exercise.

The third form of diabetes is Gestational diabetes which occurs when pregnant women

## Inferring User Search Goals with Feedback Sessions Using Clicked Documents for Related Search Recommendation

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### Abstract

Query suggestion plays an important role in improving the usability of search engines. Although some recently proposed methods can make meaningful query suggestions by mining query patterns from search logs, none of them are context-aware they do not take into account the immediately preceding queries as context in query suggestion. Hence, the input queries are normally short and ambiguous. Query recommendation is a method to recommend web queries that are related to the user initial query which helps them to locate their required information more precisely. It also helps the search engine to return appropriate answers and meet their needs. Usually users have ambiguous keywords in their mind to represent their information need. Hence, it is not a good idea to generate relation between user query keywords for recommendations. In this paper, we have presented Related Search Recommendation (RSR) framework, which discovers keywords which are present in snippets clicked and unclicked documents in feedback session.

Pseudo documents are generated from feedback sessions which reflect what users wish to retrieve.

**Keywords:** Pseudo Document, Recommendation, Semantic Similarity, User Feedback Session.

# Performance of AODV Routing Protocol enabled by Network Coding

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**Abstract**— The wireless network called mobile ad-hoc network (MANET) is characterized by a lack of fixed routing facilities (e.g. wired networks and access points), with connectivity and routing being instead established through inter-node coordination. Furthermore, in a MANET, many control packets are redundantly transmitted due to signaling and data broadcasting. This study proposes the application of a dominating set and adaptive partial dominating (APDP) approach to current routing protocols like ad-hoc on-demand distance vector (AODV) as a solution to this issue. The creation of new packets through the merging of packets obtained on their incoming margins can be achieved by intermediate network nodes through the novel paradigm of network coding. The present study undertakes an assessment of AODV dominating set performance through the application of DS and APDP based on network coding to AODV, with the overall aim of improving broadcasting, end-to-end delay, network load, and packet latency, as well as ensuring the security of packet transmission.

**Keywords**- adaptive partial dominating; dominating sets; AODV; network coding

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Device mobility has been made possible by mobile IP and wireless networks that can tap into fixed networks. However, this mobility remains subject to some limitations, as connectivity in the core network is required. In this context, the ad-hoc network with a topology that changes fast, known as a mobile ad-hoc network (MANET), has stirred a great deal of interest in recent times. The rapid modifications in the topology of this network are enabled by the high mobility of its nodes, which also demonstrate random dynamic connections.

A MANET constitutes a stand-alone system of mobile nodes [1] that possess wireless transmitters and receivers with semi-directional, highly point-to-point or potentially steerable antenna. An arbitrary, multi-hop graph or ad-hoc network forms between the nodes at a specific point in time, according to how the nodes are positioned, the extent of coverage of their transmitters and receivers, as well as the levels of transmission power and co-channel interference. When the nodes shift their position or modify their transmission and reception parameters, this ad-hoc topology undergoes changes. Dynamic technology of ad-hoc networking is a necessity not just for the future but also for present times. With the expansion of the growing field of mobile and nomadic computing based on mobile IP operation, mobile networking technology capable of high adaptability will be needed for the efficient management of multi-hop, ad-hoc network clusters with stand-alone functioning or attachment to a fixed network.

MANET unique routing protocols can be proactive or reactive. Proactive routing (e.g. OLSR [21]) is



## NETWORK CODING GAIN OPTIMIZATION IN WIRELESS AD-HOC NETWORKS

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**Abstract:** Network coding is the technique which combines the packets at the intermediate node which there by reduces the number the transmissions that are to be send through the network and therefore improves the transmission efficiency. However it is waste to combine the packets together if the receiver is unable to decode the packets. This paper addresses how to find the coding solutions which guarantees decodability at the destination. As the number of transmissions are reduced we first show the coding gain obtained and provide a method which checks weather the coding pair can be separated at the destination or not. The one which provides the maximum coding gain is selected among all the decodable pairs. This algorithm can be applied to unicast and multicast traffic. Finally simulation results show that the numbers of transmissions are reduced especially in the multicast networks were we find many coding opportunities to apply network coding.

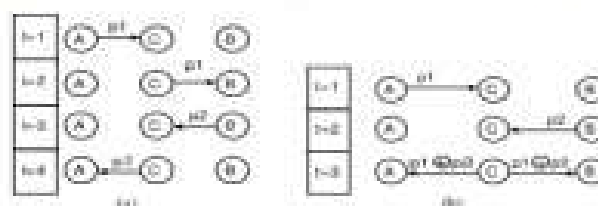
**Keywords:** wireless networks, network coding, routing protocols.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In wireless networks information is send efficiently by using the technique called network coding. Network coding has the capability of reducing the traffic in the network by using the concept of encoding [1]. During the last decade the research done n the network coding are: Improve communication throughput and fairness [2], or to determine the throughput capacity through random [3] or deterministic [4] coding schemes .Traditional routing forwards the packets as it is from node to the other were as the network coding combines the packets at the relay node which reduces the transmissions. Consider the network in Fig 1, nodes A and B need to send packet to each other through the intermediate node C. Traditional routing uses the concept of Store-and-forward which forwards the packets as it is without any modifications, it takes 4 transmissions altogether if network coding is used the relay node combines the two packets using bitwise XOR operation and broadcasts the coded packet to A and B,which takes only 3 transmissions.

Less number of transmissions reduced the bandwidth demand which in turn improves the communication throughput. Delay performance can be improved by reducing the medium contention. However, when the network topology becomes complex, there is no easy solution for network coding. Some researchers studied the characteristics of the network topology that has a network coding solution [5].These characteristics include butterfly networks, rail network, etc.If two paths share the same relay node then there is an opportunity to encode them. This paper gives an algorithm which computes maximum transmission reduction from a coded pair, and a solution to check whether the destination is capable of decoding the packet.

According to [6] systematic network coding which uses XORs require less and simple operations during the process of decoding, when compare to random linear network coding which uses large field size. Therefore in this paper we use simple XOR and deterministic network coding scheme, rather than searching for best coding function. This paper gives solutions for which packets should be encoded together and coding should be performed by which relay node so that optimal performance is achieved. This guarantees the decidability at the destination. This solution also avoids the problem of "pollution "in which the unwanted data is mixed with the useful data and the destination will not be able to decode the needed data[7].



**Fig. 1: (a) Routing requires 4 transmissions in 4 time slots,**

**(b) Network coding requires 3 transmissions in 3 time slots.** The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section II, we briefly survey the previous related work. In Section III, we provide a decodability analysis framework and a practical algorithm to find the optimal coding solution. We present simulation results in Section IV to study the performance of the algorithms in randomly chosen network settings. Section V concludes the paper and points out future research directions.

## Data Mining Framework using provision for Community healthcare decision-making

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**ABSTRACT:** Comprehensive Assessment for Tracking Community Health (CATCH) provides systematic methods for community-level assessment that is invaluable for resource allocation and health care policy formulation. CATCH is based on health status indicators from multiple data sources, using an innovative comparative framework and weighted evaluation process to produce a rank-ordered list of critical community health care challenges. The community-level focus is intended to empower local decision makers by providing a clear methodology for organizing and interpreting relevant health care data. Extensive field experience with the CATCH methods, in combination with expertise in data warehousing technology, has led to an innovative application of information technology in the health care arena. The data warehouse allows a core set of reports to be produced at a reasonable cost for community use.

**KEYWORDS:** Health care information systems; Data warehousing; Data staging.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Data Mining is one of the maximum essential and motivating location of research with the goal of locating significant data from massive data sets. In gift technology, Data Mining is turning into popular in healthcare discipline due to the fact there is a want of efficient analytical methodology for detecting unknown and valuable facts in fitness information. In fitness enterprise, Data Mining affords several advantages which include detection of the fraud in medical health insurance, availability of scientific way to the sufferers at decrease price, detection of reasons of diseases and identification of scientific treatment strategies. It additionally allows the healthcare researchers for making green healthcare guidelines, building drug advice systems, developing

fitness profiles of individuals and so on. [1]. The data generated by way of the health businesses is very vast and complicated due to which it's fardifficult to analyze the statistics to be able to make vital decision regarding affected person health. This facts includes info concerning hospitals, sufferers, scientific claims, treatment price and so on. So, there's a need to generate a powerful device for analyzing and extracting crucial information from this complex records. The analysis of health information improves the healthcare by way of improving the overall performance of patient control obligations. The final results of Data Mining technology are to offer advantages to healthcare company for grouping the sufferers having comparable type of sicknesses or health troubles so that healthcare organisation offers them powerful treatments. It also can useful for predicting the duration of live of sufferers in health facility, for scientific prognosis and making plan for effective data device control. Recent technologies are used in medical subject to beautify the scientific offerings in fee effective way. Data Mining techniques also are used to research the various factors which are responsible for sicknesses as an example type of meals, unique operating surroundings, education degree, residing conditions, availability of pure water, fitness care services, cultural ,environmental and agricultural elements as proven in Figure 1.



# Brain Tumor Segmentation Methods-A Survey

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**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.

**Keywords**— Brain Tumor, Segmentation, MRI, Cancerous Cells, Clustering Algorithm, Classification.

## I. Introduction

The brain tumor is defined as the aberrant proliferation of cells in the brain. According to [1], the brain tumor is classified as primary (starts growing within the brain) and secondary tumor (starts growing from another part of the body and then spread to the brain through the bloodstream). The primary brain tumor is categorized as benign and malignant tumors.

The features of benign tumors are not cancerous, slow growth and do not affect nearby cells whereas the malignant tumors are cancerous cells which grow fast and affects nearby tissues very quickly. Some of the common primary brain tumors are summarized from [1] includes glioma, Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor (PNET), pineal gland tumors, pituitary tumor, Craniopharyngioma, Schwannoma, Meningioma and Central Nervous System lymphoma.

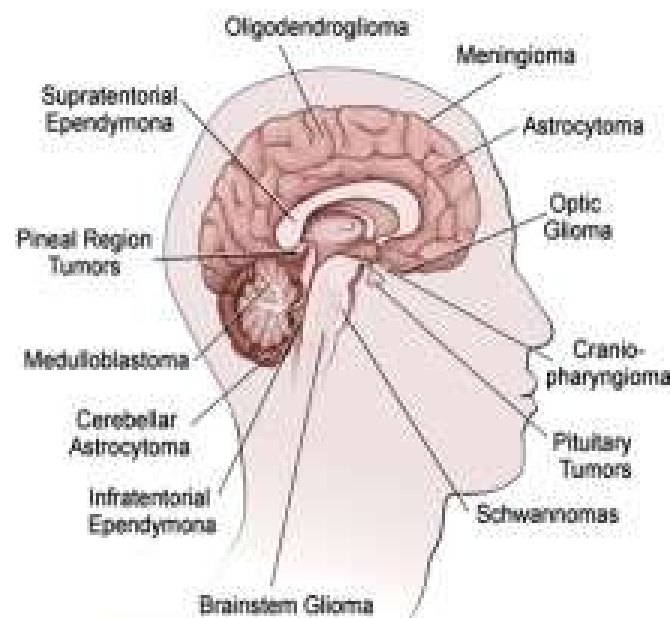


Figure 1: Different Locations of Brain Tumors (Courtesy [1])

The secondary brain tumors are also referred as metastatic brain tumor is graded as Lung Cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer and Kidney cancer. Figure 1 shows the various locations of tumor possibilities in the brain depicted from [1].

# A Survey on Brain Tumor Segmentation Methods with the Remedial Approach

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**ABSTRACT:** The objective of the proposed method is to put forth a novel and hybrid method to localize the tumor(s) in the brain images. The proposed method has four phases namely: (1) Preprocessing, (2) Feature Extraction, (3) Classification and (4) Diagnosis phase. The steps and procedures in the preprocessing step such as Smoothing, Skull Stripping, and Filtering processes are incorporated to localize the exact tumor boundary. Later part deals with the Feature Extraction and Classification phase to classify the tumor region from the brain tissues. Finally, the Diagnosis phase provides the detailed tumor information such as its location, size, and details about the nearby affected tissues and so on. Even though there exists numerous brain tumor techniques and algorithms, they suffer from the limitations. Henceforth, the proposed method tries to overcome the pitfalls in the existing process and localizes the brain tumor in an optimized manner.

**KEYWORDS:** Brain tumor, Tumor grades, Enhancement, Segmentation, Feature Extraction, Classification.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In general, the tumor is defined as tissue cluster formed due to the aggregation of abnormal cells in the body. Typically, at an appropriate time, the old cells are being replaced by new ones. Due to the advent of a cancerous tumor(s), this cycle is disrupted. The tumor cells grow exponentially and don't perish, unlike healthy cells. Two types of brain tumors are a primary tumor and secondary or metastatic tumor [1]. Usually, the primary brain tumor outsets in the brain and tends to stay during its growth tenure. Whereas, the secondary brain tumor commences elsewhere as cancer in the body and later spreads to the brain region. Further, the primary brain tumor has two sub-division namely, (i) Benign tumor and (ii) Malignant tumor. Table 1 shows the traits of benign and malignant tumors compiled from [1] and [14]. Figure 1 shows the MRI brain images without and with tumors.

Table 1. Features of Tumors

Benign Tumor	Malignant Tumor
Distinct borders	Invasive borders
Slow Growth	Rapid Growth
Rarely spreads	Often spreads
Less harm	Life- threatening

## A Big Data Framework Approach in Healthcare Industry

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**ABSTRACT:**It has provided tools to accumulate, manage, analyze, and assimilate large volumes of disparate, structured, and unstructured data produced by current healthcare systems. Big data analytics has been recently applied towards aiding the process of care delivery and disease exploration. However, the adoption rate and research development in this space is still hindered by some fundamental problems inherent within the big data paradigm. In this paper, we discuss some of these major challenges with a focus on three upcoming and promising areas of medical research: image, signal, and genomics based analytics.

**KEYWORDS-**Data Acquisition, Big data analytics, Data Storage and Retrieval.

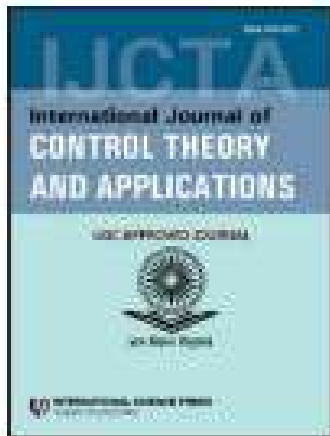
### I. INTRODUCTION

Although there is already a huge amount of healthcare data around the world and while it is growing at an exponential rate, nearly all of the data is stored in individual silos. Data collected by a GP clinic or by a hospital is mostly kept within the boundaries of the healthcare provider. Moreover, data stored within a hospital is hardly ever integrated across multiple IT systems. For example, if we consider all the available data at a hospital from a single patient's perspective, information about the patient will exist in the EMR system, laboratory, imaging system and prescription databases. Information describing which doctors and nurses attended to the specific patient will also exist. However, in the vast majority of cases, every data source mentioned here is stored in separate silos. Thus deriving insights and therefore value from the aggregation of these data sets is not possible at this stage. It is also important to realize that in today's world a patient's medical data does not only reside within the boundaries of a healthcare provider. The medical insurance and pharmaceuticals industries also hold information about specific claims and the characteristics of prescribed drugs respectively.

Increasingly, patient-generated data from IoT devices such as fitness trackers, blood pressure monitors and weighing scales are also providing critical information about the day-to-day lifestyle characteristics of an individual. Insights derived from such data generated by the linking among EMR data, vital data, laboratory data, medication information, symptoms (to mention some of these) and their aggregation, even more with doctor notes, patient discharge letters, patient diaries, medical publications, namely linking structured with unstructured data, can be crucial to design coaching programmes that would help improve peoples' lifestyles and eventually reduce incidences of chronic disease, medication and hospitalization.

As the healthcare sector transitions from a volume to value-based care model, it is essential for different stakeholders to get a complete and accurate understanding of treatment trajectories of specific patient populations. The only way to achieve this is to be able to aggregate the disparate data sources not just within a single hospital's/GP clinic's IT infrastructure, but also across multiple healthcare providers, other healthcare players (e.g. insurance & pharma) and even consumer generated data. Such unified data sets would benefit not only every player within the healthcare industry (thus allowing better quality care and access to healthcare at lower costs), but would also most importantly benefit the patient by providing first time right treatment, based on a sustainable pricing model.

However, achieving such a vision which involves the integration of such disparate healthcare datasets (in terms of data granularity, quality, type (e.g. ranging from free text, images, (streaming) sensor data to structured datasets) poses major legal, business and technical challenges from a data perspective, in terms of the volume, variety, veracity and velocity of the data sets. The only way to successfully address these challenges is to utilise Big Data technologies. "Big



## Hybrid CGA Based Naïve Bayes Classifier For E-mail Spam Classification

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**Abstract:** In this paper, an efficient spam classification technique is proposed using Naïve Bayes classifier and CGA algorithm. The proposed email spam classification system consists of two phases, such as training phase and testing phase. At first, input email data are given to the feature selection to select the suitable feature for spam classification. Here, Cuckoo search and Genetic algorithm is effectively hybridized to select the suitable features form higher dimensional space using correlation-based fitness function. Once the best feature space is identified through hybrid algorithm, the spam classification is done using the Naïve Bayes classifiers. The experimental validation of the proposed technique is done through evaluation metrics namely, sensitivity, specificity, accuracy. We can also see that our proposed email classification system have outperformed the existing technique in terms of accuracy.

**Keywords:** Cuckoo search, Genetic algorithm, lazy classifier and neural network classifier, Email spam.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, e-mails have become a common and important medium of communication for most Internet users. This fact ensures the efficacy of the advertising messages sent through Internet e-mail [1], [2]. Malicious usage of the electronic data distribution and all other forms of unsolicited communications, also designated as spam, has reached scales never seen before. Every day e-mail users receive lots of messages containing unsolicited, unwanted, legal and illegal offers for commercial products, drugs, fake investments, etc. Spam traffic has increased exponentially in the last few years. During September 2010, the percentage of spam deliveries accounted for about 92% of all Internet e-mail traffic [3]. The average email messages sent daily have reached 3.4 billion in 2012 [4], [5]. According to the recent research from one of the biggest internet service companies, 84.4% of total mail were spam mails [6]. Spam ties up more network resources, reduces the operating efficiency of networks, and consumes a considerable amount of time, money, and energy of receivers; sometimes spam

# Network Coding-aware Routing for Energy Minimization in Wireless Ad-Hoc Networks

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## Abstract

Throughput in wireless networks can be enhanced with the help of network coding. This approach also increases network lifetime in the cases of devices running on battery, such as wireless sensor nodes. Additionally, network coding achieves a reduction in the number of transmissions needed for transmission of a specific message through the network by making energy usage more efficient. Despite its benefits, however, network coding can have a negative impact on network lifetime if it is implemented excessively. The present study addresses this compromise that demonstrates that networks with energy restrictions are incompatible with the current network coding strategies based on throughput. One routing issue is attributed particular importance, namely, reduction of overall energy usage and improvement of individual node lifetime through effective routing of a series of traffic demands over the network. A range of analytical formulations are put forth to generate an optimal solution for the issue of multi-path routing. Results show that, by comparison to solutions without network coding, the suggested solution improves energy efficiency while at the same time satisfying the specified lifetime restrictions.

**Keywords:** Wireless ad hoc networks, Routing, Network coding, Energy Minimization

## **An Efficient Web Personalization Approach based on Periodic Accessibility and Web Usage Mining**

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### **Abstract**

The growth of the web and its usage is remarkable as in today needs. Users find it very complicated to extract useful and relevant information from huge amounts of information. Regular web personalization will aim to analyze the user's periodic browsing log patterns in web usage logs and to suggested the generally significant resources to users for a specific period of time. In this paper, an efficient web personalization approach based on user browsing time interval and utilizing web usage log is proposed. It initially creates a user activity model knows as individual web usage pattern utilizing the web log and fuzzy concept analysis. Depends on the individual web usage pattern it can efficiently suggest resources that users will be most interested in over a period of time. The practical evaluation of results suggests that periodic based web personalization is minimized the run-time processing load over the server and improvise the user satisfactory level.

**Keywords:** Web Personalization, Periodic Accessibility, Web usage mining, Fuzzy concept analysis.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Personalization is based on the procedure of collecting and processing information regarding the site visitors, analyzing the information, and providing appropriate information to an individual visitor at the accurate interval supported. Many

# Enhancing Performance of Wireless Ad-hoc Networks with Network Coding

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**Abstract**—A wireless ad-hoc network can be made to perform better via a range of approaches. One such approach is network coding, which involves broadcasting of encoded packets and therefore can substantially enhance network capacity whilst preserving the quality of service. The use of routing algorithms that are aware of network coding can help to strengthen the benefits of this approach. In order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the limitations associated with network coding and how it can be improved, the present study undertakes an investigation of the approach's benefits, assessment and comparison based on existing network coding algorithms, routing-supported algorithms for network coding, as well as a uniquely developed simulation model of network coding. According to the findings, compared to networks without network coding, those with network coding can manage traffic up to two times greater.

**Keywords**—Network coding; coding aware routing; routing; ad hoc networks

## I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless adhoc networks in which multi-hop wireless links support node connectivity are known as wireless ad-hoc networks (WMNs). These networks can be made to perform better via a wide range of mechanisms, including advanced physical layer methods, such as multi-radio and multi-channel technology, multi-path routing for load balancing and fault tolerance, protocols for reliable data transport as for real-time delivery, network management protocols, such as mobility and power management, and network monitoring, cross-layer design, and scheduling algorithms. Owing to its potential gauged from preliminary research and test-bed applications, the approach of network coding has roused a growing amount of interest in recent times for the possibilities it offers to both wired and wireless networks. Network coding can reduce bandwidth usage and enhance network capacity whilst preserving quality of service by broadcasting a single encoded

packet consisting of multiple combined packets from the same or different traffic flows. Network coding fosters new coding possibilities in wireless networks because nodes can overhear packets not meant for them owing to the broadcast character of the wireless environment. The overhead packets subsequently facilitate the decoding of received encoded packets.

The purpose of network coding is to endow the nodes with "intelligence" and capacity for computation, allowing them to apply coding procedures on the content itself. Hence, network coding is conducive to the creation of progressive frameworks for communication systems and transmission models that could support the requirements of good network capacity and improved performance of the Future Media Internet. The creation of new packets through the merging of packets obtained on their incoming margins can be achieved by intermediate network nodes through the novel paradigm of network coding. In fact, given that network coding ensures a compromise between communication capacity and costs of computation, the technologies that could be developed based on this paradigm could enable the creation of better and more effective future networks. Furthermore, network efficiency can be significantly enhanced via network coding. In the case of standard routing, the data packets are not modified at intermediate nodes and the packet contains information intended to improve network performance, in addition to the actual message. On the other hand, in network coding, data packets undergo modifications at intermediate nodes through techniques such as xor or linear coding. The next sections comprehensively address network coding applications, benefits, related research and limitations, while a discussion on routing protocols aware of network coding is extended as well.

The mechanism underpinning network coding seeks to reduce the number of transmissions through the merging of multiple packets at intermediate nodes into just one packet that the receiving nodes can decode. This is made possible by

## A Survey on Mobile Commerce Security Issues and Applications

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### ABSTRACT

Electronic saving money and Mobile managing an account are seen as one of the best business-to-buyer applications in electronic trade and versatile business. The utilization of e-saving money and m- managing an account particularly in created nations has become quickly. Low charges, time investment funds and opportunity from time and spot have been observed to be generally imperative components of e-managing an account and m-saving money. These administrations are simple to utilize helpful and good with way of life . pace of administration conveyance is quick. There are two sorts of administrations offered in e-keeping money and m-keeping money, i.e. A) Notifications and alarms and B) Data, in which the bank sends messages containing data or notice required by the client. In this paper shows another system for using so as to enhance security of these messages steganography and cryptography system together.

**Keywords:** Steganography, m-management, e-saving, wireless securit.

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Date of Accepted: 27 June 2016

### I. INTRODUCTION

Electronic keeping money altogether changed the route in which numerous clients' Original copy got May 9, 2012; reexamined June 13, 2012. Creators are with the Department of Computer Engineering, Government School of Engineering & Research, Awasari, Pune, India (email: patu\_pawar@yahoo.co.in; shgawande@yahoo.co.in). Gotten to their ledger. Banks incredibly bolster this not just on the grounds that they could address their client's issue for accommodation additionally on the grounds that of the gigantic financial effects in supplanting a high-cost channel (bank representatives) through an ease channel (a focal web server) for straightforward exchanges, with the extra advantage of killing the need for a media change. Since clients considered their cellular telephone as an individual trusted gadget making it to a basic piece of their lives and the greater part of these gadgets got to be Internet-empowered, the normal conclusion was the change of saving money applications to cell phones as the following stride of electronic saving money advancement. For portable saving money, the favorable circumstances even go much further than for electronic keeping money: The high entrance of portable telephones achieves every single social level, versatile applications disband the impediments of electronic keeping money as they take into account an utilization at whatever time anyplace and the subjective and target security of the gadget is higher than that of a PC . There are two sorts of administrations offered in e-keeping money and m-keeping money, i.e. A) Notifications and alarms and B) Data, in which the bank sends messages containing data or notice required by the client. In spite of the fact that the conventions in the system have expanded the security of these messages and counteract revelation of this data as far as could be expected under the circumstances, this paper shows another system for using so as to enhance security of these messages steganography and cryptography system together.

Steganography is a craft of concealing data. The objective of steganography is to have undetectable correspondence in totally imperceptible way while the objective of cryptography is to secure correspondence from a busybody. Pictures are perfect for data concealing as a result of the extensive measure of space is made in the putting away of pictures. Steganography comprises of routines for transmitting mystery messages. These mystery messages are exchanged through obscure spread bearers. In this system before concealing message into a spread picture; message is scrambled first by utilizing AES calculation and afterward this scrambled message is handled to cover up into a picture so that steno-picture contains shrouded message which is not in plaintext structure. Another essential point is that we are stowing away encoded message into a picture utilizing "Arbitrary LSB Steganography" that is installing information in non-consecutive LSB insertion design with the goal that it is indiscernible and inconsistent to identify.





## BUILD A FRAMEWORK TO OPTIMIZE M-COMMERCE SECURITY

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### ABSTRACT:

*Mobile commerce (m-commerce) is as long as industrial services those area unit accessible by victimization mobile devices, PDA, etc. the most benefits of such services area unit their high handiness, independence of physical location and time. However the move to make a wireless version of net suggests that a brand new set of issues. Like the prevailing fastened net, the most important downside is security. Even though the very fact that operators area unit asserting or rolling out Wireless Applications Protocols (WAP), I-mode and java-based info, the platforms have opened security holes.*

*This paper aims to present some suggestions to enhance m-commerce security and limit the m-commerce drawbacks. These suggestions associated with the subsequent functional: End-to-End Transport Layer Security by Java a pair of small edition/ mobile info device profile (J2ME/MIDP). victimization J2ME/MIDP to mobile communication overcome the safety challenges Janus-faced with WAP technology, however securing the XML messages transferred between the movable and therefore the server would offer high level of integrity for the information itself not for the physical association.*

**Keywords:** mobile commerce, wireless applications protocol, wireless transport layer security.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Mobile commerce (m-commerce) is providing commercial services that are accessible by using mobile devices, typically a mobile phone. The main advantages of such services are their high availability, independence of physical location and time. Yet the move to create a wireless version of internet means a new set of problems. As with the existing fixed internet, the biggest problem is security. Despite the fact that

operators are announcing or rolling out Wireless Applications Protocols (WAP), I-mode and java-based information, the platforms have gaping security holes.

2. This research aims to present some suggestions to improve m-commerce security and limit the m-commerce drawbacks. These suggestions related to the following functional: End-to-End Transport Layer Security by Java 2 micro edition/ mobile information device profile (J2ME/MIDP). Using J2ME/MIDP to mobile communication overcome the security challenges faced with WAP technology, but securing the XML messages transferred between the mobile phone and the server would give high level of integrity for the data itself not for the physical connection.
3. There are several different ways of defining mobile commerce. Some consider it to involve monetary value where as the others term it to provide services. The more general definition of m-commerce refers to the access to the Internet via a mobile device, such as a cell phone or a Personal Digital Assistance (PDA). M-commerce is termed as using a mobile device for business transactions on the Internet that involve the transfer of money.

# **SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS**

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# ROCK ART OF LOWER GODAVARI VALLEY IN KOTHAGUDEM BHADRADRI DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

K. John Milton

## Introduction

Rock art is an avenue to walk through the archaic expressions of human societies as well as their culture and traditions. It is the earliest known aesthetic expression of human world. The term 'rock art' is used to define the prehistoric art in the form of paintings, bruising and engravings on bare rock surfaces of caves, rock shelters and on isolated rock boulders in open air<sup>1</sup>. Rock art is an important source to understand the past cultures, apart from other important archaeological sources such as bones, pottery, tools, weapons, ornaments, and other relics of the past societies of which the archaeological record mainly consists of. As there were no writing systems developed during the period of Pre-literate societies, archaeological sources are the principal way to study these cultures. In this context, rock art assumes special significance, particularly where other archaeological sources are silent. In such situations this non-verbal language, communicated through an everlasting medium, provides insights into the world of the bygone era and often provides important clues to unlock the riddles of the past. Thus the importance of rock art as a source to explore the human past has been realized by scholars very recently. Now the rock art studies have been getting momentum to add another dimension to explore the human antiquity- particularly in India.

## Nature of Rock Art

Two forms of rock art is found at both these sites. Pictographs style of art is one and another style is petroglyphs. Apart from this a rare style of art form i.e. painted petroglyphs also noticed here. This kind of art noticed only at Neeladri rock art site in Khammam district of Telangana

state and in Odisha<sup>2</sup>. However these painted petroglyphs eroded very badly and it is very difficult to identify the motifs of this art style here. Besides this among the pictographs and petroglyphs, the painting (pictographs) motifs are dominant form of rock art on both of the rock art shelters here. However as painted petroglyphs, the other two art forms (Pictographs and petroglyphs) of rock art also eroded. Apart from this, some of the painting motifs have been redrawn by the ancient man where, after motifs drawn by their predecessors earlier, were also vanished in course of times. This kind of activity is known as superimpositions in rock art traditions. The rock art here was badly damaged due to the erosion activity. The walls of rock art shelters were suffered from differential weathering and its feldspars have been eroded and the quartz which has remained has a porous texture. Narrow bands of amphibolites were also found in the lower altitudes of the gneiss. Due to this erosion activity many motifs were badly damaged. Despite of all this, few of motifs have survived here and in well preserved state. All the paintings here are found in red ochre colour. It is observed that the brush as well as finger was used to draw the images on both of the rock art sites. Apart from this the pecking and bruising techniques have been noticed in motifs of petroglyphs and the red ochre colour was used in painted petroglyphs found at both of these rock art sites.

The rock shelter of Peerolla loddhi is located above 150 feet MSL and the wall of the shelter faces east to the hill range of Musalamma guttalu, situated about 3 km long from Kothuru village. A brook namely Peerolla vorre flows on eastern front of this rock shelter from south to north and merges in Pedda vagu. This rock shelter

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तकनीकी सम्पादक  
अनिल जाधव,  
मुंबई

पत्राचार हेतु पता->  
महाराणा प्रताप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी,बनुमान गढ़ कमान के सामने,नांदेड-४३१६०५

### 19. जातीय मानसिकता एवं उत्पीड़न और सामाजिक चेतना की कहानी- 'उरोच'

-ए.सामांशिव राव

एडिटर इन चार्ज, हिंदी विभाग

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**जातीय मानसिकता एवं उत्पीड़न** : दशमसहस्र की ही जार, अमेडकन अपने सोच प्रथम /अलैण्ड Caste in India और Annihilation of Caste में बताते हैं कि भारत एक जाति प्रधान देश है। भारतीय मार्क्सवादीयों का मानना है कि वर्ग समाज भारत में जाति उत्पन्न की संघटना करता है। लेकिन अमेडकनवादी डॉ. जयप्रकाश कर्तम अपनी कहानी 'उरोच' के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करते हैं कि दलित अक्सरों की आर्थिक समृद्धि, स्तर एवं पराजति यहाँ वर्ग न बनकर भारतीय जाति व्यवस्था की विस्तृत सीमा की और घायक बनाती है। उस कहानी के प्रमुख पात्र रंगलाल अपने सरकारी दफ्तर में क्लिपिंग भी बड़ा (कलस - वन) अक्सर क्यों न हो लेकिन अपने ही कर्मचारियों की जातिगत भेदभावों से बहुत बुरी तरह बर्बर रहते हैं। परंपरा की मानसिकता के कारण संघटनिकता के नाम पर जीने के डंग की बुरी तरह आलोचना करके बेइज्जत के साथ बड़ा अपनापन करते हैं। इन गैर दलित कर्मचारियों की आलोचना का जेंद हिंदु प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वैयक्तिक कार तो है, लेकिन परेक्ष रूप से यह जाति है। फिर भी इस कहानी में जातिगत भेदभाव प्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिखाई देता है। व्यक्तिगत जीवन में कार नहीं होना यह बहुत साधारण सी बात है। लेकिन दलित अक्सर की उत्पीड़न करने के लिए कार एक साधन बन जाती है।

इस कहानी में रंगलाल दशमसहस्र की ही जार, अमेडकन की टीका में शिक्षित एक दलित और काम-बन अक्सर है। अपने दफ्तर में जाति के भाव पर उनके परेक्ष में उत्पीड़न पहुँचानेवाले कर्मचारी है। जाति व्यवस्था के बारे में, उच्च-नीच के बारे में वे क्या करते हैं। इसलिए कि साधारणतः वे लोग जाति व्यवस्था में विश्वास रखते हैं। रंगलाल के बारे में, उनके रचन-सहज के बारे में, जीने के डंग के बारे में, उनकी जाति के बारे में जहाँ तक कि आरक्षण के बारे में भी अपेक्षाएं करते हैं। कई बार हीनताबोध करते हैं। सादगी जीवन पिछड़ापन का संकेत मानते हैं। इसलिए दस स्टैंड से दफ्तर तक पैदल

चलकर आनेवाले रंगलाल को देखकर बात गैर दलित कर्मचारी इस प्रकार क्या करते हैं- 'एक कर्मचारी कह रहा था कि जूत है सला। दूसरे ने कहा अक्सर बन गया है तो क्या हुआ ? है तो वो ही...। तीसरे ने कहा, तुम ठीक कहते हो। आरक्षण से नोकरी बचाने अक्सर होते ही बन जाते, लेकिन स्तर तो वहीं रहेगा। चौथे ने अपनी टिप्पणी की सीधा सादा आदमी है शिकारा। सचता होगा जब इस से काम छूट रहा है तो वह उल्लस है गाड़ी का फंडा पाने की। यह भी हो सकता है कि उसका इच्छा नहीं आती हो। इस पर पक्षपातों ने टोका और कहा यह सादगी नहीं पिछड़ापन है। बात इच्छा की नहीं, जीने के डंग की है। चाहे कुछ भी बन जाते, इन लोगों को जीने का डंग नहीं आएगा।' जातीय व्यवस्था, पराजति, जातिगत भेदभावों के उच्च-नीच स्वभाव से प्रेरित मानसिकता के गैर दलितों का यह एक पक्ष है। उनका दूसरा पक्ष जब रंगलाल एक बड़ी नई कार छोड़ा को इच्छा करते हुए दफ्तर पहुँचते हैं तब सम्पूर्ण, हमारे सामने सक्षात्कार होता है। सरकारी दफ्तर में रंगलाल का उच्च पर जीने आर्थिक समृद्धि ने उसे किसी प्रकार का सम्मान और बोधव्यवस्था नहीं की, भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था उनकी गिनती उच्च वर्ग / स्तर में न होकर जातीय व्यवस्था के नीचे बड़ी दलित और अनुसूचित जाति में ही होता है। यह इसलिए हो रहा है कि अपना भारतीय समाज वर्ग प्रधान न होकर जातीय प्रधान है। इस कहानी के माध्यम से यही स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि - 'आरक्षण से नोकरी बचाने अक्सर होते ही बन जाते, लेकिन स्तर तो वहीं रहेगा।'

यह दृश्य अन्य गैर दलित कर्मचारियों में कोतुहल पैदा करता है। कुछ लोग विज्ञासा भरी दृष्टी से देखा कि कुछ लोग इच्छा की दृष्टी से। कुछ लोग इच्छा इसलिए है कि - 'रंगलाल के पास कार क्यों आ गयी? अगर कार आ भी गयी तो यह बड़ी कार क्यों आ गयी? कोई दूसरी-छोटी कार क्यों नहीं आयी?' दफ्तर के बसिवासी में जो कर्मचारी उन्हें हुए वे उन सब की नजर रंगलाल को पौछ कर रही हैं। सब के सब रंगलाल की जोर संकेत कर आपस में कामफूसी कर रहे थे। सधन कर्मचारियों की मानसिकता एवं व्यवहार से रंगलाल को होना ही है। यह एक प्रकार का उत्पीड़न है। डॉ. कर्तम इस कुटिल मानसिकता का वर्णन इस प्रकार है कि- 'जब तक जब उसके पास कार नहीं थी और वह इस से उतारकर पैदल दफ्तर जाता तो दफ्तर के वे ही लोग उसे ऐसे देखते थे जैसे वह कोई विचित्र जीव हो। आज वह नहीं कार से दफ्तर आया

## **AFFECTED STATES: PARTITION/POST-PARTITION TRAUMA IN SOUTH ASIA**

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### **Abstract**

The partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947 was one of the key moments marking the gap between the colonial and post-colonial eras. My project is invested in exploring division, not only in the context of the events of August 1947, but as an ongoing process dividing the worlds of political, cultural, emotional and sex life in South Asia. My research seeks to map analytical pathways to explore partition and the attendant forms of minority and communal violence as continuous, unfolding processes of post-colonial nation-building. It examines the far-reaching presence of these structures in the current configuration of politics, culture and subjectivity with literary analysis, mediating trauma and memory studies, and the interdisciplinary fields of postcolonial studies. My article draws on a wide range of cultural artifacts such as poetry, cantilever displays, mourning rituals, testimonials, archaeological ruins, short stories and novels, to develop a heuristic and influential re-organization of post-Partition South Asia. It seeks to illuminate, through the framework of memory, sadness, trauma, impact and post-colonialism, how the ongoing effects of the past shape the present, which in turn provides us with ways to re-imagine the future. This research reaches out to recent work on developing a localized framework for the analysis of violence, trauma and harm in South Asia. Critics of trauma theory argue that clinical approaches developed in typical Euro American sociological contexts are often based on post-colonial systems of knowledge formation, bereavement, and recovery.

**Keywords:** Partition, Subcontinent, Pakistan, India, Political, Post-colonial, Sociological & Trauma.

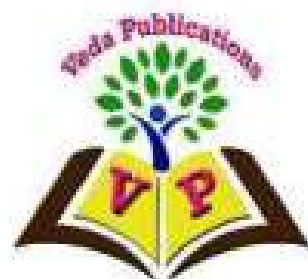
## THE TORCH-BEARERS OF MULTI-CULTURES AND REFORMATION IN INDIA: RABINDRANATH TAGORE AND SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

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### ABSTRACT



The present paper is devoted to compare the prose works – speeches, letters, lectures, and conversations, interviews – of Rabindranath Tagore and Swami Vivekananda. The notions of Multi – Cultures and Reformation in India in the prose works of Tagore and Swami Vivekananda are taken in this paper. Literary articles, previous research works and papers published in various magazines obtained from different sources i.e. internet archive, digital library of India, infolibnet, printed books, etc. are the secondary data of the research paper.

**Keywords:** *Multi-Cultures – Reformation- Nationalism- Universalism- ideological poverty*



## STUDY AND EVOLUTION OF WOMEN COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION OF RURAL INDIGENOUS

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### **Abstract:**

*Present article sketches out major issues related to health, social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of the women. Most prevailing problems are related to malnutrition, sociality, sanitation, shelter, education, and livelihood, cultural and economic development in modern human ecological system. A survey, focus groups, participant observation, and adaptive collaborative management methods are among the tools used throughout a two-year time period. Researchers discovered that men make up the majority of harvesters for eight different forest products, women make up the majority of product sellers and have some influence on household income. A majority of men and women believe that women participate in decision-making, but that participation was of low efficacy. Women face significant obstacles to effective participation in forest decision-making in the community: weak community organization, pressure by spouses, difficulty organizing among themselves and informal sanctions. Improving meaningful participation of women in decision-making requires addressing challenges and obstacles at multiple levels; obstacles at the communal level, where the future of the forests will be decided, cannot be overcome without attention to the household.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

Indigenous women's participation in decision-making about community forest resources depends on a complex and interlinked set of interactions at multiple levels within the community. By analysing the gender interactions at both community and household levels, we are able to identify the barriers to a more interactive and empowering participation for women. We argue that, while the data suggests that women have some important decision-making power over forest resources and potentially over forest-based income at the household level, meaningful participation in decision-making in the communal arena key to the future of indigenous forests is very weak; obstacles at the communal level, however, cannot be overcome without attention to the gender relations within household. In the following sections, we describe the context of the research site, the theoretical framework, material and methods, findings and conclusions [1]. Our analysis of participation uses Agarwal's typology of participation and our approach to gender analysis draws on Colfer's Gender Box and is complemented with theory on gender justice developed by the overall goal of the action research has been to improve women's tenure rights to forests. While focusing on participation in community forests both in decision-making and livelihood benefits to develop a clear understanding of the obstacles to, and the motivations and conditions necessary for the emergence of active participation by women in decision-making and in positions of authority over natural resources [2].

### **Indigenous community governance:**





## A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN RURAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*Rural women play a catalytic role towards achievement of transformational economic, social and environmental changes required for sustainable development of society. The active participation of women on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision making and political involvement is essential to the achievement of equality, rural development, peace and democracy and the inclusion of their perspective and experiences into the decision making process. The leadership and participation of rural women in shaping laws, strategies, policies and programmes on all issues that affects their lives. It is possible through political participation of rural women at local and national level. Political empowerment helps rural women to claim their rights to land, leadership, opportunities and choices to participate in shaping laws, regulations, policies and programmes. In India when the process of decentralization was established through 73rd Amendment Act, it tried to redistribute power in favour of women through reservation of seats for them in the Panchayats. This step ensured political space for them but it did not translate into 'substantive participation' for it ignored the complex social realities operating through caste, class and gender in the society. Trying to rectify the gaps I try to present an alternative model where women would be given voice along with space. The process of gender budgeting which has been started and allocates a sum for women development works.*

*Keywords: political involvement, leadership, Panchayat women.*

### LIFE OF INDIAN WOMEN

India is a country of contradictions. On the one hand, women are worshipped as deities, without whose blessings, work cannot be initiated. On the other hand, crimes against women and girls are increasing day by day in India. It is sad that in many cases, the perpetrators are known to the victims. The perpetrators could be among relatives, neighbors, friends etc. This increasing mistrust can create havoc in the Indian societal pattern. The patriarchal norms are so entrenched in the Indian society that it is very difficult to pull oneself out of this conundrum. When girls are born in most Indian families, they are not welcome, at times, even by their mothers. They lament that a son could have been a real asset for the family. Upbringing of girls is an expensive affair, where there is only loss as the girl gets married off and will serve the grooms' family throughout her life. In India, the life of a woman changes a lot after marriage. She leaves her parents' house after marriage and starts living with the groom's family. Since childhood, she is socialized into thinking that she has to take up the food habits, dress, rituals etc of the new family. So, happily or grudgingly, she evolves her identity according to the demands of the groom's family and the groom.

In rural India, very few women have ownership over land or productive assets. This proves to be a road block in institutional credit. Majority of the agricultural laborers are women. They mainly assigned manual labour. Men perform operations involving machinery. (Karukshetra, 2003) Agriculture which is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy is sustained for the most part by the female workforce. They are the invisible life line of the agrarian rural community life. Rural women from childhood days have to bear the burden of taking care of younger siblings, cooking, engaging in domestic chores, looking after the fodder of the domestic



## IMPACT OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

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### Abstract:

*The presence of more women is required if the local governance system is to become inclusive of the diversity of the people it represents, especially women. Furthermore, change is more likely to occur when elected women are supported by the presence of more women at the most senior administrative levels in the local governance system. Through their knowledge and understanding of the construction of power relations at the local level, rural women have creatively managed to produce, reproduce and use alternative strategies which are based on their sexuality and traditional gender roles in challenging and transforming gender inequality at the local level and in improving the quality of rural women. The constitution of India under Articles 325 and 326 guarantee equal right to participate in political activities effectively. However, lack of space for participation in political process has not only resulted in their absence in numbers of decision-making bodies but also neglect their common issues and problems. For strong and effective democratic system, the participation of women is essential. There cannot be any real democracy if the voices and issues of women are ignored or sidelined. This paper analyzes the participation of women in politics and also analyzes whether or not women's issues and demands are articulated to the public as matters of importance.*

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Women equal participation in local governments and decision-making processes is vital for creating gender sensitive policies and for enhancing sustainable development. Unfortunately, women are under-represented in politics and they consistently face a number of obstacles that range from cultural exclusions to the resistance of key political institutions and mechanisms to creating gender balanced local administrations. For instance, in communities where women's roles as politicians and decision makers are not well accepted, women face strong cultural barriers entering local governments. The factors that hamper or facilitate women's political participation vary with level of socioeconomic development, geography, culture, and the type of political system. Women themselves are not a homogeneous group; there are major differences between them, based on class, race, ethnicity, cultural background and education. The exclusion of women from decision-making bodies limits the possibilities for entrenching the principles of democracy in a society, hindering economic development and discouraging the attainment of gender equality. If men monopolize the political process, passing laws which affect society at large, the decision-making process does not always balance the interests of the male and female populations.

### The Challenges of the Political System

The political system has several interrelated segments. Therefore, problems in one area can have ramifications in others. In the same vein, changes in one area can be experienced downstream. Within national political processes, the culture of power disadvantages women. In a system of multiparty politics such as India, political parties bear some responsibility for the low numbers of women who contest elections. While Ghana has



## A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS OF ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF KHAMMAM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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### Abstract:

*The developmental articulations across the spaces tend to produce differential political processes. Though this happens at the spatial aggregate i.e. at the level of socio-economic strata, the political process undergoes rapid changes. The inequalities among socio-economic groups may give rise to contestations in the public space. The differentiation of social groups is largely dependent on the economic conditions of the people, resource accessibility and cultural modernization. It is an established fact that Indian women in spite of the constitutional and legal safeguards are still in the process of struggling for equality of status and equality of participation in the development process. It was also presumed that these rights would automatically get translated into political development of the women in the country. However, it is found to note that, despite their vast strength, women occupy a marginalized position in the political system. The present study is conducted on the sample of 100 women representatives of local self-governance system of Khammam district of Telangana State (India). Interview schedule was used to collect primary data from the respondents to analyze their participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions and identify their socio-economic and psychological factors which contribute to the self-governance system.*

**Key Words:** Governance, gender equality, human resources, marginalization

### 1.0 Introduction

Today all development agencies agree on the importance of educating women in order to promote and maintain family education, health, nutrition and general well-being. The aim of education should be to train women in such a way that they apply their acquired knowledge to the pursuits of daily life and fit them for the position they have to fill. Education for women should always be directed towards their holistic development. Education enhances a woman's sense of her own health needs and perspectives and her power to make any health and family planning decisions. This in turn, helps to reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates. The increase in the education of women and girls contributes to greater empowerment of women, to a postponement of the age of marriage and to a reduction in the size of the families.

### Participation of Women in Governance:

The Constitutional Provisions Before coming to the real picture of women's participation in Panchayat activities, it is essential to have a focuses on the constitutional provisions for the emancipation of women. The Preamble of the Indian constitution recognizes the principles of social, economic and political justice to all its citizens and also equality of status and of opportunities. The fundamental Rights guaranteed by the constitution (part III, Articles 12-35) try to remove inequalities which Indian women had suffered a lot. In this regard Article 14 promises equality before the law and equal protection of laws. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth and also enables the State to make special provisions for welfare of women and children. Article 15 (3) enable the State to make special provisions for the advancing of women and children.

## IMPACTS OF THE TELANGANA RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

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### **Abstract:**

The empowerment of women is essential for the development of the society as well as economy. Nowa-days Women are performing multiple roles of working but still they are not equal to men. Women empowerment includes women awareness of their rights, self-confidence, to have a control over their lives both at home and outside and their ability to bring a change in the society. Empowerment has many elements which depend upon and relate to each other i.e. economic, social, political and personal. Economic empowerment means to give woman her rights in the economy Women's economic participation and empowerment are fundamental to strengthening women's rights and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert the present investigation covers the past research in the field of women strengthening through self-improvement gatherings and furthermore helps in understanding the part of self-improvement gatherings in monetary and social advancement of women business visionaries. The different parts incorporate reserve funds and attributes, advance to individuals, money related consideration of poor women, women's activist strengthening, budgetary maintainability, destitution diminishment, and help to women agriculturists and connections to formal rustic back.

**Keywords:** Self-help groups, Women entrepreneurship, Economic, Social contribution.

### **1.0 Introduction**

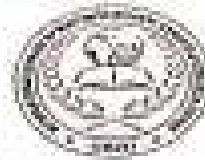
In India, the self-help groups (SHG's) are town construct associations that concentration with respect to building the reserve funds and credit, and additionally the social empowerment of their individuals. An average gathering has 10-20 poor women having comparative financial foundations who meet once seven days to pool investment funds and talk about issues of shared significance. The store is saved in the gathering's financial balance which is accessible for giving credit to the individuals in require. One of their targets is to enhance community issues, for example, the mishandle of women, alcoholism, the dowry framework, educational quality, and insufficient infrastructure. Women and SHGs in many parts of the nation have made progress in conveying the women to the standard of decision making. The SHG in our nation has turned into a wellspring of motivation for women's

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## GANDHIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND PEACEFUL WORLD

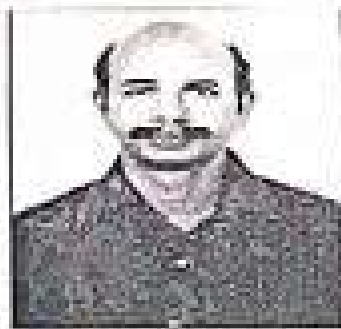
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### ABSTRACT

*Gandhiji inspired and enraged, challenge and delighted millions of men and women around the world. He he lived almost entirely in the shadow of the British Raj, which for much of his life saving a permanent fact but which he did more than anyone else to bring down. In a world defined by violence and war and by fascist and Communist dictatorship Gandhiji was armed with nothing more than his organs and example. While fighting for national freedom, he also attacked caste and gender hierarchies, and fought and died inter religious harmony Gandhian education system and world peace.*

*Gandhian education is more effective and meaningful when it is adapted to the social and cultural context needs of all countries. It can create the peaceful citizens on all the parts of the world. When we can create the peaceful mind in the heart of all the citizens the Nations can create peace and prosperity in the Nations. When we can create peace and prosperity in the Nations the world become a peaceful world.*



Ch. VENKATESWARLU

### Introduction

"Gandhiji lived one of the great twentieth-century lives. He inspired and enraged, challenge and delighted millions of men and women around the world. He he lived almost entirely in the shadow of the British Raj, which for much of his life saving a permanent fact but which he did more than anyone else to bring down. In a world defined by violence and war and by fascist and Communist dictatorship Gandhiji was armed with nothing more than his organs and example. While fighting for national freedom, he also attacked caste and gender hierarchies, and fought and died inter religious harmony".

By the greatest Indian historian Ramachandra guha.

The contemporary world has witness and emphasize on peace with the dawn of the new millennium. For example the year 2000 was declared as the international year of the culture of peace in the period 2001-2010 as the international decade for a culture of these on nonviolence for the children of the world by the UNO. It is clear that peace and nonviolence have become a major concern of humanity. Today the world face actions of terrorism barbarianism and this detestable in human behaviour. Gandhiji was not only a

# Improving Privacy and Portability of Data Migration between inter Clouds

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**Abstract** – Most of the communication in the network is based on the efficient reliability and the availability of the resources which improve the throughput. Reliable resources over the network channelizes a route for data transfer and access. Ongoing mechanical advances have started the prominence and achievement of cloud. This new worldview is picking up a growing enthusiasm, since it gives cost effective designs that help the transmission, stockpiling, and intensive processing of information, but the major concern is with the Security and reliability of the data stored and transmitted among the clouds and network. To enhance the security in the cloud RSA Cryptography is applied to the data storage as it has evolved with public and private keys. The analysis of the algorithm has been done on the offline and online Google docs Redundancy handling mechanism provides minimum space usage at data storage provider as Data Service Provider (DSP) is accompanied by the amount of storage used. The size of the files is reduced and the security of the documents stored and transferred is improved with the RSA cryptography. A critical comparative analysis of cryptographic defense mechanisms, and beyond this, it explores research directions and technology trends to address the protection of outsourced data in cloud infrastructures.

**Keywords:** *Interoperability, Portability, Security, reliability, RSA, Redundancy, Cost.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The information security is a prime area of concern since vital information may be at stakes due to security problems in transfer process or medium which is followed [1]. In order to tackle the issue, several strategies are in place. Every strategy works towards generating keys associated with the presented data. The redundancy of data given to the encryption process leads to the generation of multiple keys for similar data [2]. Also, the generated keys and data are stored at data and key storage providers. Storage of data and keys at storage providers require cost [3]. Size of the keys and data are directly proportional to cost. Before describing details of techniques used to ensure security, cloud and its attributes are described.

Cloud computing becomes a need of the hour nowadays but many experts argue about it [4]. Highly scalable services are provided by the cloud. Users can utilize the services on pay per use basis. Cloud computing theoretically provides infinite resources but due to growing number of users, practically services and resources becomes limited. The services and resources required to be distinguished on the basis of the scale of utilization along with cost. Although energy consumption and starvation problems nowadays, associated with cloud computing but still improvement in services could lead to the better framework for concurrent users to access resources more than capacity of the machine user hold and hence leads to more popularity and user community attracted towards the cloud.[5].

Cloud interoperability is required during the transmission of data to and from the cloud servers. The cloud service provides ensures QoS(quality of service) through security mechanisms. The security mechanisms used may or may not use redundancy handling mechanism to conserve space. In the proposed system security mechanism along with redundancy handling mechanism is enforced for ensuring the quality of service. Before some of the attributes will be defined, the term cloud should be explained. Cloud computing used widely from long time and provides opaque framework where services are visible to the user but internal working is hidden [6]. Key attributes in cloud computing are as below:

- **Service-Based:** Cloud main objective is to provide a service-oriented framework by hiding details and showing only necessary features to the user. This mechanism is also termed as abstraction.
- **Scalable and Elastic:** Services associated with cloud are not fixed. Services can be added as and when required depending upon mass usage of services. In other words scalable environment is provided by cloud computing [7]. Elasticity in framework indicates resources are provided on different platforms accessible by multiple users at a time. In other words, concurrency is supported through the use of cloud computing framework.



Research article

## Isolation of antagonistic actinomycetes species from rhizosphere of cotton crop

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**Key words:** Rhizosphere, Antagonistic, Crowded plate, Giant colony technique, Well Diffusion method, MIC.

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### Abstract

The plant microbe interaction in the rhizosphere is one of the major factors regulating the health and growth of plants. Actinomycetes are common filamentous soil microorganisms important in maintaining a satisfactory biological balance in the soil, largely because of the ability to produce antibiotics. In the present study Antagonistic Actinomycetes species was isolated from rhizosphere of cotton. Actinomycetes sps. are isolated by crowded plate method on Starch casein Agar. Eight colonies are selected and primarily screened for antagonistic nature, by Giant colony technique. Three strains with best antifungal activity were selected and further screened by Well Diffusion method. The best member with good antifungal activity was selected and named as AS II. This strain was studied for it's morphological, physiological characteristics according to Bergey's Manual and further studied by molecular characterization and was identified as *Streptomyces violaceus*. The antagonistic nature of the isolated strain was determined for its anti-fungal activity by Well Diffusion method, MIC and Inhibition of phytopathogenic fungi like *A. alternata*, *F. moniliformae*, *M. phaseolina*, *R. solani* and *A. niger* in liquid medium. The results indicate that *Streptomyces violaceus* isolated from rhizosphere of cotton has Good Antifungal activity and it was more effective against *Macrophomera phaseolina* when compared with other test fungi.

### Introduction

Cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum* and *Gossypium hirsutum*) is the one of the important commercial crop in India. The Rhizosphere contains a large and majority of the soil biota. The plant microbe interaction in the rhizosphere is one of the major factors regulating the health and growth of plants. Soil bacteria living in the rhizosphere can enhance plant growth by several mechanisms like antagonism against plant pathogens, solubilization of phosphates [1], production of phytohormones [2], siderophores [3], antibiotic production [4] inhibition of plant ethylene synthesis [5] and induction of plant systemic resistance to pathogens [6]. The study of rhizosphere is important as far as control of soil pathogens which pass through the rhizosphere and infect root system.

Biological control is a common phenomenon in a soil ecosystem. It is a site for complex diverse microbe mediated processes. Several microorganisms like Actinomycetes secrete low levels of antibiotic compounds as their secondary metabolites. Many of them are effective against bacteria and fungi which maintain natural soil health. This is a continuous process which can inhibit or kill some of the plant pathogens in that vicinity. Actinomycetes are common filamentous soil microorganisms important in maintaining a satisfactory biological balance in the soil, largely because of the

ability to produce antibiotics. They are also known to be actively involved in degradation of complex organic materials in soils and contribute to the biogeochemical transformations. Most of the actinomycetes are capable of producing wide variety of cell wall degrading enzymes like chitinases, glucanases, cellulases, hemicellulases, amylases etc. These are also known to produce several antifungal compounds that are being exploited commercially for the control of several microbial plant diseases.

### Experimental

#### Materials and methods

##### Soil sampling

The study area covers Khammam district, Telangana State, India. The rhizospheric soil samples were collected by shaking the roots vigorously to separate the loosely bound bulk soil. The soil samples at pre-vegetation and post-harvest stage were collected from 0-15 cm depth using a 5 cm diameter soil corer Amith Kishore Singh *et al.*, 2013 [7]. After removal of plant debris, the soil samples were sieved using 2mm mesh size sieve and air dried. Then they were labeled and transported to the laboratory in polyethylene bags and stored at 4°C, and were further used for the isolation of antagonistic Actinomycetes.



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## SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF $Ca$ , $Mg$ , $Na$ , $K$ OF PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** The present study carried out in Palair reservoir, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, India, during two years starting from August 2004 to July 2006. In the present study various parameters like physico-chemical parameters of water and biological parameters like zooplankton were studied.

**Keywords:** Seasonal Variations, Palair Reservoir, Physicochemical, water sample.

### Review of Literature:

Water is most vital resource for the living organism to survive it possess a number of physical and chemical properties that help the molecule to act as best for the life activities. Most of the biochemical reactions that occur in the metabolism and growth of the living cells involve water, hence it has been referred to as a universal solvent. Water is essential for the existence of life on this planet. Today good quality water has become precious commodity. The quality of water is getting vastly deteriorated due to unscientific waste disposal, improper water management and negligence towards environment. This has lead to scarcity of potable water affecting the human health. (Devidas Kamath et al., 2006).

In recent years with unprecedented population growth and intensive agriculture, ground and surface water are being exploited on increasing scale all over the country and water quality and safety have become major issues in public health. In India, canal water is mainly used for drinking and irrigation. Number of studies on physico – chemical quality of water have being extensively carried out (Prasad and Ramachandra, 1997, Bandela 1998 and Chavan 2003, Kharavkar and Trivedi 1992 and Rajput et al., 2004).

Water is one of the basic needs of the mankind and is vital to all forms of life, which exist in lentic and lotic habitats. All lentic habitats such as reservoirs, ponds, and lakes are extremely important

because they are endowed with abundance of natural resource. Reservoirs are important to surface water run off for the requirement of drinking, domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. The consideration of the physico-chemical factors in the study of limnology is basic in understanding the trophic dynamics of that water body. Each factor does play its individual role but at the same time the final effect is really the result of interaction of all the factors. In a broad sense, plankton are considered as an index of fertility and the landings of fish are directly proportional to the quantity of plankton (Chidambaram and Meron 1945). Of these, zooplanktons provide the main food item of fishes and can be used as indicators of the trophic phase of a water body (Verma and Munchi 1987). The density and diversity of the zooplanktons are controlled by the several physico-chemical factors of water (Bair and Agarwal 1995 and Huliyal et al., 2008).

The expansion of agriculture and industrial development has not only increased water consumption considerably but has also affected water quality. Water is easily polluted because of its great ability to dissolve substances. Even before raindrops touch the earth, they start picking up pollutants. Once on the ground, water picks up things rapidly, and becomes contaminated. The various human activities and industries not only require water in large amounts, they also pollute it while using it. Apart from industries, water is

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## A STUDY OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF TEMPERATURE IN PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** The present study carried out in Palair reservoir, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, India, during two years starting from August 2004 to July 2006. In the present study various parameters like physico-chemical parameters of water and biological parameters like zooplankton were studied. In view of the scarcity approach to investigate physico-chemical and biological parameters water has been analyzed. Standard methods have been followed for physicochemical analysis as suggested by APHA (1989), Trivedy and Goid (1986), M. M. Saxena(1989).

**Keywords:** Seasonal Variation, Physico Chemical, Temperature, Palair Reservoir, Water samples.

### Review of Literature:

Clean water is one of the nature's greatest gifts to mankind. Water is one of the most important and precious natural resources. Unfortunately, the clean water resources are not only shrinking in size but are also getting more and more polluted becoming less suitable for its various uses. In fresh water bodies nutrients play a major role. The performance of trophic status depends on the locality and topography of the water body (Hosetti et al., 1984). Oligotrophic water bodies are relatively unproductive and receive comparatively small amounts of nutrients and support aquatic plants and animals while eutrophic water bodies experience high influx of aquatic nutrients and are highly productive in term of plants and animals. It is generally found that eutrophic water bodies tend to experience water quality problems. Kam & Vohra (1989) have rightly suggested that the management of any aquatic ecosystem is the conservation of habitat with an aim to maintain its physico-chemical quality of water. The monitoring of water quality is the first step to be taken before taking up any management and conservation plan of any aquatic system. (Garg et al., 2006).

All human civilizations have evolved in close proximity to natural sources of water, especially

river. An increasing tendency of these fresh water resources getting degraded due to the dumping of industrial and agricultural effluents, domestic sewage etc. in an uncontrolled manner creates potential health hazards and renders them unsuitable for various purposes such as drinking, irrigation, pisciculture and recreation. This is a matter of serious concern among environmentalists, public health authorities, administrators and policy makers as well as a favourite topic for investigation among researchers. Interdisciplinary approach in this field has helped to evolve strategies for the remediation of contamination of these fresh water ecosystems. Looking at the scarcity of water, such natural water bodies and reservoirs should be judiciously and hygienically handled so that water existing in such reservoir could be used for domestic purposes. Hence limnological studies of the existing reservoirs are of utmost importance. Similar studies have been made by various workers like Ganapathi 1955, Krishnamurthy et al., 1965, Ummi 1984, Saran and Adom 1985.

The fresh water system of this region are characterized by the seasonal fluctuations in a water levels, seasonal fluctuations in water temperature variation between surface and bottom waters and wide seasonal fluctuations in the density and diversity

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



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## HISTORY OF MEDITATION IN ANCIENT TIMES (VEDIC PERIOD TO 7<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY)

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### Abstract

Dharma means to deeply concentrate the mind and heart on a single point. It has vital importance. Different methods of Dharma are in practice in different parts of the world from ancient times of human history. Every person waiting for religious dharma meditation, dharma is worship at heart for all human beings. The sciences of this world are their developed and we experience the supreme goal of God. We should remember that the main aim of life is changing the individual soul with supreme soul and ever being God.

The various concepts of dharma and its practice is given in the vedic era of Hinduism and the practice has been influenced within the diverse traditions of Hinduism. It is in Hinduism, a part of self-directed awareness and accepting Dharma practice by which the Yogi realizes self liberation. One's relationship with other living beings and ultimate reality. Dharma is also found in other Indian religions such as Jainism and Buddhism. These developed along with Dharma in Hinduism, partly independently.

That was a revolutionary history of meditation in ancient times. Dharma is associated with every moment of life according to Dharma supports each action of our daily life. We can lead a happy and blissful life only with Dharma. meditation can lead us to complete vedic Dharma.

Dharma is a spiritual practice and it is in India and world which is best for ecological balance, tolerance towards other systems of thought and a comprehensive outlook towards all systems. Meditative practice of all times and cultures is considered powerful for a meaningful life and living. It contributes to comprehensive health, both individual and social makes it worthy practice for the people of all religions, races and nationalities.

Now a days, millions and millions of people across the globe have benefited by the practice of meditation in that part of Yogi which has been revealed and produced by the great ancient Yogi masters from ancient times in this day.



CILVENKATESWARLU

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## A STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS ON THE DIVERSITY OF ZOOPLANKTONS IN PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** The present study carried out in Palair reservoir, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh. The physico-chemical parameters and planktonic diversity was studied from August 2004 to July 2006. The physico-chemical parameters include Temperature, pH, Transparency, Turbidity, Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Free CO<sub>2</sub>, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Chlorides, Sulphates, Phosphates, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). During summer Temperature, pH, Conductivity, TDS, DO, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Chlorides and BOD was found to be increased and gradually decreased in rainy season. Sulphates and phosphates were found to be high in winter season and low in summer season. Therefore, this lake has rich number of species and biodiversity of aquatic animals.

**Keywords:** physico-chemical, Zooplankton, plankton, diversity, Sharma, Simpson, Evenness, physical parameters, Chemical parameters.

### Introduction:

In India the fresh water constitutes rivers, reservoirs, streams, lakes, ponds. These fresh water bodies directly help in growth of human civilization. Particularly the pond forms the lifeline in Indian villages. Water is the major constituent of all living organisms and needed by them for various purposes. The demand for quality drinking water had changed considerably with the development in olden days, the only requirement of drinking water was that it should be free flowing and non-turbid. The need for better environment and health cannot be over emphasized. With increasing industrialization, urbanization and growth of population, India's environment has become fragile and has been raising concern (Mohapatra and Singh 1999). Urbanization has direct impact on water bodies as the settlement takes place around the vicinity of water bodies and due to lack of space people have tendency to encroach upon the lake (Khan et al., 1988).

The physico-chemical characteristics of a fresh water pond of Srinagar (Kashmir) are indicative

of its eutrophic nature (Sorwar and Wazir Manzoor 1991). The water quality parameter of Kedar reservoir shows its good nature (Shukla 1996 and Charu Parashar et al., 2008).

Present day man is living in a "chemical sphere" and those chemicals, whether, they are natural or man made, have the capacity to degrade the delicately balanced ecological system by poisoning air, water and land. Therefore, while realizing need of chemicals, it should be ensured that they do not spoil our environment. Global chemical pollution has been a matter of great concern with increase in public awareness towards environment problems (Mathivanan et al., 2005 and Shashikanth et al., 2008).

The quality of water is identified in terms of its physical, chemical and biological parameters. Polluted surface waters cannot achieve a balanced ecosystem. A balanced ecosystem is one in which living things and the environment interacts beneficially with one another. Water quality obviously plays a critical role in this relationship



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## AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE LEVELS OF HEAVY METALS IN PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** The quality of surface water has progressively worsen in many countries in the past few decades. As a result of the growing population, urbanization, agriculture, and increasing industrialization, the inland water bodies are confronted with the increasing water demand, as facing with extensive anthropogenic emissions of nutrients and sediments, predominantly the lakes and reservoirs. To resolve this problem, it is necessary to carry out water quality assessment, planning, and management, in which water quality monitoring plays an important role. The heavy metals present in the water bodies which may affects the human health and the health of aquatic ecosystem. Water samples were collected from the selected sites of Palair reservoir, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Water samples, Physico-chemical parameters, water quality, Palair reservoir.

### Introduction:

Although heavy metals occur in the aquatic environment as a result of weathering and land drainage, in the recent years the increasing load of sewage discharge, dumping of industrial wastes, effluents and agricultural runoff have increased their levels in certain areas considerably. The same has number of studies on the concentration of water bodies in India (Rajan et al.,1989; Padma and Perodak, 1999; Manjath and Shankar,2000) as well around the world, (Nicolaidou and Not,1990; Blos et al.,1998 and Godwin Wesley et al., 2004).

The aquatic organisms can metabolically control the intake of metal ions up to the threshold level of concentration, but the same organism cannot control the excess metal (Brown et al., 1985) and the excess metals are accumulated in the body of the organism and may shoot up to a level higher than that of the ambient waters. (Godwin Wesley et al., 2004).

Heavy metals are among one of the pollutants of freshwater, which pose severe threats to the biodiversity with the development of mining,

smelting and other industrial activities. Heavy metal pollution not only affects the productivity of crops, but quality of water and also influences the quality of atmosphere, water bodies and threatens the health and life of animals and human beings by way of food chain. The pollution caused by heavy metals is long term and irreversible process. The metal species commonly found in the environment as a result of human activities includes, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Lead, Cadmium, Cobalt, Mercury, Chromium and Arsenic. Some of these metals act as micronutrients at small concentrations in living organisms for their normal physiological activities, but accumulation in higher concentration becomes toxic to most life forms. (Lasat 2002; Cheng 2003). The negative effect of metals can occur on soil, micro flora, fauna, higher animals, plants and humans. Usually, the natural contamination of heavy metals originates from weathering of minerals, rocks and aquatic environments which results in the entry of heavy metals, into reservoir receives industrial effluents, wastes such as sewage sludge, mining effluents. Many of the metals are relatively strongly retained in the

# Quota System in Various Countries

By

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**Abstract :** This paper discusses affirmative action policies in various countries. The main purpose of the paper is enunciate that protected treatment for under privileged sections of the society is not specific to India alone. This paper also examines the different approaches to employment quotas for women and physically challenged persons and critically evaluates the reasons for divergence.

**Introduction:** In 1969, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination stipulated in its Article 2.2 that affirmative action programs in order to rectify systematic discrimination may be required in countries that ratified the convention. It also states that such programs "shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved." It also proclaims:

'The principle of equality sometimes requires States parties to take affirmative action in order to diminish or eliminate conditions which cause or help to perpetuate discrimination prohibited by the Covenant.'

Hence, apart from India, many other countries also have the quota or reservation systems, or positive discrimination ( in the UK and employment equity in SA and Canada) as a part of their inclusive policy, generally termed as 'affirmative action' as many of them have already realized that a comprehensive development is not possible without inclusion of all social groups. The following countries have inclusive policies in one or the other way:

1. Brazil
2. Bangladesh
3. Canada
4. China
5. Finland
6. Germany
7. Israel
8. South Africa
9. Malaysia
10. Japan
11. Macedonia
12. Nepal
13. New Zealand
14. Norway.
15. Pakistan
16. Romania
17. South Korea
18. Sri Lanka
19. Sweden
20. The United Kingdom
21. The United States

Though, unlike India, these countries do not have a cast system, but they adopted affirmative policies to include the minority groups or aborigines into the mainstream. However, quota for endogamic social groups - caste, tribe, and ethnicity exists to some extent, though under the guise of baniputra, sons of soil or indigenous people in South Asian countries that were influenced by the Indian caste system in olden days.



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## Entomofaunal diversity in Kondakarla freshwater lake ecosystem at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Amaravathi D, PS Raja Sekhar and Rama Rao K

### Abstract

An investigation was carried out to study of the aquatic crustaceans distribution Kondakarla lake from July 2012 to June 2014. A total 1227 individuals under 27 families and 51 taxa in seven orders were recorded. The aquatic insects were sampled systematically and randomly in station-wise habitats, using the standard protocols. Among the collected insects Order Hemiptera was dominant with 10 families which contributed to 37.04% of the total taxa followed by Coleoptera, Ephemeroptera and Odonata each contributed to 14.82%, Diptera and Trichoptera 87.41% and Megaloptera 03.79%. The percentage of taxa in an order Hemiptera dominant with 33.33% followed by families Coleoptera 25.49%, Odonata 21.53%, Ephemeroptera 87.84, Diptera and Trichoptera 01.92% and Megaloptera 01.90%. The month wise crustaceans population density calculated by using PAST diversity index from the number of population was represented in Kondakarla lake.

**Keywords:** Entomofauna, aquatic insects, PAST, diversity index.

### 1. Introduction

Kondakarla Lake is the second largest natural fresh water lake in Andhra Pradesh located at a distance of 42 km from Visakhapatnam and 7 km from Anakapalle. It is located north-east of Kondakarla village, lies between latitudes 17°35'30" and 17°36'02" N, and longitudes 82°59'27" and 83°1'0" E. The Lake receives water from Sarada River and excess water runs off into Bay of Bengal through main canal canals etc. The lake was spread over an area 50 sqkm and completely filled with water during many seasons. The depth of the lake earlier was about 25 ft as per records and now it is not more than 15 ft. The shape of the lake can best be described as irregular resembling a many pronged rhombus. The catchment area of lake has 20 km and it is also mostly fed by hill streams and supply channel from river Sarada<sup>[1]</sup>.

India is one of the mega diverse countries with a notable aquatic habitats of about 3,166,414 Km<sup>2</sup> with significant variations in rainfall, altitude topography and latitude. About 7, 51,000 known species of insects, contains three-fourths of all species of animals on the Earth. Most of the insects are terrestrial and their diversity also includes many species that are aquatic in habit<sup>[2]</sup>. Insects are the most successful species invaded virtually all aquatic habitats and often high diversity<sup>[3]</sup>. The Aquatic insects are significant in processing organic matter and transporting energy along stream channels etc.<sup>[4-6]</sup> Some of these insects may be beneficial to human beings and some of them are quite harmful to us<sup>[6]</sup>. The larval stages of insects constitute the principal nutritive fauna of fish<sup>[7-9]</sup>. In aquatic environment substratum is one of the vital factors that govern the population dynamics of the aquatic insects.

Studies on invertebrate fauna of lentic ecosystems were correlated to species habitat relationship with regard to the environmental variables<sup>[10]</sup>. Over 95% of the total individual in freshwater particularly streams comprise of these immature life stages of aquatic insects. They play an important role in food chain of stream ecosystem. Some freshwater insects have specific requirements regarding their nutrients, water quality, substrate and vegetation. Due to limited knowledge of the taxonomy and distribution of aquatic insects in the country, most of the studies have been confined to supra-specific taxonomic levels. The study is aimed at compiling the first inventory of the aquatic insect diversity and so far no study was reported aquatic crustaceans of Kondakarla Ava, Andhra Pradesh.

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## Cobalt (II), Nickel (II), Copper (II) and Zinc (II) Complexes of New N, N-Bis (Thiophen-2-Ylmethylene) Benzene-1, 2-Diamine: Synthesis, Spectroscopic and Antibacterial Studies

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### ABSTRACT

Cobalt(II), Nickel(II), Copper(II) and Zinc(II) complexes with *N,N*-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)benzene-1,2-diamine ligand have been synthesized and characterized by UV-Visible, Infrared, mass, electronic and Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR) spectral data. Spectral data suggest that Co(II), Cu(II) and Ni(II) complexes with octahedral geometry and the Zn(II) complex with a tetrahedral structure. The antibacterial activity of all the ligands and complexes against gram-positive bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis*)/gram-negative bacteria (*Escherichia Coli* A+ and *E. Coli* strain Top-10) was compared with the activity of various commercial antibacterial compound like ampicillin. All metal complexes found to be more active than respective ligand.

**Keywords:** Octahedral Geometry, Ampicillin.

### INTRODUCTION

Complexes of transition metal ions with multidentate organic ligands [1] have been the subject of intensive research because they not only have interesting spectral and magnetic properties, but they also possess a diverse spectrum of biological activities [2-5] and metal-ligand (M-L) interactions has traditionally played an introductory role in several branches of chemistry and beyond [6], and continues to be key in various research areas from inorganic chemistry to molecular framework materials in small molecule catalysis [7,8]. Schiff bases have known to be useful M-L, with important roles in biology including antibacterial [9-20], antifungal, anticancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiplasmodial [21], antimetabolite, and antiviral activity, and applications in chemistry, such as polymerization [22,23], reduction [24], oxidation [25,26], hydrolysis [12,27] aldol reaction, Henry reaction, epoxidation, hydroxylation, Diels-Alder reaction and in asymmetric catalysis [28].

The chemistry of *co-ordination* compounds containing metal-nitrogen [29] bonds has very interesting area in recent years. This is partly due to the extraordinary properties of many of the complexes with nitrogen ligands act a challenge to interpretation. Several N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> donor [30-34] M(II) Schiff base compounds were reported as catalysts in the reduction of organic substrates having nitro, olefinic, acrylonic, and aldehydic groups under mild reaction conditions and as well observed appreciable biological activities [10,12-16,18-20,24,26,27,31-45]. In this study, we have successfully synthesized the metal complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) with *N,N*-bis(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)benzene-1,2-diamine ligand. Both ligand and its metal complexes were screened for antibacterial activity.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

#### Materials

All the solvents, amines, aldehydes, and metal salts used in this study were of analytical grade. The solvents were distilled by standard procedures before use. The water used in this study was essentially double distilled water. The solvents were distilled and stored over molecular sieves. The purity of the ligands was checked by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) using Merck 60F254 silica gel plates.

#### Physical Measurements

The MPs of all the ligands were determined on a Buchi- 310 melting point apparatus. UV-Visible spectra were recorded with Shimadzu UV-2140 A, a UV-Visible double beam spectrophotometer with matched quartz cells of path length 1 cm at Osmania University, Hyderabad. The Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded in KBr pellets on Perkin Elmer-287 spectrophotometer at Osmania University, Hyderabad. The scanning rate

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Synthesis, Biological Evaluation and Docking Studies of 1,3,4-oxadiazole Fused Benzothiazole Derivatives for Anticancer Drugs

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**Abstract: Background:** Hetero atom containing compounds are well studied class of organic compounds exhibits variety of properties and applications. Design and synthesis of new heterocyclic compounds are always of great interest in synthetic and medicinal organic chemistry. Benzothiazole or 2-aminobenzothiazole scaffold based derivatives were reported to display a wide range of biological activities including anticancer, anti-tubercular, antiviral, fungicidal, etc. On the other hand, 1,3,4-oxadiazoles were permit to increase their biological activities due to H-bonding with receptors. These derivatives possess diverse biological activities which include anticancer, antiviral, antifungal, antibacterial and antidepressant etc. Due to interesting biological activity information of about these hetero cyclic moieties, benzothiazole/2-aminobenzothiazole and 1,3,4-oxadiazoles moieties, we chose to design a new series of heterocyclic compounds by mimicking these two types of scaffolds in a single molecule for our study.

**Methods:** The 1,3,4-oxadiazole linked benzothiazole derivatives were synthesized by condensation of 2-(4-(5-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-2,6-dimethoxyphenoxy)acetohydrazide and POCl<sub>3</sub> under reflux conditions. All these ten compounds structures were confirmed by spectral data <sup>1</sup>H & <sup>13</sup>C NMR, Mass, CHN analysis etc. Further, these compounds were evaluated for their anticancer activity against four human cancer cell lines, A549, MCF7, A375 and HT-29 in comparison to CA4 as a reference drug. We also carried out docking studies of these compounds in the Colchicine binding site of Tubulin (PDB\_ID: 1SA0) using Glide docking tool indicated that the ligands show good interactions with active site residues.

**Results:** A new series of 1,3,4-oxadiazole fused benzothiazole derivatives were synthesized successfully in totally six steps starting with 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl chloride. All these newly synthesized compounds structures were confirmed by spectral studies and elemental analysis. As we designed for anticancer activity, they were assessed for their anticancer activity against four human cancer cell lines in comparison to a reference drug CA4. As expected, all the ten compounds exhibited anticancer activities against four cancer cell lines with half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) values ranging from 0.01 μM to 12.3 μM. The docking studies indicated all the compounds exhibited good binding energies with the receptor.

**Conclusion:** In this study we designed a new series heterocyclic compounds by mimicking two types of scaffolds benzothiazole/2-aminobenzothiazole and 1,3,4-oxadiazoles moieties in a single molecule based on their biological activity in the literature. They were synthesized successfully and molecular structures were confirmed by spectral studies. As expected, all the compounds exhibited anticancer activities against four cancer cell lines. This study can provide a roadmap for design and synthesis of new drug molecules for antitumor and anticancer activity.

**Keywords:** Anticancer activity, 2-aminobenzothiazole, antitumor agents, 1,3,4-oxadiazole, docking studies, cytotoxicity.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Medicinal chemistry plays a substantial role to ascertain a relationship between biological activity and chemical structure [1-5] of the molecules. Hetero atom (N, O, S) containing compounds are a well studied class of organic

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Facile, Efficient and Convenient Synthesis of 1,8-Dioxodecahydroacridines with PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> Reusable CatalystMadala Subramanyam<sup>1,2</sup>, Ravi Varala<sup>3</sup>, Reddymasa Sreenivasulu<sup>4,\*</sup>, Mandava Venkata Basaveswara Rao<sup>5</sup> and Koya Prabhakara Rao<sup>1,2</sup>

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**Abstract:** Multi component reactions (MCRs) are emerged as the most an effective and efficient tool in modern synthetic organic chemistry in the recent years. Synthesis of complex and diverse organic molecules from simple and readily available starting materials in a single step can be achieved by MCRs. We achieved PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyzed synthesis of 1,8-dioxodecahydroacridines through multi component reactions (MCRs) of 5, 3-dimethylcyclohexane-1, 3-dione, aldehydes and anilines in PEG-400. Moreover, varieties of dioxodecahydroacridine derivatives were also synthesized in good yields by using PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst. The reaction proceeded efficiently in all these cases affording a diversity of 5-substituted 1, 8-dioxodecahydroacridine derivatives (4a-f), in reasonably good yields. A range of electron donating and electron withdrawing groups present on the aromatic ring of aldehydes was well tolerated for the title catalyst, PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> and obtained good yields. PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> in PEG-400 catalyst offers several advantages like shorter reaction times, non-toxic, mild reaction conditions, cleaner reactions, high yield of the products, lower catalytic loading etc. Moreover, this catalyst could be recovered and recycled easily for several cycles without losing its activity. This study can provide a road map to design new green synthetic methodologies for single step cyclo-condensation reaction through MCRs with better yields.

## ARTICLE HISTORY

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**Keywords:** Acridines, multi component reactions, PEG-400, PMA-SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst, DMF.

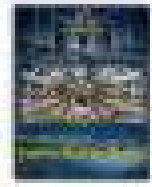
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Multi component reactions (MCRs) are emerged [1-8] as the most an effective and efficient tool in modern synthetic organic chemistry in the recent years. Synthesis of complex and diverse organic molecules from simple and readily available starting materials in a single step can be achieved by MCRs. Moreover, this is a fast and efficient method to achieve target organic molecules without isolation of any intermediates. Some advantages of this approach include its superior atom-economy, simplicity, low costs, and bond

forming efficiency [1-7]. We have been targeting to synthesis of very expensive and problematic organic molecules by MCRs using heterogeneous catalysis. It is well known that, 1, 8-Dioxodecahydroacridines derivatives, constitute a 1, 4-dihydropyridine (DHP) ring [8] system have been shown to possess a broad range of pharmacological applications like angina pectoris [9, 10, 12], hypertension [11], and calcium channel blockers [13, 14] and also compounds containing acridine derivatives skeletons have also been developed as drugs, for example Mepacrine I (Antimalarial drug) and Nitracrine 2 (Antitumor drug) and these two drugs are shown in Fig. (1). Furthermore, 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives have found applications in dye industry [15-17].

Synthesis of various acridine derivatives has been achieved by many well-designed methods. Nevertheless, one of the best methods involves the cyclocondensation of dimedone, aldehydes, and different anilines or aromatic acetates via one-pot multicomponent reaction. This reaction can

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# Network Coding aware Routing for Efficient Communication in Mobile Ad-hoc Networks

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## Abstract

Existing approach of routing protocols had only partial support towards energy efficiency. However, none of them had focused on considering network coding aware routing to reduce energy consumption. Majority of the existing solutions in literature to improve the communication performance of MANET has focused on minimum cost routing protocols. There are very less significant studies towards network coding in performing routing in MANET system. Therefore, it is totally unknown how network coding could be used to solve such issues. Throughput in wireless networks can be enhanced with the help of network coding. This approach also increases network lifetime in the case of devices running on battery, such as wireless sensor nodes. Additionally, network coding achieves a reduction in the number of transmissions needed for transmission of a specific message through the network by making energy usage more efficient. Despite its benefits, however, network coding can have a negative impact on network lifetime if it is implemented excessively. Initially, to achieve the goal of improving throughput, reducing energy efficiency by reducing the number of broadcasting transmissions, a network coding model is created in this study and the MANET broadcast based on network coding is improved by the heuristic principle of Ant Colony Optimization. This study proposes the application of a network coding based dominating set approach to traditional routing protocols like adhoc on demand distance vector (AODV) as a solution to this issue.

Coding gain of different topologies with different offer loads is evaluated using network coding. We discussed performance of Alcohol, cross, X, and wheel topologies using network coding. The study has paid particular attention to the trade-off between selection of paths compatible with network coding and network lifetime. The present study addresses this comparison that demonstrates that networks with energy restrictions are incompatible with the current network coding strategies based on throughput. One routing issue is attributed particular importance, namely, reduction of overall energy usage and improvement of individual node lifetime through effective routing of a series of traffic demands over the network. A range of analytical formulations are put forth to generate an optimal solution for the issue of multi-path routing. Results show that, by comparison to solutions without network coding, the suggested solutions improve energy efficiency while at the same time satisfying the specified lifetime restrictions.

**Keywords:** Wireless ad-hoc networks; Routing; Network coding; Energy Minimization

## 1. Introduction

A wireless computer network without a fixed infrastructure is known as a wireless ad-hoc network. MANETs are one of the kinds of wireless ad hoc network with large applications in the recent scenario. MANETs consist of a peer-to-peer, self-forming, self-healing network. From last decade the major research area which had a large contribution in wireless networking is Mobile adhoc network. Till date research is being carried out on problems like routing issues [1] [2], energy issues [2], security issues [3], load balancing issues [4], congestion control issues [5], etc in mobile adhoc network. Out of all the problems much attention is attained in routing and security. Few research works e.g. [6 - 8] supports implementation of energy efficient routing in mobile adhoc networks.

A mobile node will be either in an active state, in sleep state, or in a passive state [9]. It dissipates energy in any state. Due to the energy retention scheme in the nodes, broken links [10] risk exists, which is highly detrimental to the communication principle.

For more than two decades, much research work has been done on problems towards efficient use of bandwidth, energy efficiency and improving throughput in mobile ad hoc network. Till date, there is no efficient solution for energy efficiency for over loaded resource constrained nodes [11]. Most of the research was carried on routing [12-13], conservation of energy [14], security [15], congestion control and load balancing [16]. The main problem is routing scheme [17] is not considered in the traditional routing protocols. A closer look at the trends of research reveal that majority of the studies were towards routing. But it's observed that less number of works was being carried out in designing network coding aware routing [18] in the mobile ad-hoc network. The evolution of network coding aware routing [22-25] is not new, but they are more involved in the theoretical study and less in practical implementation. However, usage of network coding is not that much clear in the research area of the mobile ad-hoc network.

This had led to the network coding based systems to improve their throughput and reduce their energy consumption as well. Therefore, this necessitated a need to develop a network coding aware routing in mobile ad hoc network which can address life



# A Hybrid Approach for Prediction of Type-1 and Type-2 Diabetes using Firefly and Cuckoo Search Algorithms

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## Abstract

Machine learning is the area of Artificial Intelligence that deals with develop techniques capable of learning, that is, automatically extract knowledge underlying information. Together with statistics, it constitutes the heart of the intelligent analysis of the data. The principles followed in machine learning and in the mining of data are the same: the machine generates a model from examples and use it to solve the problem. This paper proposes a firefly and cuckoo search based attribute selection algorithm with objective of higher accuracy and lower training overhead for PIMA Indian diabetic database from UCI. The experimental set up has been developed with UCI dataset using KNN classifier. The accuracy, precision and recall have been calculated as an evaluation parameter and result compared with Cuckoo search and Firefly algorithm optimized structure, the proposed structure claims higher accuracy the traditional approach.

**Keywords:** Cuckoo Search, Firefly Algorithm, KNN, Fuzzy-KNN, UCI.

## INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization defines diabetes as a metabolic disorder of multiple etiologic, characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia with disorders of carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin, or both. [1]

### A. Cause of Diabetes

The prevalence of this disease has increased five-fold in less than fifty years. This gradual increase is due to various factors[2]

- The global aging of the population, the increase in the life expectancy of the diabetic, the increase in the fertility of diabetic women, the increase in obesity, increasing the consumption of refined sugars.
- As well as other factors that can serve as a trigger such as sedentary lifestyle, diets high in fat and protein, reduced fiber consumption, a diet deficient in complex carbohydrate and vitamin E, chronic stress, Smoking that can cause insulin resistance.

## B. Diabetes classification

The criteria for the diagnosis and classification of Diabetes Mellitus (Diabetes Mellitus) were developed by an expert committee of the American Diabetes Association (ADA) [3] and a committee of the WHO.

The classification of diabetes is mainly based on its etiology and pathophysiological characteristic. Diabetes is classified into four types:

- Diabetes type 1 (DM1)
- Diabetes type 2 (DM2)
- Other specific types of diabetes
- Gestational Diabetes (DMG).

Frequently people with DM2 end up needing insulin at some point in their lives, on the other hand, some DM1 patients may progress slowly or have long periods of remission without the need for insulin. It is because of these cases that the terms insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent have been eliminated. [4]

The nearest neighbours method [5] is a geometric classification method that is widely used in pattern recognition because of its simplicity and robustness. The characteristics are exploited in a metric space of representation, generally  $\mathbb{R}_n$ , provided with the Euclidean distance. Keller's method [6] is based on a fuzzy decision function that involves the distances of prototypes at the unknown point. We propose a new fuzzy decision rule in which the contribution of a prototype is not made individually, but collectively, considering its sub-neighbourhood, according to the rule: a prototype is all the more influential as it is closer from the unknown point.

Any geometric method of pattern recognition requires having a metric space of representation of characteristics. The choice is often made in practice on  $\mathbb{R}_n$  with the Euclidean distance. The dimensions of this space can be reduced by a principal component analysis, which can also lead to a change of scale, so as to adjust the standard deviations according to each direction. We will not deal here with these issues of data analysis and pre-treatment, which form a complementary subject for study. The metric space  $\mathbb{R}_n$  provided with the



## A WEB USAGE ASSOCIATION LEARNING METHODS BASED ON MINING TECHNIQUES FOR WEB PERSONALIZATION

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### ABSTRACT

The increase in information resources on the World Wide Web allows users to find the information they need and navigate through multiple sites on the web. Because the web is huge and complex, users often unable to reach the lookout page when surfing the web. Web personalization is one of the potential conducts to solve this problem by leveraging the knowledge gained from the analysis of users accessing activities in the web usage logs to adapt the content and structure of the website to our needs. The existing approach focuses more on building user profiles that rely on web pages or documents that affect the effectiveness of web personalization. In this paper, we propose a web usage association (WUA) learning method based on log usage association learning and personalized cluster mining technique for effective web personalization. The proposed method classifies the data using "frequent pattern mining (FPM)" and "Multi-Stage Association Rules (MAR)" for the user's interest in navigation sites and personalization, and the chronic relationship of web usage using hierarchical methods and clustering. The Experimental evaluation has shown that the proposed approach has achieved effective personalization precision measurements for user interest and can be used in real-time personalization systems to minimize the storage cost and provide the provisioning for resources personalization in real time systems.

**Keywords:** *Web Usage, Association Learning, Log usage association learning, personalized cluster, Personalization.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The dependence of IR is growing with the growth of the Internet, and at the same time, the search engine has many difficulties in providing the most relevant and repeatable results for user queries. In common, search engines provide the identical search outcomes for different users while submitting the similar query without allowing for different information requirements and requirements. For the "information retrieval", the search engine retrieves information depends on client query input, however, the comeback result may ignore the intention page the user is looking for because of the extremely little range of query understanding. This means that results for different subtopics or semantics of the query are displayed mutually in the results record, which means that the user might need to explore a huge quantity of "irrelevant items" to find the item of importance. Nevertheless, because "search engines" are well-suited for search, but the search engine insufficient to recognize the user's intention after the search term, the search outcomes obtained are not all the

time cooperative to the user browsing. A "common search engine" offers a comparable group of results exclusive of allowing for the user browsing intent [1] [2] [3]. This requires customized searches that can give accurate output to users with a higher relevancy.

The majority and significant concern that arises throughout the user personalization method is privacy infringement. Numerous users are unwilling to provide individual information on an implicit or explicit basis, do not hesitate to visit their website (if they know it exists), or disclose personal information on the registration form. In all cases, the user not unable to find or uncertainty and knows that the entire setting is recorded and utilized exclusive of consent. Also, even if it agreed to provide "personal information" to the site with "cookie technology", this information may be substituted among sites and may be disclosed without our permission.

The W3C has recommended the changes recommended in data structure confidentiality as the "Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P)" [26].



# A Web Search Personalization Based on Probability of Semantic Similarity between User Log and Query with Web Page

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## Abstract

Web search personalization is recognized as a competent solution to address the problem of query-relevant search as per the user interest, while it able to present dissimilar search results based upon the preferences and information requirements of users. The popular search engines provide their search results interpreting the user query only, which mostly have unrelated results due to the keywords ambiguity problem. In order to have satisfied and user interesting search, it is important to personalize the results according to their relevancies. In this paper, we propose a Web search Personalization based on a Probability of Semantic Similarity (WP-PSS) between user log and query with search result webpage. It performs a probability of semantic similarity computation between the user query and search result webpage snippet, and compute the frequency of link associated with the log data. Based on these two computed factors a probability of similarity association is computed to group and re-rank the search results for the personalization. Experiment evaluation over a set of multi-domain web searched data collection shows an accuracy improvement.

**Keywords:** Web Search Personalization, Semantic Similarity, Weblog, Query, Web page

## 1. Introduction

As the World Wide Web has exploded so dramatically over the last 15 years, the information available to users continues to grow. In this context, search engines have become a vital tool for users to find the information they need at the sea of massive information. However, because there is so much information to search, traditional search engine technology is becoming less and less useful. Many studies show that the majority of search terms for search engines are not short and clear, and users can have completely different intentions for the same query [1], [2], [3]. This can be described by the search term "office" or "Aqquar". In both cases the result return by search engine might be prefer different for a different users, such as a real-estate agent may interested for looking office spaces and software professional may interested for look office software, in similar, a car buyer may interested car models and an animal researcher may interested in the wild cat species. To address such ambiguity problems personalization of web search is most preferable solution [19], [20], [26], [29].

In spite of the benefits of personalized search, there is currently no big utilization of personalized search services due to it faces several challenges in terms of accessing the weblog privacy, association of the web usage accurately and some case the ineffectiveness of the personalization due to the irrelevancies of the query and result association [4]. However, personalization can be improved through regular web searches rather than explicitly relying on specific user interests. Even the "Google" and other web search engines are currently attempting a personalized search [1], [5], [6].

Currently, web search personalization primarily uses user profile and weblog data information to learn the necessary personalization. Most of these tasks are performed by the majority of users [2], [3], [7], [8] to provide a solution based on historical activities in the form of Web log data or explicit user feedback learning. Many research on personalized web searches focuses on new mechanisms to get automatically be trained for the user preferences exclusive of the user's direct effort because they are unwilling to give "explicit feedback" on their interests. User profiles can typically aggregate user's historical information and indicate the user's long-period interest in information necessities. In various cases, research has explored whether such long-period user profiles are unproductive. Considering the case which described in the historical activity of the user's weblog data format, the needs of different time zones vary depending on the situation. In this situation, personalization based on the user's long-period interests might not offer satisfactory performance, since similar results may be returned repeatedly. Several works [1], [5], [15], [23] have considered using a user's active perspective to indicate short-period information requirements. The search perspective is either incorporated into the user profile or is made up of a different short-period user model or profile and is utilized to estimate the user's information needs.

Even some web search personalization approaches suggest "PageRank" depending on the re-ranking of the resulting documents using click-through data [26]. Unfortunately, to calculate a re-ranking model, it will need to go through several iterations through weblogs or click-through data to create a re-

# Islamic Political Thought in Medieval Period

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the political theories presented by the eminent Muslim thinkers of the medieval period. These thinkers seem to be under the pressure from the existing regime to provide a justification for the prevalent political system on some scriptural, or at least religious, grounds. Some of the thinkers appear to be under the influence of the Greek philosophy. Among all these thinkers only Ibn Taymiya based his theory on scriptures, namely Quran and Hadith.

**Introduction:** The Political thought among Muslims started to develop, though vague, right from the Prophet's migration to Medina but it was so much intermingled with the religion that it was almost impossible to distinguish between spiritual and political. During the orthodox caliphate period also the same condition prevails as the caliphs were both, the religious as well political heads. However, by the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> century after Hijrah, caliph's position in religious arena weakened considerably and they require some justification for their position political head of the Muslim community on religious grounds. The need of the hour developed several theories by the intelligentsia of the period. Some of such theories have discussed, in brief, here.

## Main content

Advent of the Islam and the Islamic State in the faraway lands of Asia and Europe and translation of the intellectual material of these countries into Arabic brought some new and strange elements, such as logic, philosophy, metaphysics, into the realms of the Muslim knowledge. These new elements, especially the Greek and Roman philosophy, influenced the Muslim intellectuals, in general. An attempt is being made to present the political ideology of such eminent philosophers and thinkers of the early and medieval Islam.

## Al Farabi

Al Farabi (258/870-319/950), preoccupied with the Greek philosophy on one hand and the Islamic ideals on the other, tried his best to synthesise Plato-Aristotelian philosophy and Islamic tenets. He, following Plato, began his theory with the analysis of human nature. According to him people differ in their physical strength and intellectual capacity; hence, the Imam must be the most capable in all the virtues of humankind; he must be self-reliant in all fields and possesses excellence in sciences and arts.

Al Farabi, under the profound influence of Plato, had a concept of *Madinat-al-Fadilat*, namely Ideal State. It is the excellent and perfect state while as there may be imperfect states also viz. *Madinat-al-Faqirah*, *Madinat-al-Jahalah* and *Madinat-al-Dhulalah*, i.e. the evildoing state, the state of ignorance and stray-going state, respectively in their imperfection. These remind the Aristotle's classification of states.

*Madinat-al-Fadilat* will be the state administered by the best and most talented one; he must aim at the prosperity and happiness for all its residents of the state. The Imam, chief of this state will preside in all fields of life. He must be excellent and perfect in his profession to achieve the highest happiness in the state. He will not be subservient to any one. He must be in possession of the following twelve characteristics:

1. Sound health and perfect organs.
2. Intelligence and sagacity.
3. Good memory.
4. Prudence and talent.
5. Eloquence.
6. Devotion to education and learning.
7. No greed for food, drink, play, and sex.
8. Friendliness towards truth and truthful persons.
9. Vastness of heart, loving nobility, and natural magnanimity without meanness.
10. Indifference to wealth.
11. Devotion by nature to justice and just people.
12. Strong resolution, courage, and promptitude without any sign of fear.

If the people could not find any one of these qualities, the laws promulgated by the former chief should be kept in force. The second chief who succeeds the first should fulfil at least the following six qualities. He must be:

1. Wise and philosophical;
2. Learned man;
3. Expert in deduction of laws when text available in *Shari'ah*;
4. Farsightedness;
5. Well experienced and eloquent in enforcement of *Shari'ah*;
6. Physically suitable for, and skilled in, warfare.

# RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN AN ISLAMIC STATE

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**Abstract:** Generally, there is a misconception among the people, that is in fact propagated by Western Media, that in Islamic Political System is a totalitarian one and there will be no rights for citizens, especially for non-Muslims, in that. The following article is intended to clarify the misconception in the light of Quran. The interpretations and explanations are taken from the works of great modern Islamic thinker Maulana Abul Ala Maududi.

**Introduction :** An Islamic state guarantees certain fundamental rights to the citizens. These rights cannot be violated by the state. These right are available to all the citizens. The Islamic state do not discriminate on the basis of religion with regard to these rights.

**Main Content:** These rights can be classified into two section namely Civil and Economic Rights and Political Rights.

**1 - Right to Life:** The Islamic State, writes Maududi, guarantees the right to life for all the inhabitants, irrespective of their religion and sex. According to the Qur'anic provisions, no one can be deprived of his life, except as punishment in certain crimes.<sup>1</sup> The Qur'an says:

"Nor take life - which Allah has made sacred - except for just cause. And if anyone is slain wrongfully, We have given his heir authority (to demand Qisas or to forgive); but let him not exceed bounds in the matter of taking life; for he is helped (by the law)."<sup>2</sup>

If anyone violates the provisions, it invokes capital punishment in Qisas, retaliation.<sup>3</sup> However, according to Maududi, the Islamic state may sanction capital punishment for certain crimes,<sup>4</sup> i.e., murder,<sup>5</sup> apostasy,<sup>6</sup> adultery after marriage, and armed rebellion or conspiracy against the Islamic state,<sup>7</sup> provided that the allegation is proved by due legal process.

**2 - Right to Privacy:** According to Maududi the Qur'an strictly prohibits encroachment upon the privacy of the citizens; even the state authorities may not peep in to the private affairs of the individuals unnecessarily.<sup>8</sup> He quotes following verse from Qur'an:

"O ye who believe! Avoid suspicion as much (as possible); for suspicion in some cases is a sin; and spy not on each other, nor speak ill of each other behind their backs."<sup>9</sup>

**3 - Right to Property:** Maududi acknowledges the right to property.<sup>10</sup> According to him, the Islamic state cannot deprive the individuals of their property. However, he, like the proponents of welfare state, permits forcible nationalisation of certain industries or fields of production and monopoly over such fields if it is necessary in public interest, after paying its compensation to the owners. However, Maududi doesn't permit state-monopoly over all means of production.<sup>11</sup> Further, the state can forcibly collect taxes levied by *Shariat* such as *zakat*, *jizya* etc.<sup>12</sup>

**4 - Right to Protection of Honour and Dignity:** According to Maududi, no one can be deprived of his honour and dignity for any reason. The Qur'an instructs, writes Maududi, the individuals not to laugh or make fun of each other; nor they should defame nor be sarcastic to each other. He argues that this a legal right of individuals:<sup>13</sup>

"O ye who believe! let not some men among you laugh at others: it may be that the (latter) are better than the (former); nor let some women laugh at others: it may be that the (latter) are better than the (former); nor defame nor be sarcastic to each other, nor call each other by (offensive) nicknames; ill-speaking is a name connoting wickedness, (to be used of one) after he has believed; and those who do not desist are (indeed) doing wrong."<sup>14</sup>

**5 - Right to Religious Tolerance:** According to Maududi, the Qur'an guarantees the protection of the sanctity of the Holy personalities and places of worship of non-Muslims. He quotes the following verse from the Qur'an:<sup>15</sup>

"Revile not ye those whom they call upon besides Allah, lest they out of spite revile Allah in their ignorance."<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A.A. Maududi, *Kitaabul Qur'an Mafhumul*, p. 45. (Henceforth *Kitaabul Qur'an*) See also A.A. Maududi, *Islamic Shariat* (Henceforth *Islamic Shariat*) pp. 354-355, A.A. Maududi, *Al-Ahadith al-Islamiyyah*, pp. 23-24 (Henceforth *Al-Ahadith*)

<sup>2</sup> Qur'an, 17:33, See also A.A. Maududi, *Understanding the Qur'an*, vol. V, pp. 49-52. (Henceforth *Understanding*)

<sup>3</sup> *Islamic Shariat*, p. 355

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 362-368

<sup>5</sup> Qur'an, 2:178, 5:4, See also *Understanding* vol. I, pp. 139-140; vol. II, p. 166

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 9:52 See also *Understanding* vol. III, p. 190

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 3:21, See also *Understanding*, vol. II, pp. 134-137

<sup>8</sup> *Kitaabul Qur'an*, p. 43, See also *Islamic Shariat*, p. 563

<sup>9</sup> Qur'an, 49:12

<sup>10</sup> *Kitaabul Qur'an*, p. 40

<sup>11</sup> *Islamic Shariat*, pp. 629

<sup>12</sup> A.A. Maududi, *Islamic Law*, p. 249. (Henceforth *Islamic Law*)

<sup>13</sup> *Islamic Shariat*, p. 564

<sup>14</sup> Qur'an, 49:11, See also A.A. Maududi, *Tajweed ul-Quran*, vol. V, pp. 81-86 (Henceforth *Tajweed*)

<sup>15</sup> *Islamic Shariat*, pp. 367-368

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 5:109, See also *Understanding the Qur'an*, vol. II, pp. 262-263

# Political Impact upon Urdu Ghazal & Qata

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the political impact upon the Ghazal and Qata Genres of Urdu poetry in the Indian subcontinent with special emphasis upon the British Colonial period. It presents a large number of *stanzas* from various poets of the post-rebellion of 1857 era that shows the political views of the Indian society, crawling under the shackles of British regime.

**Introduction:** Ghazal, the famous and the most romantic genre of Urdu poetry, and Qata also affected by the tragedy of 1857. Several poets have composed Qatas and include couplets in their Ghazals under the impact of this mind-made disaster. These couplets were not only a musing on the lost glory but, first time in the history of Urdu Ghazals the political, social economic, literary and cultural themes have been presented, otherwise it was an exclusive genre for Romanticism or Mysticism. These Ghazals successfully presents the ruining of knowledge and skills, the humiliation caused to the women folk as well as religious places, upheaval caused to the Indian society, especially of Delhi Muslims etc.

Amir Arfi underlines the significance of the Ghazals of that period:

"Because of these Ghazals the tone of Urdu poetry, especially that of the Ghazal underwent a subtle change and made Sir Syed and Hali to think of that poetry can be a weapon for a nation. We do not know why Hali ignored these Ghazals, otherwise he would not feel any wrong in making themes of real life as the theme of poetry."<sup>1</sup>

## Main content

It might be the exigencies of the circumstances that led the Urdu poets to opt for the bottleneck of Ghazal, leaving the open and free fields of other poetic genres, to express their feeling of frustration and annoyance. And, off course, it was fear of persecution in the hands of the present regime. In other genres each and every feeling had to be expressed in unequivocal terms while as in the symbolic language of the Ghazal-world all can be said fearlessly. Hence, the Urdu poets at this moment of time used this genre exploiting all its potentialities. They expressed their anger on the present regime on the excuse that they have been complaining of the deceit of their love-mate. They expressed the destruction of Delhi under the cover of breaking of Heart (Dil) by the lover. The *Sayyad* (hunter) may be an icon for British, *Nasheman / Kibwan* (nest/residence) for our society and the land, *Barg / Rizi* for the behaviour of British, and the *Charb / Fatah* for their hegemony and so on. However, they could not express their real feelings fearlessly even in the iconic and symbolic language for they had seen the actual scenes of the aftermath revenge of the British. The Ghazal's incidence was the instant example for the conditions prevailed during those days. It is reported by many scholars that even *Ghalib* was censured and brought in front of some high profile British officer who enquired him that whether he was a Muslim or what? *Ghalib* have cunningly taken the excuse that he was only a half Muslim as he drinks alcohol but not take pork. Hence, one could find the positive expressions for the British and negative for the Freedom fighters in these Urdu Ghazals too, that might be hypocrisy due to fear or even real due to reasons mentioned above. The following are the some of such couplets taken mostly from the collections of *Fayyaz-e-Dakhil* and *Fayyaz-e-Dakhil* compiled by *Kashkash* and *Hassan Nizami* respectively. These were *Tarbi Ghazals* and the *Stanzas of Tarbi was Dakhil*:

### Bahadur Shah Zafar:

Bahadur Shah Zafar was in fact like the Commander of the defeated forces and nation. His *stanzas* were really represents the true picture of the Indians at that juncture.

Ek ab-e dard ne saamam jo dekha qata  
Yoon kaha aati rahoon kyon ab sooly-e unlooh.  
Baal wo par dikha kae kaha sayyad ne  
Yeh naham reh gaye hae ab hujaye unlooh  
Nae khird me hosh me talbeer per shakir haen ham  
Doste apni faqt taqdeer per shakir haen ham.  
Hath se qatil ke kadh shakwah nahoon karie kabhi  
Rakh ke aap apni gafa shamsheer par shakir haen ham.  
Ham to bara kah yah bhala, ham se tu ho tera gila  
Aye saamgam teri har taqdeer per shakir haen ham.  
Likha peshwani ka pesh aata hae ham shaaki nahoon  
Kath-e taqdeer ki talbeer per shakir haen ham.  
Ham to haen usul mohabat tere aye naawak figan  
Zikr yoon shakwah ka kija, har tar per shakir haen ham.  
Hae Zafar ham so jafakash kuan aar-e saamam  
Har jafaty-e saamam-e peer per shakir haen ham.

<sup>1</sup> Amir Arfi, *Shaher Aashook: Ek Tajriya*, p. 250



# Hakimiat-e-Ilahia & Iqamat-e-Deen: The Core of Maududi's Political Ideology

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the twin basic concepts of A.A. Maududi's vision of Islam and Politics. *Hakimiat-e-Ilahia* in plain English means Sovereignty of the God Almighty and *Iqamat-e-Deen* means establishment of Islam as a political force in, off course, Muslim majority states. This paper also examines Maududi's understanding of Islam. For him, Islam is not merely a religion but a way of life, that implies the political, social and legal aspects of human life. According to him, accepting Islam means 'giving oneself into complete subjugation to the Divine Commands.'

**Introduction:** Abul Ala Maududi has been a well recognised name in the realms of Islamic theology as well as Political Science especially to those who have been concerned with Indian sub-continent, Middle East, or with just Political Islam. Many distinguished writers, such as Charles J. Adams, E.I.J. Rosenthal, Aziz Ahmed, Kalim Haidar, S. V. Raza Nusr, have taken up his political thought but none focused upon the core of his thought namely *Hakimiat-e-Ilahia* and *Iqamat-e-Deen*, i.e. Divine Sovereignty and Establishment of the Religion respectively. Divine, for Maududi, is the Omnipotent and Omnipresent God Almighty to Whom he prefer to call Allah. In fact these two concepts are essentially one as the second is the process to realize the first. This concept is the natural corollary of his understanding of, what he called as, four basic terms of Quran, the Holy book of Islam.

## Main content

Maududi's interpretation of what he called 'the four basic terms of' the Qur'an led him to form the core of his theo-political theory namely, *Hakimiat-e-Ilahia*, (Sovereignty of God) and *Iqamat-e-Deen*, (establishment of Islam) These are the two basic themes of all his theological and political, theoretical and practical discourses. Though interdependent and sometimes used interchangeably the earlier is the means to realise the later. The later is also not the ultimate aim, rather it is a means to achieve the final goal that is success in the life hereafter.

## Hakimiat-e-Ilahia (Divine Sovereignty)

*Hakimiat-e-Ilahia*, is the central idea of Maududi's political thought. He calls it as the most fundamental and most revolutionary concept of the Quran: 'According to Maududi, the Qur'an possesses its own concept of Universe that insists that Universe is the creation of Allah, all the humans, animals, heavens, earth, sun, moon, stars, in brief, each and every thing in the Universe is created by Him. Maududi quotes several verses from the Qur'an in this regard:<sup>1</sup>

"Your Guardian-Lord is Allah, Who created the heavens and the earth in six Days, then He established Himself on the Throne (of authority): He draweth the night as a veil O'er the day, each seeking the other in rapid succession: He created the sun, the moon, and the stars, (all) governed by laws under His Command. Is it not His to create and to govern? Blessed be Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds!"<sup>2</sup>

"It is He Who created the heavens and the earth in true (proportions)."<sup>3</sup>

"Say: "Allah is the Creator of all things: He is the One, the Supreme and Irresistible"."<sup>4</sup>

"He rules (all) affairs from the heavens to the earth: in the end will (all affairs) go up to Him, on a Day, the space whereof will be (as) a thousand years of your reckoning."<sup>5</sup>

From the above Quranic verses, it is evident that Allah is the Master, Ruler, Manager, and Administrator of all His creation.<sup>6</sup> He is Omnipresent, Omniscient, and Self-consistent. He never needs any other's help or assistance. No one has any share in His attributes or creation. If he wishes to destroy the Universe or any thing in it, or to punish any one, no one can refrain Him from doing so or rescue any body from His wrath. The Quran further says:<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Islamic Law, p. 166

<sup>2</sup> See also Qur'an, 2:29, 4:1, 56:58-72, Understanding the Qur'an, Vol. I, p. 58; vol. II, p. 5, Tafhim, Vol. V, p. 257

<sup>3</sup> Quran, 7:54, See also Understanding the Qur'an, vol. III, p. 32

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 6:73, See also Understanding the Qur'an, vol. II, p. 243

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 13:16, See also Understanding the Qur'an, vol. IV, p. 231

<sup>6</sup> Qur'an 32:5, See also Tafhim, vol. IV, p. 38

<sup>7</sup> See also Qur'an, 30:4, 38:26, 32:5, Understanding the Qur'an, vol. V, p. 181; Tafhim, vol. III, p. 750; vol. IV, p. 38

<sup>8</sup> See also Qur'an, 2:107, 3:154, 6:37, 13:16, 16:17, 18:26, 23: 2, 28:76, 30:4,

Understanding the Qur'an, vol. I, pp. 108 & 291; vol. II, p. 237; vol. IV, pp. 231 & 319; vol. V, p. 191, Tafhim, vol. III, pp. 403, 659 & 711.



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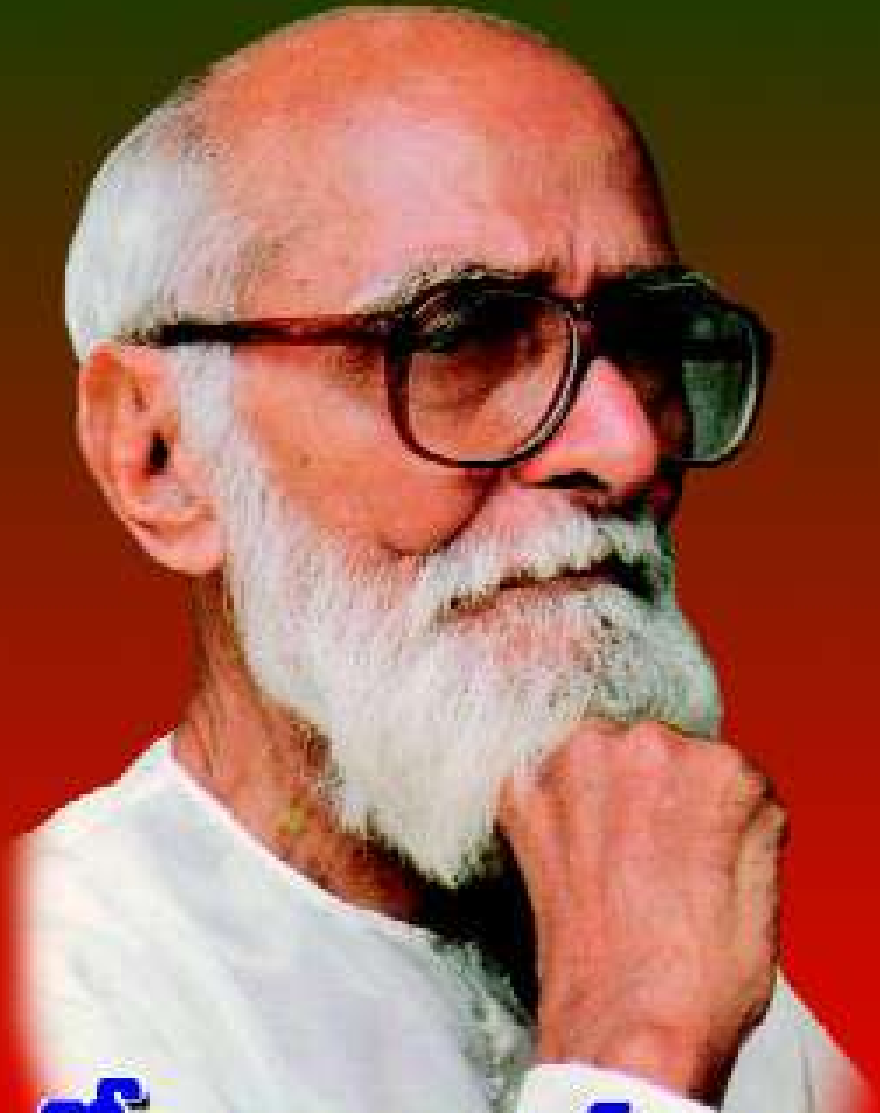
# భావవీణ

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### కాల్పోజ్ నారాయణరావు

## బసవ పురాణం - కన్నప్ప పాత్ర

- డా. ఉనుప్రసాద్ రమేష్, తెలుగు కళాదివళి, ఎస్.ఆర్. & డి.జి.యస్.ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఇమ్మిం.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం మొదటి అనేక శతాబ్దాలు గడిచి పోయింది. సాహిత్యంలో అనేక భిన్న కోణాలు వెలుగులోకి వచ్చాయి. వేడు ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యంలో శక్త కోణాలు గుర్తించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. కాలం మనిషిని నిర్ణయిస్తుంది. మనిషి కాలాన్ని నిర్ణయించలేదనే సత్యాన్ని గుర్తించుకోవాలి. కాల భ్రాతృత్వం వల్ల వచ్చిన సాహిత్య మార్పు కన్నప్ప పాత్రచిత్రణలో శక్త కోణం. ఆ కోణాన్ని గిరిజన సంస్కృతి పరంగా విరూపించడం ఈ పాత్రం ఉద్దేశం.

**పరిచయం :**

పాత దారులు తొక్కుకుంటూ ముందుకు నడవడం సాధారణమే! అలా కాకుండా శక్త దారులను వేయడం కష్టమైన పనే! అయినా దాన్ని ఇష్టమైన పనిగా భావించాడు పాల్కురికి సోమనాథుడు. ఆ దారుల్లో ద్విపదనే చందస్సును తెలుగు వాళ్ళకు పరిచయం చేసి, కన జీవితాన్ని సార్థకం చేసుకున్న గొప్ప కవి పాల్కురికి. పాల్కురికి సోమనాథుడు రాసిన కావ్యాల్లో అయినా స్థిరస్థానాన్ని ఇచ్చాయి. పాల్కురికి రాసిన ద్విపద కావ్యం బసవ పురాణం. బసవ పురాణం ఇతివృత్త పరంగా, పాత్రల పరంగా గొప్పగా రాసిన మహాకావ్యం. అనేక పాత్రలు గల ఈ కావ్యంలో కన్నప్ప పాత్రని భ్రత్యేకంగా పరికిరించాలి.

**బసవ పురాణంలో కన్నప్ప :**

శ్రీకాళహస్తి పర్యేక ప్రాంతంలో ఉడుమూరి కన్నప్ప అనే చెంచు భక్తుడు ఉండేవాడు. శివభక్తులలో మనకరమైన కీర్తి పొందినవాడు. అతడు ఒక లోజన జంతువులను వేటాడడానికై ఇతర ఏరుకల వారిలో కలిసి, ఆ తీర ప్రాంతంలోని అడవికి వెళ్లి, వేటాడి వేటాడి అలసిపోతాడు. కన్నప్ప నిద్రలో ఉండగా పరమేశ్వరుడు ఒక తపస్వి వేషంలో కలలో కనిపించి ముందుకు పొతే నీకు మహాలింగం కనిపిస్తుందని చెప్పి అదృశ్యమౌతాడు. కన్నప్ప

అలానే దేశాడు. లింగం కనిపిస్తుంది. పూజాదికాలు లేని ఆ లింగాన్ని చూసి బాధపడి స్వామికార్యం చేయడానికి పూనుకుంటాడు. గిరిజన ప్రాంతంలో లభించే అనేక రకాల తేనెను, ఇప్పిప్పివ్వను, కందమూలాలను వెదికి తెచ్చి ఆర్చిస్తాడు.

మృగాలను వేటాడి చంపి, వాటిని ముక్కలు చేసి, పండి, మెవర్లముఖి నది నీటిని వుక్కిట బట్టి స్వామికి అర్పించడం చేయడంతోపాటు, మాంసపు ఖండాలను నైవేద్యంగా సమర్పిస్తాడు. వాటిని చూసి శివభాష్యాలుడు అనహ్నించుకొని, కన్నప్పను చంపాలనుకుంటాడు. దివరికి పరమశివుడే కన్నప్ప ముర్ఖభక్తిని బ్రాహ్మణుడికి తెలియజేయాలనుకున్నాడు. ఆ ఉద్దేశంతో మూడు నేత్రాలను రరించి, ఎడమ కంటి నుండి కన్నీరు కార్చడం, దాన్ని కన్నప్ప చూసి, 'వా కన్నీ నీ కన్నుకు మందు, నా మంచి కన్ను తీసి నీ జబ్బు కన్నులో ఉంచుతాను' అని ఒక వాడి బాటంతో కన్నును తీసి శివుడికి అర్పించడం, అలా రెండవ కన్నును కూడా సమర్పించడంకంటే శివుడే ప్రత్యక్షమవడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇది చూసిన శివభాష్యాలుడు రహస్యంగా బయటికి వచ్చి కన్నప్పకు సాష్టాంగ నమస్కారం చేసి, కన్నప్పకు నీ భక్తి తెలియక కీడు కలపెట్టాను. క్షమించమని అడుగుతాడు. శివుడు ఆపారవాక్యల్యంతో కన్నప్పను ఆలింగనం చేసుకొని, ఏదైనా కోరిక కోరుకోమంటాడు. అప్పుడు కన్నప్ప శివుని పాదపద్మాలకు నమస్కరించి, 'స్వామీ! మోక్షమంటే నేనెరుగను. కోరికలంటే ఏమిటో తెలియదు. నాకు తెలిసినదల్లా ఒక్కదే! నా కంటి చూపులో నిలిచివుంటే చాలు! నాకు ఆ ఒక్క పరం మాత్రం ప్రసాదించు' అంటాడు. దాన్ని శివుడు అలాగే అని చెప్పి అడిగిన పరం ఇవ్వడంతో ఈ పాత్ర చిత్రణ ముగుస్తుంది.

**గిరిజన సంస్కృతి - కన్నప్ప :**

భిన్నత్వంలో ఏకత్వం కల్గిన దేశం మనది. ఈ దేశంలో

RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253

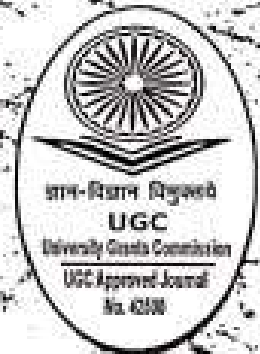
# భావ వేణి

తెలుగు సాహిత్య, సాంస్కృతిక, భాషాధ్యయనక పత్రిక

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డా. శ్రీ. శ్రీ.

శిరంగం శ్రీనివాసరావు

APR

## తెలుగు సాహిత్య మాస పత్రికలు - సామాజిక సేవ

- డా. చిరుస్రీల రమేష్ అసస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు విభాగం, ఎస్.ఆర్. డి.ఐ.యస్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ దిగ్గి కవిజ కళాశాల, భవన్.

'భావ ఒక ఆటంకం అన్నాడు చలం' తన మ్యూజింగ్స్ లో ఒకచోట. 'ఉద్దేశించిన భావాలను మాటలు బట్టాదాచేయవు' అన్నాడు ఆరంధ్ర. 'శృణావాలవంటి నిఘంటువులు దాటానన్నాడు' శ్రీశ్రీ. వినూత్న భావాలనూ, విప్లవకర ఇతివృత్తాలను భాషలోకి మలచడం, అక్షరాలుగా అమర్చడం ఎప్పుడూ పెద్ద సవాలు! ఆ సమస్యను కళాత్మకంగానూ, సృజనాత్మకంగానూ పరిష్కరించేవి పత్రికలే! తెలుగులో అనేక మాసపత్రికలు వస్తున్నాయి. వాటిలో కొన్నింటిని తీసుకొని అవిచేస్తున్న సాహిత్య సేవలను విమర్శనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలించడం ఈ వ్యాసం ఉద్దేశం.

కవిహృదయం కదిలితే వినిపించే శబ్దం కవిత్యం. హృదయ విస్ఫోటనాన్ని శబ్దంపజేస్తూ సమాజాన్ని మేల్కొలిపేందుకు తపిస్తూ ఆలోచనలను అక్షరబద్ధం చేస్తుంటాడు కవి. అవి దృశ్యమానం చేసే పత్రికలు సాహితీలోకానికి అందిస్తుంటాయి. జీవితానికి మార్పు అవసరం. ఈ రోజు ఉన్న జీవితం రేపు ఉండదు. అందువల్ల ఎల్లప్పుడూ నిత్య నూతనంగా, చైతన్యవంతంగా ఉండటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తూనే ఉండాలి. మారకపోతే జీవితం లేదు. దాన్ని జీవితం అనరు! వ్యక్తి మారిన తరువాత తనే సమాజాన్ని మార్చడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాడు. అలా మారడానికి ఉపయోగపడే ఆయుధమే పత్రికలు. ఈ వ్యాసం కోసం రెండు మాస పత్రికలను తీసుకున్నాను.

### సాహిత్య సేవ :

పత్రికలు సాహిత్యాన్ని ఎందుకు ప్రచురించాలి? ఎవరి కోసం ప్రచురించాలి? వాటి పలన ప్రయోజనం పొందుతుంది ఎవరు? అని ప్రశ్నలు వేసుకుంటే అనేక సమాధానాలు వెలుగులోకి వస్తాయి. ముందుగా సామాన్య ప్రజావీణాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే.....సాహిత్యం పరించే వారిలోనే విభజన ఉందా! అనిపిస్తోంది. పాఠశాల, మార్కెటిక,

ఉన్నత, విశ్వవిద్యాలయస్థాయిలు ఉన్నట్టే పాఠకులు కూడా వివిధ స్థాయిల్లోనే ఉంటారు. కొంత మంది పాఠశాల వరకే చదివిన వారు, మరికొంతమంది కళాశాల వరకు చదివిన వారు, ఇంకొందరు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాల వరకు చదివినవారు, ఇంకా జోషి పులిట్జర్ లాగా దదువు రాకపోయినా వార్తలను వేరొక వాళ్ళ చేత చదువించేకునే వారు, ఇలా రకరకాలుగా ఉంటారు. వీటినిన్నింటిని పత్రికలు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ప్రజల్లోకి వెళ్తుంటాయి. ప్రజావీణంలో కొంతమంది కవిత్వాన్ని ఇష్టపడుతుంటారు. మరికొంత మంది కథలను ఇష్టపడుతుంటారు. ఇంకొందరు వ్యాసాలను పరిశీలిస్తుంటారు. మరికొందరు పాశ్చాత్య సాహిత్యాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తుంటారు. ఇంకొందరు సంపాదకీయాన్ని ఇష్టపడుతుంటారు. పాఠకుల ఇష్టానుసారంగానే సాహిత్యాన్ని అందించటానికి వివిధ మాస పత్రికలు ప్రయత్నిస్తుంటాయి. ఇలా ప్రతినెల అందివ్వడం మాములు విషయంకాదు. ఆ సేవలు అనిర్వచనీయం, శ్లాఘనీయం!

ఈ మాస పత్రికలు రెండింటిని పరిశీలిస్తే.... కథలు, కవితలు, వ్యాసాలు, కొత్త పుస్తకాల స్వీకరణ, కొత్త పుస్తకాల సమీక్ష కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. సాహిత్య ప్రస్థానం, ప్రజా సాహితీ మాస పత్రికలు అధ్యుడయ, విప్లవ భావజాలంతో ఉన్న రచనలను ఎక్కువగా ప్రచురిస్తుంటాయి. ఈ భావజాలంతో ఉన్న వ్యక్తులు తమ తమ భావాలను సాహితీ ప్రపంచానికి అందివ్వాలనే ఆరాటపడుతుంటారు. అప్పుడు ఈ పత్రికను చదివిన పాఠకుడు తప్పనిసరిగా తమలో దాగిఉన్న సృజనను వెలికి తీస్తాడు. సాహిత్యం ఆ భావజాలానికి దూరమైపోతుందనే తరుణంలో ఈ పత్రిక రూపంలో ఆ భావజాలం మళ్ళీ జీవం పోసుకున్నందుకు సంతోషిస్తాడు, సాంత్వన పొందుతాడు.

నదులు ఎక్కడో కొండకొనల్లో పుడతాయి. నదులు ఎంత వేగవహినులైనా, వాటి పుట్టుక సన్నగా చిన్నగా

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# భావవీణ

తెలుగు సాహిత్య, సంస్కృతం, చరిత్ర, భాషా అధ్యయనం

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డా॥ సర్వేపల్లి రోధిశ్యమన్

## తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - గిరిజన స్త్రీ

-డా. జయప్రకాశ్ కమేష్, తెలుగు శాఖాధికారి, ఎస్.ఆర్. కె. వి. కె. యన్. ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఖమ్మం.

అస్తిత్వ ఉద్యమ సాహిత్యంలో భాగంగా గిరిజన సాహిత్యం కూడా ముందుకు వచ్చింది. ఈ సాహిత్యాన్ని రెండు రకాలుగా అర్థంచేసుకోవాలి. గిరిజనేతరులు, గిరిజనులు రాసిన సాహిత్యంగా దీన్ని అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి. విజానికి నిజమైన అస్తిత్వం ఆ జాతి రచయితలే జీవితంలోతుని విశ్లేషిస్తూ వివిధ ప్రక్రియలు వెలుపరించాలి. కాని తెలుగులో ఆ పరిస్థితి కనపడుటలేదు. గిరిజనుల్లో నిరక్షరాస్యక విఘ్నంగా ఉండటం వల్ల గిరిజనులే తమ సాహిత్యాన్ని రాసుకోలేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ స్థితిలో చదువుకుంటున్న తొలితరం గిరిజనులు తమ పరిశోధనలు తమ జాతికి చెందిన సాహిత్యాన్ని ఏ విధంగా అర్థం చేసుకోవాలనే వాదనను ఈ పత్రంలో వివరించే ప్రయత్నం చేశాను. గిరిజనేతరులు రాసిన లిఖిత సాహిత్యాన్ని కూడా గమనిస్తూనే ఆది గిరిజనుల సంస్కృతిక వైకన్యానికి సహకరిస్తుందో అటకమవుతుందో గుర్తించిస్తూ దాన్ని అవాగహన చేసుకోవాలనే విశ్లేషణ ఈ పత్రంలో కనిపిస్తుంది. దీనిలో భాగంగా ఇప్పటి వరకు వచ్చిన గిరిజన నవల సాహిత్యాన్ని వివరిస్తూ, అందులో స్త్రీ జీవితాన్ని సమీక్షించడం దీనిలో ప్రధానంగా కనిపిస్తుంది.

### పరిచయం :

ప్రపంచమంతా ఒకప్పుడు నీటిలో నిండిన మహా సముద్రం. చుట్టూనీరుండి మధ్యలో భూమి ఉండేదని శాస్త్రవేత్తలు నిర్ధారించారు. దీనినే పెంజీయా అని అంటారు. ఇప్పుడున్న ఖండాలన్నీ ఒకప్పుడు ఒకేదగ్గరుండి కొన్ని రోజుల కర్మాక చలించడం ప్రారంభించాయి. అలా చలిస్తూనే ఉన్నాయనేది సైన్స్ సిద్ధాంతం. ఆ క్రమంలో తొట్టతొలిగా మానవుడు ఆవిర్భావించలేదు. ప్లాజిలిట్టా అనే జీవి ఆవిర్భావించింది. అలా క్రమ క్రమంగా ఒక్కొక్క జీవి, ఆ కర్మాక పినోకోయిక్ కాలంలో మానవుడు

ఆవిర్భావించాడని వివిధ శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు పరిశోధనలు తెలుపుతున్నాయి. ప్రకృతిలో ప్రతి జీవిరాశి తోడును కోరుకుంటుంది. తోడు లేకపోతే ఆ జీవి బతకడం చాలా కష్టం. అందుకే కాబోలు స్పష్టిధర్మంగా ఆడమగ అనే రెండు వర్గాలు స్పష్టించబడ్డాయి. "కానీ పుట్టుకతో వచ్చిన ఈ అకాలక మనలో ఏర్పడిన అర్థాలు సమాజం ఇస్తుందని, ఆ అర్థాలవల్ల అడకనం, మగకనం ఏర్పడతాయని మనం గుర్తించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంద"ని (జయప్రకాశ్, భావకవిత్వంలో స్త్రీ-1988, పుట : 01) జయప్రకాశ్ అన్నారు.

సాహిత్యమంటేనే ధర్మాన్ని చూపించడం, దౌష్ట్యాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించడం. అందుకే సాహిత్యం సమాజంలో ఉండే మంచి చేదులకు విలువకడుకు, వాటికి పరిష్కార మార్గాలను చూపిస్తుంది. నేటికి ప్రపంచమంతా సాహిత్యంపై, సాహిత్య సిద్ధాంతాల పై సమీక్షించుకుంటూ ముందుకు నడుస్తుంది. అదే ఏ యావంలోనైనా కావచ్చు. అందుకే సామాజంలో భాగంగా ఉన్న వ్యవస్థచేసే వనూల వల్ల వివిధ ఉద్యమాలు కలెక్టుకురావడమనేది సహజం. సాహిత్యంలో కూడా అలాంటి దోరణిలకో అనేక ఉద్యమాలు రావడం జరిగింది.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీవాద ఉద్యమం ఇరవై శతాబ్దంలో వచ్చింది. అప్పటి నుండి స్త్రీవాదానికి వీజాలు పడ్డాయి? అంటే అంకకుమరుండు నుంచే ఉండని చెప్పవచ్చు. తెలుగులో ఈ వాదం ప్రశ్నాకృత్య ప్రలాపంకో వచ్చిందన్నది నిర్ణీవాదం. తెలుగులో నన్నయ నుండి మొదలుపెడితే నేటి వరకు స్త్రీల దిక్రణ ఏదో ఒక రకంగా దిక్రణపబడుతునే ఉంది. సాహిత్యం కంటే ముందు ఉన్న పురాణాలు, వేదాలు, ఉపనిషత్తులు, ఇతిహాసాలు మొదలైన అన్ని ప్రణీయల్లో స్త్రీకి సముచితమైన స్థానాన్ని ఇచ్చాయి. కాని పందర్బాల్లో స్త్రీ విస్మయానికి గురైంది. కాలక్రమంలో స్త్రీకి స్థానం కగ్గుకూ వచ్చింది.

# History of Indian Partition

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## Abstract

This research pointed to a deduction – the literature is changing and drifting. Cultural studies history. Further debates would definitely be placed in a more cultural, historical, sociological, feminist, and social anthropological sphere. There is and will always be the question of the Indian subcontinent partition that was selected for research. The Indian Partition should not only be considered as a crucial and significant moment in history. It's connected to the Nation birth and is also a permanent "self" and "other" marker on a giant National scale and material. The Indian Party has raised many questions and problems Citizenship, national identity and national and sub-national mentalities development.

Therefore, while often studied, we still have to continue in the search for many vital answers. The Partition of India was the division of British India in 1947 into two independent Dominions: India and Pakistan. The Dominion of India is today the Republic of India, and the Dominion of Pakistan the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The partition involved the division of two provinces, Bengal and Punjab, based on district-wide non-Muslim or Muslim majorities. The partition also saw the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil Service, the railways, and the central treasury. The partition was outlined in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of the British Raj, i.e. Crown rule in India. The two self-governing independent Dominions of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 15 August 1947.

**Keywords:** *Partition, India, History, Citizenship, Anthropological & British Raj.*

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## GANDHIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND PEACEFUL WORLD

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### ABSTRACT

*Gandhiji inspired and enraged, challenge and delighted millions of men and women around the world. He he lived almost entirely in the shadow of the British Raj, which far much of his life saving a permanent fact but which he did more than anyone else to bring down. In a world defined by violence and war and by fascist and Communist dictatorship Gandhiji was armed with nothing more than his organs and example. While fighting for national freedom, he also attacked caste and gender hierarchies, and fought and died inter religious harmony Gandhian education system and world peace.*

*Gandhian education is more effective and meaningful when it is adapted to the social and cultural context needs of all countries. It can create the peaceful citizens on all the parts of the world. When we can create the peaceful mind in the heart of all the citizens the Nations can create peace and prosperity in the Nations. When we can create peace and prosperity in the Nations the world become a peaceful world.*



Ch. VENKATESWARLU

### Introduction

"Gandhiji lived one of the great twentieth-century lives. He inspired and enraged, challenge and delighted millions of men and women around the world. He he lived almost entirely in the shadow of the British Raj, which far much of his life saving a permanent fact but which he did more than anyone else to bring down. In a world defined by violence and war and by fascist and Communist dictatorship Gandhiji was armed with nothing more than his organs and example. While fighting for national freedom, he also attacked caste and gender hierarchies, and fought and died inter religious harmony".

By the greatest Indian historian Ramachandra guha.

The contemporary world has witness and emphasize on peace with the dawn of the new millennium. For example the year 2000 was declared as the international year of the culture of peace in the period 2001-2010 as the international decade for a culture of these on nonviolence for the children of the world by the UNO. It is clear that peace and nonviolence have become a major concern of humanity. Today the world face actions of terrorism barbarianism and this detestable in human behaviour. Gandhiji was not only a

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## Woman As Change-Maker Of Modern India

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Khammam, Telangana

### Abstract:

Woman is half man. She is the one with enormous enthusiasm, indomitable will, extraordinary strength and endless endurance. She is the maker and change-maker in the world where she resides. There is no field which is left untouched by her. Probing over History, we find innumerable instances all over the world where she is proved to be the strength behind the success of empires. India has always been a torch-bearer in the world in this aspect. This paper studies in depth, the contribution of women in the prosperity and glory of the nation in various fields since Indian independence.

**Key words:** enthusiasm, indomitable will, strength, endurance, success, torch-bearer, prosperity, glory.

### Introduction:

India is a spiritual land the birthplace of the Vedas and The Upanishads. In Puratanas of the Rigveda, 'Women' is considered 'The Prakriti' and 'Man' as 'The Purusha'. We are aware that man has to co-exist with the nature. It means that man has no existence without a woman. She is the 'Creator'. Creation is possible only through the co-existence of the purusha and the prakriti. Woman is considered 'The Shakti', the 'Power' behind the success of every man. As the saying goes, 'Behind the success of every man lies the unseen hands of a woman'.

Since times immemorial, woman has been worshipped as 'Shakti', in India. She is considered as divine and Indians have always treated her as their mother, irrespective of her age. Her beauty and purity have always been adored. She is considered as the mark of respect of a family. This has made her remain as a 'jewel', in the crown of a family for long. In the past, we have a few instances where women have surprised men with their poetry and scholarly interpretations, such as Gargi and Maitreyi. Times have changed. With the passage of time, 'Such jewels' have stepped out of their shells in order to cater to the needs of the family, due to the escalation of prices of our day necessities.

Prior to independence itself, we see the first woman, Katarinai Ganguli, in 1861, who has become the first female doctor in India. She surpassed all expectations and crossed Indian waters to become the first woman-physician.

"There is no limit to what we, as women, can accomplish" -Michelle Obama.

It is their limit, such are the ways of women in accomplishing these tasks. On one side, we see Kalyani Chawla and Sumita Williams flying into the sky, depicting that they too can perform arduous tasks. On yet another side, we see Ms. Indira Gandhi, who questioned JRD Tata and became the first woman-engineer to work for TELCO.

Nothing succeeds like success. India has received innumerable laurels in the field of sports.

"Motivation is what gets you started. Habit is what keeps you going."

Motivation from Vishwanathan Anand made Zhenzi Thang the youngest women world Chess champion. Might has brought her fight against poverty in K. Malleshwari to grab a silver medal in weight-lifting in Olympics. I have 'Showered off' all comments to receive a "Golden Shoe" says P.T.Usha, the athlete from Kerala.

Creative writing has been considered 'The Prince' of men. Women, it has been said, could write in prose alone. What can be said of Ms. Sarojini Naidu, the great freedom fighter who has written 1200 lines of poetry at the tender age of eight years. How can we keep silent without our approval of Arundhati Roy, the Booker prize winner, Yashu, the winner of 'The Queen Award', Manjira Lahari, the recipient of Pulitzer Prize and many more.

The nation can never forget its first Woman-Prime Minister, Sri. Indira Gandhi, who promised that she would fight for the nation till the last drop of her blood falls down. India is proud of Ms. Kiran Bedi, the first Woman-DGP of India, who is never afraid of handcuffing even a lawyer.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



## TELANGANA BAPUJI KONDA LAXMAN BAPUJI AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEOPLE OF TELANGANA (1915-2012)

CHIVENKATESWARLU

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### ABSTRACT

Konda Laxman Bapuji was an Indian freedom fighter who participated in the Telangana Rebellion and Telangana activist. He fought for the state hood of Telangana all his life. All the Telangana activists know him as a hard core fighter, the backward class people call him their messiah, the weavers community glorifies him as a godfather. He is none other than the multifaceted personality Konda Laxman Bapuji. He was a lawyer of the masses and a revolutionary in the Gandhian cap. He was also known as a Congress man. He participated in the revolt against Nizam.

This article was written about Konda Laxman Bapuji biography 27.09.2014 - 21.09.2017. His life and struggle for Telangana people. I have referred various journals, news papers, blogs including web based articles, conversations with historians and revolutionaries of Telangana state. According to all the above, Konda Laxman Bapuji contribution towards the society and nation must be revised and will give the knowledge for future generations regarding his services.

Konda Laxman Bapuji had more a struggle for the sake of a separate Telangana state 1909 till his death in 2012. It is the duty of Telangana people to duly recognize his contributions in the cause of Telangana and the backward classes. Unlike most leaders from Telangana region, Konda Laxman Bapuji had the courage to sacrifice and remained out of power for four decades in Indian Telangana. In 2014, the Bharatmata University in Hyderabad was named 'Dr. Konda Laxman Telangana State International University' by the Government of Telangana in his honor. His birthday is celebrated officially in the Government of Telangana.



CHIVENKATESWARLU

### Introduction

Konda Laxman Bapuji was an Indian freedom fighter who participated in the Telangana Rebellion and Telangana activist. He fought for the state hood of Telangana all his life. The true fighters fighter Bapuji. All the Telangana activists know him has a hard

core fighter, the backward class people call him their messiah, the weavers community glorifies him as its godfather. He is none other than the multifaceted personality Konda Laxman Bapuji. He was a lawyer of the masses and a revolutionary in the Gandhian cap

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# LAMBADAS AND DHAVALO<sup>1</sup>: THE PICTURESQUE TRIBE AND UNIQUE CULTURE OF TELANGANA

Venkateswara Rao Telluri & Gattigunde Venkaiah

Lambadas are of North-west Indian origin, which lived primarily by their earnings from transportation on the pack bullocks. There is evidence to show that they supplied food grains etc. to the Moghuls when they invaded the Deccan. However, there is some dispute about the nature of their Moghul connection. Whether they accompanied the Moghuls as an ordinance corps in the conquest of the Deccan and some of them later stayed back to continue trade or whether they were already present as traders, having come in an earlier period, and assisted the Moghuls when the latter came south.

The Lambadas are known by 27 names all over the country. These include Banjara or Banjari, Boipari, Laman, Lambani, Sugali, Sukali and Lambadi, which is said to have originated from another name Laman or Labhan.

Lambada is declared as a scheduled tribe in Andhra area according to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes lists modification order, 1956 as "Sugali" and as de-notified Tribe in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. They are also found in other states like Bihar, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, etc.

Traditionally, the Lambadas are a nomadic pastoral tribe about whom the present study is concerned. The Lambada seem to have been one of ancient tribes of India and their name is found in old Sanskrit work 'Dasakumara Charitra' written by 'Dand' who lived between 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>2</sup>. We find same cultural traits among Lambadas, Gurjaras, Marwadis and Rajputs and come to a conclusion that all these races had their origin from one common race. There are many similarities among these races. Cutbuts, Rathods, Chowhans and Paramars were very close to Marwadis, Gurjaras and Lambadas. There is no doubt to lie that all these races originated from one race.

The Lambadas of Telangana were not in the picture even during the time of Nizam's armies and they were more known in Telangana due to their criminal activities. Their services must have been a boon to those who used their services to have a band of mobile merchants especially when the roads were not developed and the other modern means of transport were not available.

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

వాల్యూమ్ 6

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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2021  
Township



- ❖ యుద్ధగీతాలు సుద్దాల పాఠశాల పాటలు
- ❖ కాశీశ్రవణం - కరెంటు ఖర్చుపై వాస్తవాలు
- ❖ బహుముఖ ప్రతిభాశాలి మామిడి పారిశుధ్యం
- ❖ డి సికా చిత్రాలు - వియోరియలిజం





# ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థలు - మానవ వ్యవస్థలు - పరస్పర సంబంధాలు

"We need an earth - wisdom revolution, not an information revolution" పర్యావరణం గురించి మూడు దశాబ్దాలుగా అధ్యయనం చేసిన శాస్త్రవేత్త చెప్పిన మాట ఇది. సమాచార విప్లవం కాదు జాననించి, భావిజ్ఞాన విప్లవం అది అవలంబించే శాస్త్రవేత్త హానిపరమైన అర్థం, ప్రాధాన్యం ఏమిలో తెలుస్తుంది. పర్యావరణ విరూపా తనికైన సమస్యలు, సుఖోపాధి గురించి బాగు రకాబాగా వివర అను జాననంలో అధ్యయనాలు సమస్యను వివరించి, పట్టిపెంచుకునే కాకుండా పరిమితులకు లోబడి పరిష్కారాలను హానిపెట్టాయి. మౌలిక పరిష్కారాల మీద వారు, వివారాలు కూడా కొనసాగుతుంటే ఉన్నాయి. అయితే శాస్త్ర సహజం ఎప్పుడొకప్పుడు తన అందోళనలు భవించడం ముందు ప్రవేశిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. శాస్త్రం అవిచ్ఛేదించిన వాటి గురించి అంతగా అందోళన చెందేవనిలేదని అనిచ్చి వారు. పర్యావరణ వ్యతిరేక వారు ప్రవేశించడం వివరిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. పర్యావరణం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు సుఖోపాధి అర్థం కావాలంటే పర్యావరణం, మానవ వ్యవస్థలు ఏమిరంగా పనిచేస్తాయి. వీటి పరిష్కర ముందు ఏమిలో తెలుసు కోవలసి ఉంటుంది. అయితే పర్యావరణం గురించి తెలుసుకునే ముందుగానే, మూలక వ్యవస్థకు పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలకు గల సంబంధం గురించి జాన్ తెలుసుకునే ముందు ఒక విషయంపై



ఉచ్చవినతిగా జ్ఞానం తెచ్చుకోవాలి. మానవో ఎదుర్కొంటున్న పర్యావరణ సుఖోపాధికి తీవ్రమైన పరిష్కారాలు అంత ముందగా తారవచ్చు అంటే ఆ విషయం. "There are no easy or simple solutions to the environmental problems and challenges we face. We will never have a scientific certainty or agreement about what we should do because science provides us with probabilities, not certainties, and advances through continuous controversy" దీని సారాంశం ఏమంటే మూలకంగా మనం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యల విషయంగా శాస్త్ర సహజం ఎక్కడ ఎక్కడ తప్పుడు గానీ, ఉప్పులూర్చి, వోపిచిస్తారు. శాస్త్రం, సుఖోపాధి అందిస్తుంది. పరిష్కారాలు కాదు. ఈ సుఖోపాధికి బాగా నిరంతర వివారంలో శాస్త్రం పురోగమిస్తుంది. అందువల్లే శాస్త్రం ఏం చేయాలి? ఎక్కడ నిర్ణయాలి అనేది చెప్పినా, మూలకంగా అంతిమంగా అది సమస్య మానవో

ఆవరణ మీదనే పరిష్కారం అధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఈ అదోపాధి ఉండటం తెలుసు అర్థం అవిచ్ఛేదించే వాస్తవం కంటే, సత్కారణంతో అవిచ్ఛేద అంశాల మీద మానవో వర్తించటం అనేది ప్రాతిపదికగా మారుతుందిని భావించాలి.

### జీవన వ్యవస్థలు (Eco Systems):

పర్యావరణం అనగానే మన చుట్టూ ఉన్న పరిసరాలు అది అర్థమవుతుంది. ఇదొక వ్యవస్థ. ఈ వ్యవస్థలు పరిమితుల కల్గిస్తాయి. ఈ వ్యవస్థలో జాతులు లేదా సమూహాలు లేదా సమూహాలు, జాతి లేదా సంకతి, తీవ్రంతో మారి ఉంటుంది. ఇవి మూడు విధాలుగా ఉంటాయి.

- ఒకటి: ఉత్పత్తి కారులు (Producers)
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- మూడు: పుష్కలీకారులు (Decomposers)

పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలు కొన్ని రూప మార్పులకు గురవుతూ ఉంటాయి. ఈ మార్పులు అనేకం జ్వాలిత కీలక, పురోగమి, పరిణామాల బాగా సంభవిస్తుంటాయి. పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ ప్రావీణతగా శక్తి ప్రవాహం మీద ఆధారపడి పనిచేస్తుంది. ఈ శక్తి ప్రవాహానికి మూలం సూర్యులకు లేదా సూర్యులకు అవరణ వ్యవస్థలోని పరిమితుల రెండు విధాలుగా అంటే పూర్ణ పరిమితులు గాను, శక్తి పరిమితులు

గాను ఉంటాయి. పర్యావరణం పట్టిక, తీవ్ర పరిమితులుగా ఉండ వచ్చు. ఈ పట్టిక పరిమితులు పునరుత్పత్తి చెందలేని భవితాలూగాను, పునరుత్పత్తి చెందగల గానీ, నీరు, వేదాను ఉండవచ్చు, అదేవిధంగా తీవ్ర పరిమితులు లోను వ్యవస్థలుగాను అనగా, ఎవారును, పచ్చిక భయశక్తి, అదభియగాను మిరియలు లల వ్యవస్థలుగా అంటే వివిధరాలు, నిరసనలు, ప్రవాహాలు, పట్టిక కేంద్రాలు ఉంటాయి.

లోపలవ్యవస్థలో అదొక ఉత్పత్తి పెంచులు, అతర తీవ్రతలూగాను చేరయ్యగాను ఉంటాయి. పరిమితు వ్యవస్థ క్షయాలు వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులు క్షయింకలూలు నివారణ, నియంత్రణపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి. అందువల్ల అది కూడా మరో విధంగా వాతావరణ మార్పులకు కారణమై తీవ్రపెట్టు అగ్నియను లోపలవ్యవస్థలుగాను, అదే శక్తి పరిమితులు శక్తిని అందిస్తాయి. పునరుత్పత్తి చెందగల సూర్యులకు, గానీ, తీవ్రపెట్టు నీటి ప్రవాహంగా అంటే పునరుత్పత్తి

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

## గ్లాస్కో

DECCANLAND, HYDERABAD

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● చెన్నైనుండి వాడుమంతరావు జీవనయానం  
 ● సైబరాబాద్-బంగళైవనలో మహిళలు

● అమితాబ్ తారాసింహాల్ ఫార్మ్  
 ● బాల్కన్ లి. వరం



# నూతన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలు - పర్యావరణ ఉద్యమం

1960ల నుండి ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా వివిధ రంగాల్లో నూతన ఆలోచనలు, దృక్పథాలు, చింతనాధారణలు మొదలయ్యాయి. వీటిని నూతన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలిగా వ్యవహరిస్తున్నారు. వయ నందర్నాలో సామాజిక అధ్యవేత్తలు, సామాజిక కార్యకర్తలు ఈ మార్పు వారుతూ ఉప్పువై వివిధ సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలను అధ్యయనం చేసిన సామాజిక అధ్యవేత్తలు పేర్కొన్నారు.

"Some use the term for those movements which according to them are new, such as, women's, environmental, identity, Peace movements, etc. For some the new social movements are the result of the issues of the Post-modern Society"

అధునికావంతుల సమాజ నిమిత్తం భవితంగా నూతన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలు తలెత్తాయని కొందరు భావించారు. స్త్రీ, పర్యావరణ, గుర్తింపు రాజకీయాలు, శాంతి, మానవ హక్కులు తదితరమైన వాటిని నూతన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలిగా వ్యవహరించడం వరిపాలి అయ్యింది.

మానవ సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలిగా వ్యవహరించడంఉప్పు వీరికి

ఒక ప్రత్యేక లక్ష్యం ఉంది. అంతిమ మార్పు ఉద్యమాలకు 'పర్లం' ప్రాతిపదికగా ఉండేది. ఈ కొత్త ఉద్యమాలు 'పర్లం' ప్రాతిపదికగా ఉద్యమించేవి కావు. అవి అర్థికాం శాంతి ప్రధానంగా ప్రస్తావించవు. అయితే అర్థికాంశాలకోటి సంబంధం లేదని కావు. అదే విధంగా 'రాజ్యాధికారం' అనే భారత తోటి అంతగా సంబంధం గుని మూలా కావు. "These movements are not class based and they do not raise economic issues. Nor are they concerned with state power."



ఈయి ఐక్య రూప్ర రాజ్యం, అధికారం, అర్థికాంశాలు, పర్లం అనే వాటితో ప్రధానంగా ప్రమేయం లేనివారిన సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలిగా గుర్తించడం అవసరమవుతుంది. అయితే అవి సమాజంలోని అన్ని వర్గాల వారి అవస్థలకు పట్టించుకుంటాయి. రాజ్యాధికారం మీద దృష్టి కుంటే స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి కలిగి ఉండటాన్ని అభిప్రాయం. వీరి లక్ష్యం సామాజిక వినివర్లన. ఈ ఉద్యమాలు కలిపేవారు సామాజిక ద్వాయాన్ని అభిగలంకగా రాజకీయ అధికారంలో భాగం కలిగి ఉండటాన్ని కోరరు.

భారతీయ సమాజంలో ఈ వర్గంలో తర్లైన ఉద్యమాలలో ప్రధానమైనవి నుండేవారే అవసరమ వారుతర్లలో పర్లం విద్యో ఉద్యమం, వేదాపర్లలో, బాలాజ్యేం సారజ్యంలో వేదించి తర్లూ

అలాలో అందోకనలు ప్రధానమైనవి. ఈ రెండు ఉద్యమాలు అటు భారతదేశంలోనే కాకుండా అంతర్జాతీయంగా ప్రపంచ గుర్తింపు పొందిన ఉద్యమాలు. ప్రధానకీం ఉద్యమాలు. ప్రత్యేకిం తిమకీం స్వలాభాలకోసం వారుకోవారా? లేక మనుగడకోసం ప్రలులు తమ హక్కుగా వినియోగించుకోవారా? అనే వర్లను ముందుకు తెర్లించి విద్యో ఉద్యమం. విద్యో ఉద్యమం రెండు కీన్ల ప్రాచురిత దృక్పథాలను వెర్లించింది. ప్రత్యేకిం అధునికతం విద్యో, ప్రత్యేకిం లాలాలోకం అతిగా వినియోగించుకోవడం అనేది ఒకరికాగా రెండవది ప్రత్యేకిం పర్ల మోగుతూతి. గొరవం ప్రవర్లిన మనుగడకోసం వారుకోవడం అనేది. ఏది ఏమైనా మాతని సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలిగా పరిగలనిపొందిన పర్యావరణ ఉద్యమాలు ఈ క్రింది విధమారితి అమిత ప్రాధాన్యం అర్లాయి. అదేమంటే "The theme of man-nature relationship is central to environmental movements. మనకు-భక్లీం మర్ల ఎరవంటి రెంబంధాలను కలిగి ఉండాలనేది పర్యావరణ ఉద్యమంలో కీంకం. విద్యో ఉద్యమంలో 1973 నుండి 1980 వరకు కనీసం రుతుకు పైగా ప్రతిపలునలు, నియమం సంఘటనలు మొరూయ్యాయి. ఈ సంఘటనలంలో హల్లొన్న వారు నిరర్లలామర్లైన స్త్రీ, ప్లయమలు, విల్లలు, వీరంలా సంఘటితమై వ్యాపార ప్రయోజనాలకోసం తమ ప్రాంతంలోని అవర్లంలోని వర్లలించడం వరికి వేర్లొప్పువారు వెర్లను కారూతుకునేందుకు వీరు వారిన వరికివేయకుండా కారు హక్కుకాని నివన తెరిపారు. మూల వివరం వర్ల సమాజానికి గుం

హక్కును రక్షించుకోవడం అనేది విద్యో ఉద్యమంగా ప్రఖ్యాతమైంది. 1981లో విద్యో ఉద్యమం గునిని రామరంధ్ర గుని. 1986 అమిత లావిన్లలో, తర్లూ అలాలో అందోకన్ గునిని అధ్యయనం చేలారు. వీరు తమ అధ్యయనాలను పర్యావరణ అధ్యయనాలిగా పరిగణించబడటాన్ని అంగీకరించడం లేదు. పర్యావరణ వర్లలో సంబంధం గుం పర్యావరణ కోంకం కలిగి అప్పువైతి ప్రతిపలునలగా అభివర్లించారు.

గరితన ఉద్యమాలను అధ్యయనం చేసిన లావిన్లలో భావిచినదేమిటో ఒక విశ్లేషణ ఈ విధంగా తెలుపుతున్నది. "Bevisler (1995) studies the tribals of madya pradesh for using on their relationship with state and their conflicts over state sponsored development."

అంటే రాజ్యాధికారిక అభివర్లనకి, ప్రర్లనకో ప్రలంకు గుం కలిపేవారుని లేదని సంబంధానికి మర్లగం అనికర్లం విధయంలో

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

DECCANLAND, HYDERABAD



- ప్రకాశన ద్వారా: శ్యాం బెనెగల్
- చరిత్రలో వెలుగు చూచిన చీకటి బోధలు

- తెలంగాణ పాట సమగ్ర సమాలోచన
- పర్యావరణం - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు



# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

మామూలీ పరిశోధన ఫలప్రసూతరూపం లేని విధంగా పర్యావరణ విమర్శలు, సెంట్రోలాలు, సత్యాన్ని 31వ శతాబ్దానికికంటే అధికమొచ్చాయి. ఇవి వాదనాత్మక పరిమళంగా పెరుగుతూ వస్తున్నాయి. పర్యావరణవిమర్శకు మామూలీ ఎదుర్కోవలసిన పచ్చని ప్రతి సెంట్రోలానికి మాంశ భారతం మానవులు నిర్మించిన కార్యకలాపాలలోనే దాని ఉండవలసి వచ్చినది.

అలాగా పెరుగుతూ ఉండటం వలన సహజ వనరులు తగ్గిపోవడం, క్షీణించడం వలన మూడింటిని అప్పుడునాటి పెద్దనీళ్లున్నాయి. పచ్చని పరిపర్యావరణం పెరిగి తిరిగి తరలించు అనేక విధాలుగా జరిగినవి అవసానాన్ని కాస్తవేత్తలు గుర్తించారు. ప్రపంచమంతటా అడవి ప్రాంతాలు, అడవులు, వ్యవసాయభూమిలు, చిత్తడి నీరులు, పచ్చిక భూమిల్ని పుష్టి చేయాలనుకున్నాయి. పరిమళాలలోకి వస్తున్నాయి. తద్వారా సెంట్రోలాం మరొక ముడుగుతున్నది.

ఉన్నప్పుడు ఒకటి తొక పుష్టతం, పరిశుభంగా పుచ్చడే క్లిష్టమోక ప్రభావం గ్లోబల్ వార్మింగ్ను దాని తీరుస్తుంది. మొత్తం పీడ మామది కార్యకలాపాలు కారణమవచ్చి ప్రభావతం చేస్తూ అంతకుంటే ముప్పును పుష్టిస్తున్నాయి.

అప్పుడే అది కీలకమైతే పుచ్చడే సెంట్రోలాలు తిరిగిపుచ్చడే చెందితలు కావటం అడుగుతుంది. వీటిని ఎదుర్కోవాలన్న అభ్యసించాలన్నా, పరిష్కారంవాలన్నా కీలకమైన విధానాలను మామూలీ తీసుకోవాలి వస్తుంది. ఈ విధానాత్మక సందర్భంలో అదేగీ తలా తీసుకునే నిర్ణయాలలో ఏది సరైన నిర్ణయం? ఏది జాడనే సంతోషం, సందేహం మామూలీకి వస్తుంది. ఏ నిర్ణయం చేయ వేస్తుంది? ఏది తీరు చేస్తుంది? ఏది ముప్పును మోసించగలగుతుంది? ఏది ముప్పును కారణమవుతుంది వచ్చి అదేగీ నిర్ణయాలు వై వస్తుంది. ఈ చర్చ విషయం ఎక్కడ ఉన్నా అదిను పుచ్చిన నిర్ణయాలు తీసుకోవడమేలా అనే ప్రశ్న ఉత్పన్నమవుతుంది. పుచ్చిన నిర్ణయం తీసుకోవడమేలే పక్కన మోసం వై తుంది? పక్కన మోసంవైతే? తీసుకున్న నిర్ణయం వదిలాలి.



ఎలా ఉంటాయి. మొదట్లోనే ప్రశ్నార్థకాలుగానే ఉంటాయి. అంటే పర్యావరణం నమోదులు ఎదుర్కోవడానికి, పరిష్కారంవడానికి గాని నిర్ణయం - అమలు - ఫలితం అనే మూడు అంశాలు ప్రధానంగా దోహదపడతాయి. ఆ మూడోకొత్త అవ్వాక ప్రపంచం ఎదుర్కోవాలన్న అన్ని విధాల విపత్తులకు నిమిత్తమవుతు మూలం కూడా అంతకు పూర్వం తీసుకోవడం విధానాలే.

అంటే పర్యావరణం నమోదులు ఎదుర్కోవడానికి, పరిష్కారంవడానికి గాని నిర్ణయం - అమలు - ఫలితం అనే మూడు అంశాలు ప్రధానంగా దోహదపడతాయి. ఆ మూడోకొత్త అవ్వాక ప్రపంచం ఎదుర్కోవాలన్న అన్ని విధాల విపత్తులకు నిమిత్తమవుతు మూలం కూడా అంతకు పూర్వం తీసుకోవడం విధానాలే.

అయినప్పటికీ అది అప్పుడే తరలికి చేయ కీలకం సమాధానంగానే తీసుకుంటాయి. అది ఎంత తాళదానవుతుంది అంటూ వారితో పాటు విచ్చిన పరిణామాలను ముందుకు తెచ్చాయి. కాంక్ష అధికం విధానాలను కాకుండా అవేలు నిర్ణయాలనుకొచ్చి జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించాలనే అనుభావం అదేమీలు కాబట్టి పర్యావరణం కాస్తవేత్తల చర్చకు ద్వారా వెలుగులోకి వచ్చింది.

ఈ భావనంగానే మామూలీ పాటిస్తున్న పరిశీలన గురించిన చర్చ పర్యావరణం కాస్తవేత్తల చర్చలో తరచూ ప్రాముఖ్యం పొందింది. అప్పుడు ఎథిక్స్ అంటే ఏమిటి అనే ప్రశ్న వస్తుంది. దీని గురించి ఈ విధంగా పేర్కొన్నారు. "The word ethics is derived from the Greek word ethos, meaning "Custom". In this sense, ethics refers to the general beliefs, attitudes or standards that guide customary behavior".

పుచ్చాల్సినట్లు నైతికత అని ఎథిక్స్ను పేర్కొనవచ్చు. అది ఒక కీలకమైన విషయం. తీసుకోవడం వలననే పుచ్చడం ప్రపంచం మార్చవచ్చుగా ఉంటుంది. ప్రపంచం ప్రభావాలను పుచ్చివేయవచ్చు. దీనిలో

పాదారణ సమస్యలు, నైతికమైన తీరుకొనవచ్చు ఉంటాయి. మరొక అర్థంలో వరసిన పాతాళం అనివార్యంగా పాటించవలసిన నియమాలకు తీసుకోవడంగా కూడా భావించవచ్చు. ఈ నైతికత ఏం చేస్తుందనే విషయంగా అలోచించి సమస్యను మరొక పుచ్చక వస్తుంది. పర్యావరణం కాస్తవేత్తల చింతనను సులభంపించిన విషయం అక్కడ ఉంది.

"Ethics involve a self-conscious stepping back from our lives to reflect on what we should do, how we should act, and what kind of people we should be" ఈ విషయం అట్టి చూస్తే పాతాళంగా మనమీసేతుంది. ఏ విధంగా వ్యవహరించాలి? ఏమివంటి వ్యక్తులుగా మనమయిందాలి అనే విషయాలను కీలకమైతే అలోచించడం ప్రతిఫలకాత్మకమేలా అంటుంది ముఖ్యమని తీసుకున్నది. ఇవి మామూలీ ప్రపంచం నైతికత (ఎథిక్స్)లో అంతర్భాగంగా ఉంటాయని అర్థం అవుతుంది.

దీనిలో మామూలీగా మనమీసేతుంది అంటే అందరూ సులభంపించి కాగా, మరొకటి తీసుకుంటే అదే కొంత అవసరమైన సులభంపించి. అనలు మనం ఏం చేయాలి? దీనిని మనమా పరిగణించాలి అనే అలోచన కూడా కీలకమే అంటుంది. ఈ విషయం ప్రపంచం పుచ్చక వచ్చి పర్యావరణం కాస్తవేత్తల గురించి అధికం అడుగుతూ ఉన్నది. పర్యావరణం అనేది కాస్త సులభమైన విషయం,

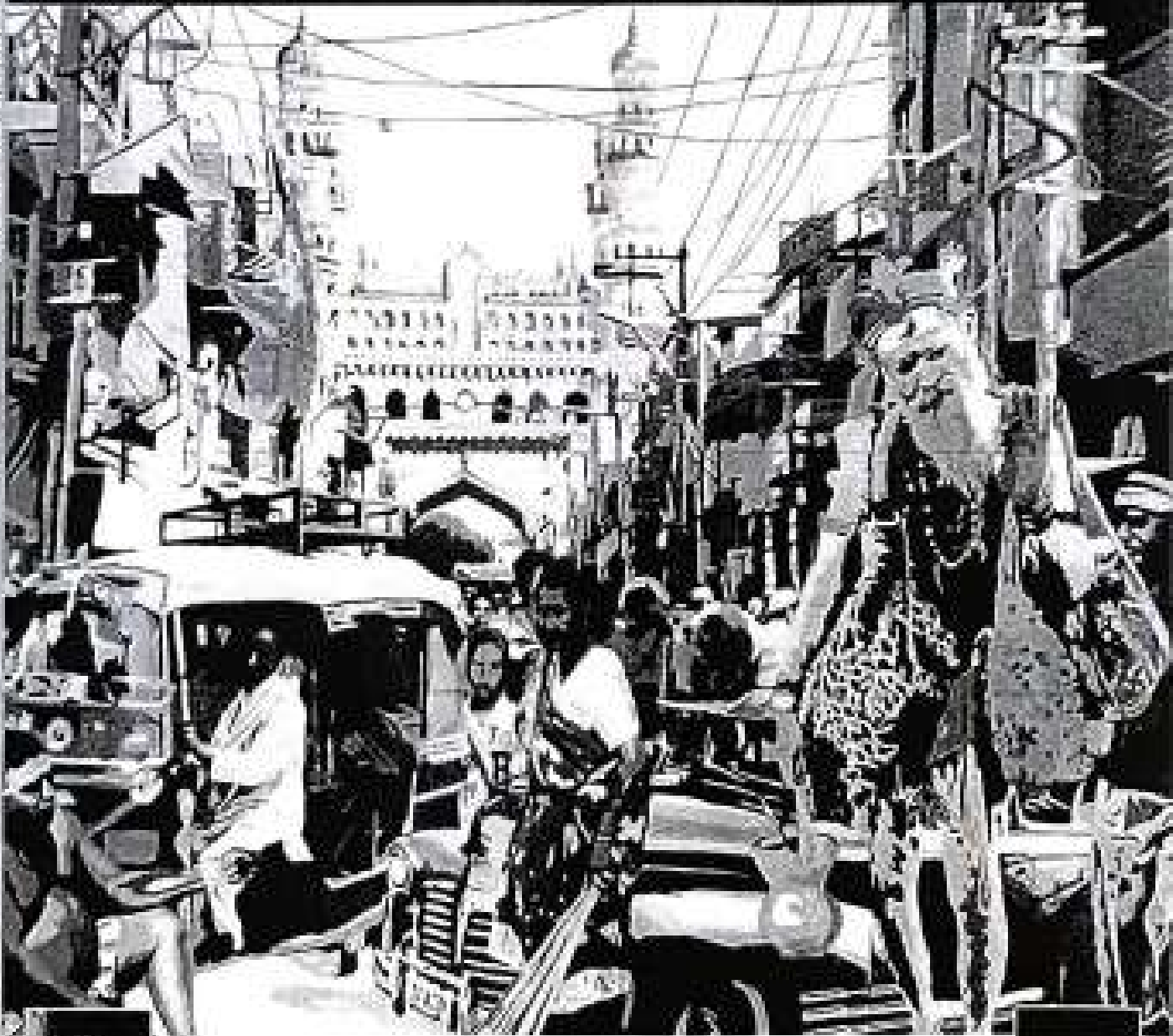
# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

కల్యాణం

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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● యుద్ధగీతాల సుద్ధాం పాఠ్యంకు పాటలు

● వాణిజ్యం- వయలు అద్వైత వాస్తవాలు

● జయముఖ ప్రతిభాకారి మోదినీ పాఠశ్చ

● డి సీతా చిత్రాలు - నియోరీయతలు



# ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థలు - మానవ వ్యవస్థలు - పరస్పర సంబంధాలు

"We need an earth - wisdom revolution, not an information revolution" వ్యావరణం గురించి మేము రచనలుగా అభ్యయనం చేసిన శాస్త్రవేత్త చెప్పిన మాట ఇది. సమాచార విప్లవం కాదు జాగరణ, జాగరణ విప్లవం అని అనుకుంటే శాస్త్రవేత్త సూచించినట్లుగా అర్థం, ప్రాధాన్యం ఏమిలో తెలుస్తుంది. పర్యావరణ పరంగా తరచిన సమస్యలు, సంక్షోభం గురించి మరొక రచనలుగా ఏమీ అను జాగరణలో అభ్యయనాలు నిమగ్నం చేయించి, ఏర్పడినట్లుగా వాడుక పరిమితులను కోటి పరిస్థితులను మార్చివేయాలి. సూర్య పరిష్కారం మీద వాడుక పరిమితులు మరొకటిగా మారుతాయి. అయితే శాస్త్ర సమాఖ్య ఎప్పుడెప్పుడు తన అందోళనను ప్రపంచం మొత్తం ప్రకటిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించిన వాటి గురించి అంతా అందోళన చెందేవరకే అభివృద్ధి వారం, పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ వారం ప్రతిపాదనలు చేసేస్తూనే ఉన్నది. పర్యావరణం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు సంక్షోభాలు అర్థం కావాలంటే పర్యావరణం, మానవ వ్యవస్థలు ఏమిటా పరిస్థితులు. వీటి పరస్పర సంబంధం ఏమిలో తెలుసు కోవాలి అంటుంది. అయితే పర్యావరణం గురించి తెలుసుకునే ముందుగానే, మనవి వ్యవస్థకు పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలకు గల సంబంధం గురించి వాటి తెలుసుకునే ముందు ఒక వివేచన వ్యవస్థలను జాగరణ తెచ్చుకోవాలి. మనవారి ఎదుర్కొంటున్న పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభాలను తేలికైన పరిస్థితులు అంత ముఖ్యంగా జాగరణ అనేది ఒక విషయం. "There are no easy or simple solutions to the environmental problems and challenges we face. We will never have a scientific certainty or agreement about what we should do because science provides us with probabilities, not certainties, and advances through continuous observation" వీరి సూచనలను ఏమిటి మనస్సులుగా మనం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు ఏమిటాగా శాస్త్ర సమాఖ్య విశ్లేషణ నిర్వహించాలి గానీ, ఒక్కొక్కటి వాటిని మనస్సులుగా శాస్త్రం సంభాషించాలి అంటుంది. నిర్వహించాలి కాదు. ఈ సంభాషణల ద్వారా నిరంతర వివారణలో శాస్త్రం ప్రకటిస్తుంది. అందుకేనే శాస్త్రం ఏం చేయాలి? ఏర్పడినట్లుగా అనేది చెప్పాలి, మనవారి అందోళనలు అని సమస్త మనవారి



అందరి మీదే పరిష్కారం అధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఈ అవగాహన ఉండటం మన శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించే వాస్తవం కంటే, సమాఖ్యలో అవిష్కరిత అంశాల మీద మనవారి పర్యవేక్షణ అనేది ప్రాతిపదికగా మారుతుందని భావించాలి.

### అరణ్య వ్యవస్థలు (Eco Systems)

పర్యావరణం అంటే మన దేశం అన్న పరిమితులు అని అర్థమవుతుంది. మన వ్యవస్థ ఈ వ్యవస్థలు వనరులను కల్పిస్తాయి. ఈ వ్యవస్థలో జాతులు లేదా సమాఖ్యలు లేదా సమాఖ్యలు. అలాగా లేదా సంతతి, తప్పక మన ఉంటుంది. ఇవి మరొక విధంగా ఉంటాయి.

- ఒకటి: ఉత్పత్తిదారులు (Producers)
- రెండు: వినియోగదారులు (Consumers)
- మూడు: విచ్ఛిన్న అంశాలు (Decomposers)

పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలు కొన్ని రకాల మార్పులను గుర్తిస్తాయి. ఈ మార్పులు అనేకం జ్వాలిత కీటక, వృక్షవృద్ధి, వినియోగదారుల ద్వారా సంభవిస్తుంటాయి. పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ

ప్రకటితంగా శక్తి ప్రవాహం మీద అధారపడి పనిచేస్తుంది. ఈ శక్తి ప్రవాహానికి మూలం సూర్యుని లేదా సూర్యుని. అవరణ వ్యవస్థలోని వనరులు కొంత విధంగా అంటే విద్యా వనరులు గానూ, శక్తి వనరులు

గానూ ఉంటాయి. విద్యావనరులు నిర్మించే వనరులుగా ఉండ వచ్చి ఈ నిర్మించే వనరులు ప్రకటితమై చెందలేని అనితాలూకాలు, ప్రకటితమై చెందగల గాలి, నీరు, నేలగానూ ఉండవచ్చు. అదేమిటాగా వీటి వనరులు కొంత వ్యవస్థలుగానూ అంటా, ఎలాంటి, వచ్చిన అందుకే అభివృద్ధిగానూ మరొకటి వల వ్యవస్థలుగా అంటే నిమగ్నాలు, సరస్సులు, ప్రవాహాలు, రిక్షనీ నేలగానూ ఉంటాయి.

పరిష్కారంలో అందరి ఉత్పత్తికి వినియోగం చేసేవారిగానూ ఉంటాయి. మనకు వ్యక్తి క్షయాల దాతాపరణ పరిష్కరణలు ప్రవేశించాలి నివారణ, నియంత్రణపై అధారపడి ఉంటాయి. అందుకేనే ఇవి కూడా మరో విధంగా దాతాపరణ మార్పులను అంటుంటే వీటిని విచ్ఛిన్నం అంటుంటే కోవాలి అంటుంటే ఒక శక్తి వనరులు శక్తిని అందిస్తాయి. ప్రకటితమై చెందగల సూర్యుని, గాలి, నీరు వ్యవస్థల మీద ప్రవాహంగా అంటే ప్రకటితమై

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

హైదరాబాద్

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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❁ చాలంతో వదిలిన కథకుడు చివరి తాయలు      ❁ రైతులందరికీ 'నాకేళ్ళవం' ఫలాలు  
 ❁ మోసినది ప్రళయం అరవ నిజాం దాపువ్వం      ❁ ఛోటోగ్రేఫ్ అన్నా వాసవత్ప పరివర్తన





# సాహిత్యం-పర్యావరణం-పరస్పర సంబంధం

సాహిత్యానికి, పర్యావరణానికి మధ్య సంబంధం ఏమిటనే సందేహాత్మక ప్రశ్న ప్రజా జాగృత సాహిత్యం-విశ్వావరణంకర్తృల అనే అంశాద్వైవిధ్యం సహజంగానే ఉదయిస్తుంది. సాహిత్యాన్ని సాహిత్య ప్రమాణాలతోనే పోలాలనే భోరిత ఉన్నప్పుడు అటువంటి సందేహం తలగనం సహజం అనేవిధంగా సాహిత్యం కళకీ, పుణ్యకీటం సంబంధించింది. పర్యావరణం శాస్త్ర సంబంధమైంది కదా అనే వాదన కూడా వెలుగుతుంది. సాహిత్యం, పర్యావరణం గురించి విస్తృతం సంబంధం లేని, తొలగని విషయాలూ కూడా అందిస్తాయి. ఈయం అంశాల మధ్య అర్థంత సన్నిహిత సంబంధం ఉందినే అనూహిత కూడా ప్రపంచ దృష్టిగా ముఖ్యంగా సాహిత్య విశ్లేషణలో ప్రయోగంగానే కనిపిస్తుంది. అయితే 1960ల తరువాత అటు సాహిత్యానికి అదనం పెట్టాలనికాక సహజాలు, అటు అంతా అభివృద్ధి చెందిన, అప్పుడప్పుడే అభివృద్ధి చెందుతూ ఉన్న వేతాలు, సమాజాలలోనూ అభివృద్ధినికేర స్థితికి, పర్యావరణ సమస్యలకు సంబంధం ఉందనే అంశాన్ని అర్థమైన విశ్లేషణలు తెలుపుతున్నాయి. ఈ సందేహి మధ్య కొన్ని సాహిత్యంను, సాధారణ లక్షణాలను వదిలివేయడం అర్థమయినాయి. "Reflection on the Postmodern Condition and reflection on the environmental crisis have reach in common. The both involved efforts to order and the culture of modern civilization and how it has come to its Present State" డివైనింగ్ మాక్స్ అటు అభివృద్ధినికేర స్థితి, అటు పర్యావరణ సమస్యలను గురించి తమ ప్రతిఫలనాత్మక యోచనలో అదనం వాగినకా సంస్కృతి ప్రస్థానం ఉన్న చలన వేరకానికే గల వారణాంశు శాస్త్రం వేరకానికాని ప్రయోగిస్తున్నాయి.



అభివృద్ధినికేర స్థితిని అర్థం చేసుకోవాలనికే సాగుచే యత్నం, పర్యావరణ సమస్యలను తెలుసుకునేందుకు సోపాన ప్రయత్నం గురించి కూడా సాహిత్య వాగినకేర అంశానికి స్వభావం గురించి చూస్తాయి. అందుకని శాస్త్రం, రీతా ప్రవర్తనలనుకేర అనుభవం, అలోచన కేరకం మొదలైంది స్పష్టమయివేయాలికి చూస్తాయి. అభివృద్ధినికేర స్థితికి అభివృద్ధినికేర పర్యావరణం విస్తృతమైంది. అలాగే ప్రాణి, మానవునికేర హేతుఅర్థంపై పర్యావరణం కోల్పోయింది. అయితే అవి సాంస్కృతిక రూపాలుగా మారితప్పాన్ని స్వయం విస్తృతం ఉకా కనిపేయగా పేర్కొనటం అనిగుతుంది. అదేవిధంగా అభివృద్ధినికేర కాణియ విస్తృతంను గురించి మాట్లాడేకాని పర్యావరణ ప్రతిఫలనను, స్వేచ్ఛాద ప్రయోగింకానో చలన చాణియ కాణియ రూపంగా వాగిస్తుంటారు. అందుకే విస్తృతంను వాగింకేరకేరం "Clearly Postmodernism and environmentalism are of great significance to each other. The both efforts have been used to relate the discourse on postmodernity with the discourse on the environmental crisis" పోస్ట్ మాడర్నిజం, పర్యావరణం గురించి కూడా వర్ణనలను ఏకే ప్రాణాత్మకం కేర ఉన్నవలనకేర అయితే ఈ సందేహ ప్రవర్తనలను ఒకవారికొకరి వర్ణనలకు సంబంధం ప్రాణాత్మకం గురించి వాగింకేరకేర అందుకే

అదేవిధంగా విశ్వావరణంకేర అభివృద్ధి ఉంది. "The failure to relate these two discourses exemplifies the disjunction between the two cultures, literature and science" ఈ సందేహ విభావనల పర్యావరణ ప్రవర్తనల మధ్య సంబంధాన్ని గుర్తించకపోవడం అనేది సాహిత్యం, శాస్త్రాలను మధ్య గల ఒక వియోగం కుదునే అంశానికేర అనూహితంగా నింపుతుంది. శాస్త్ర సంస్కృతి, సాహిత్య సంస్కృతుల మధ్య విస్తృతాన్ని కూడా అవి వర్ణి అవుతుంది. రీవెన్యూ అభివృద్ధినికేర పోస్ట్ మాడర్ని స్థితిగనల మేర అభివృద్ధి వర్ణి విస్తృతం అంతా సాహిత్య అర్థమయిన, సాహిత్య సంస్కృతి అర్థమయిన చూడ కరుగుతుంది. పర్యావరణ సమస్యలను మేర అభివృద్ధి వర్ణి విస్తృతం అంతా పైన్, పర్యావరణం చూడ కరుగుతుంది. చర్చ విస్తృతం ఉన్న అర్థశాస్త్రం మేరకు కూడా, ఈ సందేహి మధ్య సంబంధం కూడా స్థితిని గురించి వ్యాఖ్యానించిన విస్తృతంను ఈవిధంగా అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు.

"Books on Postmodernism are found in book shops as shelves devoted to theory of literature, while books on the environmental tend to be found along with books on Science" విస్తృత విభావనలలో పోస్ట్ మాడర్నిజం మేర విస్తృతం సాహిత్య సంస్కృతుల అంశానికేర వివిధ పర్యావరణం మేర ప్రయోగాలు పైన్ వాగినకేర చర్చమయిస్తాయి. అలాగే వర్ణి అంశానికేరకానూ కూడా ఉండటంపై సాహిత్యానికి, పర్యావరణానికి మధ్య సంబంధం ఏమి కేర అనే భోరితకేర ఉండటం అనిగుతుంది. ఈ ప్రాణి అర్థమయిన ఈ సందేహి మధ్య అన్న వియోగాన్ని కొంతమేరకు సవరిస్తుంది. అంశానికేరకానూ అర్థానికేర విస్తృతం ప్రవర్తనలకానూ అర్థమయిన వాగింకేరకానూ అన్న, స్థితికి సాహిత్య సమాజాలలో గాని సాహిత్యానికి, పర్యావరణానికి మధ్య సంబంధం ఉంటుందనే అనూహిత కుగనం చర్చలకు. సాహిత్యం - పర్యావరణం అర్థమయిన సంస్కృతుల మధ్య విస్తృత రూపాలను అర్థమయిన ఏకే ఒక మేరకు తర్కిస్తుంది. అభివృద్ధినికేరకానూ అభివృద్ధి ఒక అనూహితను తర్కిస్తుంది. సాహిత్యం-పర్యావరణం గురించి ఒకవారికొకరి సంబంధం లేని విషయాలగా వాగింకా అవి విస్తృతం ఒకవారికే ఒకటి సంబంధంపేరగా గుర్తించడం అభివృద్ధినికేర విషయాన్ని వాగి వర్ణి మయింది.

పానికే సాహిత్యం-పర్యావరణం గురించి విస్తృతం రీన్యూ అంశాలు సాహిత్య స్వభావం, లక్షణం, లక్ష్యం, ప్రయోగం గురించి వేర అలాగే పైన్ రీతా పర్యావరణం మేర అంశానికేర ఈ సందేహి వర్ణి అర్థమయిన అనుకుందను అంశానికేర కీర్తికానికేర అనూహితకానూ వేరకం సాగుతుంది. తర్కా సాహిత్య అర్థమయినలో అభివృద్ధి అంశానికేర "అంశానికేర కీర్తికానికేర" అనే వాదన, కీర ప్రాణివిధంగా వదిలివేయి, వదిలివేయి, విస్తృతం, అర్థమయిన మొదలైంది అభివృద్ధినికేర గల వాగింకానూ ఈ ప్రాణి అర్థమయిన విస్తృతంకానూ ఉంది. సాహిత్య అర్థమయిన వర్ణి అర్థమయిన అంశానికేర కీర్తికానికేర విభావం పై ఒకవారికే ప్రయోగంకానూ కూడా ఈ అర్థమయిన విస్తృతంకానూ.

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## E-GOVERNANCE STATUS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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**Abstract:** E-governance is Electronic Governance refers to the delivery of government data and services via the information and communications technology (ICT) to citizens or businesses or government agencies. The purpose of this paper is to present the status of e-Governance in India. The paper discusses the initiatives taken by Government of India to computerize Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Business (G2B) and Government to Government (G2G) services. The important G2C services like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and Dial.Gov; G2B services like Ministry of Corporate Affairs and G2G services like Smart Government of Andhra Pradesh and e-Office are presented in detail. Tools and Technologies are adopted for providing e-Governance services are explained. The issues in digital governance like Cyber Crime and lack of Citizen Unique Identity are also mentioned. Government projects in pipeline and future projects are also included. It is concluded that e-Governance in India enables people to have efficient, effective, transparent and accountable services. Electronic government (e-government) projects in developing countries are facing many challenges to deliver sustainable e-government services. From the existing literature we found that most of the studies considered lack of technology, and limitations in budgets and human resources as the main hurdles in effective implementation of e-government services. Alongwith these limitations, we found that the e-government maturity models adopted by developing countries are failing to provide an appropriate strategic plan to deploy sustainable e-government services. While assessing the existing e-government maturity model, we made several observations on the lack of detail, the technology-centric nature, the emphasis on implementation, and the lack of an adoption strategy. This work contributes toward the proposition of a new e-government maturity model that would address the limitations of existing e-government maturity models, and would support governments in developing countries to deliver sustainable e-government services. To achieve this goal, we considered five determinants - a detail oriented, streamlined services, agile accessibility, use of state-of-the-art technology, and trust in e-services. The proposed model was validated by employing an empirical investigation through case study and survey methods. We found that both the implementers (government) and adopters (users) of the e-government services benefited from the proposed model, resulting in an increased sustainability of e-government services.

### Introduction

Electronic government (e-government) projects in developing countries are facing many challenges to deliver sustainable e-government services. From the existing literature, we found that most of the studies considered lack of technology, and limitations in budgets and human resources as the main hurdles in effective implementation of e-government services. Along with these limitations, we found that the e-government maturity models adopted by developing countries are failing to provide an appropriate strategic plan to deploy sustainable e-government services. While assessing the existing e-government maturity model, we made several observations on the lack of detail, the technology-centric nature, the emphasis on implementation, and the lack of an adoption strategy. This work contributes toward the proposition of a new e-government maturity model that would address the limitations of existing e-government maturity models, and would support governments in developing

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DR. SHILPA B. M. SATYAWATHI



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
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## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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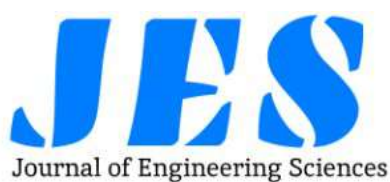
### ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence ( AI ) is the intelligence of machines and the branch of computer science that aims to create it. The field was founded on the claim that a central property of humans, intelligence—the sapience of Homo sapiens—can be so precisely described that it can be simulated by a machine. This raises philosophical issues about the nature of the mind and limits of scientific hubris, issues which have been addressed by myth, fiction and philosophy since antiquity. Artificial intelligence has been the subject of optimism, but has also suffered setbacks and, today, has become an essential part of the technology industry, providing the heavy lifting for many of the most difficult problems in computer science. Mechanical or "formal" reasoning has been developed by philosophers and mathematicians since antiquity. The study of logic led directly to the invention of the programmable digital electronic computer, based on the work of mathematician Alan Turing and others. The general problem of simulating (or creating) intelligence has been broken down into a number of specific sub-problems. These consist of particular traits or capabilities that researchers would like an intelligent system to display. The traits have received the most attention, like Deduction, Reasoning, Problem solving, learning, motion capturing and manipulation, etc. Artificial intelligence has been used in a wide range of fields including medical diagnosis, stock trading, robot control, law, scientific discovery and toys. However, many AI applications are not perceived as AI: "A lot of cutting edge AI has filtered into general applications, often without being called AI because once something becomes useful enough and common enough it's not labeled AI anymore.

### INTRODUCTION

The field was founded on the claim that a property of humans, intelligence—the sapience of Homo sapiens —can be so precisely described that it can be simulated by a machine. This raises philosophical issues about the nature of the mind and limits of scientific ubris, issues which have been addressed by myth, fiction and philosophy since antiquity. Artificial intelligence has been the subject of optimism, but has also suffered setbacks

and, today, has become an essential part of the technology industry, providing the heavy lifting for many of the most difficult problems in computer science. Thinking machines and artificial beings appear in Greek myths, such as Talos of Crete, the golden robots. Human likenesses believed to have intelligence were built in every major civilization: animated statues were seen in Egypt and Greece and humanoid automata were built by Yan Shi, Hero of Alexandria.



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# In Retrospect of Cloud Security Issues



Jyx. Arundathi, K.V.V.Satyanarayana

*Abstract* -Popular computing technologies like Distributed, Parallel, Grid etc., have already reached their peaks in providing services and now a hybrid aspect is capturing the focus which is a combination of traditional computing technology and network technology and termed to be "Cloud Computing". A desperate demand for data sharing and handling enterprise applications have called upon for cloud computing. A blocking wind for leveraging cloud computing technology in the aspect of security. But the passion towards adopting cloud have overridden the security threats. This paper glances over various security threats, risks, challenges along with their resistance capabilities to overcome the vulnerabilities in the cloud and also some of the encryption techniques that are used in the cloud.

**Keywords:** Encryption, Threats, Attacks, cloud computing

## I. INTRODUCTION

According to NIST "Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction". In addition it has some other advantages like contributing low-cost infrastructure, flexibility, scalability, collaboration and ease of use and also on-demand access from anywhere through the internet is being used by commercial entities and also by conventional users.

### Characteristics of cloud computing

As stated in NIST definition, the cloud computing services have some aspects: Broad Network Access, On-Demand Self Service, Rapid elasticity, Measure Service Resource Pooling[1][15]. As per NIST, cloud computing is described using four Deployment models and three service models.

**Deployment Models:** There are four Deployment models in cloud[11][13].

- A. **Private Cloud** is used within the organization and its services and data cannot be accessed from the outsiders of the organization.
- B. **Public Cloud** has mega-scalable infrastructure. It is retained and organized by academic, government or business organizations which provides services of the cloud open for the use of public.
- C. **Hybrid cloud** is a combination of both private and public cloud usually private for sensitive data and strategic applications.

- D. **Community cloud** has a framework and services that can be provisioned for the use of specific community of the customers.

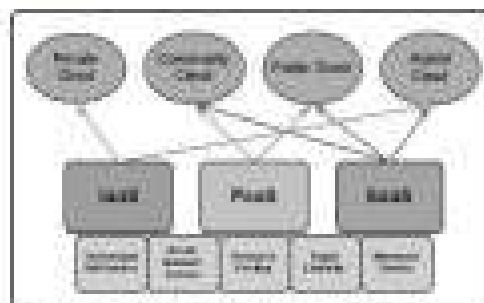


Figure 1: Cloud deployment model

### Cloud service models

There are three types of service models in the cloud environment. User can select any one of the three services[10][13] based on their need. They are:

- A. **SaaS (Software as Service):** It is giving the ability to remotely use the software and its services on demand through the internet. It purges the huge responsibility of organizations such as setup, handling the installations, maintenance, and daily preservations. Ex: Face book, Whatsapp, Gmail etc.
- B. **PaaS (Platform as Service):** it can be described as application development environments offered by the cloud provider as a service. It is the ability to deploy the user application on to the clouds infrastructure of provider. The development execution environment should be programming language, operating system and database. Example: Google App Engine.
- C. **IaaS (Infrastructure as Service):** it provides the infrastructure such as hardware, servers, router, storage and other modules of the networking to the users.



Figure 2: Cloud Service models

The remaining paper is organized into sections. Section II discusses The cloud architecture, section III surveys various security open issues and threats,

section IV reviews security techniques, section V describes existing security algorithms. Finally section VI concludes the paper and future research scope.

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# Studies on Plankton Diversity of Ashok Sagar Lake in Telangana

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## ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the diversity of Phytoplankton of freshwater bodies in Nizamabad District and after survey Ashok Sagar lake was selected. The present work was carried out during October, 2013 to September, 2014. Ashok Sagar lake is main source of drinking water for Nizamabad and surrounding villages. It also used for agriculture and support fish culture. All the collected water samples were preserved in 4% formalin and were observed under binocular microscope for identification. Mainly four groups of planktonic algae were recorded in Ashok Sagar lake. They were Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. The species diversity pattern was more or less uniform throughout the study period in lake, indicating the oligotrophic nature and it is useful for human consumption.

**Keywords:** Phytoplankton, Ashok Sagar Lake, Diversity, Oligotrophic, Nizamabad.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fresh water is the most important natural renewable resource and has often regarded as 'Pillar of our Civilization'. Algae constitute the major part of the food chain in the aquatic environment and any change in its growth and composition will alter the other living sources including the fishes (Palmer, 1980). Algae occur in wide range of aquatic environments like lentic as well as lotic habitat. In India studies on riverine ecosystem have attracted the attention of quite a few investigations in last few decades, e.g. Roy (1955), Chacko and Srinivasan (1955), Kodesla and Sharma (1981) and Mathur (1990) Raghuvanshi et al (2011). Algae plays an important role in purify the water by photosynthesis. In other words it helps in the process of rejuvenation of rivers (Sharma 2005), (Pandey, 1973; Kumar et al 1974).

Phytoplanktons are microscopic, unattached plants found homogeneously mixed throughout the water column. Being dependent on light and Nutrients, they populate the euphotic zone of fresh water lakes, ponds etc. The phytoplanktonic species are present in all the standing water bodies as well as in the middle and lower reaches of rivers. The primary productivity and the day time biogenic oxygenation in the fresh water zones are dependent on these organisms of the various aquatic groups, the phytoplanktonic communities respond very quickly to the changes in the environment because of their short life cycle and thus act as bio-indicators of pollution.

Phytoplankton. Serve as important biological indicators of an aquatic Ecosystems, as they both effect and are affected by many characteristics of a fresh water Ecosystem. Phytoplanktons are often considered powerful biological indicators of fresh



**Research Article**

**STUDY OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF ALISAGAR AND ASHOK SAGAR  
LAKES OF NIZAMABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was undertaken to study the physico-chemical parameters of water. Alisagar and Ashok sagar lakes are the well known lakes of Nizamabad District. They have gained importance as point of tourism. To assess the quality of water and algal growth of these lakes Physico-chemical Parameters like temperature, pH, total alkalinity, Dissolved Oxygen, free CO<sub>2</sub>, total hardness, phosphate were carried out seasonally from 2014 to 2018. Data obtained in this study has shown the Co-relation between physico-chemical parameters and occurrence of algae. It was revealed that status of water is oligotrophic and it is suitable for human consumption.

**Key Words:**

Alisagar lake, Ashok Sagar Lake, Physico-chemical parameters, oligotrophic.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Fresh water lakes are the wealth of a nation being a source of water for both irrigation and drinking. The Lakes are considered important for fresh water bio-diversity conservation. Industrialization and rapid development of human settlements are constant threat to lakes as more and more water is being used for drinking, domestic use and irrigation. Lakes and rivers are most important water resources in India. Lakes are precious to all life on the earth, we must make renewed efforts to conserve and restore lake environment. The Amount of fresh water on earth is very small compared to sea water of which 69.6% is locked up in continental ice, 30% in underground aquifers and 0.26% in rivers and lakes. Lakes in particular occupy less than 0.07% of the world's fresh water. As a result of water pollution the less amount of fresh water to be polluted and harmful to human being and aquatic fauna. Hence we have to assess the quality of water considering Physical and Biological Parameters. Much more research work has been done in regard of the limnological aspects and limnology of the lake providence. In the present work an attempt has been made to assess the quality of water in two lakes of Nizamabad district in Telangana state.

**MATERIAL & METHODS**

**Study Area**

**Ashok Sagar**

Ashok Sagar is a major irrigation lake situated about 7 km from Nizamabad (Fig-1). It is situated in the route of famous Saraswathi temple at Bagar from Hyderabad. The 15 feet marble statue of Goddess Saraswathi is located in the middle of the lake.



Fig 1 View of Ashok Sagar Lake

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## Studies on Ichthyofaunal Diversity of Wyra reservoir in Khammam District, Telangana State, India

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### ABSTRACT

Ichthyofaunal diversity study was conducted in the Wyra reservoir from February-2018 to January-2019. The fish samples were collected bimonthly with help of local fishermen by using fishing Craft and Gear. The present investigation results were revealed that the occurrence of forty eight fish species belong to 8 orders, 16 families and 31 genera were identified in the Wyra reservoir. The number and percentage composition of population status of fish species were 43.75% common, 22.92% moderate, 18.75% rare and 14.58% abundant in the total catch. According to IUCN 85.42% are least concern, 06.25% are near threatened, 04.17% are not evaluated, 02.08% are data deficient and vulnerable. Shannon-Weiner diversity ( $H'$ ), Evenness ( $E$ ),  $H_{max} = \ln(S)$  Maximum diversity possible and species richness ( $S$ ) for various months diversity were calculated during the study period.

**Keywords** Fish diversity, Shannon-Weiner diversity ( $H'$ ), Evenness ( $E$ ) and species richness ( $S$ ),  $H_{max} = \ln(S)$  Maximum diversity possible.

Wyra reservoir forms one of the three segments of the state government ambitious drinking water project Mission Bhagiratha in the erstwhile undivided Khammam District of Telangana state. This is a medium irrigation project constructed across the Wyra River, a tributary of Krishna River. The reservoir is located next to the Wyra town, Khammam District, Telangana. It is one of the tourist attractions in Khammam district. This Wyra reservoir was constructed in 1950, and was inaugurated by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan former President of India. It provides drinking water to eight mandals around Wyra. Hundreds of hectares of agriculture land are cultivated using water from Wyra reservoir. It is also

well known for its good fishing and the green hills around it. The project provides water to 17,391 acres for irrigation. The reservoir also gets water from Nagarjunasagar left canal (Fig 1).

Around the world, 80-90 million people feed annually on fish which serves as the most reliable source of protein. The number of people dependent on fisheries as an income has been estimated to be 200 million worldwide. Studies have been made on ichthyofaunal diversity of various freshwater bodies in India during the last few decades (Jairam, 1981), (Jhingran, 1987), (Mishra *et al* 2003), (Cemil Kara *et al.*, 2010). Fish biodiversity of river essentially represents the fish faunal diversity and their abundance, scanty information is available from this region of India. River conserves a rich variety of fish species which support to the commercial fisheries. (Menon, 1999) reported Check list - freshwater fishes of India. The two most common measures of species diversity index are the measure of diversity which takes into account both the number of species and the evenness of occurrence of individuals in the various species. Earlier report of fish fauna in Wyra reservoir was represented only 26 species of fishes belonging to 21 genera, 11 families and 7 orders (Krishna, *et al.*, 2015). The detailed extensive study was carried out to identify the fish composition, relative abundance and species diversity of the Wyra reservoir.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish samples were collected from different corners of Wyra reservoir surrounding areas mainly by fishermen, fish collectors, local fish markets, and

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## SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF ZOOPLANKTONS OF PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** Seasonal dynamics of plankton diversity with reference to physico-chemical conditions in Palair reservoir, Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh, India, for two years starting from August 2004 to July 2006. In the present study various parameters like physico-chemical parameters of water and biological parameters like zooplankton were studied. Along with the physico-chemical parameters, water samples were also characterized for plankton community composition and density. The physico-chemical parameters also showed positive correlation with different zooplankton group. The water samples were analyzed for various physico-chemical factors. Totally 4 groups of zooplankton were identified (Rotifera, Cladocera, Ostracodan and Copepods). Zooplankton population density was maximum during summer (100 units/litre) and minimum (8.85 units/litre) during monsoon season. A total of 19 taxa were recorded (Rotifera 3, Branchiura 4, Ostracodan 6 and Copepods 6). Among the Rotifera, Branchiura and Keratella species; among the Cladocera, Moina and Bosmina species; among the Ostracodan, Heteroglysis and Physoglysis species and among Copepods, Urdinella and Pontolepiscus species were abundant. The abundance of zooplankton in the pond follows a sequence as: Ostracodan > Copepods > Cladocera > Rotifera. Correlation between various physico-chemical parameters and zooplankton density was calculated.

**Keywords:** Biodiversity, correlation, taxonomy, physico-chemical parameter, seasonal variations, zooplankton.

### Introduction:

The lakes comprise the one of the most productive ecosystems. Lake ecosystems are made up of physical, chemical and biological properties contained within these water bodies. Mountain Lakes is a very important component of the water storage system. Zooplankton community always acts as a key component which transfers the energy in different trophic level in an aquatic ecosystem and it helps to regulate the productivity of the water body. When any variation occurs in the physico-chemical variables, it will bring the comparing changes in the life forms dwelling in the aquatic ecosystem. Zooplanktons are a significant indicator of change in any water quality, trophic status and pollution level. Mostly the population of fish depends on the dynamics of the plankton population especially the population of zooplankton community. Lake Ecosystem is affected by various stresses which considerably changes the zooplankton biodiversity. To evaluate these changes various multivariate

methods were applied by the use of different software to get better and appropriate results. The present study was undertaken on the analysis of seasonal changes in the zooplankton structure and community influenced by the parameters in the Palair Reservoir, Khammam, Telangana, India.

### Review of Literature:

The fresh water communities i.e., phytoplankton zooplankton macrophytes and macroinvertebrates are sensitive to environmental factors. Different species of planktons vary in different seasons due to changes in physico-chemical nature of water. The diversity index is also governed by physico-chemical characteristics of waters i.e., free CO<sub>2</sub> alkalinity, chloride, Nitrate, Phosphate, dissolved oxygen, Temperature, color and dissolved solids. (Haremsu et al., 2005).

Limnological investigations on Indian waters are extensive studies on the ecology of few lentic water bodies have been made by Kumar and Pal (1991), Doyal (1992), Banish et al (1997) and

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### ABSTRACT

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Around the world, 80-90 million people feed annually on fish which is serves as the most reliable source of protein. The number of people dependent on fisheries as an income has been estimated to be 200 million worldwide. Studies have been made on ichthyofaunal diversity of various freshwater bodies in India during the last few decades (Jairam, 1981), (Jhingran, 1983), (Misra *et al* 2003), (Cemil Kara *et al.*, 2010). Fish biodiversity of river essentially represents the fish faunal diversity and their abundance, scanty information is available from this region of India. River conserves a rich variety of fish species which support to the commercial fisheries. (Menon, 1999) reported Check list - freshwater fishes of India. The two most common measures of species diversity index are the measure of diversity which takes into account both the number of species and the evenness of occurrence of individuals in the various species. Earlier report of fish fauna in Wyra reservoir was represented only 26 species of fishes belonging to 21 genera, 11 families and 7 orders (Krishna, *et al.*, 2015). The detailed extensive study was carried out to identify the fish composition, relative abundance and species diversity of the Wyra reservoir.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

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## SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF ZOOPLANKTONS OF PALAIR RESERVOIR, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

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### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish samples were collected from different corners of Wyra reservoir surrounding areas mainly by fishermen, fish collectors, local fish markets, and

# Diversity of Molluscan communities in Kondakarla Freshwater Lake, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Kondakarla Lake is the second largest natural fresh water lake in Andhra Pradesh, India located at a distance of 42 km from Visakhapatnam. The molluscan faunal diversity was investigated during the study period from July 2012 to June 2014. The study aimed to keep records mainly on the taxonomy, distribution, status, and conservation need of the different species.

**Methods:** Samples were collected with the help of local people by using Peterson's grab sampler, Surber and D-frame. The collected samples were washed and preserved in plastic screw cap bottles and preserved in 70 - 80% ethyl alcohol and in 5% formalin solution.

**Results:** Altogether 14 species of these 28.57% of class Bivalvia and 71.429% of Gastropoda were recorded at four selected stations. Order Mesogastropoda dominant with 2 families which contributed to 50% of the total population followed by Tringoida and Scommatophora each contributed to 25%. The number and Percentage composition of Population Status were recorded during the study period. The recorded range of various diversity indexes were noted at different seasons.

**Conclusion:** Kondakarla freshwater lake consisting of 28.571% of class Bivalvia and 71.429% of gastropoda was recorded at four stations during the study period. The Population Status was 07.143% abundant, 57.143% species were common, 21.429% species were moderate and 14.285% species were rare in the total catch.

**Key-words:** Bivalvia, Diversity Index, Gastropoda, Population Status, Mollusca

## INTRODUCTION

The Indian freshwater community is a rich diversity of molluscs, representing 212 species belonging to 21 families, 164 species were recorded from rivers and streams [1]. Approximately 5,000 species of freshwater snails were inhabitant lakes, ponds, and streams worldwide [1]. Freshwater mussels are soft-bodied animals that are usually producing an external skeleton is composed of a limy material or calcium carbonate, which

serves both protective and supportive purposes. Freshwater molluscs grouped into two main classes i.e. Bivalves, and Gastropods. These are found in a wide range of freshwater habitats and have varied life history strategies, with lifespan that vary from species to species three months i.e. pea clams, 120-years for pearl mussels. They find their highest levels of endemism and diversity in ancient lakes, large river basins, and artesian basins and all of these habitats can be found within the Eastern Mediterranean region [2]. The freshwater snails are bioindicators and play a crucial role in the natural ecosystem. They are saprophytic animals and purify water bodies as they consume algae, zooplankton, diatoms, and organic waste. They provide food for many kinds of animals such as fish, birds and also for human beings and they are part of food webs [3,4].

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## Synthesis, Impedance and Dielectric Studies of Double Doped Strontium Bismuth Niobate Ferroelectric Ceramics >

Bacchupalli Ravi Kumar, Nandiraju Venkata Prasad, Guduru Prasad & Gobburu Subramanyam Kumar

Transactions of the Indian Ceramic Society, Volume 78, 2019 - Issue 2

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**Abstract** ^ **Graphical abstract** v **Full Text** >




### ABSTRACT


Strontium bismuth niobate ( $\text{SrBi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (SBN),  $\text{K}_{0.025}\text{Sr}_{0.95}\text{Gd}_{0.025}\text{Bi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (KSGBN1),  $\text{K}_{0.05}\text{Sr}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.05}\text{Bi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (KSGBN2) and  $\text{K}_{0.1}\text{Sr}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{0.1}\text{Bi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (KSGBN3)) ceramics were prepared by two stage solid state reaction method. Calcination was done at  $850^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 h. Structural property of calcined samples was studied by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique at room temperature. XRD patterns of the samples so obtained matched well with the reported data (ICSD #82280). Lattice parameters of the samples were calculated using POWD software. Pellets of 10 mm diameter and  $\sim 1$  mm thickness were prepared using uniaxial hydraulic press at 10 MPa pressure. These pellets were finally sintered at  $950^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 h. The surface morphology of the samples was studied with scanning electron microscope (SEM). The density of the sintered ceramics was measured by Archimedes principle. Impedance variation with temperature was studied for SBN, KSGBN1, KSGBN2 and KSGBN3 in the frequency range of 100 Hz to 1 MHz. The temperature dependence of dielectric properties of SBN, KSGBN1, KSGBN2 and KSGBN3 were obtained at some set frequencies in the range of 100 Hz to 2 MHz using HP 4192A impedance analyzer. The data obtained was analyzed based on change in tolerance factor, anisotropy and strain due to the presence of doped impurities. Interesting conclusions arrived at have been presented.

# Synthesis, DC conductivity and Dielectric studies on double doped Strontium Bismuth Niobate Ceramics

[B Ravi Kumar](#), [NV Prasad](#), [G Prasad](#), [GS Kumar](#)  

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## Abstract

The Strontium Bismuth Niobate  $\text{SrBi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (SBN),  $\text{K}_{0.025}\text{Sr}_{0.95}\text{Gd}_{0.025}\text{Bi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (KSGBN1) and  $\text{K}_{0.05}\text{Sr}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.05}\text{Bi}_2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_9$  (KSGBN2) ceramics were prepared by two stage solid state reaction method. Crystal structure of sintered samples was studied by powder X - ray diffraction technique. XRD patterns well matched with reported data (ICSD #82280). The lattice parameters of the samples were calculated using POWD Software. Pellets of 10mm diameter and thickness about 1mm~2mm were prepared and final sintered in the temperature range  $900^\circ\text{C} \sim 950^\circ\text{C}$  for four hours. The surface morphology of the samples was studied from Scanning electron Microscope pictures. The Temperature dependence of DC conductivity and dielectric properties were obtained and analyzed. Conclusions arrived at are presented.

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# An Overview on the Theories and Approaches of Corporate Social Responsibility

Dr A. Rama Satyavathi,  
Assistant Professor of Commerce,  
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Khammam, Telangana.

## Abstract:

Corporate Social Responsibility is the responsibility of the business towards society for the resources it has used. It is the reimbursement to be done by the organizations. The reimbursement may be ethical, environmental, financial or social. This concept is not known to the world, but has been since the businesses developed. Though there was lot of research and theoretical developments in this concept, there is no specific definition to the word CSR. This paper reviews various dimensions, theories and approaches of CSR.

**Keywords:** Stakeholders, people, planet, profit, social, ethical, environmental, economical

## Introduction:

A Society has lot of institutions like financial, social, personal and political. All these institutions work individually and collectively for the benefit of the people in the society. Business is a financial institution which tries to strengthen the economical elements of its stakeholders. Stakeholders are defined in its first usage in a 1963 internal memorandum at the Stanford Research Institute, as "those groups devoid of whose support the business would come to the closing stage."<sup>1</sup>

Corporate Stakeholders are either primary stakeholders or secondary. Primary stakeholders are those who provide services to the organization and in turn get direct financial benefits. Secondary stakeholders are those who are affected by the organizational activities indirectly, but do not get anything in turn.

All the business firms make use of the wealth of the society in the form of either natural or human resources. They exploit the environment and enjoy the rights of the people on environment. Sometimes the activities of a firm may affect the normal life of people negatively. Hence, it is the liability of the organization to pay some of their financial benefits in the way of compensation to the society. It is almost an act of contrition to the business being about financial benefits and self interests, so that some social reimbursement is essential<sup>2</sup>. This social reimbursement can be termed as Corporate Social Responsibility. The concept of CSR stresses that the secondary stakeholders also should be benefited with the industrial activity and so the environment. A socially responsible corporation is one that runs a profitable business that takes into account of all positive and negative, environmental, social and economic effects which has its impact on society

### Objectives of the paper:

- To analyse various definitions of CSR
- To critically study the dimensions and theories of CSR.

# The perception of Employees on the Employer – Employee relations – A study in the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Telangana

**Dr A. Rama Satyavathi, Asst Prof. of Commerce, SR&BGNR Govt Arts & Science  
College(A), Khammam,  
TELANGANA**

## **Abstract:**

The employer-employee relation in Human resource management is a core topic that covers recruitment policies of the employer, fair wages, welfare facilities, and support to trade unions and so on. How well the employer creates a positive work environment will influence the level of employee satisfaction and organizational productivity. This paper analyses the perception of employees on the workplace environment and facilities provided by the Singareni Collieries Company limited (A Govt. coal Mining Copany), Kothagudem, Telangana

**Key words:** Transparency in Recruitment, Fair wages, impartial employment policy, welfare facilities

## **Introduction:**

The performance and sustainability of any organization is positively related with good employee relations and also employee- employer relations. If these relations are cordial, the employees' loyalty towards the organization will be higher. Effective workplace relationship is vital at every stage of employee i.e. at the time of recruitment, during his tenure and also separation (Rose, 2008). Good relations among employer and employees inspire employees to work better and produce more results (Burns, 2012). Organizations require employees who can peacefully work together towards the achievement of the set targets and goals, and this can be achieved only when there are cordial employee relations in the organization as the objectives of employee relationship is to achieve harmonious employee relations and minimize conflict practices in employment (Torrington & Hall, 1998). So every organization must take care of employee relations.

This paper studies the perception of employees of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Telangana (SCCL) on their employer from the stage of recruitment to their tenure in the organization.

## RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR WITH REFERENCE TO SBI AND HDFC BANKS – A STUDY

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### ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to know about a study on market risk management in banking sector with reference to SBI and HDFC bank. The study have considered secondary data for the period 2009-10 to 2019-20. The study have noticed that there is more risk in the HDFC bank through the statistics applied and there is Ordinary least squares applied and trend analysis to know the capital risk and interest rate risk. The study implies that E-views software has been applied to take the outcome of the statistics. Study have concluded that it has identified the risk more in the HDFC in the year 2019-2020 with 120.02. This study have the scope for the further research.

**Keyword:** Capital Risk, Interest Rate Risk, HDFC, Risk Management, SBI.

---

### INTRODUCTION

The banking industry is critical to the development of any country's financial system. Banks, as the economic system's backbone, serve as one of the key drivers of economic development by undergoing maturity transformation and supporting critical payment systems. Banking has evolved into the bedrock of modern economic development (Kapoor, 2004). Schumpeter (1993) regarded the banking system as one of the most important agents in the process of economic development. According to Pathak (2008), the strength of any economy is fundamentally dependent on the strength and efficiency of the financial system, which is dependent on a sound banking system. It is one of those out-of-the-ordinary industries that deals with a plethora of risks. They take various types of financial risks while providing financial services (Santomero, 1997). Bank specificity, financial market volatility, increased competition, and



## Studies on Ichthyofaunal Diversity of Wyra reservoir in Khammam District, Telangana State, India

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### ABSTRACT

Ichthyofaunal diversity study was conducted in the Wyra reservoir from February-2018 to January-2019. The fish samples were collected bimonthly with help of local fishermen by using fishing Craft and Gear. The present investigation results were revealed that the occurrence of forty eight fish species belong to 8 orders, 16 families and 31 genera were identified in the Wyra reservoir. The number and percentage composition of population status of fish species were 43.75% common, 22.92% moderate, 18.75% rare and 14.58% abundant in the total catch. According to IUCN 85.47% are least concern, 06.25% are near threatened, 04.17% are not evaluated, 02.08% are data deficient and vulnerable. Shannon-Weiner diversity ( $H'$ ), Evenness ( $E$ ),  $H_{max} = \ln(S)$  Maximum diversity possible and species richness ( $S$ ) for various months diversity were calculated during the study period.

**Keywords** Fish diversity, Shannon-Weiner diversity ( $H'$ ), Evenness ( $E$ ) and species richness ( $S$ ),  $H_{max} = \ln(S)$  Maximum diversity possible.

Wyra reservoir forms one of the three segments of the state government ambitious drinking water project Mission Bhagiratha in the erstwhile undivided Khammam District of Telangana state. This is a medium irrigation project constructed across the Wyra River, a tributary of Krishna River. The reservoir is located next to the Wyra town, Khammam District, Telangana. It is one of the tourist attractions in Khammam district. This Wyra reservoir was constructed in 1930, and was inaugurated by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan former President of India. It provides drinking water to eight mandalas around Wyra. Hundreds of hectares of agriculture land are cultivated using water from Wyra reservoir. It is also

well known for its good fishing and the green hills around it. The project provides water to 17,391 acres for irrigation. The reservoir also gets water from Nagarjunasagar left canal (Fig 1).

Around the world, 80-90 million people feed annually on fish which is serves as the most reliable source of protein. The number of people dependent on fisheries as an income has been estimated to be 200 million worldwide. Studies have been made on Ichthyofaunal diversity of various freshwater bodies in India during the last few decades (Jairam, 1981), (Jhingram, 1983), (Mishra *et al* 2003), (Cemil Kara *et al.*, 2010). Fish biodiversity of river essentially represents the fish faunal diversity and their abundance, scanty information is available from this region of India. River conserves a rich variety of fish species which support to the commercial fisheries, (Menon, 1999) reported Check list - freshwater fishes of India. The two most common measures of species diversity index are the measure of diversity which takes into account both the number of species and the evenness of occurrence of individuals in the various species. Earlier report of fish fauna in Wyra reservoir was represented only 26 species of fishes belonging to 21 genera, 11 families and 7 orders (Krishna, *et al.*, 2015). The detailed extensive study was carried out to identify the fish composition, relative abundance and species diversity of the Wyra reservoir.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish samples were collected from different corners of Wyra reservoir surrounding areas mainly by fishermen, fish collectors, local fish markets, and

## **EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURE INSURANCE IN TELANGANA STATE – A STUDY**

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**Keywords: Keywords: Agriculture, insurance, Pradhan Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The Telangana Department of Agriculture has been created by the Government of Telangana mainly to provide agricultural extension services to farmers and to transfer the latest technical knowledge to the farming community Crop insurance is purchased by agricultural producers, and subsidized by the federal government, to protect against either the loss of their crops due to natural disasters, such as hail, drought, and floods, or the loss of revenue due to declines in the prices of agricultural commodities. The

## A STUDY OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS THE SERVICES OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA – A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO KHAMMAM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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Received: 17 Feb 2019

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### ABSTRACT

Human beings are prone to many kinds of risks such as, accidents, health hazards, property losses due to natural and manmade calamities. Insurance is a means through which risk can be averted or reduced. Insurance enables the insured to protect against possible risks. Owing to increased awareness about uncertainty and risk involved in their life, people are looking towards insurance sector to provide solace to them. It is hence, pertinent for the insurance sector to know about the level of satisfaction among its customers. The main aim of this study is to know the customer satisfaction towards LIC of India. This study is based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data is collected from 100 policyholders in Khammam District of Telangana and data were analyzed with statistical tools like cross tabulation, chi-square and ANOVA to identify the factors responsible for customer satisfaction towards the services offered by LIC.

**KEYWORDS:** Customer Satisfaction, Insurance, LIC

### INTRODUCTION

Ever since the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, people began to seriously think about risks and uncertainties associated with life and how to cope up with these risks became a very big issue for them. "Insurance" showed them a way to escape from various kinds of risks. Insurance companies spread the risk to several persons and thereby, make it easy for an individual to bear the brunt. Several companies were established for the purpose of insuring the assets as well as lives of the people. In India also, to cater to the needs of the people, Life Insurance Corporation of India was established in 1956. Ever since then, it has been doing a yeoman service in insurance sector in India.

Life insurance is a contract for payment of sum assured to the insured or the nominee. The policyholder gets an amount during maturity or at specified dates at periodic intervals or the nominee in the event of death. The obligation on the part of the policyholder is the payment of fixed amount known as the "premium" Periodically to the corporation. Life insurance is a process by which certainty for uncertainty is ensured. In short, life insurance is the outcome of the economic growth and development of any nation which is accepted as a method to safeguard financial uncertainties caused by untimely death.

Almost all developing countries have disregarded the inward looking development strategy as it failed in pushing the economy forward. Therefore many of them have chosen an alternative strategy, that is, economic liberalisation. It is believed that economic reforms can pave the way for development. India Faced economic crisis in the beginning of 90s not

# Emerging Issues and Challenges in Commerce and Management

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# A Study on Customers' Opinion towards Online Banking Services of State Bank of India with Special References to Khammam

Dr. Sreenivas Dadigala

Assistant Professor, Dept of Commerce, KRR Govt. Arts & Science College, Kodad, Suryapet (Dist.)

## Abstract

The technology has the potential to change methods of marketing, advertising, designing, pricing and distributing financial products and services and cost savings in the form of an electronic, self-service product-delivery channel. The technology holds the key to the future success of Indian Banks. Thus, "Electronic Banking" is the need of the hour, which cannot be lost sight of except at the cost of elimination from the competition. The existence of Electronic banking also becomes inevitable due to the standards required to be matched at the international level. Thus, the domestic as well as the international standards mandate the adoption of Electronic banking at the earliest possible moment. The adoption of Electronic Banking by commercial enterprises has been in existence since the mid-90's, much greater in number due to lower operating costs associated with it. Electronic banking has initially been in the form of automatic teller machines and telephone transactions. More recently, it has been transformed by the Internet, a new delivery channel for banking services that benefits both customers and banks. Internet banking system services can include: Open an account, Balance enquiry, Request for Cheque book, Beneficiary payments (BFT), Viewing monthly. Furthermore, customer's application for electronic banking facilities is expanding as the cost savings on transactions over the Internet are significant.

**Keywords-**Applications, Banking Services, Commercial Enterprise, Customer, Electronic Banking.

## INTRODUCTION

Now a day's information technology plays a vital role in banking sector. Day by day increasing change in technology world, it leads to improve digital banking services of various banks. Traditional branch model of bank is now changing into new form of digital banking services like inquiry about balance in his/her account, details about transaction, statement of account, and request for issues of cheque-books of SBI. It provides various advantages to customer of various banks. Now-a-days people are educated more than older days, today human lives becomes digital oriented and they don't have enough time to visit bank branch than ever before. E-banking means providing banking products and services through electronic delivery channels like ATM, Internet banking, Telephonic banking and other electronic delivery channels. SBI has

over 4500 ATM centers in India approximately. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is electronic computerized telecommunication device that allows a customer to directly use a secured method of communication to access their bank accounts or make cash withdrawals and other services.

The banking environment of today is rapidly changing and the rules of yesterday are no longer applicable. Most of the banks in India have adopted core-banking solutions (CBS) in a fully networked environment. Back office functions have been taken away from branches to a centralized place. While physical branches would continue to be relevant in the Indian scenario, the real growth driver for reducing the cost would be virtual branches i.e. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), internet banking, mobile banking, kiosks, phone banking etc., which is made possible by few persons and run on 24 x 7 basis to exploit the real potential of these information technological utilities. New technologies cannot completely replace the branch network but it can support old methods of delivering the services to their customers.

## AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES (ATM'S)

Automatic teller machines have transformed the concept of banking in India. It has eliminated the requirement of to stand in long queue and filling of forms for routine banking transaction. Now customers of banks can access their money with the scratch of a ATM card. An automated teller machine (ATM) is an electronic computerised device that allows banks customers to directly use a secured method of communication to access their bank accounts. Entry of Automated teller machines (ATM's) has changed the office atmosphere of the branches of banks. There is no need for a customer to visit branches for their day to day banking transaction like cash deposits, cash withdrawals, balance enquiry, dropping cheque etc. Electronic channels have opened new avenues for banks. ATM's are electronic machines which are operated by customer himself to withdraw or deposit cash.

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## Pharmacological and Neuroprotective Activity of *Smilax zeylanica*, *Carissa macrocarpa* and *Thespesia lampas*

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### ABSTRACT

Brain tumors, stroke, and other neurodegenerative diseases are some of the most predominant medical conditions in developed countries, and they put a financial burden on the healthcare system. Neurodegenerative disorders are believed to affect about 3.1 percent of the population aged 70–79 years in Western countries, but just 0.7 percent of citizens of the same age in India. The World Health Organization recommends that people increase their intake of foods, herbs, and fibres to lower their risk of neurological disorders. A variety of medicinal plants have been recorded in literature as being used in local health economies to treat brain disorders. The effect of active phytochemical constituents of different sections of *Smilax zeylanica*, *Carissa macrocarpa*, and *Thespesia lampas* on neuronal activity and various disease conditions was explored in this study. *Smilax zeylanica* contain phytochemicals such as alkaloids, tannins, triterpenoids, sterols, flavonoids, and compounds like diosgenin and  $\beta$ -sitosterol in the fruit used for their analgesic, anticonvulsant, antiepileptic, antidepressant and anti-cataleptic activities. *Carissa macrocarpa* contains flavonoids, coumarins, tannins, chalcones, and lignin that are well-known for their cancer-fighting abilities, hepatoprotective properties, and antifungal properties. *Thespesia lampas* is rich in glycosides, phenols, tannins, hormones, saponins, flavonoids, sugars,  $\beta$ -sitosterol and quercetin. This plant's roots have been found to have anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic, hepatoprotective, anti-arrhythmic and antihelmintic effects.

### INTRODUCTION

Brain tumors, stroke, and other neurodegenerative diseases are among the most common healthcare problems in developing countries, and they are a financial strain on the healthcare system. More than 10 million people worldwide suffer from neurological diseases per year, with the number predicted to increase in the future (Gouric-Deyi, 2014). Since brain function continues to deteriorate with age due to neurodegenerative mechanisms, researchers are looking for cellular and molecular targets that can help the brain perform properly. In Western countries, about 3.1 percent of the population aged 70–79 years is thought to be susceptible to neurodegenerative diseases, while in India, the prevalence of disease in people of equal ages is 0.7 percent. The discrepancy is largely due to variations in lifestyle and dietary patterns dependent on the use of multiple ingredients (Wyo-Coray, 2016).

Herbs are natural ingredients. Therapeutic active chemical agent in herbs varies based on a number of variables such as from person to person, potential decoction to the use of herbal extracts in compliance with Western mainstream medicine practices. Modern medication system has an extensive history of development: it is the collection of methods founded on ideas, values, and interactions from multiple traditions and periods that are used in the preservation of wellbeing, as well as the avoidance, detection, enhancement, and treatment of diseases (Famurok & Goei, 2007; Yum et al., 2016).

Treatment of brain diseases is one of the biggest medical issues in the lack of adequate treatment using traditional medicine. The WHO suggests that people raise their consumption of foods, herbs, and fibres as a way to decrease their risk of neurological disorders (Dreher, 2018). There is a relevant product section that may lead to wellbeing in addition to the nutrients available in fresh fruits and green vegetables, such as fiber, carbohydrates, and phytochemicals (Decloudt, 2017). Polyphenols, on the other hand, play an important function in the treatment of pathogenic bacteria and fungi, as well as provide defense against a variety of stressors both biotic and abiotic. They are a normal part of the human diet, and research shows that they are connected to the cooperative regulation of a variety of health-linked factors, including cognitive function (Kennedy, 2014).

Flavonoids are recognized for their antioxidant properties, which help to reduce oxidative stress, which is thought to be one of the reasons for central nervous system disorders. They may also modify the functions of enzymes and receptors, making them multi-target botanical therapeutics or medicines (Grossi, 2013). Glycosides has a number of functions in living organisms. Many plants store inactive glycosides which will be activated by process like enzyme hydrolysis, which breaks down the sugar component of the chemical, and making it active so that it can be used further. Medicinally, all of these plant glycosides are included.

# Molecular Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of 2-Hydroxy-3-Chrysin Dithiocarbamate Derivatives

by  Pulebala Ramesh <sup>1,2</sup>,  Vankaderi Srinivasa Rao <sup>2</sup>,  Yi-An Hong <sup>3</sup>,  
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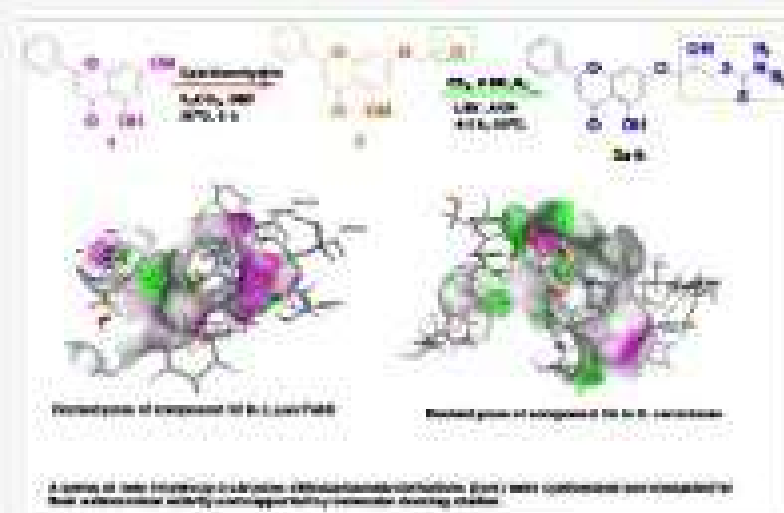
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## Abstract

A series of 2-hydroxy-3-chrysin dithiocarbamate derivatives (**3a–k**) were designed, synthesized, and characterized for their structure determination by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and HRMS (ESI) spectral data. They were screened for their *in vitro* biological activities against a panel of selected bacterial and fungal strains. These antimicrobial studies indicate that some of the analogues manifested significant activity compared to standard drugs. Among the synthetic analogues (**3a–k**), compounds **3d**, **3f**, and **3j** exhibited very good antibacterial activity and compounds **3d**, **3f**, and **3h** showed very good antifungal activity compared to the standard drugs penicillin and itraconazole, respectively. The compounds **3e**, **3g**, and **3i** showed moderate antibacterial activity and the compounds **3j** and **3k** showed moderate antifungal activity. Molecular docking studies were performed and the experimental antimicrobial screening results were also correlated with the binding energy values obtained by molecular docking. The synthesized chrysin analogues (**3a–k**) have obeyed Lipinski's "rule of five" and have drug-likeness.

**Keywords:** chrysin; epoxide; dithiocarbamates; biological activities; molecular docking studies



Graphical Abstract





## 4*H*-Pyrimido[2,1-*b*]benzothiazole-3-Carboxamide Derivatives; Design, Synthesis, Biological Evaluation and Docking Studies

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Accepted on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2019

### ABSTRACT

Design and synthesis of a series of novel substituted 4*H*-Pyrimido[2,1-*b*]benzothiazole-3-carboxamides (**7a-j**) starting from commercially available and inexpensive starting materials (benzaldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and 2-aminobenzothiazole) were generated and fully characterized using <sup>1</sup>H <sup>13</sup>C NMR, IR and mass spectral analysis. Furthermore, the synthesized compounds were tested for their *in vitro* antibacterial and antifungal activities, which indicated that the majority of 4*H*-Pyrimido[2,1-*b*]benzothiazole-3-carboxamides exhibit good to moderate activity compared to the standard drugs, streptomycin, penicillin and amphotericin-B. In particular, compounds **7b**, **7d**, **7j** have shown superior antibacterial activity against selected bacterial strains with 9.37 μg mL<sup>-1</sup>. Compound **7e** has shown excellent antifungal activity against *A.niger* with ZOI 48mm. The findings of biological activities are further supported by molecular docking studies. Experimental biological activities are exactly correlated with the docking scores.

### Graphical Abstract



**Keywords:** 2-Aminobenzothiazole, 4*H*-Pyrimido[2,1-*b*]benzothiazole, Molecular docking studies, Antimicrobial activity.

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**Keywords: Keywords: Agriculture, insurance, Pradhan Manthri Fasal Bima Yojana**

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# FOURTH HANKEL AND TOEPLITZ DETERMINANTS FOR STARLIKE AND CONVEX FUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH COSINE FUNCTION

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**Abstract :** The purpose of this paper is to find the Fourth Hankel determinant for the functions belongs to the family of starlike and convex functions in connection to the cosine function. We also consider the estimation of Fekete-Szegő inequality, Zalcman conjecture and Toeplitz determinants for the functions in above classes subordinate to cosine function.

**Index Terms -** Analytic function, Convex function, Starlike function, Subordination, Function with positive real part, Hankel determinants and Toeplitz determinants.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The members  $f$  of the family  $\mathcal{A}$  of holomorphic functions defined in the disc  $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  having Maclaurin's series expansion given by

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad (1.1)$$

are standardized by  $f'(0) - 1 = 0 = f(0)$ . The functions in  $\mathcal{A}$  that are univalent (injective) in  $\mathbb{U}$  constitute the subclass of  $\mathcal{A}$  and this subclass is represented by  $\mathcal{S}$ . Further the two subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}$  that describe the geometric properties of the domain onto which  $\mathbb{U}$  is mapped are respectively defined by

$$\mathcal{S}^* = \{f \in \mathcal{S} : \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > 0, f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, z \in \mathbb{U}\},$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{g \in \mathcal{S} : \operatorname{Re}\left(1 + \frac{zg''(z)}{g'(z)}\right) > 0, g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n, z \in \mathbb{U}\}.$$

The coefficients of functions in  $\mathcal{S}^*$  and  $\mathcal{C}$  are connected by the Alexander's relation [22] given by  $a_n = n b_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The well known Carathéodory class of holomorphic functions  $p$  in  $\mathbb{U}$  following  $p(0) = 1, 0 < \operatorname{Re}(p(z)), z \in \mathbb{U}$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{P}$ . The members of this class has the form  $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n z^n, z \in \mathbb{U}$ . The functions  $p(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}, p(z) = \frac{1+\nu z}{1-\nu z}$  are in  $\mathcal{P}$ . Two analytic functions  $u$  and  $v$  in  $\mathbb{U}$  connected by  $u(z) = v(w(z))$ , for all  $z \in \mathbb{U}$ , where  $w$  is a Schwarz function in  $\mathbb{U}$  satisfying  $w(0) = 0$  and  $|w(z)| < 1, z \in \mathbb{U}$  is expressed as  $u \prec v$  and read as  $u$  is subordinate to  $v$ . In addition to analyticity if  $v$  is univalent in  $\mathbb{U}$ , it is evident that  $u(\mathbb{U}) \subset v(\mathbb{U})$  and  $u(0) = v(0)$ .

The Hankel determinant of  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  for  $q \geq 1, n \geq 1$  is designated by  $H_q(n)$ , defined by Pommerenke [17] as below

$$H_q(n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & \dots & a_{n+q-1} \\ a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & a_{n+3} & \dots & a_{n+q} \\ a_{n+2} & a_{n+3} & a_{n+4} & \dots & a_{n+q+1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n+q-1} & a_{n+q} & a_{n+q+1} & \dots & a_{n+2q-1} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (1.2)$$

The  $q^{\text{th}}$  Hankel determinant was initially studied and developed by Noonan and Thomas [15]. For different values of  $q, n$  we get various Hankel determinants. The study of estimating sharp upper bound on  $|H_q(n)|$  for functions in different subclasses of  $\mathcal{A}$  attracted by many authors. For  $q = 2, n = 1$ , the determinant  $|H_2(1)|$  is given by  $H_2(1) = |a_2 - a_1^2|$ . It is the particular case of Fekete-Szegő inequality  $|a_2 - \nu a_1^2|$  for  $\nu = 1$ . In case of  $q = n = 2$  we have  $H_2(2) = a_4 a_2 - (a_3)^2$ , the second Hankel determinant. Several researchers have studied the bound on  $|H_2(2)|$ . Jamir et al. [10] proved that  $|H_2(2)| \leq \begin{cases} 1, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{S}^*, \\ \frac{2}{3}, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{C}. \end{cases}$  The bounds are sharp. Unfortunately, the sharp bound of  $|H_2(2)|$  for  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  is still not known. Several authors like Arif et al. [1] examined  $|H_2(2)|$  for various subclasses of analytic univalent and bi-univalent functions.

If we take  $q = 3, n = 1$  in  $H_q(n)$ , the Hankel determinant  $H_3(1) = a_3[a_4 a_2 - a_1^2] - a_4[a_3 + a_1 a_2] + a_5[a_1 - a_1^2]$ . By applying triangle inequality we have

$$|H_3(1)| \leq |a_3||a_4 a_2 - a_1^2| + |a_4||a_3 + a_1 a_2| + |a_5||a_1 - a_1^2|. \quad (1.3)$$

All quantities on the right hand side of above expression have sharp upper bounds except  $|a_4 a_2 - a_1^2|$ . Babolian [3] proved that

$|H_3(1)| \leq \begin{cases} 16, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{S}^*, \\ \frac{16}{3}, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{C}. \end{cases}$  Banaś et al. [4] refined the upper bound of  $|H_3(1)|$  for some functions in the classes investigated by Babolian [3]. In 2017, Zaprawa [22] proved that

$|H_3(1)| \leq \begin{cases} 1, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{S}^*, \\ \frac{16}{3}, \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{C}. \end{cases}$  He claimed that these bounds are still not sharp. Orban and Zaprawa [16] obtained an upper

bound to  $|H_3(1)|$  for the functions in  $\mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{C}$  of order  $\alpha$ . Kowalczyk et al. [12] calculated the sharp upper bound on  $|H_3(1)|$  for  $f \in \mathcal{C}$  given by  $|H_3(1)| \leq \frac{8}{33}$  is a finest bound compared to the bound computed by Zaprawa [22]. Further Kwon et al. [13] estimated

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An efficient protocol has been developed for the synthesis of 2-oxazolines from carboxylic acids and silylated amino alcohols. The advantage of this method was demonstrated by preparing *O*-silylated amino alcohols. The reaction proceeds via *in situ* desilylation of *O*-silylated amide followed by cyclization. Studies on silyl deprotection were carried out to explain yield for 2-oxazolines.

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## INTRODUCTION

Oxazolines are the most common heterocyclic compounds in many natural products like diazocole and hemiaminals. They are valuable synthetic intermediates (a, b, as  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  ligands for asymmetric synthesis (c, d), and also act as protecting groups. For more than a century now, oxazoline rings are the best template to carboxylic acid [1]. 2-Oxazoline, containing natural products, are also known to induce chronic neurodegenerative diseases [3]. Thus, the oxazoline moieties are versatile in synthetic utility, that is, synthetic intermediates, ligand scaffolds, chiral auxiliaries, and also chiral catalysis [4,5]. Because of the importance of oxazolines and oxazoline scaffolds in biological applications like cytotoxic, antitumor, antibacterial, antidepressant, and anti-Alzheimer activities [6,7], many researchers are interested to work on methodologies to simplify the conditions, cost, and time. Some of the molecules such as albansinidin, tetraolfin (insecticides), ribonidine (antihypertensive), A28909 (tubulin polymerase inhibitor), and histamide E (Fig. 1) are known to be biologically active due to an oxazoline fragment (g, j). Ever since oxazolidine-containing natural products have shown promising medicinal value, chiral synthesis of 2-oxazolines is the research frontier in discovery as well as medicinal chemistry [8]. A common route to oxazolines is the reaction of an acid chloride with  $\beta$ -amino alcohol; the corresponding hydroxamide is then treated with thionyl chloride and cyclized with the base via inversion

of the configuration. Several other approaches have been developed for the cyclization of the  $\beta$ -hydroxamide, including the use of (diethylamino)sulfur trioxide, Mitsunobu conditions, and  $\text{PPh}_3\text{-CCl}_4$  [9]. Cyclization of  $\beta$ -hydroxamide with  $\text{PPh}_3\text{-CCl}_4$  allows the direct synthesis of oxazolines from carboxylic acids [10]. These methods exhibit less tolerance towards functionalization and causes epimerization [11].

A number of synthetic methods are reported for the synthesis of functionalized oxazoline derivatives from carboxylic acids, aldehydes, nitriles, esters, alkenes, carbonyl compounds, and  $\beta$ -hydroxamides. Parung and Tarney described the synthesis of oxazolines using polymer-bound tosyl chloride [12]. The commercially available fluorinating agents DAST and XtalFluor-E were used recently for cyclodehydration of  $\beta$ -hydroxamides in good yields and without epimerization of  $\alpha$ -positions [13,14]. Later, Murai et al. reported the synthesis of oxazoline from aldehydes and amino alcohols by using 1,4-Diazabicyclo [2.2.2] octane-DABCO and *N*-Chlorosuccinimide-NCS [15]. Chaudhry et al. reported the synthesis of oxazolines from aldehydes and 1,2-hydroxyalkyl acids using Lewis acid  $\text{BF}_3\text{-OEt}_2$  followed by polymer-bonded tosyl hydrazine [16]. Croignani and Swinnen reported a one-pot protocol using Mukaiyama reagent followed by polymer-bound tosyl chloride [17]. Horn and his team reported the synthesis of oxazoline derivatives by the reaction of alkenes with NBS in the presence of nitriles and  $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2/\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$  [18]. Grata et al. reported the synthesis of oxazolines by the reaction



## An efficient, multicomponent, green protocol to access 4, 7-dihydro-5H-tetrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidines and 5,6,7,9-tetrahydro-5H-tetrazolo[5,1-*b*]quinazolin-8(4H)-ones using PEG-400 under microwave irradiation

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## Design, Synthesis, and Anticancer Activity of Amide Derivatives of Structurally Modified Combretastatin-A4

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**Abstract**—A new series of amide derivatives of structurally modified combretastatin-A4 **10a–10j** are synthesized, and their structures are confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and mass spectral data. The products are tested for their anticancer activity towards human cancer cell lines, MCF-7 (breast), A-549 (lung), Colo-205 (colon), and A-2780 (ovarian). The compounds **10b**, **10c**, and **10d** demonstrate the most promising activity.

**Keywords:** combretastatin-A4, cefozopram, 1,2,4-thiadiazoles, anticancer activity

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### INTRODUCTION

A vast number of heterocyclic derivatives were employed efficiently in anticancer chemotherapy [1–6]. Combretastatin-A4 (**1**), (see the figure) was isolated from South African tree *Combretum caffrum* [7, 8]. It demonstrated high antitumor activity [9, 10] and acted as vascular disrupting agent (VDA) [11]. Combretastatin-A4 has poor water solubility, high lipophilicity and was easily converted into inactive trans-isomer which made its activity lower [12, 13]. Because of stability problems, many researcher have developed double bond restricted combretastatin derivatives based on triazoles, pyrazoles, thiazoles, furanones, imidazoles, and oxazolones [14–16]. Similarly, 1,2,4-thiadiazole derivatives act as useful units in medicinal chemistry [17] and demonstrate a broad spectrum of biological activities including human leukemia [18], antidiabetic [19], anti-hypertensive [20], allosteric modulators [21], anti-bacterial [22], and many more. The FDA approved antibiotic cefozopram (**2**) [23] contains the 1,2,4-thiadiazole unit.

Due to the potent biological activities of combretastatin-A4 and 1,2,4-thiadiazole derivatives, we have synthesized a series of structurally modified amide derivatives that combine combretastatin-A4 and 1,2,4-thiadiazole **10a–10j**. Their structures were confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, and mass spectral data. The derivatives were tested for their activity against human cancer cell lines.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first step of synthesis of new amide derivatives of combretastatin-A4 (Scheme 1) was condensation of commercially available trimethoxyphenyl acetonitrile (**3**) with 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**4**) in presence of TEA which gave the intermediate **5**. Its following cyclization with 4-nitrobenzothioamide (**6**) in presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub> led to compound **7**. The nitro group of the precursor **7** was reduced by zinc dust into the corresponding amine **8**. Coupling reaction of the letter compound **8** with a variety of substituted benzoyl chlorides **9a–9j** in presence of TEA resulted in formation of the corresponding target compounds **10a–10j**.

## IMPACT OF INFLATION ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (FPI) WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA

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### ABSTRACT:

The present study have aimed at knowing the Impact of the Inflation on Foreign direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI). The study have considered the secondary data for the 2000-01 to 2019-20. The study have applied the Vector Error Correction Model, Ordinary Least squares and Vector Auto Regression through the E-views software to know the relationship impact and Future movement of the FDI and FPI. The study have focused on these external funds that arouse the Indian economy through these analysis. The study found that there is a positive relationship and positive impact of the FPI on the Inflation while FDI has the negative impact and relationship on the Inflation. Here, the study also results the India have the more flows from the Foreign portfolio Investment to India that shows that a unit rise in the FDI will rise in the Inflation.

**Keywords:** DIPP, Economy, FDI, FPI, Inflation

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### INTRODUCTION

FDI plays a pivotal role in a country. It provides a boost to working of the economy. Requirement of FDI relies on saving and investment rate of a country and in order to fulfil the gap between investment and saving, FDI plays an important role and acts as a bridge to fulfil the gap between investment and savings(Dwivedi & kumar, 2017) Domestic saving limitations can be covered through foreign capital during the economic development process and through that it also provides superior and beer technology that promotes better efficiency to the existing production capacity and thereby generate new production opportunity. It creates a window of transparency between the nations and hence accelerating bilateral

## IMPACT OF INFLATION ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (FPI) WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA

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### జ్ఞానానంద

# దిద్రమైన జీవితాలకు ప్రతిరూపం "కాలంబు రాగానే.."

- డా. చిరుస్రీని కుమార్, హాట్ & అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు విభాగం,  
ఎస్.ఆర్. & ది.జి.యస్.ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (వ్యయం ప్రతిపత్తి) అమ్రావతి.

"In my opinion two things are infinite one is universe and the second one is human stupidity. Doubtful in the case of universe but not about human stupidity" అని ప్రముఖ సైంటిస్ట్ అల్బర్ట్ ఐన్స్టీన్ ఒక సందర్భంలో తన ఆవిష్కరణను వివరించారు.

మానవ జీవితానికి అవినీతి అభ్యాసానికి మారుపేరు. దర్శితలో అన్ని దశలలో ఈ అభ్యాసం వెలిగింపులు చేసిన సందర్భంలో ఏదేక వంతులు, విభాసాలు అనేక పాఠాలు దూరంలో చేసిన ప్రయత్నాలు, కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో కళా భ్యాసం, మనోకౌశల సందర్భాలలో దళాభ్యాసం సమయం వచ్చింది.

ప్రపంచీకరణ ప్రభావంతో సంకెళ్లు తెంచుకోని ఏదీలా కాకుండా తాపప్రసారాలు విస్తరించుకుంటున్న కరుణలలో జీవితం వెయ్యేళ్లు వెనక్కి చూచుకోవలసిన అవసరాన్ని ఈ వారి కాలపు మనుషులు కల్పిస్తున్నారు. మనవి పాటి మనసులో మాట్లాడి కాలం పొయి పాత్య చేసే కాలం దాపురించుంది. మానవత్వం మంటకలిసిపోయింది. "మనవి పుట్టినప్పటి నుండి దాడులూ చంపుకోవడాల్సి వేల సంవత్సరాల మానవజాతి చరిత్రలో చట్టవిరుద్ధంగా లిఖించబడింది. మనవి పుట్టినది ఎంత సజమో మనవిగా ఇంకా ఏర్పడలేదనేది అంటే నిజం" అంటూ అనికొత్తి దళిత 'కాలంబు రాగానే..' ముందుమాటలో పేర్కొన్నారు. ఏజానికి మనవికి సంఘంలో అధివావిభాద సంకలనం ఉండాలి. మానవుడు అవాగరికం నుండి వాగరికంలోకి అడుగుపెట్టానని ప్రకటించాడు. ఎన్నో యుద్ధాలు చేశాడు. ఎన్నో ప్రయోగాలు చేశాడు. చంద్రమండలం పై అడుగు పెట్టాడు. విశ్వానికి తెలియని రహస్యాలనే కనిపెట్టానని అనందపడ్డాడు. మనవి అపారం చేకుండా ముందులలో లతుకోడ్లు అన్నారు. మనవి చేపుట్టి కాపించే కానవారి

కారం కావాలన్నారు. ఒక మీటలో ప్రపంచనంతా తన అధీనంలోకి తెచ్చానన్నారు. స్పృశి కానే మూలం అన్నారు.

కానీ, ఏమీ మారించి, అవాగరికం నుండి వాగరికం లోకి వచ్చే 'వాగరికత' మారలేదు. 'సంఘటిత' అని అంటుంటే కాలం తనలో తాను సర్దుకోవడం మారలేదు. స్పృశి కానే మూలం అంటుంటే 'వెండ్రుకాకాలు' సర్దుడం మారలేదు. ఏర్పిన మెల్ల సమాజంలో అందరూ సమానులే అంటుంటే పెదవారి పెదవి సర్దుడం మార లేదు. రాజ్యాధికారం ఏకేంద్రీకరణ అంటే 'పనివారి' సర్దు మారలేదు. ఏమీ మారించి, ఖుషాం పాత్యలు మార లేదు. లైంగిక లోపికి మారలేదు. అధికారంలో ఏజాలను దాదరణ మారలేదు. ప్రయాంక, భూమికల ఏజాలను దాదరణ భాగి వనిశీరు మారలేదు. ఏజాలను దాదపెట్టి, అలద్దాన్నే 'నిజం' అని ప్రకటించడం మారలేదు. సైన్స్ విజాలు కాపు, అలద్దాలని ఏయొచ్చినవి కవితా వంక లనమే "కాలంబు రాగానే.." ప్రకటన కవి దిట్టనే న్నాది అన్నట్లు "మంచి జీవితం జీవించడం ఎంత కష్టమో, మంచి జీవిత దర్శిత రాయడం కూడా అంతే కష్టం" అనే మాటకు సమాధానమే ఈ కవితా సంకలనం.

### కవిత సంకలన పేరభ్యం :

ఈ కవిత సంకలనాన్ని దిసెంబర్ 03 తారీఖు నాడు వరంగల్ అర్ట్స్ సైన్స్ కళాశాల ప్రొంగణంలో అనియ్సరిం దడం జరిగింది. ఈ సంకలనంలో 35 కవితలు, వాలుగు ముందుమాటలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ కవితలన్నీ కూడా భూమిక, ప్రయాంకల కవిత దిగ్గణ లోపిల్లోనే దిగ్గించి లగింది. భూమిక, ప్రయాంకలు మూడు చేక్కలనేర్తి అక్షమ పాఠశాలలో తొమ్మిదవ తరగతి దడంపు

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# భావవీణ

కళలు, సాహిత్య సాంస్కృతిక అభివృద్ధికి పుణ్యం



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### అంతరాత్మీయ మహిళా దినోత్సవం



## తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో గిరిజనులు - ఆర్థిక విధానం

- కె.ఎస్.ఎస్. రత్నప్రసాద్

ఆసాసియేట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, ఆంగ్ల విభాగము, ఎస్.ఆర్. & ఓ.జి.యన్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఖమ్మం.

- డా॥ జరుపుల రమేష్

ఆసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు విభాగము, ఎస్.ఆర్. & ఓ.జి.యన్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఖమ్మం.

నేటి ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు గిరిజనుడి జీవన విధానానికి అనువైనవికావు. ఎందుకంటే ప్రపంచం వేగంగా మారుతోంది. మనం ఆ మార్పుకు తగ్గట్టుగా జీవించినప్పుడే మనకు సాధిస్తాం. ప్రతిచోటా పోటీకర్తవం వెలకొని ఉంది. భవంచం మొత్తం ప్రైవేటీకరణ, భవంచీకరణ లాంటి పదాలతో మార్మొగిపోతుంది. పాలకుల విధి విధానాలే ప్రత్యేకంగానో, పరోక్షంగానో కాసిస్తున్నాయి. భారతదేశం ఇందుకు మినహాయింపు కాదు. అంటే రానున్న కాలంలో ప్రభుత్వ పాత్ర తగ్గనుంది. దీంతో రాజకీయ పోటీకర్తవం, తెలివితేటలవారే ముందుకుపోయే పరిస్థితులు, ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగాలు తగ్గిపోవడం లాంటి పరిస్థితులేర్పడతాయి. నిజానికి నేటికీ ఆ పరిస్థితి ఉంది. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో నూతన అవకాశాలకోసం, మనం అభివృద్ధి చెందాల్సిన విధానం మీద ప్రత్యేకమైన దృష్టిని కేంద్రీకరించాల్సి ఉంటుంది. మరి గిరిజనుడి పరిస్థితి ఏమిటి? మార్పులకు అనుగుణంగా గిరిజనుడు అనుసరిస్తాడా? లేని పక్షంలో అతి వేగంగా తిరోగమనం చెందడం భాయం.

చరిత్రను పర్లపోరాటాల చరిత్రగా, సమాజాన్ని పర్ల సమాజంగా చూస్తుంది మార్క్సిజం. మానవ సంబంధాలన్నీ ఆర్థిక సంబంధాలేనని కూడా చెప్తుంది. ఎంగెల్స్ గణితార్థిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని మార్క్స్ చారిత్రక గణితార్థిక బోధికవాద సిద్ధాంతాన్ని విశ్లేషించాక ప్రపంచ మానవ చరిత్ర పరిణామానికి కొత్త తెలుగులు వచ్చాయి. మానవ సమాజ చరిత్రను పరిశీలించినట్లైతే ఎప్పుడూ ఒక పర్లం వీడించేది గానూ, ఒక పర్లం వీడింపబడేదిగానూ ఉంటుంది. కొంత కాలానికి వీడితులలో చైతన్యం వచ్చి పోరాటం ద్వారా

సమాజంలో మౌలిక మార్పును తీసుకువస్తారు. ఫలితంగా సమాజ స్వరూపం మారుతోంది.

భారతదేశంలో గిరిజనుల జీవనం, వారి ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ యావత్తూ అడవులతోనే పెనవేసుకుపోయింది. అత్యధిక గిరిజన జనాభా పూర్తిగా అడవుల్లోనే జీవించే అటవీ ఉత్పత్తులతోనే జీవనం పాటి కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా దుంపలు, గడ్డలు వారికి ఆహారంగా ఉపయోగపడు తున్నాయి. చిన్నచిన్న అడవి జంతువులను వేటాడి ఆహారంగా భుజిస్తుంటారు. అయితే వేట ప్రధానంగా జీవిస్తున్న గిరిజనుల సంఖ్య తక్కువే. ముఖ్యంగా ఒరిస్సా, మధ్యప్రదేశ్, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్, కర్ణాటక రాష్ట్రాల్లో వారి జనాభా కొంతవరకు వుంది. ఇప్పిషాలు, విక్రనాలు, తునికాకు, దుంపలు, వెదురుబొంగు, చింతపండు, కుంకుడు కాయలు మొదలైన అటవీ ఉత్పత్తుల మీద ఆధారపడి వీరి జీవనం సాగుతోంది. తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో గిరిజనుల ప్రస్తావన ఉన్న రచనలు చాలా తక్కువ. వారి జీవితాల గురించి ప్రాచీన రచనల్లోనూ, ఆధునిక కాలంలో కథలు, నాటకం, కవిత్వం, నవలల్లో కొంత చిత్రణ కనిపిస్తుంది. పూర్తి స్థాయిలో గిరిజనుల పై రచనలు అనేవి ఆధునిక కాలంలో కొన్ని వచ్చాయి. అవన్నీ కూడా సానుభూతి సాహిత్యంగానే వచ్చాయి. వాటిలో గిరిజనుల ఆర్థిక స్థితి ఎలా ఉందో ఈ వ్యాసంలో పరిశీలించడం జరుగుతుంది. సాధారణంగా అడవిలోనే వారి యొక్క జీవన విధానం కాలటి, వాటిలో సాధారణంగా పన్నులు, శ్రమదోపిడీ, లైంగిక వేడింపు మొదలైన వాటితో వారి యొక్క ఆర్థిక స్థితి సాహిత్య రచనల్లో కనిపిస్తుంది.

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# భావవీణ

కవిత్వం, సాహిత్యం, సాంస్కృతికం, భాషావిజ్ఞానం, పరిశోధన



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పాకాల యశోదొరెడ్డి



## అస్తిత్వాన్ని గొంతుక చేసుకున్న 'బల్లెర్ బండి'

- డా. ఆరుద్రుల రమేష్, ఆసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు శాఖాధిపతి, ఎస్.ఆర్. & డి.జి.యన్.ఆర్.  
ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఖమ్మం.

కవిత్వమంటే ఉద్దిగ్ధ మానసిక స్థితికి అక్షరరూపం, భావోద్వేగాలకు అభివ్యక్తిరూపం మాత్రమే కాదు. అది ఒక ప్రత్యేక జీవితానుభవ పరిణామం. ఒక నిర్దిష్ట సందర్భం. ఒక చరిత్ర కూడా. అవి కవిత్వానికి లోతును, పదునును, దృక్పథాన్ని ఇస్తాయి. రమేష్ కార్తీక్ నాయక్ కవిత్వంలో మానసిక స్థితి, భావోద్వేగాలు, లోతు, దృక్పథ బలం ఉన్నాయి.

“రమేష్ కార్తీక్ ఇరవై ఏళ్ళు చాలని కుర్రాడు. అతని చిరునవ్వులో, అశ్చియతలో స్వచ్ఛత వుంది. నిష్కలమత్వం ఉంది. అదంతా అతని కవిత్వంలోనూ వుంది. ప్రపంచంలోని ప్రతిభావంతులైనవాళ్ళ కవిత్వాన్ని, ఇతర రచనల్ని అతను అస్సాదించాడు. ఈ క్రమంలో అతని రూపకాలు, ఉపమానాలు, వాక్యవిన్యాసాలు వింక పోయగాల్సి మనల్ని తాకుతాయి. ఒక్కోసారి సరళంగా, ఒక్కోసారి సంక్లిష్టంగా అతని పదచిత్రాలు, భావచిత్రాలు వుంటాయి. అంతర్గత సంగీతం అలరించివా అన్వయ క్లిష్టక కొన్నిసార్లు కనిపిస్తుంది”ని సౌభాగ్య అభిప్రాయ పడ్డారు.

“నిజానికి గిరిజనుల గురించి రాయవలసింది కవులూ, రచయితలూను. కానీ దాదాపుగా వాళ్ళంతా గిరిజనేతర సమాజాల నుంచే వచ్చినందువల్లా, వారికి గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల గురించి ఏమీ తెలియనందువల్లా సాహిత్యంలో గిరిజనుల ప్రస్తావనగానీ, గిరిజన జీవితచిత్రణ గానీ చెప్పుకోవలసినంత స్థాయిలో కనిపించవు. గత అర్ధశతాబ్దం పాటు గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల్లో వేళ్ళూనుకున్న విప్లవోద్యమం నుంచి వచ్చిన సాహిత్యంలో కూడా గిరిజనుల గురించి కొత్తగా తెలుసుకోవలసింది, వేర్చుకోవలసింది వాకైతే ఏమీకనిపించలేద”ని వాణ్ణి దినవీరభద్రుడు ఒక సందర్భంలో అభిప్రాయపడ్డాడు.

రమేష్ కార్తీక్ గిరిజన కుటుంబంలో పుట్టిన వ్యక్తి. వయసు చిన్నదే అయినా, చూసిన జీవితాలు ఎన్నో వికళం తండాలలో జరిగే వాటిని, పూర్వం తాతలు జీవించిన జీవితాలను, తాను జీవిస్తున్న జీవితానికి మధ్య వారిదివి పరికిలించి వాటిని బల్లెర్ బండి పేరుతో కవిత్వ పుస్తకాన్ని తీసుకోరావడం జరిగింది. వాటిని ఈ ప్రపంచీ కరణ ప్రభావంలో 'నిన్న నేడు రేపు' అనే కోణంలో పరికిలించాల్సిన అవసరం ఉంది.

చదువు సందర్భాలకు దీర్ఘకాలం దూరంగా ఉండి తమ పూర్వీకులు ఇచ్చిన సాహిత్య సంస్కృతిక కళారూపాలను వారసత్వ సంపదగా స్వీకరించి వాటిని నిలుపుకోలేక కోల్పోయిన పరిస్థితి గిరిజన జీవితాల్లో కనిపిస్తుంది.

ప్రపంచంలో ఆఫ్రికా, ఇరాక్, కొరియా, శ్రీలంక మొదలైన దేశాలలో గిరిజనులు జీవితాల గురించి కొంత పరిశోధన విస్తృతస్థాయిలో జరుగుతుంది. ఇటీవల కాలంలో యునెస్కో వారి అభిప్రాయం ప్రకారం గిరిజన భాషలు అంతరించిపోయే ప్రమాదంలో ఉన్నాయని హెచ్చరించింది. వాటిని రక్షించుకోవల్సిన అవసరం ఉందని, సమాజం వారిని ప్రమాదపుఅంచులో నుండి బయటకి తీసుకోరావల్సిన అవసరం ఉందని అనేక సర్వేలు తెలుపుతున్నాయి. వీటి మధ్య 'బల్లెర్ బండి' కవిక సంకలనం యొక్క ప్రయాణం జరుగుతోంది.

“గిరిజన సమాజాన్ని అర్థం చేసుకుంటే కేవలం గిరిజనులు మాత్రమే అర్థం కాదు. ఒక విధంగా చెప్పాలంటే, గిరిజన సమాజం సూక్ష్మ భారతదేశం. సమకాలిక గిరిజన సామాజిక పరివర్తనను అర్థం చేసుకుంటే సమకాలిక భారతసామాజిక పరివర్తన కూడా అర్థమవుతుందని” వాణ్ణి దినవీరభద్రుడు అభిప్రాయం. కాబట్టి ఈ కోణంలో బంజారాల పై రాసిన ఈ కవిక సంకలం గురించి చూద్దాం.

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

## ఆల్ఫ్యాండ్



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- అందరికీనూ అవసరం చేసుకున్న ప్రాథమిక
- విద్యనున్నారితో బోనానా యార్జన్ కేసీఎస్
- పన్నావరణం - తొలిగా కృత్రిమం
- బోనానా వైతం దివ్య ప్రవేశం అంటారు



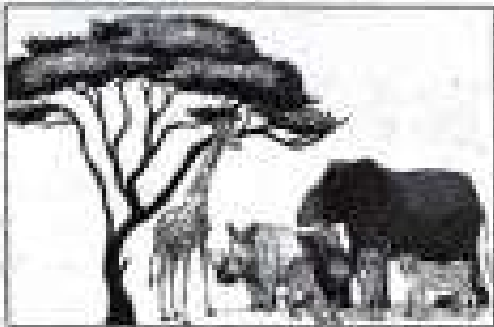
# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

(ఈ సంచిక తరువాయి)

జీవ శాస్త్రం నైతికత - రంజనీకాంత్ రెవెన్యూ

భూమిపై గల జీవ ప్రవర్తన అధ్యయనం సుశీఘ్రమైంది. దీని అర్థం చేసుకోవటం మానవజాతికి అవసరం అని అవసరం శాస్త్రం చెప్పింది. జీవశాస్త్రం ద్వారా మేం ఏకైక సంపత్కరణం తీరదనే అంతు. పృథ్వి జాతులను పరిరక్షించడం మొదలు పెట్టింది. శాస్త్రీయంగా ఈ విధిని అభిసాదిలో కూడా నిర్వర్తించారు. శాస్త్రీయంగా ప్రస్తుతం 1.4 మిలియన్ల జాతులను పరిరక్షించారు. అవిలు అవసరలో ఉన్న జాతుల కంటే, పరిరక్షించినవి అతి పుష్కలకాతం మాత్రమే.

ప్రతి జాతి కొద్ది మేల్కొని మొదలుకొని విడిచివేయబడ్డ కొద్ది నిమగ్నం కలిగి ఉంటుంది. ప్రతి జాతి పర్యావరణంలో తన అలాగే స్థానంలో ఉంటూ తన పరిసర జీవులతో పరస్పర సంబంధం ఉంటుంది. జీవిత కోసం, ప్రతి జీవ జీవుల పరిసరం నుండి తోషణాచారం స్వీకరించుతుంది. తన వంశజీవి పృథ్వి పరిరక్షించుతుంది. మరలూ అవసరమైన సామర్థ్యం మిలియన్ల కొద్దీ సంపత్కరణం మారుతున్న పర్యావరణం, పరివర్తనలు, మరలూ ఎంటిటీ అనే పరిణామాలు అధికమై మార్పులు పొందుతూ వచ్చింది. అయితే ఈ సామర్థ్యం ప్రతి జాతి యొక్క అస్థి సంకేతం (బయటికి కోర్కెలో నిక్షిప్తమై ఉంటుంది. ప్రతి జీవ జీవ విధియన్ మొదలుకొని పరి విడిచివేయ పరిరక్షణం గల నిరూపణ కరణాలను తన అస్థి సంకేతంలో కలిగి ఉంటుంది.



అంత ప్రవర్తనం ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటికి ముప్పుకలుగుతున్నది. దీనిపై శాస్త్రవేత్తలు అందరికీనీ సేరుతుంటే కలుగుతున్న ముప్పులు అందరూ కనుకున్నారు. Some Scientists, including E.O. Wilson, estimate that over one hundred species per day, almost 60,000 species each year become extinct.

ఈ విధమైన అంతరింపులు అనేది ఒక జీవ వాస్తవం అని శిలాలు నిరూపించి తెలుపుతున్నాయి. ఈ శిలాలు అధికంగా తెలుపుతూ ఉన్న మరొక వాస్తవం కూడా ఉంది. అనేకుంటే అటువంటి అంతరింపులు మారిన కారణాలు, ప్రమేయాలు లేకుంటానే సహజంగా అవుతున్నాయి. వీటిని నేపథ్య అంతరింపు పృథ్వి రేటుగా (background extinction rate) శాస్త్రవేత్తలు పేర్కొంటున్నారు. అలాంటి అంతరింపులు ప్రస్తుతం సంభవిస్తున్న వాటికంటే అతి తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. నేపథ్య అంతరింపులు పృథ్వి రేటుకంటే మందగించి అధికంగా ఉండాలి: క్షీరదాలు అంతరిస్తున్నాయి. అవిలు భూమి పైకే మెత్తగా అంతరింపుని

అనే సంభవించు గురమే అవకాశం పెరిగిందనేది వాస్తవం. వీటి మంచి భూమి కలిగి కొలుకొని యధాశక్తి పృథ్వి కారణానికి పరిమితియ్య సంపత్కరణం చెల్లవచ్చని కొన్ని అంచనాలు స్పష్టం చేస్తున్నాయి.

అదే అంచనా ప్రకృతి అధిక్యమైంది. జీవజాతికి జీవిత అర్హత మొదటి ఏమిటోంది ప్రకృతి అయితే కొన్ని మంచి ప్రయోజనాత్మక వారాలు జీవ ప్రవర్తనం కాపాడటానికే వాడవను అంచనాస్తాయి. మరలొక అంశం చారిత్రకమైన పరిమాణం కీర్తిగా పర్యటించి పెట్టినట్లు ఈ విధంగా అటువంటి సమస్యలు, సందర్భాలు పరివర్తనమైన వీటి పర్యటించుతుంటే అతర జీవరూపాలతో ఉన్న ప్రతిక సంబంధం ఏమిటోంది ప్రధానంగా మారుతుంది.

ఈ ప్రతిక సంబంధం ఏమిటోంది అధికం పర్యటించుతుంటే లేదా ప్రాణి సంబంధం ప్రతికకంగా మార్పు చెప్పుకుని పర్యావరణం తక్కువలో మెల్ల భాగస్థుని పెంచుతుంది. అప్పుడే పరిసర అసంబంధమై మారవచ్చుంటే అతర జీవరూపాలతో సంబంధం, ప్రతిక కార్యకరణం ఏమిటోంది సంబంధాలు ప్రతికకరణం విస్తరించడం వీర కొద్ది పెట్టాయి. అటువంటి ప్రతికక గురించి మార్పుకరణం సామర్థ్యమే అనే విషయమూ చెప్పుకుంటుంది. Much of the recent Philosophical work on the environment breaks with standard ethical theory and strikes to re think the human nature relationship. దీనిని అర్థి మార్పు ప్రాణికి ప్రతిక నిర్మాణంతో

పర్యావరణం తాత్విక రచన అనేమిట అధికం మారుతుంటే మరలూ - ప్రకృతిపై మరలొకరచనకు దిగాయని తెలుపుతున్నది. అనేమిట తాత్విక రచనలో ఈ భోగి ప్రతికకరణం. ఈ అధికం అలోపణ భారం పర్యావరణం ప్రతికకంగా కంటే పర్యావరణం తాత్వికంగానే వ్యవహరించ అవుతున్నది. సహజ ప్రకృతి ప్రయంవంటి మారణం పృథ్విని విస్తరించటానికే తాత్వికతల సేవం ప్రతిక ప్రవర్తనంతో మారిన పృథ్విలో సంబంధం వచ్చి వస్తుంది. అది తాత్విక శాస్త్రీయంగా, భూమి నిర్మాణాలు, కొందరై శాస్త్రం, రాజనీతి తత్వం మొదలైనవి ప్రతికకరణం గురించి మరలొకరచన చేస్తున్నట్లు ప్రధానమవుతాయి.

అంతకుముందే చూపించినవంటి ప్రతిక నిర్మాణాలను పర్యావరణం సమస్యలు పరిష్కారం ఏమిటోంది అసంబంధం ఏ తాత్విక విరాగ్యానైగా ప్రకృతిని విశ్చి, పర్యావరణం పృథ్వికంతో సమగ్రమైన పర్యావరణం తాత్వికకరణం పృథ్వి పొందిన విరాజం చూపించాలి.

అతర పరిసరమే పర్యటించు ప్రకృతికల ఒకే సమాధానం

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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● తెలంగాణ కుంభమేక - మేవారం జాతక

● నరీ కీర్తనలకం ఆరుచి గోపాలకృష్ణన్

● రాతి చిత్రాలలో గుండ్లపోరంపల్లి అదాసాబు

● బాలల్లో చైతన్యం - పెద్దం బాపట్ల



# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - ఆత్మిక దృక్పథాలు

(ఈ సంచిక తరువాయి)

## Environmental Ethics (పర్యావరణ నైతికత)

"Environmental ethics is a systematic account of the moral relations between human beings and their natural relations between human beings and their natural environment" (page: 11, Environmental philosophy)

మనుషులు తమనుకొని ఉన్న సహజ పర్యావరణంలో తమి ఉండి నైతిక సంబంధాల క్రమ పరిగణననే పర్యావరణ నైతికత అంటారు.

Environmental ethics ఏమి భావిస్తుందంటే నైతిక నియమాలు సహజ ప్రపంచాన్ని పాలన ప్రసర్తన గౌరవించేట్లు చేస్తుంది. అందువల్లనే Environmental ethics సిద్ధాంతం ఈ నైతిక నియమాలు ఏమంటే వాటిని గురించి వివరిస్తుంది. అవి ఎవరికి అనేవి అనే వాటిని వివరిస్తుంది. మనుషులు ఏమందిరి కార్యకలాపం తమి ఉన్నాను. ఆ కార్యకలాపం క్షామం చేయవలెనని అనే వారి ఏమియోను కూడా వివరిస్తుంది.

ఎన్నికొకటిమొంటల్ ఎథిక్స్ గురి సంబంధించిన కీర్తి సిద్ధాంతాలు. విభిన్నమైన సమాధానాలును ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు ఉంటున్నాయి.



కొంతమంది ఆత్మికతలు మానవ కార్యకలాపం సంబంధించి చెప్పే అంశం ఏమంటే - కార్యకలాపం ప్రోత్సహించి, సవరులను పరిరక్షించడం అనేది అతర మానవుల పట్ల మాన కార్యకలాపం ఎలావించింది అనేది అర్థం చేసుకోవడంలో తూరి ఉంటుంది. వీటిని Anthropocentric ethics చెప్పారు. వీటిలో మానవులు నైతిక నియమాల తమి ఉంటారు తెలుపుతుంది. (మనుషులు మాత్రమే) మనకు ప్రకృతి ప్రపంచం పట్ల కార్యకలాపం ఉన్నప్పటికీ అవి సహజ ప్రపంచానికి సంబంధించిన మాన కార్యకలాపం ప్రోత్సహించుతుంది.

కొలి రకాలలో పర్యావరణ ఉద్దేశానికి సంబంధించిన అభిప్రాయ విభాగాలు ఉన్నాయి. వీటి కాలుష్యం, వ్యర్థ విస విభాగాలు, క్రమ సంహారాల తుర్రునియోగం మొదలైన విభాగాలన్నీ మానవ కేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ (Anthropocentric ethics) దృక్పథం మంచి ఉద్దేశించినవే అంటుం గుమార్తూ. క్రమ సంహారాలలో తయివేనైన వీరు, అపోకం మానవుల అలోగ్నానికి ప్రత్యక్ష ముప్పును తుర్రునియ్యాయి. ఆ విధంగా మానవ కేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ అభిప్రాయ పరకంగా ప్రమాణాలనై నైతిక సూత్రాలను కొత్త సమాఖానికి సవరణలకు అభ్యయంపేనై ఉన్నాయి.

మానవకేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ విస్తరణ భవిష్యత్ కాలాను పరిగణించిలోకి తీసుకోవడం క్షామ ఉందిలోకి చేస్తుంది. మనుషులు సర్వప్రమాగా నైతిక కార్యకలాపం తమి ఉన్నాయి. ఈ పద్ధతిలో కేవలం మనుషులు మాత్రమే నైతికంగా పరిగణించిలోకి ఉన్నాయి. అయితే దీని విస్తరణ అప్పటికీ ఉందిలో ఉంది మానవుల అలోగ్నానికి మన కార్యకలాపం ఏమిటి? మన భూమి ఏమిటి అనే ప్రశ్నలను కేవలమేతుంది. తమివన్నీ పర్యావరణ ఉద్దేశం సిద్ధాంతాలను ఈ తరలో ప్రశ్నలన్నీ కేవలమేతులు. వారిల్లో మనకు యుగభావనలు ఉంది కాన అయివన్నీ పర్యావరణ పారమేయాల ఈ రెండు కూడా Anthropo ethical perspective లోంచి మాడవించాయి.

అతర కార్యకలాపం వారు ఏమంటే సహజ ప్రపంచంలోకి మనం ప్రత్యక్ష కార్యకలాపం తమి ఉన్నాయి. కేవలం మానవులు వారు మాడవీకర ప్రాణం పట్లకూ అవి non anthropocentric ethics. మనకు ఈ దృక్పథం నైతిక సిద్ధాంతంస్తుంది. అయివన్నీ మొత్తం మొదలైన సహజ ప్రాణం పట్ల మనకి ఉన్న కార్యకలాపం ప్రత్యక్షమే. ఈ విధానం మరకొంత విస్తరణను ప్రమాణాలనై ఎథిక్స్ సూత్రాలను తుర్రునియ్యాలి అంటి. ప్రాణం పట్ల అంతరించిపోతున్న మొత్తం జాతుల పట్ల వెంటగొనడం అవలంబించాలి దీనిలో భాగమే.

ఈ మాడవీకర Holistic ethics

వీటి ప్రాణం మంచి మొత్తం ప్రాణంలన్నీ మానవుల అయివే ప్రధానం. అయిలో Collections లేదా Wholes Messo, Species, populations, ecosystems, holistic ethics. చెప్పే విషయం మనకు అప్పటి వరక కార్యకలాపాలు అవి individuals కంటి మొత్తంగా మాడవీ అంటుంది.

అలావారణం ఎంకీక వీటిని కేవలం అవి అయివే అప్పటింది. వీటి ప్రాణాలను నేరారవర్తి, నియమం ఏమంటే అవి అంతరించి పోయే ప్రమాదం ఉందివల్లయితే వీరు అయివే ఉంది. అంటి అవి endangered species అంటువారు. Holism Science of ecology లో ప్రభావికస్తుంది. అంతిజారు గుర్తించిన ఆత్మికమైన వయస్సులను అవి కేవలమేతుంది. Individual ethics కంటి కీర్తిస్తుంది అవి.

ethics అనే పదం క్రీతు పదమైన 'ethos' మంచి నిర్వచిస్తుంది. దీనిర్థం 'custom' అవి. ఈ అర్థంలో ethics దీని సూచిస్తుందంటి సాధారణ విశ్వాసాలు, నైతికాలు లేదా సంప్రదాయాలనై ప్రవర్తనను వీటికి ప్రమాణాలను సూచిస్తుంది. అని సమాఖం అందితే అయివే ఎథిక్స్ గురి ఉంటుంది. అంటి కొన్ని రకాల విశ్వాసాలు, ప్రమాణాలు వీటి customary అనే అంటి

₹ 30

మే - 2020

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

కాల్పాండ్

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- కరోనాపై బోయినపల్లి చినోద్ ఇంటర్వ్యూ
- అమెరికా దిగ్గజ అస్తిత్వ రోలు

- ప్రపంచం మొంగిట నడిచొత్త నవాయి...
- తెలుగు కార్మికులలో కుల భేదాలు



# ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థలు - మానవ వ్యవస్థలు - పరస్పర సంబంధాలు

"We need an earth - wisdom revolution, not an information revolution" పర్యావరణం గురించి మూడు దశాబ్దాలూ అధ్యయనం చేసిన శాస్త్రవేత్త డెవ్లీస్ మాట ఇవి. సమాచార విప్లవం కాదు కావాలంటే, భూమిపైన విప్లవం అని అంటుంటేనే శాస్త్రవేత్త మారించదలచిన అర్థం. ప్రారాగ్యం ఏమిటో తెలుస్తుంది. పర్యావరణ పరంగా తరస్థుల సమస్యలు, సంక్షోభాల గురించి ఇవారు దశాబ్దాలూ వివిధ అనుభవాలతో అధ్యయనాలు చేస్తున్న సమయం, విశ్లేషించుకుని కాకుండా పరిమితులకు లోబడి పరిష్కారాలను సూచిస్తున్నారు. మౌలిక పరిష్కారాల మీద వారు, వివరాలు కూడా కొనసాగుతుంటే ఉన్నారు. అయితే శాస్త్ర సమాఖ్యం వెళ్ళినట్లుగానే ఈ అంటోకెమిస్ట్రీ ప్రపంచం మొదలు ప్రకటిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించిన వాటి గురించి అంతగా అంటోకెమిస్ట్రీ చెప్పదలసినదే అభివృద్ధి వారు. పర్యావరణ వ్యతిరేక వారు ప్రతివారును వివరిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. పర్యావరణం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు సంక్షోభాల అర్థం కావాలంటే పర్యావరణం, మానవ వ్యవస్థలు వివిధంగా పనిచేస్తాయి. వీటి పరస్పర సంబంధం ఏమిటో తెలుసు కోవాలంటే ఉంటుంది. అయితే పర్యావరణం గురించి తెలుసుకునే మొదలుగానే, మానవ వ్యవస్థకు పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలను గల సంబంధం గురించి వారు తెలుసుకునే మొదలు ఒక విషయాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా భావించు తెచ్చుకోవాలి.



మానవాళి ఎదుర్కొంటున్న పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభాలను తేలికైనా పరిష్కారాలు అంత సులభంగా దొరకవు అంటే ఆ విషయం "There are no easy or simple solutions to the environmental problems and challenges we face. We will never have a scientific certainty or agreement about what we should do because science provides us with probabilities, not certainties, and advances through continuous controversy" డేవిడ్ సాథాంకుం చెబుంటే మానవులూ మనం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యల విషయంగా శాస్త్ర సమాఖ్యం సత్యం విశ్లేషిస్తారు గానీ, ఒప్పించాల్సి పోవొచ్చును. శాస్త్రం, సంభాషణలను అందిస్తుంది. విశ్లేషించు కాదు. ఈ సంభాషణలకు బాగా విరమించే మార్గంలో శాస్త్రం పురోగమిస్తుంది. అందువల్లనే శాస్త్రం ఏం చేయాలి? పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలలో అంటే డెవ్లీస్, మారించదల అంటుంటే అది సరియే

మానవాళి అవరణ మీదనే పరిష్కారం అధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఈ అవగాహన ఉండటం వలన శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించి వాస్తవాలంటే, సర్కారలంటే అవిష్కరిత అంశాల మీద మానవాళి పట్టించటం అంటే ప్రాతిపదికగా మారుతుందని భావించాలి.

### అవరణ వ్యవస్థలు (Eco Systems) :

పర్యావరణం అంటే మన చుట్టూ ఉన్న పరిసరాలు అని అర్థమవుతుంది. అదేగ వ్యవస్థ. ఈ వ్యవస్థలు పనిచేసేవి క్లిష్టమైతే, ఈ వ్యవస్థలో కాకుండా లేదా సమాచారం లేదా సమాఖ్యలు, బాధా లేదా సంతతి, తప్పింకో కూడ ఉంటుంది. అవి మూడు విధాలుగా ఉంటాయి.

- ఒకటి : ఉత్పత్తిదారులు (Producers)
- రెండు : వినియోగదారులు (Consumers)
- మూడు : విచ్ఛిన్నదారులు (Decomposers)

పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థలు కొన్ని దశాంశ మూర్ఖులకు గురవుతుంటే ఉంటాయి. ఈ మూర్ఖులు అవసరంకా గాకేంట, పురోవృద్ధి, పరిణామాల బాగా సంబంధించుంటాయి. పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ ప్రాథమికంగా శక్తి ప్రవాహం మీద అధారపడి పనిచేస్తుంది. ఈ శక్తి ప్రవాహంలోనే మూలం సూర్యులకు లేదా సూర్యులకు. అవరణ వ్యవస్థలోని పనిచేసే రెండు విధాలుగా అంటే

విద్యార్థ పనిచేసే గారు, శక్తి పనిచేసేటూ ఉంటాయి. పర్యావరణం సత్యం, తీవ్ర పనిచేసేటూ ఉండవచ్చు. ఈ సత్యం పనిచేసేటూ పనిచేసేటూ పనిచేసేటూ అంటే అవగాహన, పునరుత్పత్తి పనిచేసే గారి, వీరు, వేరూ ఉండవచ్చు. అదేవిధంగా తీవ్ర పనిచేసేటూ శాస్త్ర వ్యవస్థలుగాను అవగా, ఏదూరు, వచ్చిన అయితే అవగా, అవగాగాను మరలను అవి వ్యవస్థలుగా అంటే సమస్యలు, సమస్యలు, ప్రవాహాలు, దిక్కు వేరూ ఉంటాయి.

భౌమవ్యవస్థలో అవగా ఉత్పత్తికి వంటులు, అవగా తీవ్రతూరు చేయాలూ ఉంటాయి. వంటు వృద్ధి క్షయాల బాధాపరణ పరిష్కరాలు క్రిమికీటకాల వివరణ, పనిచేసేటూ అధారపడి ఉంటాయి. అందువల్ల అవగా మరో విధంగా

జనవరి - 2021

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

హైదరాబాద్

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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- అంబికమ్మ నవీన్ 'కీర్తిశిఖర' ప్రకాశనం
- హైదరాబాద్ బస్ స్టేషన్-3819
- ప్రయోగాత్మక చిత్ర రచయిత్రులు జి.అరవిందన్
- పర్యావరణం - తారిత్రక దృశ్యభాష





# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

గాఢ పంచల శివారావు

**పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభం - సైకిక**

21వ శతాబ్ది ప్రారంభం నుండి మానవాళి విలయపెట్టుకుంటున్న విధంగా పర్యావరణ వివేచనగా అనేక సమస్యలు, సవాళ్లును ఎదుర్కొంటూ వస్తున్నది. మానవ చరిత్రలోనే ఐటి (Industrialized) గా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సవాళ్లన్నీ మానవ కార్యకలాపాల ద్వారా ఉత్పత్తియ్యినవే. భూమిపై జీవం, జీవరాసులు పెద్దయెత్తున అంతరించుతున్న గురిపుటా వస్తున్నది. 85 ఏటయేపు సంవత్సరాల ప్రారంభం నైవాసాగ్ యుగం అంతరించిన తరువాతి అంత పెద్దమెత్తులో జీవరాసులు అంతరించుకోవటం మొదలైంది. కొన్ని అంచనా ప్రకారం రోజుకి పండకు పైగా ప్రాయలు (Species) అంతరిస్తున్నాయి. ఐటి రాసున్న రెండు దశాబ్దాలలో రెండు, మూడింటిలు అక్షయాయువేటి అంచనా. భూమిపై జీవాన్ని నింపేందుకున్న సహజ వనరులు - గాలి, నీరు, నేల వివేచనగా కాలుష్యానికి గురివుటా ఉన్నాయి. కాలవ్యయం, శ్రీతిశలలు ప్రమాదకరమైన మందితులను మోస్తున్నాయి. మానవ జనాభా 8 బిలియన్లు ఉండగా 2010 వరకే ఐటి మరో బిలియన్ పెరగగలదని అంచనా వేశారు. ప్రస్తుతం 2013లో ఉన్న జనాభా పదు బిలియన్లు పై రెండు. జనాభా ఈ రకంగా పెరుగుతూ దోపిడీ వల్ల సహజ వనరులు తరిగిపోవడం, శ్రీతిశలలను నెండు మూడింటిలు పెరగుతుంటుంది అభ్యయనాలు తెలియజేస్తున్నాయి. వివేచనాత్మకంగా పెరిగి అవేష్యత్య తరాలను మోస్తున్నవారు గురివేటి అవేషతలను శాస్త్రవేత్తలు గుర్తించారు. ప్రపంచం అంటే భౌతికాలు, అదృశ్యలు, వ్యవసాయ రూపాలు, పర్యావరణం, పెద్దనే అయితే వ్యక్తి రేయించుతున్నాయి. ఒకటో సారి శ్రీతిశలలతో శ్రీతిశలతో వాయువుల ప్రకారం పెరిగింది. మానవ కార్యకలాపాలు వాతావరణాన్ని కలుపుతూ వేస్తుంది. అవిలా ఈ వాతావరణానికి మార్పు పెట్టండి.



మన సమస్యలో ఉన్న భోగిని ఏమంటే ఈ సమస్యన్నీ కేవలం హైంటెక్నిక్, సాంకేతికతం లేదా రాజకీయ సమస్యలుగానే చూడటం అంటే ఐటి శాస్త్ర సమస్య, సాంకేతిక, రాజకీయ సమస్యలు మార్చడం కాదు. పర్యావరణం, భౌతకావరణ వివేచనలు కొన్ని ప్రాంతాల్లో మౌలిక ప్రశ్నలను లేవనెత్తుతున్నాయి. మనం మానవులుగా వేటికి విలువను అస్తున్నాం. అసలు ఏ తరహా మనుషులం మనం. ఎవరంటే జీవితం జీవించాలి, ప్రకృతిలో మనకు స్థానం ఏమిటి? అదేలా ఏ తరహా ప్రపంచంలో మనకును వ్యక్తి రెండో అనే వాదనలు వారు ఉన్నాయి. పర్యావరణ సమస్యలు ఎక్కడో

సంబంధించి, రికార్డింగ్ నింపించుకుంటున్న ప్రశ్నలను లేవనెత్తు మున్నాయి.

ఎన్వైరాన్మెంట్, ఎకాలజీ నింపించుకుంటున్న అవేషకమైనది లేవనెత్తుతుంది. తాత్విక సిద్ధాంతాలు చూడాలంటే 'లాలా'మంది తాత్వికలు పర్యావరణ సవాళ్లను ఎదుర్కోవడానికి సంప్రదాయ సిద్ధాంతాలు, మార్గాలు వాడాలి గుర్తించాలి. వీటికి ప్రతిస్పందనగా తాత్వికలు సంప్రదాయ భావనలను మార్గాలను మార్చుకుంటుంది మొదలు పెట్టారు. వీటివల్ల ఐటి పర్యావరణ వరంగా భూమినికలగా ఉంటాయని భావించారు. లాలా మంది తాత్వికలు నైతిక విస్తరణవారం తోవరీ తాదా భావించారు. తాత్విక ప్రతిస్పందనగా పర్యావరణ సమస్యలను, వివేచనలను పరిష్కరించలేదని భావించారు. లాలామంది తాత్వికలు అనియం (Infinite) మార్గాలు ప్రపంచ దృక్పథంలో భాగంగా చూడారు. పర్యావరణం, ఎకాలజీల్ విస్తరణలోకి ఐటి తరాలను అన్ని తరాలను. వారి దృష్టిలో తరాలంటే ఏమంటే radical philosophical approach, ఐటి meta physics, epistemological, political అనియం మొదలైన వారినీ ప్రవేశాలోకించి వారిని చూడించారు. ఈ సందర్భంలో environmental philosophy గుర్తించారు. మనం రెండు విషయాలను గురించి చెప్పాలి. ఒకటి Bio-centrism ఐటి అన్ని ప్రాయలను నైతికత ఉంటుంది. రెండోది ecocentrism సంప్రదాయ పర్యావరణ నైతిక అలోచన భాగ మంది కొంత ముందుకు వెళ్లి చెప్పగో దృక్పథాన్ని గూర్చి అలోచిస్తుంది.

1960లో రావెల్ శాస్త్రవే 'సైలెంట్ స్ప్రింగ్' గ్రంథం అంతర్జాతీయంగా దృష్టిని ఆకర్షించింది. వీటికి అతర రహితమైన శ్రీమిమంచారాలను తీర్చడానికే అవసరమైంది. ఏవట్లంటే వీటి వాదనం ముఖ్యంగా మరణంలోకి, వివేచనలోకి తీసుకువెళ్లి 'వనంకం గాంతు' విశ్వంలోకి వెళుతుంటుంది భావించింది. ఈ ప్రస్తుతం రహితమైన కాలవ్యయ గురించి పర్యావరణ వరకర్తల గురించి ప్రముఖ దృక్పథంపై ప్రకారం చూడాలి.

వ్యవసాయం మొదలైవచ్చటి నుండి జీవరాసుల నియంత్రించేందుకు రహితమైన మార్గాలు వాడవచ్చుటకీ రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం మోగిస్తే అనంతం రహితమైన జీవరాసులను తీసుకోవడం, ఉత్పత్తిలేదు వాదనం అనేది వివేచనగా పెరగాలు. పెద్దన్నట్ అంటే అవాంఛిత జీవరాసులను సంపాదించే తర్వాత ఐటి అన్ని. Incentives తీసుకొంటుంది. హెచ్చుతగ్గులు మార్పులు, పనికిస్తేనేనే పెరిగి ఉన్నాయి. వీటిని నింపించుకున్నాయి. జనాభా

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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- చరిత్రాత్మక హైదరాబాద్ మెడికల్ స్కూల్
- లాభాపేక్ష వ్యూహాల సరఫరా చేసి

- కరోనాపై ఘనంగా చిరదాని అంటర్వ్యూ
- మునుంగళపల్లి - తెలంగాణ శాసనసభ



DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

# ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం - ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ కారులు - నేపథ్యం

తెలంగాణ సాహిత్యంలో ప్రజా కవులు, ప్రజా కవియత్రికలు, ప్రజా సాహిత్యం లాంటి పలుకులు విలసిల్లిన వారుకంటే అత్యధికం. అందులో ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అనే పదం గురించి మూడు రకాలుగానే ప్రయోగంలో ఉంటూ వస్తున్నది. ఒక అర్థంలో ప్రజావాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అనే పదం కొత్తది. సాహిత్యంలో వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యమనే ప్రత్యేకమైన గుర్తింపు ఉంది. అదొక ప్రత్యేక శాఖ. అందుకు ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అంటే ఏమిటనే మనోహారం వస్తుంది. వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం, వాగ్గేయ కవిత్వం, వాగ్గేయ కారులు అంటే అనేక సాహిత్య సులభాల్లో అసాధారణంగా ఉన్నాయి. దీని అర్థంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అనే ప్రత్యేకంగా వ్యవహరించిన పాదం అవసరం ఏమింది. అనే ప్రశ్నలూడా వస్తుంది. మీరే అదేవంటి కాలంలోనే తిమ్మ సుందర్కాండ్ ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ కారులు, ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అనే పదాలను వివరించుకున్నాయి. ప్రయోగంలో కూడా ఉన్నాయి.

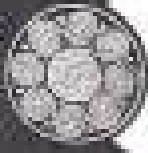
ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అంటే ప్రజలు కొరకు వాగ్గేయ కారులు సృష్టించిన సాహిత్యం అని ఒక అర్థం చెప్పకోవచ్చు. ప్రజలు కొరకు సృష్టించిన సాహిత్యం అని ఒక అర్థం చెప్పకోవచ్చు. ప్రజలు కొరకు సృష్టించిన సాహిత్యాన్ని ప్రజా సాహిత్యం అని వ్యవహరిస్తూ ఉండటానికి 'వాగ్గేయ' అనే పరిశుద్ధయోగం ఎంచుకు అనే సంకేతం కూడా తయారుతుంది. వివరణలుగా, వివరణలుగా విశాఖపాలంకా సంగీతకళా కార్యాలయం, వాగ్గేయ కారులుగా అభ్యుదయ, త్యాగ, స్వేచ్ఛ, కామలాసుందరి సృష్టించిన సాహిత్యం వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం, వాగ్గేయ కవిత్వం, ప్రసిద్ధమైంది. సాహిత్యం ఎంతోకాళ్ళు కూడా తమలో తమిగా ఉన్న సందర్భంలో గానాను తయారే సాహిత్యాన్ని సృష్టిలో ఉంచుకుంటే 'వాగ్గేయం' అనేది ప్రయోగంలోకి వచ్చింది. 'ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం' కూడా అటువంటి గాన సాహిత్యం గుణాన్ని తమిగా ఉంచుకున్నది. ప్రజలు కొరకు అభ్యుదయించి కారులకు వచ్చి సాహిత్యం తయారిన కారులను తమిగా ఉంచుకు మొదలైన కారులకు తిమ్మ ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అనే పదాలను సాధారణంగా వాడుకున్నాడు. దీనిలో 'సాహిత్యం' అనే పదం విస్తృతం అయిపో వచ్చింది. వాగ్గేయం, వాగ్గేయ కవిత్వం అంటే వారుకంటే ఉన్నప్పుడే, ఒక ప్రత్యేక శాఖగా ఈ సాహిత్యాన్ని అభ్యుదయించి నేరుచుకుంటే అవసరం ఉంది. తమిగా ప్రజా

వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యంగా వ్యవహరించడం సమచింతమని భావించి వారుకంటే అవసరం. 'వాగ్గేయం' వాగ్గేయ కవిత్వం' అని వ్యవహరించడమూడు కంటే వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అభ్యుదయం తమిగా ఉంచుకుంటే. అన్నీ అర్థం చెప్పి సర్వవే గానం గురించిన భావి. వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం ఎన్నో విధాలుగా విస్తరించడం మంచి పరిశోధనలు నిరూపించి ఉన్నాయి. అనే విధంగా ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం కూడా ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకమై తమిగా ఉంచుకోవచ్చు. అయితే ఈ కథలో గేయ కవిత్వాన్ని గురించి విస్తరించిన పరిశోధనలు అవసరం గేయ కవిత్వం మీద, వాటి నిరూపణ మీద ఉండవచ్చు. గురి ప్రతికూలం మీద అవసరం అనేక భాగం ఉన్నాయి. కానీ ప్రజాసేవ సాహిత్యం అయితే అవసరం గేయ కవిత్వం ఈ కోవను చెందుతుంది. కానీ ఎన్నో సాధారణాలు గాన సాహిత్యంలో ఉన్నప్పుడు గేయాల పరిశోధన వివిధ ఉన్నాయి. నేపథ్యంలో విలసిల్లిన పరిశోధన, దీనిలో - సాహిత్యం మొదలుకొని అభ్యుదయం, విస్తరించిన ఉన్నాయి. విస్తరించిన గేయాల గురించి పరిశోధన సాగింది.



అయితే పరిశోధనలు విస్తరించిన గేయాల గురించి పరిశోధనలు గేయం, గీతం, పాట, గేయకారుల కవిత్వంపై వాటి గురించి ముందస్తుగా విశాఖపాలంకా పరిశోధన అవసరాలను అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. రచనలను పరిశోధించడానికి ఉన్న సందర్భాల్లో విలసిల్లినవి గీతాలను కూడా గేయాలను వివిధ రకాలుగా వివరించి పరిశోధించారు. తెలంగాణలో గేయ కవిత్వం మీద సాగించిన పరిశోధనలు ఎవరూ ప్రజా వాగ్గేయ సాహిత్యం అని చెప్పలేదు. ఆ కోవలో పరిశోధించడానికి అభ్యుదయ గేయాలను కూడా అభ్యుదయ ఉన్న గీతాల అని వ్యవహరించారు. విస్తరించిన గేయాలను కూడా సాహిత్యం విస్తరించడం - పాట అనే వ్యక్తితో మూలం. తెలంగాణ సాహిత్యంలో గేయం ప్రముఖ స్థానాన్ని తమిగా ఉంది. సాహిత్యంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు కవిత్వం గేయం, ఆ కవిత్వం పాట, ఉన్నప్పుడు గీతం లాంటి పేర్లలో గేయ పరిణామ ప్రమాణం అనుకోవలసింది అవసరం.

అయితే ఏ ప్రత్యేక రకా కవిత్వం మొదలైన పదే కారులకు అనేక విధాలుగా సాహిత్యం అంటుంది. సాహిత్య సాహిత్యం పరిణామ



# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

కాల్కత్తా

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● సిల్లలను సోదోళ్లుం నైపు మల్లెందారి

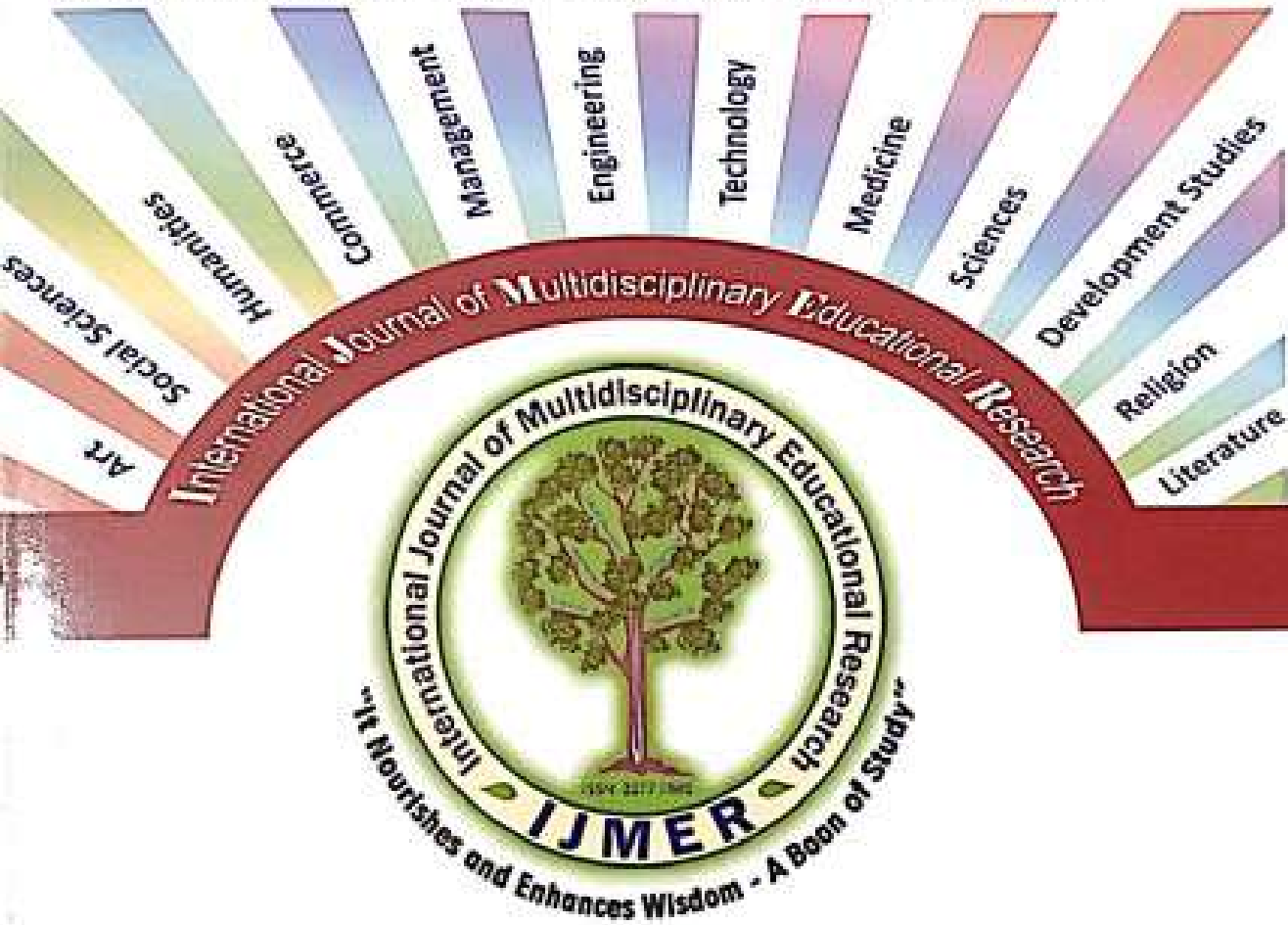




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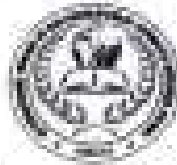
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**ఆదివాసి సమాజాల సంస్కృతి పరివర్తన -  
ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సవాళ్లు**

**పగిడిపల్లి వెంకటేశ్వర్లు**

అధ్యయన ప్రాధాన్య అధి కెయూ, తెలంగాణ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, హైదరాబాద్.  
పద అంక పి.జి.యస్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, అద్దూరు.



PAGIDIPALLI VENKAESWARLU

**ఉపోద్ఘాతం :**

(From Secondary Sources)

ఇంగ్లీషులో 'Tribe' అనే పదమునుకు సమాజాత్మకంగా తెగ అని వాడుతున్నది. తెగ అంటే ఒకే భాష మాట్లాడుతూ, ఒకే విధమైన సంస్కృతి, సంప్రదాయాలను కలిగి, ఒక చిహ్నమున ఆచారము అలవాట్లు, తీసిన విధానం కలిగి, చిన్న చిన్న గుంపులుగా, వయదాటుగా క్రమిణీ అనబారు తెగ అంటారు. ప్రధాన వారు పొలం పొలకల్లున జీవించి, అంటే జీవనం ప్రాంతాలను పెంపొందించు విధమందు. ఆ పెంపొందించు ప్రాంతాల తెగలను 'Scheduled Tribe (ST)' అని పిలుస్తారు. ఈ తెగ ప్రజలు దేశీయ ప్రజలకు భాష, విధానము, ఆచారము అలవాట్లు, సంప్రదాయాలు, విశ్వాసాలు, విద్యాలు,

విదానాలు, వేరుకలు మొదలైన విషయాలలో కచ్చితమైన ప్రవర్తనలైనారు. ఈ తెగలను అంటే, కొంద ప్రాంతాలలో విదానం వల్ల దాగిన సమాజాలకు తీవ్రంగా అపాయనం అంటే వంతులను అదేరంగా ఉపయోగించుకోవడం, అందు దృఢపాటు విధానం, తీవ్ర ప్రాంత ప్రజలు వేరుకలు చిన్నదం దృష్టిగా క్రమకాలం, దాగిన సమాజాలను చిన్న వేరవేరం వల్ల విద్యకు దూరం కావడం వల్ల అదాగినవలన దాగినదానూ.

మదొత్తగాంటి తెగలను గురించులు అది స్వతంత్రమైన తెగలలో ఒకటిదానూ, గురించుంటే వేరే విశాఖలగా వారులో ఉంది. గురించు ప్రజలలో విద్యవంతులను వారు తమ మూలాలను అభ్యయనం చేసి, తమ అభ్యుత్తర దానాలను నిర్వహించుకో క్రమంలో అనినానీ, వనదానీ, వచ్చినానీ, వదానీ, అనినానానీ, అనినానీ, అనుభవీ భాష అది పలుకుతుంటున్నారు.



# తెలుగులో పౌరాణిక కథా సాహిత్యం

సిహెచ్. పూర్ణచంద్రరావు, పరిశోధక విద్యార్థి ఉ.వి., ఫోన్ : 9491881910

భారతీయ చరిత్రలో అదిమ యుగం నుండి వేల సంవత్సరాలు గడిచిపోయాయి. ప్రతికాలంలోనూ పలుమార్లు సంకటించాయి. ఈ భూమి మీద మానవుడు పుట్టింది మొదలు సమాచారంగా ఏర్పడటం, నదీలోయల్లో జీవించటం, జీవనాధారం కోసం వేటాడటం, పోరు వ్యవసాయం చేయటం, సమాచారం జనపదాలు కావడం, గ్రామీణ స్వయంపోషక వ్యవస్థ మొదలు కావడం, వృత్తులు ఏర్పడటం, ఆ తర్వాత వృత్తులు కులాలుగా రూపొందడం చెందటం, గణతెగలు ఏర్పడటం, తెగల మధ్య ఉనికి కోసం పోరాటాలు సాగటం, వర్ణవ్యవస్థ, మనువారం, పితృస్వామిక వ్యవస్థ వంటి రూపాలు ఈ నేలమీద ఉనికిని పొందటం, గణతెగల వ్యవస్థ స్థానంలో రాజ్యాలు ఏర్పడటం, రాజరికం మొదలు కావటం, అర్హత వ్రాసిన వేర్లల మధ్య సంపదల కోసం, స్త్రీల కోసం పోరాటాలు సాగటం, సమాజంలో ఈ హైందవ వ్యవస్థ మీద ఒక విధమైన అంతర్గత తిరుగుబాటు ఆదరణ కావటం, శ్రీసం, బౌద్ధం వంటి మతాలు లేదా మార్గాలు సమాజంలో ఆదరణ పొందడం, సమాజంలో అలారాలు, సంప్రదాయాలు సామాజిక దురాచారాలు ఒకతరం నుండి మరొక తరానికి వారసత్వంగా రావడం వంటి మానవ పరిణామాలు సాగాయి.

వేదాలు, ఉపనిషత్తులు, రామాయణం, మహాభారతం, పురాణాలు ఇవన్నీ ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం. ఈ సాహిత్యం చిత్రితరూపానికి ముందు మౌఖిక రూపంలో జనపదంలో భాగంగా ఉన్నాయి. కవులు వేదాల నుండి ఉపకథలను స్వీకరించి వాటిని రెండింటలు మూడింతలుగా పెంచి పురాణాలను రాశారు. ఈ పురాణాలు ప్రాచీన కాలంనుండి మధ్యయుగాల చాలా తెలువనిపట్ల సాహిత్యకారులు తెలిపారు. ఈ పురాణాలలో ప్రపంచోత్పత్తి విశాస క్రమం, సౌర్యవంశుల పంశాసుక్రమం, భగవంతుని అవతారం, దేవుళ్ళు, దేవతల పుట్టక, దేవ మానవ సంబంధాలు, మహాపురుషులు వారి, తపోధర్మాలు, దేవదానవ యుద్ధాలు వంటి అంశాలు కనిపిస్తాయి. ఈ పురాణాలు అపారోకం, పరలోకం, ధర్మం, న్యాయం, స్వర్గం, పరకం, సత్యం, అసత్యం వంటి విషయాలు కలిగి మానవుని భక్తిమార్గంలో పరిమేందరానికి సహాయకారి అవుతాయి.

ప్రధానంగా ఈ పురాణాలు ప్రాచీన భారతంలో పలుజాతుల సమ్మిళితంగా ఏర్పడిన హైందవమతం దాని మార్పులను వివరిస్తాయి. అలాగే అర్హులు భారతావనికి వేరి, వారి భారతీయ గణ తెగలలో సంపదల కోసం, రాజ్యాలకోసం పోరాటం చేయడం, అర్హ సంస్కృతిని ప్రచారం చేయడంలో భాగంగా జరిగిన పరిణామాలకు ఈ పురాణాలు

అక్షర రూపాన్నిచ్చాయి. ఈ పురాణ సాహిత్యం సమాజంలో వేల సంవత్సరాలు ప్రచారం పొందింది. నేటికీ పాఠకులూ ఉంది. కానీ అంగ్లీయులు ఈ దేశపాలకులు కావడం, అంగ్ల సాహిత్యాన్ని భారతీయులు అభ్యసించడం, ఆధునిక భారతదేశంలో బాల్య విద్యార్థులు, విశంతువు సమస్య, వరకట్నం, ఆకలి, దారిద్ర్యం, నిరుద్యోగం వంటివి అధికం కావడం, సమాజంలో సాంఘిక దురాచారాలు ప్రబలటం, నిరక్షరాస్యత అధికం కావటం, భారతీయులు వేరాయి పాలనలో ప్రయోగం వంటి అంశాలు భారతీయులను అలోచించజేశాయి. భారతీయ సమాజంలో జాతీయోద్ధమం, సంఘ సంస్కరణోద్ధమం వంటి ఉద్యమాలు జయబడాయి. దాంతో భారతీయ సాహితీచేత్తులు కచ్చిత సాహిత్యాన్ని సృష్టిస్తూనే మరోవైపు వర్ణమాన సామాజిక సమస్యలను అధ్యయనం చేయడం, వాటిని సాహితీవస్తువులుగా స్వీకరించి స్వజనాత్మక సాహిత్యంగా రాయటం మొదలు పెట్టారు. ఇందుకు పాశ్చాత్య సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలైన నవల, బాలకం, కవిత్వం, కథానిక, విమర్శ వంటి ప్రక్రియలను మార్గాలుగా ఎంచుకున్నారు. అలా ఆధునిక సాహిత్యం రావడం మొదలైంది.

తెలుగు కథ 1910లో పుట్టింది కానీ 1902లోనే తెలుగు కథ పుట్టినది స్త్రీవాదుల అభిప్రాయం. ఈ వందేళ్ళలో తెలుగు కథ భారతీయ సమాజంలోని ప్రతి సమస్యను ఎక్కి చూపుతూ చాలికి పరిష్కార మార్గాలను కూడా చూపించింది. ఈ వందేళ్ళ కాలంలో మెజారిటీ రచయితలు సమకాలీన సామాజిక సమస్యలను, ఇతివృత్తాలుగా రాసినా కొందరు రచయితలు మాత్రం పురాణాలా లను ఇతివృత్తాలుగా స్వీకరించి కథలను సృష్టించారు. మనుషుల్లో నిరంతరం స్వార్థం పెరుగుతూ మానవతా విలువలను కోల్పోతున్న ఈ సమాజంలో మనుషులకు నీతి, న్యాయం, ధర్మం వంటి మానవతా విలువలు ఇంకెక్కే చేయడానికి ఈ కథలు ఉన్నతంగా ఉపయోగ పడతాయి అని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ వందేళ్ళ కాలంలో పురాణ సాహిత్యానికి సంబంధించిన ఆధునిక తెలుగు కథలు చాలా తెలువచ్చాయి.

తెలుగులో పౌరాణిక కవితం ఇతివృత్తంగా తెలువని లభించిన మొదటి కథ "మన్మథ సందర్శనం". రచయిత చింతా దీక్షితులు. ఈ కథ 1921లో ప్రచురించబడింది. ఈ రచయిత ప్రచురించిన ఏకాదశి కథలు సంపుటిలో ఉంది. 1921కి ముందు తెలువని పౌరాణిక కథా సాహిత్యం లభ్యం కావార్చి ఉంది.

ఈ వాగనిక సమాజంలోని మానవ జీవితంలో ప్రతిదశలోనూ



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## నల్లగొండ జిల్లా నవలా సాహిత్యం

- ధంకం వెంకటేశ్వర్లు, అసోసియేట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు విభాగం, జాతీయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, వరంగల్.

నల్లగొండ జిల్లా నవలా సాహిత్యాన్ని గురించి మాట్లాడుకోవాల్సి వచ్చినప్పుడు తెలుగులో వచ్చిన మొట్టమొదటి నవలల గురించి కూడా మాట్లాడుకోవాల్సిన అవసరం ఉంది. ఉమ్మడి నల్లగొండ జిల్లాలో వచ్చిన నవలా సాహిత్యాన్ని ఇందులో పరిశీలిస్తాను. కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగం పంతులు 1878లో రాసిన "రాజశేఖర చరిత్రము" మొదటి తెలుగు నవలగా మనం చాలా కాలం భావించాం. తెలుగులో మొదటి వచన ప్రబంధాన్ని వేదే రాసిన అది కందుకూరి చెప్పుకోవడం కూడా అట్లా భావించాల్సి వచ్చిన కారణాల్లో ఒకటి. ఆ తరువాత 1872లో నరహరి గోపాలకృష్ణమ శెట్టి రాసిన రంగరాజ చరిత్రము (సావాటాయి పరిణయము) తెలుగులో మొదటి నవలగా కొంతకాలం భావించాం. తెలంగాణ స్పృహ పెరిగిన తరువాత తదనంతరం వేంకట కృష్ణారావు రాసిన కంబుకందరచరిత్ర, కామరూపకథ మొదటి స్వతంత్ర నవలలుగా తెలుగులో వచ్చాయి. వేంకటకృష్ణారావు నల్లగొండ జిల్లా మునగాల మండలం దేకవోలులో 1830లో జన్మించారు. "నల్లగొండ జిల్లా కవులు - వెండితులు" అన్న గ్రంథంలో శ్రీరంగాచార్య ఈ విషయాన్ని శిఖామాత్రంగా చెప్పి తా|| సుంకెరిశ్మీ నారాయణరిశ్మీ తన 'ముంగిలి'లో ఈ విషయాన్ని కొంత విస్తరించి చెప్పారు. కంబుకందర చరిత్ర 1868లో వచ్చింది. ఇందులో వర్ణనలు, వచనం కలిసి ఉన్నాయి.

"కామరూపకథ" కు 1937లో క్యాటలాగు రాస్తూ సంపాదకులు దీన్ని 'నా వెలుగు బోలిన రచన' అని పేర్కొన్నారు. "అందుచేతనే అన్ని అధికారాలను లోతుగా పరిశీలించినట్లయితే తొలి తెలుగు నవల కంబుకందర చరిత్ర అని తేలుతుంది. అయితే కామరూప కథ పూర్తి స్థాయి నవలగా భావించవచ్చు" అంటారు సంగిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాస్ (తెలంగాణ తెలుగు నవల) తదనంతరం

వేంకటకృష్ణారావు రాసిన మరో గ్రంథం "తెలుగు తెలుగు ముగుడ కథ" 1879లో ముద్రించబడిన ఈ గ్రంథానికి శ్రీమదాంధ్ర కవితావేదివి ఏలాసం అన్న పేరు కూడా ఉంది. దీనియితే దీన్ని చంపూ కావ్యమని చెప్పినప్పటికీ ఇందులో వచనమే ఎక్కువగా ఉంది. ఇది కూడా నవలా రూపంలో ఉన్నదని బోడపాటి కుటుంబరావు తన "అంధ్ర నవలా పరిచామంలో" పేర్కొన్నారు. (డా|| రావి ప్రేమలత తెలంగాణ నవలా సాహిత్య విశాసం గ్రంథం).

కంబుకందర చరిత్రను మొదటి తెలుగు నవలగా భావిస్తే ఇది తెలంగాణ ప్రాంతం నుంచి ముఖ్యంగా నల్లగొండ జిల్లా నుంచి వచ్చిందనడానికి అవకాశం ఏర్పడుతుంది.

శివభట్లర్ వేంకట రామానుజాచార్యులు 'ప్రాకృత దాంపత్యం' పేరిట 1922లో నవల రాసారు. ఈ నవల నల్లగొండలోని ఉస్మానియా ట్రంబింగ్ ప్రెస్ లో ముద్రించబడింది. రామానుజాచార్యులు నల్లగొండ జిల్లా మోతుకూరు మండలం దేళ్లప్ప గూడెంలో జన్మించారు. ప్రకృతివి కథాంశంగా, పాత్రలుగా తీసుకోని ఈ నవల రాసారు. ఇందులో చెట్లు, తేమలు, నదులే పాత్రలు. 'లోకాదు' అనే కలం పేరుతో రచనలు చేసిన ఈ రచయిత 'బహుసారు' అనే మరో నవలను రాసారు. అయితే ప్రస్తుతం ఇది అలభ్యం. తెలంగాణాలో ఒక మహిళ రాసిన మొట్టమొదటి నవల 'కోలాపతి' - 1924లో అచ్చయిన ఈ నవల నల్లగొండ జిల్లా కవుల సంచితలో ప్రస్తావించబడింది. నల్లగొండ జిల్లా అన్వేషణ్ణికి చెందిన సైదిమల్లి వేంకటసుబ్బారావు కథలు, పద్యాలు, నాటకాలే కాకుండా 'కాలభైరవుడు' అనే నవల రాసించు. దేవరకొండకు చెందిన నయ్యర్ అబ్దుకుల్లా 1930-40 మధ్యకాలంలో శ్రీ పాత్రలను ప్రధానంగా తీసుకొని నవలలు రాసారు. జామ్నావి, మంకిల, సుజాత,

**ANALYTICAL STUDY ON PARTITION LITERATURE IN BAPSI  
SIDHWA'S ICE CANDY MAN****S S RATNAPRASAD KOLLI**

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**Abstract:** *India, the ancient land known as the torchbearer of peace, spirituality and humanism became testimony to one of the ghastliest and flabbergasting acts ever committed in the history of mankind. Her own offspring who had lived as a single unit were suddenly bifurcated on communal lines due to political vendetta. Many authors have incorporated the sufferings during the partition. Bapsi Sidhwa has distinguished signature in the arena of English literature who has published novels based on the theme of partition. She has portrayed the distressing picture of that time making the reader to feel the pain of humanity. Thus the present paper focuses upon the literature of partition with special reference to the strain and stress in the writing of and Bapsi Sidhwa.*

**Keywords:** *Humanism, bifurcation, vendetta, partition, sufferings, pains and wounds*

**Introduction**

India broke the chains of slavery and flew into freedom from the foreign yoke of British Raj but with a heavy price. The ancient land whose civilisation stood against the test of time was bifurcated into two parts- India and Pakistan. The biggest emigration of people ever in the history of humankind took place from one part to another. A state of religious frenzy and bigotry spread in the entire Indian subcontinent. People became worse than beasts ever ready to slaughter fellow beings in the name of religion. The single most affected victim was humanity which was ragged into pieces by its own children. All hell broke loose when people in both nations were killed just due to their religious affiliations. A plethora of literature is produced on this subject particularly from the authors of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Poet Faiz Ahmad Faiz lamented,

This stain covered daybreak, this night bitten dawn,

This dawn is not that dawn we craved for.

Muslims migrated to Pakistan and Hindus to India leaving back their ancestral homes, tradition and culture to become refugees in a distant land just in the name of fanaticism. Bigotry spewed its venom particularly on women who were assaulted, sexually abused and tortured if they were found to be of different religion. The tragedy of partition has given way to literature in almost all languages of the Indian subcontinent particularly Hindi, English, Urdu, Bengali and other vernacular languages. A common element in all these pieces of literature is pathos. It is different from historical account as it embodies the human suffering

## **A Brief History of Tribal Revolts in British India and Reconstruction of their lives after Independence**

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The establishment of British power in India was started the difficulties among the tribals and process of consolidation on the colonization of the economy and society. This process produced discontent, resentment and resistance at every stage.

The tribal people were mostly depended upon the forest resources. In fact there is a closer and intimate contact between the tribals and the forest. Forests were their living place and an important source of livelihood. The forest economy is the tribal economy and vice versa. Forest was also influence their religious beliefs. They worshipped the trees , animals and nature as part of nature worship. Many of the tribal movements were agrarian under forest based and against the zamindars, money lenders and government officials. When they failed to repay their debts, their lands were confiscated by the money lenders and the landlords.

Thus the tribals were forced to work as tenants in their own land. Some of them were reduced to the position of bonded labourers, some of the tribals were employed by the police and the revenue personal to do their personal and official work without any remuneration. The tribals properties were also occupied by the forest contractors and their agents. Tribals led a miserable life.

**Aims and objectives:** It was after revolts there was a tremendous progress in the lives of the tribals economically , socially, and political in the all walks of their life.

Tribal societies all over India developing more rapidly after independence. The constitution makers are taken more care. They adopted integrated approach tribal development in which the tribals while preserving their own identity will be able to reap the benefits of development.

**Methodology :** My own observations with living with tribal area people, literary evidence ,journals government development schemes.

### **THE CAUSES OF TRIBAL REVOLTS**

A. The colonial administration and their relative isolation and got them fully within the ambit of colonisation.

B. the British land settlements in India had eroded the tribal traditions of joint ownership and sharpened tensions within the tribal society.

C. It introduces a large number of money lenders ,traders under revenue farmers does middleman among the tribals. This middleman were the chief instruments for bringing the tribal people within the the vertex of the colonial economy and exploitation. The middleman outsiders who increasingly took possession of tribal lands and ensnared the tribals in a web of debt. In time, the tribal people increasingly lost their lands and were reduced to the position of agricultural labourers sharecroppers and rack rented tenants on the land they had area brought under cultivation.

### **MAJOR TRIBAL REVOLTS IN INDIA**

1. Chuar tribal movement was held in 1766 to 1772 . It was held under the leadership of Raja Jagannath. Main cause was excess revenue demand and Bengal famine.
2. Bhills tribal movement was held in 1817, under the leadership of sevaram. The main cause was agrarian hardships.
3. Hos tribal movement was held in 1820 for the main cause was British occupation of singhbhum.
4. Ramosi tribal movement was held in 1822 to under the leadership of chittoor Singh, Pratap Singh, Dattatreya Patkar. The main cause for the tribal movement was British administration.
5. Kolis tribal movement was held in 1824 the main cause was dismantle of forests.



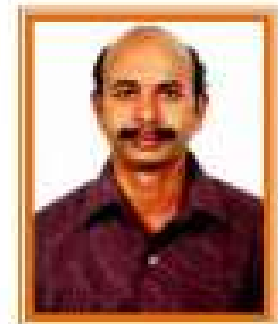
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## HISTORY OF YOGA IN ANCIENT INDIA (2500 BC – 500 AD)

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**T**he World Organization (UNO) General Assembly approved a resolution establishing twenty initial solar calendar month as International Yoga Day. Yoga has a prolonged history. Yoga began in ancient India that originated in country Circa 3000 B.C. Stone inscribed figures of Yoga Postures is found the Indus valley civilization depiction the initial poses and practices. The word 'Yoga' comes from the Indo-Aryan root 'Yuj' aspiring to be a district of or 'to yoke' or 'to unite'. Living with freedom altogether walks of life, health and harmony shall be the foremost objectives of Yoga. Yoga history is split into ancient history, medieval history and

modern history. In this paper I have explained history of yoga in Ancient India. Yoga is philosophy of life. Yoga can be a self discipline. Yoga can be a life style. Yoga can be a concept of life, freed from diseases and created with transcendental trance. Yoga may be an extraordinary cognition of self therapy and self realization.

**Keywords:** International Yoga Day, World Organization (UNO), Yoga Postures Indo-Aryan root philosophy of life etc.

## Socio-Economic and Political Empowerment of Tribal Women: A Study in Khammam District of Telangana State

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Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and de-notified tribes constitute the weaker sections of India's population from all angles. Tribals are poorest of the poor in India. The tribal population in Indian is about 8.6 according to 2011 census. The Tribals are sons of the soil and citizens of the country they are born to grow as the children of nature. Most of the forest dwellers (94 percent) are tribals and they depend on the collection of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The tribals are deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern way of living. Women play a key role in the tribal societies by earning income to supplement the family income and also by taking care of children and house hold management.

Against the back ground elaborated so far an attempt is made in this paper to examine the Socio-Economic and political conditions of the tribal women.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse the social aspects of the sample tribal women.
2. To explain the economic aspects of the sample tribal women.
3. To find out the political participation and awareness of the respondent women.

### METHODOLOGY

The study is purely based on primary data.

Ramkya thanda of Raghunadhapalem mandal in Khammam district has been chosen for this study. 60 respondents, all Lambada tribe women are selected and data is collected with the help of a structured questionnaire. Simple averages and percentages are used to analyse the data.

### INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Age particulars of the respondents women, are discussed here under in Table-1.

**Table-1: Age particulars of the respondents**

Age in Years	No. of Respondents
15-20	05 (8.33%)
21-25	22 (36.67%)
26-30	09 (15%)
31-40	15 (25%)
41-50	09 (15%)
Total	60 (100%)

Source: Field Study

It is noted from the data most of the respondent women (91%) are in the age group of below 40 years. Just 19 percent are in between 41-50 years of age group. It implies that more percentage of Women having efficiency to do work hard.

Literacy levels of the respondent women also analysed in Table-2 is as follows.

**Table-2: Literacy Level of the Respondents**

Literacy Levels	No. of Respondents
Illiterates	17 (28.33%)
Primary	22 (36.67%)
Secondary	18 (30%)
Higher	03 (5%)
Total	60 (100%)



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## Information and Communication Technology and 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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### Abstract

The use of Information and communication Technology (ICT) in 21<sup>st</sup> century has intensely reformed learning and teaching processes. This paper attempts to highlight the role of ICT in higher education for the 21st century. It has expanded new opportunities for learning and accessing to educational resources beyond those traditionally available. In this condition, the use of ICT in education creates a method of training called E-learning. It is evident from the study that use of ICT in education is increasing very rapidly in various states of India.

In particular the paper has argued that ICTs have impacted on educational practice in education to date in quite small ways but that the impact will grow considerably in years to come and that ICT will become a strong agent for change among many educational practices. One of the most common problems of using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in education is to base choices on technological possibilities rather than educational needs. In developing countries where higher education is fraught with serious challenges at multiple levels, there is increasing pressure to ensure that technological possibilities are viewed in the context of educational needs. Thus, the paper suggests that ICT in higher education is not a technique for educational development but also a way of socio-economic development of the nation. This paper attempts to investigate advantages, conveniences and limitations of applying ICT in conjunction with E-learning to students.

Keywords: ICT, e-learning, Technology, 21<sup>st</sup> century



**IMPACT OF MALATHION (AN ORGANOPHOSPHATE) ON  
BIOCHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS (PROTEINS,  
CARBOHYDRATES AND FREE AMINOACIDS) OF FRESH  
WATER FISH *Channa punctatus* (Bloch)**

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**AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author VY designed the study, wrote the protocol, and wrote the first draft of the manuscript and literature searches. Author MV performed the statistical analysis and managed the analyses of the study. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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**ABSTRACT**

Pesticides are most hazardous chemicals causing high risk to the environment, fisheries and people. Organophosphate pesticides are increasingly used in recent years due to their biodegradability and short resistance time in the environment. The present study was carried out to determine the impact of Malathion an organophosphate pesticide on biochemical constituents i.e. proteins, carbohydrates, and ninhydrine positive substances (Free Amino acids) of fresh water fish *Channa punctatus* (Bloch). The fish were exposed to the toxicant Malathion at different time intervals i.e. 24, 48, 72 and 96hr and the quantitative variations were observed on biochemical constituents in different tissues of *C. punctatus* i.e. gill, liver, intestine, muscle and brain. The results revealed that the total proteins, carbohydrates and free aminoacids in different tissues of fish were found to be varied at different time intervals of Malathion exposure and a significant decrease was observed in all the constituents compared to control. The maximum decrease in proteins, carbohydrates and free aminoacids was observed at 96hrs and 72hrs followed by 48hrs and 24hrs in different tissues of fish *C. punctatus*. Thus our present investigation reports that the period of exposure of Malathion has affected the amount of biochemical constituents in *C. punctatus*.

**Keywords:** Organophosphates; Malathion; *C. punctatus*; proteins; carbohydrates; free aminoacids.

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## ESR Analysis of Some Irradiated Polymers: Poly (Acrylic Acid)

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**Abstract:** Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) spectroscopy is an important tool to investigate radiation induced processes in polymer based materials. The major changes occur in irradiated polymers is through the formation of free radical intermediates. Thus identification of free radicals in irradiated polymers is one of the major tasks. In this context, the authors examine the case of poly (acrylic acid) (PAA), a water soluble polymer. ESR spectra of irradiated PAA are recorded at different temperatures and radiation doses. Hyperfine interactions under different conditions are reported in this article.

**Keywords:** PAA, ESR spectra, radiation effects, free radicals, hyperfine interactions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Poly acrylic acid (PAA) possess hydroxyl groups which makes it to have hydrophilic nature and they are responsible for inter molecular hydrogen bonding within itself or with any other molecular system. PAA is also soluble in polar solvents like methanol. Thin transparent films of PAA are prepared by dissolving the polymer in above solvent and on slow evaporation. PAA is also proved to be an efficient reducing agent to synthesize silver nano particles (1, 2). The hydroxyl groups (OH) groups of the polymer are capable of reducing metal ions to metal nano particles (1, 2). Such polymer metal composites are reported to retrieve heavy metal particles from polluted water. Glass transition temperature of PAA is well above room temperature making it to use in different applications. PAA can easily co polymerized with poly acryl amide, which is also water soluble, making it to suitable for various applications, including super absorbent hydro gels.

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**CLAIM MANAGEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE  
INSURANCE – A COMPARITIVE STUDY**

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Khammam Telangana

**Dr. S NARAYANA SWAMY** Assistant Professor of Commerce SR&BGNR Government Arts &  
Science College (a): Khammam Telangana

**ABSTRACT**

The growth of the insurance companies depends on the many parameters and one of the vital point is claims management. In modern economy, the claims management will be tough to for the insurance companies. Therefore, the present study examines the claims management of public and private sector insurance companies. The study has considered the LIC and SBI from Public sector and ICICI and HDFC through the private sector insurance companies. The financial data has been considered from 2014 to 2020 of both sector companies. The study framed the data into panel in e-views of key ratios relating to claims management of public and private sector companies. The study applied the VECM to know the relationship and result indicates that claims management ratios having long run relation with the financial performance. The study applied the claims management ratios impact on the financial performance with the ordinary least square method and the result stated that they have negatively influenced. The claims settlement ratios are having the positive impact on the growth of the both public and private sector insurance companies.,

**INTRODUCTION**

Indian economic scenario has changed over last couple of decades in general and in post liberalization period in particular. Changes are even likely to get intensified in years to come owing to ongoing economic crisis. With changes already in hand and the changes that are likely to occur, industries would be constrained to go for newer means of business, newer methods, new investments and may be a complete restructuring of the business involving different nature and extent of risk complexion. Further in order to insure a sustained industrial growth, a sound general insurance mechanism, providing insurance coverage to the business and industry will be of great importance. The growth and financial soundness of general insurance business in itself will lead to growth, financial soundness and strength of

**AWARENESS ON CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTION**  
**-A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RURAL AND URBAN CONSUMERS**

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The advent of liberalization brought about sea changes in Indian economy. As a result Indian market is flooded with a variety of goods and services, attracting many international players and multinationals which in turn resulted in increase in purchasing power of Indian consumers. As the market is flooded with a variety of goods and services, the number of producers and sellers has also increased many folds. Hence it has become difficult for the consumer to assess who is a genuine producer or seller. Producers have become stronger and organized while buyers are weak and unorganized. As a result, buyers are deceived quite often. In this context, it is imperative to protect consumers from unfair trade practices of the traders and service providers. Consumer protection and awareness assumed greater importance in India with the enactment of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Though there were several acts and legislature to protect consumers from exploitation, Consumer Protection Act is a powerful and comprehensive piece of legislation to provide simple and speedy and less expensive remedy for redressal of consumer grievances in relation defective goods and deficient services. There are six rights of consumer which are provided in the Act viz., 1) Right to Safety, 2) Right to Information 3) Right to Choose 4) Right to be Heard 5) Right to seek Redressal 6) Right to Education. Consumer Protection Act has become a powerful weapon in the hands of aggrieved consumer to settle disputes relating to purchase of goods and services through three tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national levels called district forums, state consumer disputes redressal commission and national consumer disputes redressal commission respectively.

**Key words:** Consumer rights, liberalization, consumer protection act

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## **Education of Tribal Children in Khammam - A Case Study**

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<sup>a</sup>Assistant Professor of Commerce, SR&BCNR Govt. Arts & Science College(A), TELANGANA, India

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Nations are people with different ways of life and society. They live somewhere in a certain place. They have their own customs, traditions, religious belief, etc. What makes them different from other national communities. The literacy of tribes is generally below the literacy rate of most people of the world. According to the 2011 population the national literacy rate (59.00%) is found to be significantly lower than the national literacy rate (73.00%). This paper focuses on educating the tribal children of the nation and the challenges they face.

**Keywords:** Tribal, Education, Literacy

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According to the 1951 census, 5.6% of the country's total population was national. According to the Census 2011, the number of organized nations in India is 10,42,81,034, 8.6% of the total population of India. There are 9, 38, 19,162 people of organized ethnic groups living in rural areas and 1, 04, 61, 822 people are in urban areas. Organized nations make up 11.3% of the total population of rural areas and 2.8% of urban areas. There are about 550 ethnic groups in India. The literacy of organized nations, as a whole is below the national literacy rate. According to the 2011 population the national

## **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BANKING SECTOR-AN IMPACT ANALYSIS**

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Maripeda, Telangana

**S RAMESH** Assistant Professor of Commerce SR & BGNR Government Arts & Science College  
(a): Khammam Telangana

### **ABSTRACT:**

The study aimed to know about the Impact of the CSR's spent amount on the CSR's operating profit. The study considered for through the secondary data for the period of 2013-2020. The study focused on the trend analysis, association and to know the impact of the CSR's spent on the CSR's operating profit. The study have found that there is a short run association between the CSR Spent amount of SBI, HDFC, Bank of Baroda banks and CSR operating profit except in the ICICI, it is noted that there is a short run association in this bank. Comparatively, it shows that there is a short run association for the SBI, HDFC and Bank of Baroda bank and for ICICI bank there is a long run relationship between the CSR expenses and CSR Operating Profit. The study implies that there is an increase in the trend with respect to Bank of Baroda CSR spent amount and CSR Operating Profit and similar with the SBI and HDFC banks. It is found the least spent amount in the ICICI bank is CSR spent amount is 122.4484 and CSR operating profit is 6122.42.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, the idea of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has expanded exponentially across the globe and throughout all industries, including banking. This prominence stems from the fact that the rapid speed of globalisation and social growth requires all businesses, large and small, with a local focus, to consider CSR through enhancing social and environmental efficiency. Furthermore, in the midst of the global financial downturn and intense competition in the financial system, the banking industry, which is one of the most fragile, plays a critical role in facilitating the nation's economy and helping the nation to discharge CSR.

CSR varies from location to location, business to industry, and over time. Given the lack of agreement among academics and practitioners on the concept of CSR. It is clear that CSR will provide many benefits to the banking industry. The most critical is to improve the bank's credibility and financial results since a bank's reputation is a deciding factor in retaining existing customers and attracting new ones, which ultimately improves the bank's financial standing. Furthermore, if a bank

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**A STUDY ON FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS OF LIC INDIA – CAMEL MODEL.**

**\*Dr. B. SANDHYA RANI, \*\* S. RAMESH**

*\*Asst. Professor of Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana.*

*\*\*Research Scholar, Dept. of Commerce, Osmania University, SR & BGNR, Govt. Arts & Science College (A), Khammam, Telangana state*

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**ABSTRACT**

Insurance sector has grown tremendously after the liberalization of Indian economy and playing the vital role to form a social security. The present study made an attempt to know the Life Insurance Corporation of India financial soundness with the CAMEL model ratios. The study has considered the secondary data from the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20 years. The study has framed two objectives by using the statistical methods. The relationship has been measured with the bivariate correlation between the CAMEL ratios and profitability ratio of LIC and the result states that profitability is having the significant relationship with the CAMEL ratios. The Robust least square method has been applied to know the impact of the CAMEL ratios on the profitability and the study found that Capital adequate ratio is having the higher impact on growth of the LIC profitability. This paper is useful to the management of LIC, regulator, various insurance companies and academic research scholars.

**Keywords:** Asset Quality, Capital Adequacy, Earnings, LIC, Liquidity and Management.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The backbone of risk management in the country is “Insurance”. It facilitates individuals and organisations to minimise the risks impacting directly on insurance industry growth and development. In addition to solving customer concerns, improving efficiency in order to achieve sustainable growth is another major challenge faced by Indian insurers. Indian insurance industry faces significant challenges in reaching the willing consumers and serving them, attracting and retaining players, creativity in products and delivery etc. Private companies struggle to raise insurance awareness, build brand strengths, meet regulatory requirements, establish a broad distribution network and set up infrastructure to maintain sustainable growth. The life insurance market anticipates different customer segments with various requirements, which increases the value of a fresh and competitive dynamic. Consumers rate life insurance above any other investment option because it offers savings, tax benefits and tax protection conveniences. Life insurance products are highly popular with all investment choices in India and have great demand.

The insurance sector in India has seen dynamic changes, including the entry of a number of multinational life and general segment insurers. As of 2020, the life insurance market has 24 players compared to just four in FY02. With 72% market share in FY20, LIC continues to be the market leader, followed by SBI (5.1%), ICICI (4.9%) and HDFC (4.1%).

According to EY-ASSOCHAM's report, the insurance sector continues to be a rapidly growing market with a compound annual growth rate of 12% (CAGR). As of 18 Years old, India is the 11th largest insurance market in the world with a 10th overall life insurance premium. The Indian insurance industry currently provides insurance services to 24 life insurance companies and 33 non-life insurance companies. The Indian insurance industry is expected to rise to Rs 19, 56, 920 (USD 280 billion) by 2020 due to strong economic growth and increased disposable personal income in the country, as indicated by the Indian Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). Gross insurance penetration in India amounted to 3.69 per cent in 2017, compared to 2.71 per cent in 2001. Indian gross premiums amounted to USD 58.5 billion and USD 24.3 billion in non-life insurance for FY19 to USD 82.8 billion in life insurance.

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Research Article

## Synthesis, Biological Evaluation and Molecular Modeling Studies of Novel C (7) Modified Analogues of Chrysin

**Author(s):** Pulabala Ramesh, Vankadari Srinivasa Rao, Puchakayala Muralidhar Reddy\*, Katragadda Suresh Babu and Mutheneni Srinivasa Rao

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## Catalysis

Understanding the Mechanism of  $S_N2'$  vs.  $S_N2$  in Cascade Reaction of  $\beta$ -Naphthol and Nitrostyrene Derived MBH AcetatesVadiga Shanthi Kumar,<sup>[a]</sup> Veera Babu Gudise,<sup>[a]</sup> Poorna Chandrasekhar Settipalli,<sup>[a]</sup> Eeda Koti Reddy,<sup>[a]</sup> Shaik Firoj Basha,<sup>[a]</sup> Yeruva Pavankumar Reddy,<sup>[a]</sup> V. Srinivasadesikan,<sup>\*,[a]</sup> Shyi-Long Lee,<sup>[b]</sup> and Shaik Anwar<sup>\*,[a]</sup>

Dedicated to Professor Irishi N. N. Namboothiri

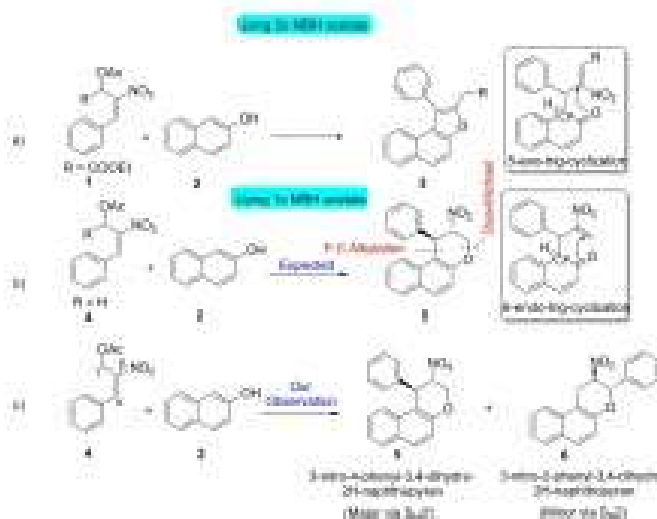
The reaction of  $\beta$ -naphthol with nitrostyrene derived primary MBH acetates in presence of  $Cs_2CO_3$  as base resulted in the formation of 3-nitro-4-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthopyran as the major isomer via  $S_N2'$  process. Due to the bis-electrophilic nature of MBH acetates, the minor product 3-nitro-2-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthopyran was also obtained presumably due to  $S_N2$  process with  $\gamma$ -attack on MBH acetates. The state of the art density functional theory (DFT) calculations were carried out to account for these competitive pathways towards the formation of major and minor products.

## Introduction

The efficient construction of multiple bond formation with the control of stereocenters in one-pot operation is a fundamental goal in cascade reaction. The Morita-Baylis-Hillman (MBH) reaction<sup>[1]</sup> is one of the atom economy protocols for constructing a new C–C bond between an activated olefin and electrophiles in the presence of a tertiary amine/phosphine. MBH adducts are very interesting synthetic targets<sup>[2]</sup> due to their potential applications as valuable synthons in allylic alkylation,<sup>[3]</sup> dienamine catalysis<sup>[4]</sup> as well as construction of various bicyclic skeletons,<sup>[5]</sup> pyranocoumarins,<sup>[6]</sup> pyronaphthoquinones<sup>[7]</sup> and tetrahydro-pyranoquinolones.<sup>[8]</sup> Presence of different functional groups in MBH adducts are useful in various regio- and stereoselective transformations

through appropriate tuning. The MBH acetate **4** derived from nitrostyrene have been widely employed as starting material in construction of fused heterocycles<sup>[9]</sup> and asymmetric reactions.<sup>[10]</sup> Various MBH adducts were used as synthons in organocatalysis and heterocyclic synthesis.<sup>[11]</sup> Recently, Enders group reported a NHC-catalyzed Michael/Michael/esterification domino reaction of cyclopentane using MBH acetate **4**.<sup>[12]</sup> Very recently, Liu et al. established the cascade reactions of 4-hydroxy indole and (*E*)-2-nitro allylic acetates with different electronic and steric properties.<sup>[13]</sup> Previously, kinetic resolution<sup>[14,15]</sup> and synthesis of naphthofuran derivatives (Eqn. a, Scheme 1).<sup>[16–18]</sup> were studied extensively using MBH acetates. With our ongoing interest in the exploration of MBH adducts<sup>[19]</sup> towards substituted pyran<sup>[20]</sup> skeletons we were also specifically interested in cascade reaction of  $\beta$ -naphthol and MBH acetate **4**. We envisioned that reaction would exclusively yield substituted naphthopyran **5** via 6-endo trig cyclization (Eqn. b, Scheme 1).

Interestingly, to our observation apart from expected product **5** via  $S_N2'$ , we also obtained **6** as a minor product



Scheme 1. Annulation reactions of nitrostyrene derived MBH acetates

[a] V. S. Kumar, V. B. Gudise, P. C. Settipalli, Dr. E. K. Reddy, Shaik Firoj Basha, Y. P. Reddy, Dr. V. Srinivasadesikan, Dr. S. Anwar  
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## ARTICLE TYPE

# Facile Synthesis of 6-Phenyl-6*h*-chromeno [4, 3-*b*] Quinoline Derivatives using $\text{NaHSO}_4 @ \text{SiO}_2$ Re-usable Catalyst and Their Antibacterial Activity Study Correlated by Molecular Docking Studies

Kancharla Suman<sup>a</sup>, Jyothi Prashanth<sup>b</sup>, Koya Prabhakara Rao<sup>a\*</sup>, Madala Subramanyam<sup>a</sup>, Vejjendla Anuradha<sup>a</sup> and **Mandava Venkata Basaveswara Rao<sup>c</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>New Generation Materials Lab (NGML), Department of Science and Humanities, Vignans's Foundation for Science Technology and Research (VFSTR) (Deemed to be University), Vadlamudi, Guntur-522 213, Andhra Pradesh, India; <sup>b</sup> Department of physics, Kakatiya University, Warangal-506009, Telangana, India; <sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, Krishna University, Machilipatnam-521001, Andhra Pradesh, India.

## ARTICLE HISTORY

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**Abstract Background:** Heterocyclic compounds containing heteroatoms (O, N and S) as part of five or six-membered cyclic moieties exhibited various potential applications such as pharmaceutical drugs, agrochemical products and organic materials. Among many known heterocyclic moieties, quinoline and its derivatives are one of the privileged scaffolds found in many natural products. In general, quinoline derivatives could be prepared by utilizing *ortho*-substituted anilines and carbonyl compounds containing a reactive *o*-methylene group of well-known reaction routes like Friedlander synthesis, Niemannowski synthesis and Pfitzinger synthesis. Moreover, polysubstituted quinolones and their derivatives also had shown considerable interest in the fields of organic and pharmaceutical chemistry in recent years.

**Objectives:** The main objective of our research work is towards the design and synthesis of divergent biological-oriented, *passive* analogues with potential pharmacological value inspired by the anti-tubercular activity of 2-phenylquinoline analogues. In this study, we have been interested in the design and synthesis of *bioactive*, 2, 4-diphenyl, 8-arylated quinoline analogues.

**Methods:** The 6-phenyl-6*h*-chromeno [4, 3-*b*] quinoline derivatives were synthesized from 4-chloro-2-phenyl-2*H*-chromene-3-carbaldehyde and various substituted aromatic anilines as starting materials using sodium bisulfate embedded  $\text{SiO}_2$  re-usable catalyst. All these fifteen new compound structures confirmed by spectral data  $^1\text{H}$  &  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, Mass, CHN analysis etc. Furthermore, all these new compounds antibacterial activity strains recorded using the paper disc method. The compound molecular structures were designed using molecular docking study by utilizing the crystallographic parameters of *S. Aureus* MurB protein.

**Results:** A series of fifteen new quinoline derivatives synthesized in moderate to good yields using sodium bisulfate embedded  $\text{SiO}_2$  re-usable catalyst. The molecular structures of these newly synthesized compounds elucidated by the combination of spectral data along with the elemental analysis. These compounds antibacterial activity study have shown moderate to good activity against, *Escherichia coli* (Gram-negative) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (gram-positive) organisms. These antibacterial activity results were also a very good correlation with molecular docking studies.

**Conclusion:** In this study, fifteen new quinoline derivatives synthesized and structures confirmed by spectral data. In fact, all the compounds have shown moderate to good antibacterial activity. In general, the compounds containing the electron donor group at  $R_1$  position ( $R_1 = \text{OMe}$ ) and the acceptor group at  $R_2$  positions ( $R_2 = \text{F}$  or  $\text{Cl}$ ) had shown good antibacterial activity. These antibacterial activity results were also a very good correlation with molecular docking studies showing strong binding energies with the highest value being,  $-12.45 \text{ Kcal mol}^{-1}$  with *S. aureus* MurB receptor.

**Keywords:** Sodium bi sulfate silica, Aromatic anilines, Quinoline derivatives, Re-usable catalyst, Antibacterial, Docking studies.

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# Design, synthesis, and biological evaluation of chalcone-linked thiazole-imidazopyridine derivatives as anticancer agents

[Vellanki Racha Suma](#), [Reddymasu Sreenivasulu](#), [Mandava Venkata Basaveswara Rao](#), [Madala Subramanyam](#), [Mohamed Jawed Ahsan](#), [Ramesh Alluri](#) & [Kuppili Ram Mohan Rao](#)<sup>✉</sup>

[Medicinal Chemistry Research](#) 29, 1643–1654 (2020) | [Cite this article](#)

664 Accesses | 21 Citations | [Metrics](#)

## Abstract

A novel library of chalcone linked thiazole-imidazopyridine (**12a–j**) derivatives were designed, synthesized, and their structures were characterized by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and mass spectral studies. Further, all compounds were tested for their anticancer effects on four human cancer cell lines including MCF-7 (breast carcinoma), A549 (lung carcinoma), DU-145 (prostate carcinoma) and MDA-MB-231 (breast carcinoma) by employing MTT method, using etoposide as the positive control. Among them, compound **12b** displayed more potent anticancer activity against four cancer cell lines when compared to the positive control.

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**INDIRA KRANTHI PADAM – A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present seminar paper focuses on the implementation of IKP in the Khammam district of Telangana. IKP was introduced in December 2002 in the name of Velugu. In April 2003, it was implemented with the support of SERP (Society for Elimination Rural Poverty), the apex institution for the IKP. It is an effective instrument for the removal of rural poverty. The primary funding agencies of IKP, CIF (Community Investment Fund), RMK (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh), and several microfinance institutions are functioning in the district. From inception to date, around Rs. 45 crores were invested in different poverty eradication activities in the community by the CIF and RMK. The RMK was limited to ten Mandals in the plain area of the district. These investments spend on the construction of institutional organizations only. The DRDA is the Nodal agency for all poverty eradication in the rural areas, and at the same time, it provides all facilities to the IKP in the district.

(Keywords: Indira Kranthi Padam – SERP – CIF – RMK – DRDA)

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**Status of IKP in Khammam District:**

The objective of Indira Kranthi Padham is to enable the rural poor, particularly the poorest of the poor in TS, to improve their livelihoods and quality of life by facilitating the formation of self-sustainable institutions for the poor. IKP builds on more than a decade-long rural women's self-help movement statewide. The focus is on deepening the process, providing an institutional structure, and developing a framework for sustaining it for comprehensive poverty eradication. It is the single largest poverty reduction project in South Asia. The project mandate is to build strong institutions for the poor and enhance their livelihood opportunities so that their vulnerabilities of the poor are reduced. Community Investment Fund (CIF) is the major component of the project, which is provided to the SHGs/ VOs/ MSs to support a wide range of activities for the socioeconomic empowerment of the Poor. The project would help create self-managed grassroots level institutions of the poor, namely Women thrift and credit S.H.Gs, their federations - Village Organizations (VOs) and Mandal Samakhyas (MSs)

**Special Issue**

1

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RUSA Sponsored Two-Day National Conference on 'The Holistic Development of the Dalits' organised by Research Department of English, S.R. & B.G.N.R. Government Arts And Science College Khammam, Telangana State, India

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI

# Indo-Anglian Prose of the Pre-Mutiny Period: An Analytical Study

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Assistant Professor of English,  
SR & BGNR Government Arts & Science College (A),  
Khammam  
Telangana

## Abstract

Indo-Anglian prose or Indian English prose was the earliest to emerge, of various genres of Indian English literature, due to the circumstances prevailing during the beginning of the British rule. A vast literature on History, Economics, religion, Philosophy, Political Thought, Sociology, autobiography, biography etc. was created as a result of the historic decision to use English for official communication and as a medium of instruction for higher education in place of Sanskrit or Persian. Soon, English proved to be an adaptable language. Indian English prose, in spite of being influenced by the late Victorians and Edwardians, and crowded with the echoes of Burke, Macaulay, Carlyle, Gladstone, Ruskin and Matthew Arnold, cultivated an individual style suited to express Indian sensibility and ethos. The Cosmopolitan character of English language to adapt words from other languages rendered the Indian writers to express native ethos and sentiments and Indian English prose which began as a mode of literature of knowledge, underwent remarkable mutations, and became, in the hands of great writers, a powerful medium of evoking profound emotions and quickening human imagination which resulted in the creation of literature of power. This paper presents an analytical study of the writers who embellished the Indo-Anglian prose of the Pre-mutiny period.

Key words: Indo-Anglian prose, pre-mutiny prose, Indian sensibility, utilitarian prose, native ethos.

## Indo-Anglian Prose of the Pre-Mutiny Period: An Analytical Study

The rise of Indian English prose, like the other genres of literature, was but one manifestation of the new creative urge in India what is generally referred to as Indian Renaissance. "The era of Renaissance is the golden age of prose", which emerged with the rise of pamphleteering and journalism in English. The English language in turn played a pivotal role in harnessing it to the expression of various debatable issues – religious and spiritual awakening, political unrest and social and religious reformation ( (Kumar, 2008, p. 5).

The twofold impulse - the rediscovery of India's past by certain high-minded early officials of the East Indian Company and spread of English education and western ideas - resulted in the creation of prose of thought (Iyengar, 1962, p. 24). This was an age of utilitarian and "purely functional prose oriented towards 'literature of knowledge' rather than 'literature of power'" (Naik, 1982, p. 223).

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## Woman As Change-Maker Of Modern India

Dr. Gollapudi Varalakshmi

Assistant professor of English SR&BGNR Govt.Arts & Science college (A)  
Khammam, Telangana

### Abstract:

Woman is half man. She is the one with enormous enthusiasm, indomitable will, extraordinary strength and endless endurance. She is the maker and change-maker in the world where she resides. There is no field which is left untouched by her. Pondering over History, we find innumerable instances all over the world where she is proved to be the strength behind the success of emperors. India has always been a torch-bearer to the world in this aspect. This paper studies in depth, the contribution of women in the prosperity and glory of the nation in various fields since Indian independence.

**Key words:** enthusiasm, indomitable will, strength, endurance, instances, torch-bearers, prosperity, glory

### Introduction:

India is a spiritual land the birthplace of the Vedas and The Upanishads. In Purushasukta of the Rigveda, 'Woman' is considered 'The Prakriti' and 'Man' as 'The Purusha'. We are aware that man has to co-exist with the nature. It means that man has no existence without a woman. She is the 'Creator'. Creation is possible only through the co-existence of the purusha and the prakriti. Woman is considered 'The Shakti', the 'Power' behind the success of every man. As the saying goes, "Behind the success of every man lies the unseen hands of a woman".

Since times immemorial, woman has been worshipped as 'Shakti', in India. She is considered as divine and Indians have always treated her as their mother, irrespective of her age. Her beauty and purity have always been adored. She is considered as the mark of respect of a family. This has made her remain as a 'Jewel', in the crown of a family for long. In the past, we have a few instances where women have surprised men with their poetry and scholarly interpretations, such as Gargi and Maitreyi. Times have changed. With the passage of time, "Such jewels" have stepped out of their abodes in order to cater to the needs of the family, due to the escalation of prices of our daily necessities.

Prior to independence itself, we see the first woman, Kadambari Ganguli, in 1861, who has become the first female doctor in India. She surpassed all superstitions and crossed Indian waters to become the first woman-physician.

"There is no limit to what we, as women, can accomplish"-Michelle Obama

Sky is their limit- such are the ways of women in accomplishing their tasks. On one side, we see Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams flying into the sky, depicting that they too can perform arduous tasks. On yet another side, we see Ms. Sudha Murthy, who questioned IRD Tata and became the first woman-engineer to work for TELCO.

Nothing succeeds like success. India has received innumerable laurels in the field of sports too.

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## Man-Woman Relationship in Shashi Deshpande's that Long Silence

S. Anjanl

Research Scholar, Centre for Comparative Studies, Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Hyderabad & Assistant Professor of English SR & DGNR Government Arts and Science College (Autonomous) Kharasam, Telangana, India

### ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the man-woman relationship in the novel, *That Long Silence*, the most significant novel of Shashi Deshpande. This study explores the discrimination against Jaya in her marital life and the sexual oppression experienced by her. This novel exposes the struggle between patriarchy and individuality. Shashi portrays the woman's struggle to secure self-respect and self-identity. She shows the emptiness in a man-woman relationship in marriage.

**Keywords:** man-woman relationship, discrimination, patriarchy, marriage

### Introduction

Shashi Deshpande is a prominent name in Indian English literature. She was born in Dhawad in Karnataka in 1931 as the daughter of the renowned Kannada dramatist Sriranga. She completed her education in Bombay and Bangalore. Shashi Deshpande is an Indian English novelist stands apart, for she writes about certain specific concerns for women. Shashi Deshpande's major concern is to show the concerns of the modern educated Indian woman caught between patriarchy and tradition on the one hand, and self-expression, individuality and independence for the women on the other. Her fiction explores the search of the woman to fulfill herself as a human being, independent of her traditional role as a daughter, wife and mother. Shashi Deshpande's concern and sympathy are primarily for the women. While revealing the woman's struggle to secure self-respect and self-identity for herself, the author subtly bears the multiple levels of oppression, including sexual oppression experienced by women in our society.

### That Long Silence

*"If I were a man and cared to know the world I lived in, I almost think it would make me a shade uneasy—the weight of that long silence of one-half of the world."*<sup>1</sup>

Shashi Deshpande glazes the title for her novel "That long silence" from the statement of Elizabeth Robson. She received the Sahitya Akademi Award for her novel *That Long Silence* in 1990 and Padma Shri in 2009. Jaya, the protagonist and narrator of the story, is an educated housewife who has writings skills. Mohan, Jaya's husband, works as an engineer in the purchase section of a company. In his pursuit of prestige, involves in certain malpractice and he is caught taking bribes. He faces an inquiry and may perhaps lose his job. He is advised by his partner in the crime, Agarwal, to stay away from the office and his present home at Church gate temporarily. Jaya's children are away on a tour with their family friends. Jaya acquiesces to her husband's decision and goes with him silently to their present exile at the Dadar flat which belongs to Jaya's maternal uncle.

The process of self-retrospection begins for Jaya. She recalls all the incidents and events that happened in her life after marriage with Mohan, the frustrations and disappointments in her seventeen-years-old marital life, her failure, all these begin to torture her. Karan, her neighbor, a widower, helps Jaya in her self-realization. Finally, she decides to break her silence speak up.

### Relationship between Jaya and Mohan

*"Marriage is a very strange thing. It's a very public institution, it's meant to tell the world that two people are going to live together, to declare that their children will be legal, that those children can inherit their property. It's meant for social living, to ensure that some rules are observed so that men and women don't cross the lines drawn from them. At the same time, marriage is an intensely private affair, no outsider will know the state of someone else's marriage. It's a closed room, a lock of room..."*<sup>2</sup>

The above statement reflects in the relationship between Jaya and Mohan in 'That Long Silence'. The relationship of the main character, Jaya Kulkarni,



## A Progressive Journey of Ranganayakamma from Pekamedalu (House of Cards) to Janaki Vimukthi (Emancipation of Janaki)

S. Anjani

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### ABSTRACT

This paper shows the difference and development in the actions and reactions of the protagonists Bharamathi in Pekamedalu (House of Cards) and Janaki in Janaki Vimukthi which reflects the progress in the thought-process of the writer. Ranganayakamma, the living dynamic woman writer in Telugu literature, occupies a prominent position in the galaxy of contemporary feminist writers. The middle-class women are her protagonists in her novels. Janaki is the most dynamic woman of all the protagonists whereas Bharamathi is very passive.

**Keywords:** woman writer, feminist, middle-class

### INTRODUCTION

*"Bevere; for I am fearless, and therefore powerful." - Mary Shelley*

This quote of Mary Shelley is very much suitable to Ranganayakamma, a leading Marxist-Feminist writer and critic in Telugu. She wrote a very controversial popular book 'Ramayana Visharikharam' which made many readers atheistic. Her diction is very simple for the readers to understand easily. Her actions are so sharp, very strong and highly humorous. Ranganayakamma was born in Bettamidi village near Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh on 21 September, 1939. She stopped her education with S.S.L.C. and studied for Hindi examinations of Dakshin Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha. Her father used to run a caste-related magazine, 'Padmanayaka'. She has been a voracious reader since her childhood and used to write stories for children for her father's magazine. In an interview, she says about the beginning of her writings as:

*"As I was reading books all the time, my father had asked me to write something for that magazine. I used to write stories about the prince on the horse, who saves the princess from the monster's capture. My father published these silly stories very happily in that magazine." (Interview for Gyanam)*

She is a hard-core critic of the religious scriptures Ramayana, Mahabharata and Valmiki. She received the Sahitya Akademi Award of the state of Andhra Pradesh for her novel 'Balipantham' in 1985. But after her connection with Marxist theory, she refused the offers of honours and awards from various organizations and individuals. Her major work, the first volume of "Introduction of Capital", appeared in 1978.

As in the words of a Telugu critic Vallurpati "Study of women's issues based on historical and sociological grounds started with Ranganayakamma."

### A PROGRESSIVE JOURNEY

*"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman." — Simone de Beauvoir*

Ranganayakamma has understood the fact mentioned above very well in her endless journey of writing. She has interpreted the recurring female experiences in her writings. She has become one of the most popular writers in Telugu. She has emerged as a progressive thinker and writer.

Ranganayakamma wrote her first story, "Palletooru" (The Village) when she was eighteen years old. She wrote her first novel, "Krushnavaram", when she was nineteen years old. She wrote more than twelve novels and many more books. This study concentrates on the two novels Peka Madala and Janaki Vimukthi.

Bharamathi, the protagonist in "Pekamedalu", is forced to stop her studies due to the poverty of her family, marries a person called Rajasekharam. She wants to stand by her husband in all the crises and shows love and sympathy and expects the same from her husband. She is the symbol of faithfulness and submission to her husband and maintains discipline in the house which is essential to lead a peaceful and normal family life. She prepares and serves the meals for her husband and keeps the house perfectly. Bharamathi never bothers to take up the role of a traditional housewife.

In contrast, her husband, Rajasekharam, never takes care of her. He thinks men are generally expected to be strong, aggressive, and bold. He starts dominating from the day of their wedding. His brother-in-law Kashy demands over it as: "Brother-in-law used to command Bhama to give him the comb or to fold his shirt sleeves or to polish his shoes. Bhama feels shy to do those works accurately. If it is delayed, he will scold her. Then the bright face of Bhama becomes dull and dark." (Pekamedalu:14)



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(Keywords: Indira Kranthi Padam – SERP – CIF – RMK – DRDA)

**Status of IKP in Khammam District:**

The objective of Indira Kranthi Padham is to enable the rural poor, particularly the poorest of the poor in TS, to improve their livelihoods and quality of life by facilitating the formation of self-sustainable institutions for the poor. IKP builds on more than a decade-long rural women's self-help movement statewide. The focus is on deepening the process, providing an institutional structure, and developing a framework for sustaining it for comprehensive poverty eradication. It is the single largest poverty reduction project in South Asia. The project mandate is to build strong institutions for the poor and enhance their livelihood opportunities so that their vulnerabilities of the poor are reduced. Community Investment Fund (CIF) is the major component of the project, which is provided to the SHGs/ VOs/ MSs to support a wide range of activities for the socioeconomic empowerment of the Poor. The project would help create self-managed grassroots level institutions of the poor, namely Women thrift and credit S.H.Gs, their federations - Village Organizations (VOs) and Mandal Samakhyas (MSs)

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# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

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# సామ్యవాద శాస్త్రవేత్త - సైన్స్ రచయిత

జీవితంలో పొందలేకపోయిన వారి గురించి రాతామంది విచారించాడు. సాధించలేకపోయిన వారిని పనే పనే తుంచుకుని దిగులు చెందుతూ ఉంటారు. గతం గుర్తుచేసుకుని, భాధను దిగమింగుకుంటూ కూడా కొందరు ఉంటారు. అట్లాంటివారు ఎప్పుడైనా శాస్త్రవేత్తం గురించి, సైన్సు రచనలు చేసే వారి గురించి కొద్దిగా చదివితే అరకు పొందవచ్చుననిపిస్తుంది. పార్థుం సైన్సు రచనలో ఎంతో పేరు ప్రఖ్యాతి పొందిన, వ్యయంగా పలు శాస్త్ర సంబంధిత అంశాల గురించి శోధించి చెప్పిన జీవీఎన్ వాల్చేన్సు చదివినప్పుడు రాతా విషయాలు గురించి బెంగ కొలిగిపోయింది వారు. జీవితపు ఏ మూలనో ఏర్పర్చే వెలికి, అనంతకృత్తి మటుమాయమై పోయింది.

నాకు నేను జీవితం గురించి ఏమి అలోచిస్తాను? ఏమి అశిన్నమిస్తాను అనే ప్రశ్నచేసుకుని అయిన ఎంతో పరకభ్రమ సమాధానం చెప్పరువారు. జీవితానికి భావించింది కొండీ, నీరు, అట్లాలు, అదానం అని తేల్చి చెప్పాడాయన. ఇందుకోసం అయిన మొట్ట

మొదలు పని భావించారు. అలాగే పనికి గొర్రువైద్యుడైన వేకనం కూడా అవసరమంటారు. అనందమంటే మనీ ఏమిటో అనుకునేరు - అని చిన్న చిన్న సంకీపాల మొత్తం భాడు. అనలు అనందమంటే అటువంటి, అవరోధం లేకుండా సాగాల్సిన పని లేదా శాస్త్రకమం అవ్వారు. ఆ విధంగా పనిని కొలి ప్రాధాన్యంగా గుర్తించారు. పని చేయటం ద్వారా అనందం, సౌఖ్యాలు రెండూ పొందుతాయని కూడా భావించారు వాల్చేన్ మహాశయితుడు. తరుణమైనదే అయినా పని, శ్రమ అనక్షితికరంగా ఉంటుందంటారు. పని ఎప్పుడూ చలాంను అందజేస్తుందని అయిన అభిమతం. తాను అనుకున్న పనిని ఎందుకు చేసుకోగలిగిన వెనుకబాటు, అధ్యక్షం తనకు దక్కిందని చెప్పతూ సైన్సు రచయితలం నుంచి సైకొలజిస్ట్ యొద్ద వార్తలను అందించే పాత్రలేయటాగా అది భావించుకుంటే చిట్లు కథలు రాసే లాం సాహితీవేత్తగా అది కూడా పర్వమకుంటే రాజకీయ ఉ పన్యాకుటిగా పనిచేయగల వెనుక బాటు తనకుందని సంకీపిస్తారు.

జీవితంలో పని తరువాత అయిన కోరుకున్నది స్వేచ్ఛ ఎక్కడ నుంచి కంటి మరొక అధిక స్వేచ్ఛను అశించారు. ముఖ్యంగా భావప్రకటనా స్వేచ్ఛను కోరుకున్నారు. తాను ఏమనుకుంటున్నవని

ఏమి అలోచిస్తున్నది రాసే, మాట్లాడే స్వేచ్ఛను వాల్చేన్ అశించారు. స్వేచ్ఛ తరువాత వాల్చేన్ అలోగ్గం భావించారు. అదేపా దరపా పన్ను తుంచాక్క, మెటివోపుంట్ అప్పించి ఏమి చేరంటారు. ఆ మాటతోస్తే ప్రతి ఏదేళ్లకు ఏదైనా క్షణ అవారోగ్గం కలిగినా ఫరూరేరంటారు. ఏ అవారోగ్గం ఎట్లా కలిగినా పని చేసే తల్లి సామర్థ్యాలతో ఉండాలంటారు. పని నుంచి కొంత నేరదీనే వ్యర్థ అనంద సంకీపించాలి. నేను పనిచేసే స్థితిలో లేనప్పుడు మరతించటం పెద్ద విషయమేమీ భావించారు. పని పెట్ట ఆ శాస్త్రవేత్తకున్న నిందక అటువంటిది.



స్వేచ్ఛ అలోగ్గ విషయాల తరువాత వాల్చేన్ వండితుడు స్పెషోన్ని అధికంగా కోరుకున్నారు. స్పెషోతులు కూడా తాను కలిగివనిచేసే రంగాలయిన శాస్త్ర, రాజకీయ రంగాలతో నన్నిపాతులు. దామ్రోద్ద వీరి స్పెషాం అశించారు. అంతా పమ స్వయంభులుగా ఉంటే పమాతాన్ని కోరుకున్న వాల్చేన్ తాను అతరాలను విమర్శించే.

ఇతరులు తనను విమర్శ చేయగల సమానత్వం ఉండాలంటారు అందరి మధ్య ముందూగి, తరువాత గానీ ఎటువంటి విమర్శ, చర్చ లేకుండా ఎవరో ఒకరు అదేకీస్తే విధేయంగా అంగీకరించాలనుకునే వారికో నాకు స్పెషాం పొసగరు. అలాగే నా అదేకాలను విమర్శకు పెట్టకుండా అంగీకరించే వారికో కూడా నాకు స్పెషాం కుదరదు అని నిశ్చయంగా చెప్పతారు. తనకుంటే అతి పేరంతో లేదా ధనకుంటో స్పెషాం చేయడం రాతా కష్టంగా ఉంటుందంటారు. ఈ నాలుగంటాలు సాధారణ మంచిన అవసరాలు అనే అపగాపాన వాల్చేన్ కలిగి ఉన్నారు.

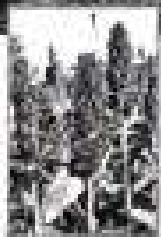
వీటికోపాటు సాహసం కూడా ఉండాలంటారు. ప్రమాదం సాహసవంతం కాని ఈ జీవితం తారించు లేని కూరలాంటిదే భావిస్తారు. అయితే ఎప్పుడైనా తమ జీవితం ఉపయోగకరం, ఫలప్రదు అని భావించినప్పుడు రిస్కోకోసం రిస్క్ చేయటం తగదనే హితవు కూడా చెప్పతారు.

తాను దిమాండ్ చేయకుండా అలిసిందే అంశాలు కూడ కొన్ని ఉన్నాయి. కొన్ని పుస్తకాలతో కూడిన సొంత గది, మం పొగకు, ఓ భారు, రోజు వారీ స్నానం, చిన్న ఉద్యానవనం, స్నాన

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

## కాల్యాండ్



● ప్రచంద విత్తన గిన్నె తెలంగాణ  
● హైదరాబాద్ ఇంటర్నేషనల్ మహిళలు

● సస్టెయినబుల్ ఇర్మనిజం: హెరిటేజ్  
● చిర్యాపరణం - తాత్విక దృశ్యభాష



# పర్యావరణం-శాస్త్రం - నైతికత-తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

మానవాళి చరిత్రలో పూర్వమెప్పుడూ లేని విధంగా పర్యావరణం నేడున్నట్లు, సంక్షోభాలు, వినాశం 21వ శతాబ్దానికి అందరికీ తెలియజేయబడ్డాయి. ఇవి నానాటికీ మరీంతా పెరుగుతూ వస్తున్నాయి. పర్యావరణంపరంగా మానవాళి ఎదుర్కోవలసిన వచ్చిన ప్రతి సంక్షోభానికి మూల కారణం మానవులు ఏర్పర్చించే కార్యకలాపాలలోనే దాగి ఉందనేది వాస్తవం.

జనాభా పెరుగుతూ ఉండటం వలన వనరుల వనరులు తగ్గిపోవడం, క్షీణించడం రెండు మూడింతలు అప్పుడు ఉంది అర్థమవుతుంది. వర్షం దిగువన ఉన్నట్లు పెరిగి భవిష్యత్ కాలంను అనేక విధాలుగా దాదాపు అవకాశాన్ని కల్పిస్తే తరలు గుర్తించారు. ప్రపంచమంతటా అటవీ ప్రాంతాలు, అడవులు, పచ్చని పంటలు మొదలు, దీక్షింపే నేలలు, వచ్చిన అరుదు వృద్ధి చేయవలసివచ్చాయి. వివిధాంశాలలోకి వస్తున్నాయి. తద్వారా సంక్షోభం మరీంతా ముందుకు వచ్చింది.

అక్షయ్య అక్షయ్య పాఠ విద్యనం, పరిశుభంగా ఏర్పడే గ్రీన్ హౌస్ ప్రభావం గ్రీన్ హౌస్ వాస్తవికతకు దారి తీస్తున్నది. మొత్తం మీద మానవ కార్యకలాపాలు వాతావరణాన్ని ప్రభావితం చేస్తూ అంతరంతకు ముప్పును సృష్టిస్తున్నాయి.

అప్పుడేకీ అతి తీవ్రస్థాయిలో ఏర్పడిన సంక్షోభాలు భవిష్యత్తులో రెండింటి కంటే కాలం అవుతుంది. ఏదీని ఎదుర్కోవాలన్న అధిగమించాలన్నా, పరిష్కారంలాగా కీలకమైన నిర్ణయాలను మానవాళి తీసుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ నిర్ణయాత్మక సందర్భంలో అదిగే లేదా తీసుకునే నిర్ణయంలో ఏది వచ్చిన నిర్ణయం? ఏది కాదునే సంకటం, సంకటం మునుపటికీ వస్తుంది. ఏ నిర్ణయం మేలు చేస్తుంది? ఏది కీలు చేస్తుంది? ఏది ముప్పును నివారించగలుగుతుంది? ఏది ముప్పును కారణంమవుతుందో చర్చ అదిగే నిర్ణయంపై వస్తుంది. ఈ చర్చ విషయం ఎక్కడ ఉన్నా అసలు వచ్చిన నిర్ణయాల తీసుకోవడమేలా అనే ప్రశ్న ఉత్పన్నమవుతుంది. వచ్చిన నిర్ణయం తీసుకోవడమేలే ఎక్కడ మొదలవుతుంది? ఎక్కడ ముగిస్తుంది? తీసుకున్న నిర్ణయ ఫలితాలు ఎలా ఉంటాయి. మొదలైనవన్నీ ప్రశ్నార్థకాలుగానే ఉంటాయి.

అంటే పర్యావరణ సమస్యలు ఎదుర్కోవడానికి, పరిష్కరించడానికి గాని నిర్ణయం - అమలు - ఫలితం అనే మూడు అంశాలు ప్రధానంగా దౌరీంచడంవలన. ఆ మూడుకొద్దీ చూస్తూ ప్రపంచం ఎదుర్కోవాలన్న అన్ని విధాల వివక్షలకు సమస్యలకు మూలం కూడా అంతకు పూర్వం తీసుకోవడం నిర్ణయాలే. అయినప్పటికీ అవి అప్పుడే

కలాపికి మేలు కీర్తన సహజంగానే కలిగించాయి. అవి ఎంత దారుణమవుతున్నవని అయినా వాటిలో పాటు ఏర్పడటం పరిణామాలను ముందుకు తెచ్చాయి. కాంక్షి అధిగమ నిర్ణయాలను కాకుండా అసలు నిర్ణయాలను కల్పితంగా పరిశీలించాలనే అవగాహన అదేమీ కాంక్షిలోని పర్యావరణ తాత్విక చర్చల ద్వారా వెలుగులోకి వచ్చింది.

ఈ కారణంగానే మానవాళి పోలికలను ఎత్తికొని గురించిన చర్చ పర్యావరణ తాత్విక చర్చలో తరచుగా ప్రాముఖ్యం వహించింది. ఇప్పుడు ఎత్తికొని అంటే ఏమిటి అనే ప్రశ్న వస్తుంది. కీలు గురించి ఈ విధంగా పేర్కొన్నారు. "The word ethics is derived from the Greek word ethos, meaning "Custom" in This sense, ethics refers to the general beliefs, attitudes or standards that guide customary behavior".

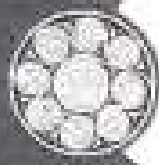
స్వల్పకాలంలో నైతికత అని ఎత్తికొని పేర్కొనవచ్చు. అది ఒక కల్పనలు, సంప్రదాయం, కీలకమే వచ్చింది మూలంలేది. ప్రవర్తనకు మార్గదర్శిగా ఉండేది. ప్రవర్తనా ప్రమాణాలను నిర్ణయించేది. కీలులో సాధారణ సమస్యలు, నైతికతలు కలిగివున్నవన్నీ ఉంటాయి. మరీంతా



అర్థంలో వరకూ పాతాళం అనివార్యంగా పోలింపవలసిన విషయాలకు కీలు దర్శిగా కూడా దాదాపు వచ్చు. ఈ నైతికత ఏం చేస్తుందనే విషయంగా అలోచించి వచ్చుకు మరీంతా సృష్టక వస్తుంది. పర్యావరణ తాత్విక చింతనకు సంబంధించిన వివరణ ఇక్కడ ఉంది. "Ethics involve a self-conscious stepping back from our

lives to reflect on what we should do, how we should act, and what kind of people we should be" ఈ వివరణను అర్థి చేస్తూ మానవులుగా మనమేనేమాలి, ఏ విధంగా వ్యవహరించాలి? ఎటువంటి వ్యక్తులుగా మనముందాలి అనే విషయాలను కీలునైతికతతో అలోచించటం ప్రతిఫలనాత్మక యోచనలో ఉండటం ముఖ్యమని తెలుసుకున్నది. ఇవి మానవుల నైతికత (ఎథిక్స్)లో అంతర్భాగంగా ఉంటాయని అర్థం అవుతుంది.

కీలులో మానవులుగా మనమేనేమాలి అనేది అవరణకు సంబంధించింది కాగా, మనమిక్కడ కీలునైతికత అనేది కొంత అవగాహనకు సంబంధించింది. అసలు మనం ఏం చేయాలి? కీలుని విలువగా పరిగణించాలి అనే అలోచన కూడా కీలు అమిటి ఉంది. ఈ విషయంపై ఎంతో విస్తృతమైన చర్చ పర్యావరణ తాత్వికాంశాల గురించి అధిగమి, అయినా ఉన్నది. పర్యావరణం అనేది కచ్చ సంబంధమైన విషయం, సమస్య కాంక్షి కచ్చ, పోలికలమైన పరిష్కారాలు మూలమే దారి



# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక ల్యాండ్

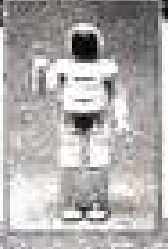
DECCANLAND, HYDERABAD

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- తెలంగాణకు హరిత నిధి : ముఖ్యమంత్రి కేసీఆర్
- ఆర్థిక్ ఫైనాన్సింగ్లో సమ్యక్తమయ్యే పరిసర వ్యవస్థ

- రోబోటిక్ టెక్నాలజీ!
- కాతి చిత్రాలు - తెలంగాణ



# ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థలు - మానవ వ్యవస్థలు - పరస్పర సంబంధాలు

"We need an earth - wisdom revolution, not an information revolution" వర్షావరణం గురించి మూడు దశాబ్దాలుగా అధ్యయనం చేసిన శాస్త్రవేత్త చెప్పిన మాట ఇది. సమాచార విప్లవం కాదు శాశ్వతమైనది. భూచిట్టాన విప్లవం అని అనుకుంటేనే శాస్త్రవేత్త సూచించవలసిన అర్థం, ప్రాధాన్యం ఏమిటో తెలుస్తుంది. వర్షావరణం పరంగా తలెత్తిన సమస్యలు, సెక్షోలాల గురించి అదాదు దశాబ్దాలుగా వివిధ అనుభవాల్లో అధ్యయనాలు సమస్యను వివరించి, విశ్లేషించటమే కాకుండా పరిష్కారాలను బోధించి పరిష్కారాలను సూచిస్తున్నాయి. సూచిత పరిష్కారాల మీద చార, విధానాలు కూడా కొనసాగుతూనే ఉన్నాయి. అయితే శాస్త్ర సమాఖం ఎప్పుడెప్పుడు తన అంటోళనను ప్రపంచం ముందు ప్రకటిస్తూనే ఉన్నది. శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించిన వాటి గురించి అంతగా అంటోళన చెందేవనితరని అభివృద్ధి వారం, వర్షావరణ వ్యతిరేక వారం ప్రతివారనలు విధిస్తున్నే ఉన్నవి. వర్షావరణం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు సెక్షోలాల అర్థం కావాలంటే వర్షావరణం, మానవ వ్యవస్థలు ఏవిధంగా పనిచేస్తాయి. వీటి పరస్పర సంబంధం ఏమిటో తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది.

అయితే వర్షావరణం గురించి తెలుసుకునే ముందుగానే, మానవ వ్యవస్థకు వర్షావరణ వ్యవస్థలకు గల సంబంధం గురించి కావీ తెలుసుకునే ముందు ఒక వివేచనాన్ని



తప్పనిసరిగా జ్ఞాపకం తెచ్చుకోవాలి. మానవాళి ఎదుర్కొంటున్న వర్షావరణ సెక్షోలాలకు తేలికైన పరిష్కారాలు అంత ముఖ్యంగా దొరకవు. అంటే ఆ విషయం. "There are no easy or simple solutions to the environmental problems and challenges we face. We will never have a scientific certainty or agreement about what we should do because science provides us with probabilities, not certainties, and advances through continuous controversy" దీని పాఠాంతం ఏమంటే మానవులుగా మనం ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యల విషయంగా శాస్త్ర సమాఖం నిశ్చయ విశ్లేషణలు గానీ, ఒప్పందాన్ని పోషించివున్నా. శాస్త్రం, సంభాషణలను అందిస్తుంది. విశ్లేషణలను కాదు. ఈ సంభాషణలకు ద్వారా నిరంతర వివాదంతో శాస్త్రం పురోగమిస్తుంది. అందువల్లనే శాస్త్రం ఏం చేయాలి? ఎక్కడ వర్తించాలి అనేది ధృవీకారం, సూచించినా అంతిమంగా అది సమస్త మానవాళి

ఆవరణ మీదనే పరిష్కారం అధారపడి ఉంటుంది. ఈ అనుభవాల్లో ఉండటం వలన శాస్త్రం అవిష్కరించే వాస్తవాల కంటే, పరిష్కారాలంటే అవిష్కరిత అంశాల మీద మానవాళి వర్తించటం అనేది ప్రాథమికంగా మారుతుందని భావించాలి.

### అటం వ్యవస్థలు (Eco Systems):

వర్షావరణం అనుగానే మన దుర్భా ఉన్న పరిస్థితులు అవి అర్థమవుతుంది. ఇదొక వ్యవస్థ. ఈ వ్యవస్థలు వనరులను కల్పిస్తాయి. ఈ వ్యవస్థలో జాతులు లేదా సమాహారాలు లేదా సమాఖాలు, ఒకలా లేదా సంతతి, కేవలంకో కూడ ఉంటుంది. ఇవి మూడు విధాలుగా ఉంటాయి.

- జాతి : ఉత్పత్తిదారులు (Producers)
- నిండు : నిండుజాతులు (Consumers)
- మూడు : విచ్ఛిన్న దారులు (Decomposers)

వర్షావరణ వ్యవస్థలకు కొన్ని రకాల సూక్ష్మజీవులు గురువులుగా ఉంటాయి. ఈ సూక్ష్మజీవులు జననం జ్ఞానానికి కీలకం, పురోవృద్ధి, పరిణామాలు ద్వారా సంభవిస్తుంటాయి. వర్షావరణ వ్యవస్థ

ప్రాథమికంగా శక్తి ప్రవాహం మీద అధారపడి పనిచేస్తుంది. ఈ శక్తి ప్రవాహానికి మూలం సూర్యుని శక్తి లేదా సూర్యుని శక్తి. అవరణ వ్యవస్థలోని వనరులు నిండు విధాలుగా అంటే వర్షావరణ వనరులు గానూ, శక్తి వనరులు

గానూ ఉంటాయి. వర్షావరణ వనరులు విచ్ఛిన్నం, కీలక వనరులుగా ఉండవచ్చు. ఈ విచ్ఛిన్నం వనరులు పునరుత్పత్తి చెందలేని భవిష్యత్తుగానూ, పునరుత్పత్తి చెందగల గానీ, నీరు, నేలగానూ ఉండవచ్చు. అదేవిధంగా కీలక వనరులు భౌతిక వ్యవస్థలుగానూ అనుభా, ఎలారులు, వచ్చిన చదువు, అదవులుగానూ మరీయం లా వ్యవస్థలుగా అంటే సమస్యలు, సరస్యలు, ప్రవాహాలు, దిక్కు వేయలుగానూ ఉంటాయి.

లొమిష్టావస్థలో అచార ఉత్పత్తికి వంటలు, జీవ కేంద్రాలిగానూ చేసేయగానూ ఉంటాయి. వంటల వృద్ధి క్షయాల వాళావరణ పరిస్థితులు ప్రాథమికంగానూ నివారణ, నియంత్రణపై అధారపడి ఉంటాయి. అందువల్ల ఇవి కూడా మరో విధంగా వాళావరణ సూక్ష్మజీవులకు కారణమై కేవలవిషయం తగ్గించుకుంటే పాఠావరణావస్థ, ఇక శక్తి వనరులు శక్తిని అందిస్తాయి. పునరుత్పత్తి చెందగల

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక ల్యాండ్

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● తెలంగాణ దళిత బంధు  
● సాంకేతిక రంగంలో బిగ్ డేటా

● రామప్ప దేవాలయానికి విశ్వమంతా గుర్తింపు  
● సామరస్య పర్యావరణం - అభివృద్ధి-పరిరక్షణ





# సామరస్య పర్యావరణం - అభివృద్ధి - పరిరక్షణ

అభివృద్ధి, పరిరక్షణనేవి పర్యావరణ రంగంలో తరచుగా ప్రస్తావితమవుతూ ఉంటాయి. అభివృద్ధి వారు పరిరక్షణ గురించి ఆలోచించని పర్యావరణ వారు పెట్టొంటూ ఉంటారు. పరిరక్షణ వారు అభివృద్ధి అర్థమంటూ ఉంటారని అభివృద్ధి వారు అభియోగం చెప్పతూ ఉంటారు. పర్యావరణ రంగంలో ఈ రెండూ ఒకదానికొకటి విరుద్ధమైనవిగా, వరుసగా వ్యతిరేకించుకునేవిగా భవించుతూ ఉంటాయి. వాస్తవానికి ఈ రెండూ పార్శ్వాల లేదా పట్టాల ఒకదానితో ఒకటి ఏకీభవించు ఒక సయోధ్యను సాధించవచ్చు. సామరస్య పూర్వకంగా వ్యవహరించవచ్చు. కారణాలు ఏవైనా గానీ

అభివృద్ధికి, పరిరక్షణకు మధ్య ఒక ప్రైమర్షం ఎప్పుడూ కొనసాగుతూ ఉన్నట్లుగా గమనించగలం. ఆ ప్రైమర్షం మరింతగా ఈ రెంటి మధ్య దూరాలను, అంతరాలను పెంచుతూ పోవటం కంటే ఎక్స్ట్రో ఒక దగ్గర వీటిని మరింత సాన్నిహిత్యంలోకి తెచ్చే ప్రయత్నం అవగాలి. ఆ ప్రయత్నాన్ని ఇటీవలి కాలంలో సయోధ్యపర్యావరణంగా భావించడం అరుగుతూ ఉన్నది. అభివృద్ధికి మూల్యంగా పరిరక్షణను వదులుకోవలసిన అవసరం లేదని, పరిరక్షణ కారణం సామా అభివృద్ధిని అవుకోవలసిన, సరోపించాల్సిన పనిలేదని కూడా 'సామరస్య పర్యావరణం' అనే భావ మనలను ఆలోచింపజేస్తున్నది.



మానవాళి సహజ ప్రయయం లేదా ప్రకృతి మీద అవలంబిస్తున్న ఒక్కటిని వదులు విధుయంగా విధిస్తూ వస్తున్నది. మానవ అర్థిక సంక్షేమాన్ని త్యాగం చేయకుండానే భూమి మీద మమకరి సాగిస్తున్న అనేక తీవ్రతాశులను కాపాడుకోగలమనే విషయంగా ప్రజలు చర్చించుకుంటున్నారు. లేదా ప్రజలు చర్చించుకునే విధంగా ప్రవేషణ ఉద్ఘాటించిన అవసరం ఎంతయినా ఉంది. అవలం మానవ కార్యకలాపాల మధ్య భూమండలం మీద తీవ్రతాశులు ఎలా మనగలుగుతాయనేది ఎప్పుడూ ప్రశ్నార్థకమే. మానవాళి తన

అభివృద్ధిని, తన సంక్షేమాన్ని మూల్యమే చూసుకోకుండా ఇతర తీవ్ర తాశుల అభివృద్ధి, సంక్షేమంతోటి తన అభివృద్ధిమవుతు ఉంటుందనేది గుర్తించగల నైకస్యం, అవగాహన పెంపొందాలి. ఎకాలతీకే ఎకసమిక్ష్రికే అరుగుతున్న యుద్ధం, వేంకూణ నివారించబడాలంటే పరివరణలో స్వేచ్ఛాపూర్వక సంబంధాలను విచ్ఛరయకోవాలి. మానవ సంస్కృతి, వాగరికతలు భూమిమీద మానవీతర తాశులను మట్టుటిట్టకుండా వాటి అంతానికీ, అంతరింపుకు కారణం కాకుండా తీవ్రంచడం నేర్పుకోవాలి. అందుకు కారణమింది ఇతర మానవీతర ప్రాజులు, తీవ్ర తాశులలో కనిపి

తీవ్రంచటం, ఈ భూమిని సంఘకోవటం అరగాలి. అంటే మానవ అవగాహనను ఉన్నే తమూర్వకంగా ఇతర తీవ్రతాశులలో మంచుకొనేందుకు సంసిద్ధులం కావాలి. పర్యావరణ తాత్త్విక అవగాహనలో ఈ సయోధ్య పర్యావరణం లేదా సామరస్య పర్యావరణం అభివృద్ధి ఆలోచన అదే. అంటే మన పర్యావరణ అవగాహన

నైకస్యంలో మన పరివరణంలో ఎవరు పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థల పునరుద్ధరణకు పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు ఎటువంటి యోత్రాలు చేస్తున్నారో వాటిని అర్థయవం చేయాలి. అవగాహన పెంపొందాలి. తర్కారా వచ్చే నైకస్యాన్ని ఉమ్మడిగా మంచుకోవాలి. మానవీతర తీవ్రతాశులలో మనం మంచుకోవలసినది ఎంతయినా ఉన్నది. నిజానికి ఇటువంటి అవగాహనా నైకస్యాలు మన తీవ్ర విధానంలో ఎన్నయినా కనిపిస్తాయి. ఒక వ్యవసాయం మీద ఆధారపడిన నైక రుటుంబం పోలికోసం రెండు చతువులను పెంచుకుంటే ఆ చతువు అచ్చే పాటి మొత్తాన్ని స్వీకరించదు. వారి సంతతికి ఒక భాగం వదిలి తక్షణ మార్గంతుల పొరుగును పెంచుకోవటం అనేది గ్రామ సీమలో మనం చూసింది. అయితే పోలి పరిశ్రమగా మారాక పాటి చతువులకు అప్పిలోసిన బంజిర్లవ్ ఇచ్చి మన పొరుగు పెంచేయటం, పొరుగును

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక ల్యాండ్

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● కులవ్యవస్థల నైపుణ్యం ప్రగతికి సోపానం

● ప్రభుత్వ మనస్కి ఈ వ్యవస్థనుంచి తొలగిస్తుందా?

● ప్రఖ్యాత నైరాలజిస్టు వీటర్ పయట్

● ఆచరణ వ్యవస్థల పునరుద్ధరణ



# ఆవరణ వ్యవస్థల పునరుద్ధరణ - అవగాహనా చైతన్యం

డా.చేల్ బార్బన్ ఈ 'సైలెంట్ స్పింగ్' అనే గ్రంథంలో మూడవ అధ్యాయం పేరు 'Elements of Disaster'. ప్రపంచ చరిత్రలో భూమి మిమ్మీ రసాయనిక విద్యార్థుల సంబంధంలోకి వచ్చావని, గర్భిణి శిశువు మొదలుకొని మరణం వరకు ఈ రసాయనిక భ్రాతృవాదికి గురికాకుండా వుండటం దాదాపు సార్వత్రికం అవుతుంది. రసాయనిక విద్యార్థులు క్రిమి, కీటక వాకిమలుగా మరణం అనుభవించు రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధకాలం నుండి వివిధాంగాల్లోకి వచ్చాయి. కృత్రిమ రసాయనాలు సజీవ, నిశ్చీవ ప్రపంచం అంతలా పంచండి ఉచ్చాయని అంటుంది. అవి భ్రష్టాన జీవవర్తి వ్యవస్థలు మొదలుకొని భౌగోళిక అలాంటి ఏదీ సాయంలోకి భూమి ద్వారానే ప్రవహిస్తున్నాయని పేర్కొంటుంది. ఈ రసాయన అవశేషాలు భూమిలోకి, చేపలు, పక్షులు, సరీసృపాలు, పంపుడు అంతుపులు, పక్ష ప్రాణులు మొదలైన వాటి శరీరాల్లోనూ జీవమిస్తాయని సార్వత్రికంగా పరిశోధనలు చేసే శాస్త్రవేత్తలు చెప్పిస్తున్నారు. వీటిపై ప్రయోగాలు చేసే శాస్త్ర పరిశోధకులు రసాయన కాలుష్యానికి గురి కాకుండా దొంగిలిన ప్రాణికోటి అంటూ ఏదీ లేదని చెప్పిస్తున్నారు. అవి మూడువల పర్యత ప్రాంతాల్లోని కొండలు, సరస్సులలోను, నేలల్లో, భూమి పొరల్లోనూ వాన పాముల్లో, పక్షుల గుడ్లల్లో, అంతెందుకు మనుష్యుల్లోనూ, వారి శరీరాల్లోనూ వేరాయి. అవి అప్పుడు మూడవ దేహాల్లో నిల్వబాగా మారాయి. ఈ రసాయనాలు తప్పి పోయి మొదలుకొని అలా పుట్టని పిల్లల కుటుంబాల్లోకి ప్రాణింది. అంతా అవి పెరిగడానికి రసాయనిక పరిశ్రమలు పెరిగడమేనని, కీటకాలను నాశనం చేసే రసాయనిక ధ్వజాలు గల రసాయనాలు కృత్రిమంగా రసాయన పరిశ్రమలు ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తున్నాయని అను పేర్కొంది. అవి అధ్యయనం పల్ల ప్రపంచానికి అనేక వేల నిత్యం ఉబుచ్చిన వార్షికాలు కూడా తెలిసొచ్చి అధికశాఖి కాటం గడిచింది. అయితా పరిశ్రమలలో ఏ విధమైన మార్పు లేదు కూడా అని ఈ రసాయన పరిశ్రమలమే రెండవ

ప్రపంచ యుద్ధానికి వ్యక్తివ రిద్దగా పేర్కొంటుంది పరిపాటి. అనాడు భూమండలం ఎరుకొంటున్న ప్రకృతి, విద్యావరణ నిమగ్నలు, సంక్షోభాలకు మూలాలు ఈ కృత్రిమ రసాయనిక విద్యార్థి ఉత్పత్తిలో ఉందని అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి. మిమ్మీ చేసే శాస్త్రకలాపాల ద్వారా భూమిపై 'జీవం' భారీ ఎత్తున అంతరింపుకు గురవుతూ ఉంది. కొన్ని అధ్యయనాల అంచనా ప్రకారం సగటున రోజాకు ఒక సుంద బొమ్మల జీవజాతులు అంతరిస్తూ ఉన్నాయి. దానిన్న కాటంలో



డా.చేల్ బార్బన్

ఈ అంతరింపుల వ్యవస్థలు మరొక మరొకగా పెరిగే అవకాశం ఉంది. భూమి మీద ప్రాణాన్ని తీవాన్ని కాపాడు సహజ మనరులైన గాలి, నీరు, భూమి కాలుష్యానికి గురవుతున్నాయి. క్షీణకను పొందుతూ ఉన్నాయి. మానవారీ వ్యవస్థ అంతరంతకు అభ్యాసీమల్యామీ పెరుగుతూ వస్తున్నది. రెండువేల సంవత్సరానికి అరు దీలియన్న ప్రపంచ అవకాశం ఉండగా 2010 వాటికి అరవంగా మరొక దీలియనీ చేరింది. మరి 2021 వాటికి ప్రపంచ అవకాశం జీవనంగానైనా దీలియనే పెరిగి ఉంటుంది. ఈ రిక్కలు ఎందుకు పేర్కొంటుంటుంటే వనరుల క్షీణత, తరిగిపోవటం అనేది పెరిగిన అవకాశం లక్ష్మి అది మరి రెండేంకలు మూడింకలు కావటం సహజమే కాదు. అవకాశం పెరిగి కొద్ది తరుగుదల, క్షీణకలు వృద్ధి పొందుతూ ఉంటాయి. 2021 ప్రపంచ అవకాశం 7.9 దీలియన్న ప్రపంచ వ్యాప్తంగా వివిధ విద్యార్థులు పోగువరుతూ భవిష్యత్ తరాలను తారించడానికి తయారుగా ఉన్నాయి. అదవులు, నిశ్చరీ నేలలు, పక్షుకాలు, పచ్చిక అయిళ్ళ వృద్ధి చేయక అతిగా వివిధాగంపల్యాలు, ఒకోడు పొర క్షీణక గ్రీన్ హౌస్ వాయువుల ప్రభావం ఏవైతేనే మూడవ శాస్త్రకలాపాలు భూగ్రహంమీద వాతావరణానికి పోలి కాదకంగా మారాయి.

మన సంస్కృతిలో అన్న ఒక రోదక ఏమంటే అటువంటి వన్న అన్న సంబంధ నిమగ్నలని, పాపాతికలైనవో లేదా కాపాడుతున్న



# A Comparative Research Analysis of Task-Based English Language Teaching and Traditional Paths of English Language Teaching In Professional Colleges in India

Dr. K. Gayathri

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## ABSTRACT

The concept of 'task' has become a significant element in syllabus design, classroom teaching and learner appraisal. It supports a few huge research plans, and it has affected instructive strategy making in both ESL and EFL settings. Educationally, task-based language teaching has reinforced the accompanying standards and practices, prior to doing whatever else; I need to characterize the central concept behind this book. In doing as such, I will draw a fundamental differentiation between what I will call genuine world or target tasks, and pedagogical tasks: target tasks, as the name infers, allude to employments of language on the planet past the homeroom; pedagogical tasks are those that happen in the classroom.

**Keywords:** Linguistic, Non-Linguistic, Pedagogical task, Methodology, Curriculam, Principles, task framing

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of 'task' has become a significant element in syllabus design, classroom teaching and learner appraisal. It supports a few huge research plans, and it has affected instructive strategy making in both ESL and EFL settings. Educationally, task-based language teaching has reinforced the accompanying standards and practices:

- A needs-based way to deal with content determination.
- An accentuation on learning to communicate through association in the objective language.
- The presentation of authentic writings into the learning circumstance.
- The arrangement of chances for learners to zero in on language as well as on the learning interaction itself.
- An upgrade of the learner's very own encounters as significant contributing elements to classroom learning.
- The connecting of classroom language learning with language use outside the classroom.

### Defining 'Task'

Prior to doing whatever else, I need to characterize the central concept behind this book. In doing as such, I will draw a fundamental differentiation between what I will call genuine world or target tasks, and pedagogical tasks: target tasks, as the name infers, allude to employments of language on the planet past the homeroom; pedagogical tasks are those that happen in the classroom.

*a piece of work attempted for oneself or for other people, unreservedly or for some prize. In this manner instances of tasks incorporate painting a fence, dressing a kid, rounding out a structure, purchasing a couple of shoes, making an aircraft reservation, borrowing a library book, stepping through a driving examination, composing a letter, weighing a patient, sorting letters, making a lodging reservation, composing a check, finding a road objective and aiding somebody across a street. At the end of the day, by 'task' is implied the 101 things individuals do in regular daily existence, at work, at play and in the middle.*

The primary thing to see about this definition is that it is non-technical and non-linguistic. It portrays such things that the person in the road would say whenever asked what they were doing. (Similarly as learners, whenever inquired as to why they are going to a Spanish course, are bound to say, 'So I can reserve inn spot and purchase food when I'm in Mexico,' than 'So I can dominate the subjunctive.')

Related to this is the idea that, conversely with most classroom language works out, tasks have a non-linguistic result. Non-linguistic results from Long's rundown above may incorporate a painted fence, ownership – anyway impermanent – of a book, a driver's permit, a room in an inn, and so on Something else to see is that a portion of the models gave may not include language use by any means (it is conceivable to paint a fence without talking). At last, singular tasks might be important for a bigger succession of tasks; for instance the task of weighing a patient might

## **A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ANALYSIS OF TASK-BASED ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND TRADITIONAL PATHS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES IN INDIA**

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**Abstract:** From a pedagogical point of view, English has played a prominent role in the past. Before independence, it was the language of instruction in both school and college. Higher education in science, medicine, engineering, technology, etc. was impossible without English. Advanced studies in these areas are not yet possible even without knowledge of English. Good books on all of these topics are only available in English. The Indian languages are not sufficiently developed to meet the demands of these difficult subjects. If we decided to give up English altogether, we would cut ourselves off from the living flow of ever-increasing knowledge. Teaching English is of great importance in countries like India as it has contributed to knowledge in the field of science and technology. The commercial weight, technical importance and cultural contact of English both in the original and when translated into other languages explain the worldwide acceptance of the language as a medium of intellectual exchange.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Language Teaching, Grammar Translation Method, Direct Method, Structural Approach, communication Technologies, CAL, Benefits of CAL, Interactive Learning, Individual Learning, Principle of self stimulation.

### **Introduction:**

Even the following words from the Indian University Education Commission (1949) show the meaning of English: "However, English must continue to be studied. It is a language rich in literature - humanistic, scientific and technical. If we were to give up English amid sentimental impulses, we would cut ourselves off from the living flow of growing knowledge. If we did not have access to this knowledge, our research standards would deteriorate and our participation in global thought movements would become negligible. Its effects would be catastrophic for our practical lives, because a living nation must evolve over time and respond quickly to environmental problems. English is the only way to prevent our isolation from the world, and we will act ruthlessly if we let ourselves be wrapped in the folds of a dark curtain of ignorance. Even today's students have realized that students who are trained in school, university, or various professions will admit that by



# Covid 19 Impact on Children's Education

Dr. K. Gayathri

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## ABSTRACT

COVID-19 affected the lives of all sections of society as people were asked to self-quarantine in their homes to prevent the spread of the virus. The lockdown had serious implications on mental health, resulting in psychological problems including frustration, stress, and depression. This study suggests that public authorities should take all the necessary measures to enhance the learning experience by mitigating the negative impacts caused due to the COVID-19 outbreak on children's education. Moreover, the harmful effects of this pandemic will not be distributed equally. They are expected to be most damaging for children.

**Keywords:** Online-teaching, learning modes, pandemic outbreak, lockdown period, dis-advantages of online education

### Highlights:

1. Rural area children are missing the quality education.
2. About 70 percent of rural area children are missing the learning activities through online.
3. Two thirds of rural children nationwide reported that they had not received any learning materials or activities at all.
4. 75 percent of school interaction is through what's app only.
5. A wide gap is seen between the teachers and children's.
6. The mental status of students of different age group is taken in to consideration.

## INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the largest disruption of education system in history, the crisis has exacerbated pre-existing educational inequalities while referring to the United Nation's 'Policy Brief: Education during COVID-19 and beyond', "It has also reduced opportunities for millions of the most vulnerable children. This has particularly affected hundreds of people living in poor or rural areas, girls, refugees and displaced persons," Teachers, parents and children are still grappling with the realities of the impact of COVID-19. There would be inter-generational setbacks, especially regarding violence against women from low income backgrounds, due to loss of income and education. He added that those in the professional education segment would have a more cushioned situation. To improve the e-learning experience, the education institutions are required to comply with the guidelines and recommendations by government agencies, while keeping students encouraged to continue learning remotely in this tough environment (Aucejo et al. 2020). Bao (2020) addresses five high-impact guidelines for the efficient conduct of online education. It is expected that the continued spread of the disease, travel restrictions and the closure of educational institutions across the country would have a significant effect on the education, social life, and mental health of students.

How is the education sector responding to COVID-19?

- a) Schools that invested in digital technology are proving to be more agile and resilient during COVID-19.
- b) The education system has made a significant shift during the current pandemic and may never return to what it once was.
- c) Here are five key trends on movements within the higher education system, including connection, trust and wellbeing.

Higher education has gone through tremendous change during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the face of uncertainty, it's become evident that institutions with prior investment in digital technologies are emerging more agile and resilient. For example, online communities have helped 30% of students feel more connected with other students during this time.

### Students are forced to the online learning!

The Corona Virus has made institutions to go from offline mode to online mode of pedagogy. This crisis will make the institutions, which were earlier reluctant to change, to accept modern technology. This catastrophe will show us the lucrative side of online teaching and learning. With the help of online teaching modes, we can sermonize a large number of



## Problems And Solutions Working Women

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### ABSTRACT:

In our India Men and Women are treated as equal in the modern generation, both of them have equal importance in any field or in any issues. But still in this modern generation also we can see the gender discrimination in all the sectors. Women had proved her in all the sectors and she is far better than men and proved herself with men considered as women Empowerment. Due to the negative mind set of the people this false type of problems are arising in the working places for the women. This type of situations can be easily handled through the family, people living in the society. It is very hard to accept to negative mind sets that women also plays a vital role in development of a country.

In this Competition World women are not at all lagging behind any works or in any career. They are proving themselves in all the sectors with their opposite sex also. If, women are a working lady going out for earning money, she will be able to manage the family and at the work place also in every profession we can see Women's working equal to that of men. It is true that working Women should face a lot of problems by virtue of their sex. Over a decade's Women have been tortured physically, socially and mentally. So they are lot of problems a women should manage at home and as well as at the work place which are explained below.

- 1) Managing between home and work
- 2) Discrimination at Work
- 3) Male Ego
- 4) Challenges to safety and dignity
- 5) Unequal opportunities in job
- 6) No rights on her own earning
- 7) Sexual harassment
- 8) Job Insecurity

**MANAGING BETWEEN HOME AND WORK:** In today's generation women is working to give financial support to their family and to be dependent on others. Though she is sacrificing herself to be family her image as a woman being as a home maker is not much changed. Even after working she is expected to do all the things like cooking, taking care of her children and managing the errands in house holds duties. Due to this round the clock women is working like a restless machine in forgetting her peaceful sleep also. She is considered as an earning machine to the family. This type of degrading thoughts of the family makes to steal her peace in all aspects.

**DISCRIMINATION AT WORK:** At every working place women are discriminated. Equal work and equal pay also will be denied by the higher officials if the working employee is a woman though we have equal remuneration according to the Act, 1976. There is no comparison over discrimination rules at working places. Most of the times they are deprived of important assignments by understanding their intellectual level.

**MALE EGO:** We as women often become target of the male ego, nursing it from time to time. But of course, women too love to have their own way even if they have to deal with the male ego! Much depends upon the fact that you use in each relationship, to have your way and yet not hurt the so called Male-Ego. Most males do not acknowledge that males do have an ego at all! In many cases the attitude of male counterpart creates disturbances in family life which lessens her self-confidence.

## **PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES WITH REFERENCE TO KHAMMAM DISTRICT TELANGANA**

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### **Abstract:**

Women participation in Self Help Groups have obviously created tremendous impact upon the life pattern and style of poor women and have empowered them at various levels not only as individuals but also as members of the family members of the community and the society as whole. This paper establishes the linkage of the women empowerment through various connotations, their participation in economic activities in general and tribal women in particular. It examines the occupation pattern of women, their socio-economic conditions, dressing pattern. The paper made use of cross factors analysis. This paper concluded that it is necessary to build up women capacities so as to involve them in productive activities, family and social transformation, decision-making process, political representation, entrepreneurial development and social leadership. Important finding is women have broken the barricades of confining themselves merely to reproduction and now actively participating in production activities.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Economic Development, Decision making

### **1.0 Introduction**

India soon after freed from colonial rule, took major initiatives to transform its stagnate economy into developed economy. Economic planning system was adopted to realize the dreams of transforming economy into developed one and self-reliant. Unemployment, poverty, inequalities, inflation increased gradually during last six decades of planned economic development. Fruits of development did not reach to all sections of people in all regions. This experience made ruling elite to rethink of development strategy and to introduce parallel strategy which will directly target the problems. Several programmes were launched and implemented from the 5th five-year plan onwards for employment generation and poverty eradication. But they are not comprehensive in nature to cover all the areas and regions of the country and all sections of people who were to be actually targeted. All those programmes did not yield desired results due to many loop holes- lack of sufficient funds, operational and monitoring problems, wrong selection of areas and beneficiaries, overlapping of schemes etc



## MADIGA: FATHER OF LEATHER TANNING IN INDIA

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### Abstract:

*Reporting on the leather work of Madigas from any period is scarce, but this essential aspect of Madiga's history requires notice. It has been a major root of their distinctive identity and of their importance for the society they have served. These leather workers had a crucial role to play in the agrarian economy in the past. They took away the carcasses of the cattle, removed the skins and tanned the hides in the traditional fashion. They mainly manufacture the native foot wear. The leather workers rendered the services on a par with the other artisans like blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths in the society and later they are gradually looked down in the society as they disposing of the dead animals. They were the only caste, who carried tanning as their occupation from the past, but now the whole leather industry is under control of capitalists and upper castes.*

**Keywords:** *Madiga, carcasses, carpenter, leather worker, tanning*

### Introduction:

*"He (Madiga) was a leather worker. He cured skins and made shoes. He also fed upon carrion. No carcass came amiss to him, no matter how it died. The skin for shoes and the flesh for food was his dictum. Moreover, he was the drummer at festivals".*

*- Coyler Sackett, an Anglican*

*missionary*

The traditional leather technology of Madiga community is an important element in the Indian culture. It is not only helped for the economic development of the people but also contributed for the enrichment of the socio-cultural life of the people since ancient times.

Madigas, as represented here by Jambava, a first ancestor, are a large central caste in the constellation and they have other small 'satellite castes', sometimes regarded as sub-castes, and attached to them. Apart from Madigas in villages collecting cattle carcasses, tanning the skins to make leather and then producing items of everyday local use from it, other castes of the constellation specialised in tanning, in high quality manufacturing of particular articles - with the repair of footwear so familiar in the recent past as a generally available fall back - and in the trading of skins, leather and finished products. The importance of leather and the secure livelihoods to be obtained from it meant that even leather workers based in villages might support satellite castes operating over wider areas, amongst them the Chindus and other performing castes to be noted.

The caste myth (*kulapuranam*) here is focused on Jambava, or often Jambavamuni, the ancestral Madiga, and is generally termed the Jambava Purana. Such myths and their hereditary tellers are well known by and for many castes in Telangana. Madigas are distinctive here only in having several different groups owning and telling their own versions of the caste myth in their own ways.

## DAPPU<sup>1</sup>: THE SYMBOL OF AESTHETIC AND MUSIC LIFE LINE OF MADIGA<sup>\*</sup>

BY

GATTIGUNDE VENKAIAH<sup>\*</sup>

*Assistant Professor,*

*Department of History, SR & BGNR Government Degree College (A), Khammam,  
Telangana, India*

### ABSTRACT

*Dappu or Tappeta has been used in rural areas from very ancient times. It used to spread any information to public at large. Dappu is the life line for Dalits, mainly leatherworking community named Madiga of Telugu land. They produce footwear and other necessary leather implements required for the agriculture. In Indian society, this productive caste has seen inferior and untouchable in the name of pollution and caste system. Dappu is common accompanying implement for folk performances of states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The dappu is carried with the process of political awareness of folklore. Dappu symbolizes the political assertion of the Madigas. It's changed the political and cultural discourses of Telugu society. The condemned life-styles and various cultural forms of untouchable communities are transformed into the symbol of pride and protest. The beat of the dappu has not only performed for customary rites of traditional Hindu society but also set against the dominance of the upper caste hegemony.*

### KEYWORDS

Dappu, Dalit, Madiga, Untouchable, Leather working, Hegemony.

### I. INTRODUCTION

*Mana thaathalu antha sachipoyinlu! Yaadiki botharu? Mattloki poyina thappetu kottalsindey,  
cheppulu guttalsindey! Aakasam ioki boyina, mabbulameena nilabadi, dappulu gottalsindey!*

(All our ancestors are dead, but what difference does make whether they are alive or dead? Even after being buried in the ground, they will still have to play the Dappu and they will still have to sew shoes and chappal! Even if they soar to the skies, they will have to stand on the clouds and play the Dappu)

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<sup>1</sup> Received 03 September 2021, Accepted 26 September 2021, Published 05 October 2021

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# Socio Economic and Political Aspects of Tribal Women – A Study

N. Venkanna

Assistant Professor of Economics, SR & BGNR Govt. Degree College (Autonomous), Khammam

Scheduled Castes along with scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes constitute the weaker sections of India's population from all angles. Though tribals are sons of the soil and citizens of the country they are born to grow as the children of nature. The tribal population in India accounting for 8.6 percent of the total population of India as per 2011 census. Tribals live in all states and Union territories with the exception of Punjab, Delhi, Pondichery and Chandigarh. They are deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern way of living. Tribal societies are mostly traditional and are the cross roads today as they are pushed to modernity on one side and they are inclined to maintain their identity as a tribe.

Women play a crucial role in the Tribal societies by earning income to supplement the family income and also by taking care of children and household management. Tribal women are constrained to play dual role in the Tribal societies.

## Objectives:

- 1) To analyse the socio-economic conditions of the sample respondent women.
- 2) To examine the political awareness and participation of the tribal women.
- 3) To assess the social status of the tribal women at home and the society
- 4) To analyse the child preference of the tribal women.
- 5) To examine the children education of the respondent households.

## Methodology:

Chinna Eerlapudi village of Raghunadhapalem Mandal in Khammam district is selected for this study. 60 respondents from Tribal women are selected and data is collected through the structured questionnaire. Simple research tools are used to arrive at the results.

## Social and Demographic Features:

Age particulars of the respondent women in the study area analysed in Table-1.

**Table-1: Age wise distribution of the respondents**

Age	No.of Respondents
15-20	6 (10%)
21-25	16 (26.67%)
26-30	30 (43.33%)
31-40	4 (6.67%)
41-50	08 (13.33%)
Total	100 (100%)

Source: Field Study

Data indicates that 10 percent are between 15-20 years of age group, 26.677 percent are in 21-25, 43.33 percent are in 26-30 and 6.67 percent are in between 31 to 40 years of age group. It is noted that most of the respondent women (86.67 percent) are in the age group of below 40 years. It implies that the age is in favour of the respondents to make them active and effective work. Just 8 percent are in the age group of 41-50 Years.

Literacy levels of the respondent women examines in Table-2.

## Artificial Neural Networks based Smart Routine Plan

Dr. P. Sanjeeva Rayudu<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Kalahasthi Neelima<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Sampada Gulavani<sup>3</sup>, Deepak Kori<sup>4</sup>, J V S Arundathi<sup>5</sup>, K G Kharade<sup>6</sup>

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**Abstract**— Our daily routines have been drastically altered as a result of the breakout of COVID-19, making it difficult for most of us to cope with boredom, stress, and unpredictability. A smart routine planner was born, an application that helps users set realistic goals and prepare for them. By monitoring user efficiency, eating and sleeping habits, exercise routines, hobbies, and other leisure activities, we want to create a perfect balance between work and pleasure.

**Keywords**— Personalized routine planner, task scheduler, data analysis, machine learning, artificial neural networks.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

There are several applications on the web categorized as task managers, time-table schedulers, performance boosters, and so on. But manually creating & managing one's routine on a daily basis using several applications becomes very tiring & time-consuming. And most of these applications usually focus on solving just one or a few problems only. They usually allow users to add, update, delete tasks, set reminders, evaluate users' efficiency, and provide performance statistics. Unlike our application which not only analyzes users' routine but also ensures that they follow a healthy one.

Smart Routine Planner will allow users to either create plans manually or choose auto-generated plans. The planner will then arrange necessary tasks in a logical order and suggest a daily plan of action. Another important feature is that in case the user is unable to complete a task on time then it suggests rescheduling it to a free slot later that day.

Moreover, it will run a daily analysis on the user's routine, look for areas of improvement and

## AN EFFICIENT HYBRID CLOUD STRUCTURE TO AVOID THE REDUNDENCY ISSUES IN HYBRID CLOUD COMPUTING

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### ABSTRACT:

Big data has large amount of data representing personal information, the biggest challenge faced by it is from safety opinion that is the defence of privacy of operator. By the growth of data, information in large scale the storage has moved from hard drive to cloud storage. Cloud storage system is basically distributed file system, which solves the problem of storage of large data whereas it faces the challenge of storing duplicate data in the storage. Most of the file systems are created to deal with storing and retrieval of data available on the storage. Among different works done on the cloud file system only little work on the De-duplication techniques at application level, especially for HDFS. In this below work represents the design of file de-duplication framework on HDFS for cloud application developer. Proposed AVOID THE REDUNDENCY ISSUES IN HYBRID CLOUD COMPUTING (ATRIHCC) which de-duplicates the data online that improves storage space usage and reduces the duplicates. At the end of the paper, testing of disk usage and file upload performance on the proposed method and the comparison of HDFS.

**Keywords:** HDFS, Cloud Computing, Data Deduplication, Data Integrity.

### 1. Introduction:

The term BIG DATA is for larger data sets which are far more complex in traditional data processing applications which are inefficient to deal. Most of the challenges include search, store, share, and transfer and user privacy protection. Hadoop is an open-source outline to stock information then track requests on different bunches of commodity hardware. It has large storage for different types of data, high processing power and can perform multiple tasks virtually. Hadoop runs many applications with many commodity hardware nodes and can handle lots of data. HDFS is java based scalable system that stores data across many machines without former arrangement. The architecture of Hadoop is master slave, in which name node acts as master and data nodes as slaves. HDFS breaks the data file into fixed blocks and that data is stored on the data nodes. The blocks are mapped based on the name nodes, which also manages metadata (data about data) and Namespace. Most of the cloud storage accommodations apply de-duplication to

# Socio Economic and Political Aspects of Tribal Women – A Study

N. Venkanna

Assistant Professor of Economics, SR & BGNR Govt. Degree College (Autonomous), Khammam

Scheduled Castes along with scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes constitute the weaker sections of India's population from all angles. Though tribals are sons of the soil and citizens of the country they are born to grow as the children of nature. The tribal population in India accounting for 8.6 percent of the total population of India as per 2011 census. Tribals live in all states and Union territories with the exception of Punjab, Delhi, Pondichery and Chandigarh. They are deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern way of living. Tribal societies are mostly traditional and are the cross roads today as they are pushed to modernity on one side and they are inclined to maintain their identity as a tribe.

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Literacy levels of the respondent women examines in Table-2.



## ANALYSIS OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF KINNERASANI RESERVOIR WATER IN BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA, INDIA

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### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author GSK designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Author GR managed the analyses of the study and the literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Article Information

#### Editors:

(1) Dr. Layla Oustan Elmajdoub, Misurata University, Libya.

#### Reviewers:

(1) Setyandji, Indonesian Center for Agriculture, Indonesia.

(2) Roda Danada, Romania.

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Original Research Article

### ABSTRACT

The water quality parameters such as Temperature, pH, Dissolved oxygen, Alkalinity, hardness, Phosphates and Nitrates were reported from Kinnerasani reservoir. The degree of water quality parameters was measured by the simple correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) that is presented as correlation matrix. The pH has been found to show positive correlation with water temperature ( $r=0.3855$ ), negative correlation with alkalinity ( $r=-0.2207$ ) and TDS ( $r=-0.4682$ ). Strong correlation has been found to show with DO ( $r=0.553$ ), turbidity ( $r=0.505$ ) and Nitrates ( $r=0.858$ ). The Dissolved Oxygen strongly correlated with hardness and nitrates. Seasonal fluctuations were observed in various physico-chemical parameters. The water quality parameters indicate that the reservoir is rich in nutrients and favourable for plankton and fish growth.

**Keywords:** Water quality parameters; temperature; pH; dissolved oxygen; nitrates; correlation;  $r$  value.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Physico-chemical condition of water has its direct impact on growth, survival, reproduction and distribution of fishes. Any adverse change in environmental condition affects the life of fishes. Actually, aquatic life of any water body is governed by the interaction of various physical and chemical

conditions. Water is one of the basic element supporting life and the environment. The nature and distribution of flora and fauna in a water body are generally controlled by the fluctuations in the physico-chemical characteristics of water. The health of the rivers and their bio-diversity are directly related to every component of the ecosystem. In freshwater bodies, nutrients play a key role as their

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## ICHTHYOFAUNAL DIVERSITY OF KINNERASANI RESERVOIR IN BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA, INDIA

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, SR & BGNR Govt. Arts and Science College, Khammam-507001, Telangana, India.

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### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Article Information

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#### Reviewers:

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(2) H. K. S. de Zoysa, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka.

(3) Radu Dumitru, Romania.

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Original Research Article

### ABSTRACT

The Ichthyofaunal diversity of Kinnerasani reservoir in Telangana state was observed in the present study. Sixty-one fish species belong to 8 orders, 19 families and 40 genera were observed. Of those, order Cypriniformes was dominant with 24 species which contributed to 39.34% of the total species, followed by Perciformes with 14 (22.95%), Siluriformes 13 (21.31%), Characiformes 04 (6.55%), Belontiiformes and Anguilliformes with 02 (3.27%), Osteoglossiformes and Cyprinodontiformes with 01 species each (1.64%). Out of the reported 19 families Perciformes contributed by 06 (31.57%) families and Siluriformes with 05 (26.31%). The present communication provides baseline data of fish species and discusses the diversity indexes and conservation status.

**Keywords:** Diversity; Ichthyofauna; Kinnerasani reservoir; Conservation status.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Fish are a major source of protein in human nutrition and particularly to food security and livelihoods. Globally, India occupies about 7.7% fish diversity. Of those, 1,668 species are marine and 994 are freshwater (Froese & Pauly) [1]. Diversity and distribution of freshwater fishes in India engaged in large number of ponds, tanks, seasonal streams, lakes,

reservoirs, rivers and other man-made water bodies which spread over an area of 111,690 km<sup>2</sup> (Bassi et al.) [2]. In peninsular India, Godavari and Krishna are perennial rivers and drained through the state of Telangana by their numerous tributaries. Fish faunal studies have been carried out in the rivers of Telangana by many biologists (Day [3]; Rahimullah [4,5]; Mahmood & Rahimullah [6]; Chacko [7]; David [8]; Jayaram [9,10,11,12]; Barman [13];

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## THE MORPHOLOGY OF ABDOMINAL SCENT GLANDS OF THE RED PUMPKIN BUG, *Coridius janus* (HETEROPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)

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### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Article Information

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#### Reviewers:

(1) Ashok Kumar Meena, India.

(2) K. Nisha Pradeepa, India.

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Original Research Article

### ABSTRACT

The Nymph of *C. janus* have three pairs of Orange coloured abdominal scent glands situated in the mid-dorsal region, underneath the tergum between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, fourth and fifth segments. The first pair of glands are oval in shape (L. 1.12±0.15mm, W 0.87±0.14mm, W 185.67± 18.60µg ) as compared to other pairs. These glands bears muscles that regulate ejection of their secretion. The second (L. 2.07±0.21mm/W 2.72±0.33mm, W 298.65±16.20 µg) and third ( L.2.66±0.54mm, W 3.22±0.41mm, W 345.70±24.50 µg) abdominal scent glands are larger and roughly rectangular in shape and open dorsally separately on the tergum by two Ostioles. When the Nymph of bugs-on being disturbed volatile scent is ejected out through a pair of ostioles. The scent secretion is defensive against predators.

**Keywords:** *C. janus*; nymph; abdominal scent glands; ostiole; scent secretion.

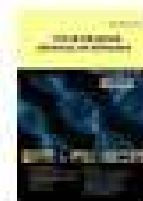
### 1. INTRODUCTION

Certain insects have produced various chemicals and behavioural defensive mechanisms to counter the attack of an incredible variety of animals as well as pathogenic micro-organisms. The scent secretions act as defensive or communication between the different species. The scent secretion of insect and other terrestrial arthropods have been subject of intermittent

study ever since the formic acid was first time isolated and identified from ants (Wray, [1]). Now-a-days research is being intensified in this field to know the origin, structure and functions of the scent glands of insects.

Defence glands in general differ from pheromone glands in the possession of a reservoir in which the defensive material is stored for use because the

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## SUB LETHAL EFFECTS OF MALATHION (AN ORGANOPHOSPHATE) ON BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF FRESH WATER FISH *Labeo rohita* (HAMILTON)

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### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author VV designed the study, wrote the protocol, revised manuscript and author MVR performed laboratory experiments and managed the analyses of the study. Author KT managed the literature searches, performed the statistical analysis and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Article Information

#### Editors:

(1) Dr. Rakpong Pookam, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

#### Reviewers:

(1) Malgorzata Witek, Silesia University of Natural Sciences and Humanities, Poland.

(2) Dr. Wali Khan, University of Malakand, Pakistan.

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Accepted: 31 March 2021

Published: 11 April 2021

Original Research Article

### ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to study the toxic effect of the insecticide Malathion (an Organo phosphate- pesticide) on biochemical parameters of the fresh water fish *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton). The fish were exposed to sub lethal concentration of the insecticide Malathion and the variations were observed on different parameters i.e. proteins, carbohydrates and ninhydrine positive substances (FAA) at different time intervals i.e. 24, 48, 72 and 96 hrs of Malathion exposure from different tissues of fish *Labeo rohita* i.e. gill, liver, intestine, muscle and brain. The results revealed that biochemical constituents i.e. proteins, carbohydrates and ninhydrine positive substances were decreased in all the tissues of *L.rohita*. The toxic nature of insecticide Malathion was found to be more after 48 hrs of exposure as highest % of decrease was found in biochemical constituents of all the tissues.

**Keywords:** Insecticide, malathion, *L. rohita*, proteins, carbohydrates, ninhydrine positive substances.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The aquatic bodies across the globe are contaminated due to the heavy flow of industrial wastages and agricultural wastages such as insecticides and pesticides from different regions. Which has become a major problem not only for the survival of aquatic

flora, fauna but also to the surroundings of nearby habitats [1]. The major entry routes of these insecticides polluting the aquatic bodies includes rain fall, runoff and atmospheric deposition. These insecticides ultimately find their way in to ponds, lakes and rivers [2,3,4] and cause toxic effects on non-target organisms such as fish [5-7]. Unsafe

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Feature

# Measuring the Financial Performance of the Dairy Industry by Applying Discriminant Function Analysis

P. SARVESWARA RAO AND N. MADHAVA RAO

Seven dairy units, spread over the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh were studied for a period of 7 years, using Discriminant Analysis. The study is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the identification of a set of variables to construct a model for evaluating the performance of the dairy units; the second section is concerned with developing the discriminant function to predict the nature of the performance.

$$Z = -22.009 - 3.21^*DPR + 6.82^*LR + 12.71^*DGR + 2.21^*SWCR + 28.32^*MFWC + 32.50^*YR + 1.92^*DGR + 1.19^*GPR - 0.212^*SWR + 2.966^*AGR \quad (5.1)$$

We evaluated the function given in (5.1) for each unit by substituting the values of the 10 FFRs mentioned in the function, which gave us the Z-Scores for each unit. If the score was equal to or more than the cutoff value, the unit was classified as 'good'; otherwise it was classified as 'poor'. We concluded that three dairies are good performers, and the remaining four dairies are poor performers.

## Introduction

Since time immemorial, milk has been universally recognized as extremely nutritious. It is wholesome for those who can afford it. Proteins constitute 3.2 and 4.3 percent of cow and buffalo milk respectively (Hurla & Achaya, 1997). Besides protein, milk contains other nutrients such as vitamins and minerals. According to the Nutrition Advisory Committee on the Indian Council of Medical Research, a balanced diet for an adult should include 10 ounces of milk per day (Ganesan, 1998). It may seem surprising that while milk has high cultural prestige in India, many countries in the Far East and Southeast Asia till recently had little access to milk or milk products in their diet. In India, though, milk is a preferred food and enjoys a special place in traditional diets.

Indian agriculture is an economic symbiosis of crop and cattle production. Small and marginal farmers own almost 88% of the total land holdings. About 67% of the workforce of 118 million is engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or as farm labourers (Aneja & Pun, 1998). In a normal year, crop production can generate employment for this workforce for only 90 to 120 days. For the remaining period, they are virtually unemployed. In this milieu, dairying sets right this imbalance in employment. The dairy sector today provides some 70 million farm families the triple benefit of nutritious food, supplementary income, and productive employment, mainly for the women. Indian dairying has been successful because it has evolved deliberately in a way that is complementary and not in competition with agriculture (Kurian, 1995).

Dairying is an important contributor to the agriculture output of our nation. Milk production is an important rural activity in India. Today, milk is India's largest 'crop' in terms

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## Inflation Impact on Selected Commodity Prices

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### ABSTRACT:

This study examines the inflation index impact amongst selected commodities namely, Cardamom, Cotton and Mentha Oil, Gold and Silver, Crude oil, Brent crude oil and Natural gas, Lead, Aluminum and Copper for the period of 5 years from January 2015 to March 2020. The main objectives for the present study is to assess the impact of inflation on selected commodities and also find the interdependencies of commodities each other, test the co-integration among commodities to find out the causal relationship. The descriptive statistics of the selected commodities identifies that, Most of the variables are positively skewed and commodities like Brent Crude oil, Cardamom and Natural gas negatively skewed. All variables data set are leptokurtic and Gold and silver platykurtic (Because  $2.78$  and  $2.92 < 3$ ). The result of ADF Unit Root test presented in table revealed that, all eleven variables are non-stationary (has unit root) at level and becomes stationary at first difference. The Johansen tests of Trace and Maximum Eigen value test which identifies the number of co integration vectors. The test result

## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN MANAGEMENT OF MSMEs

**\*Dr. S Narayana Swamy \*\*S Ramesh**

**Abstract:** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been playing a major role in economic development of our country. Though they are contributing immensely to our country, they are facing many challenges viz. stiff competition from MNCs, lack of entrepreneurial skill, dearth of funds, lack of infrastructure, scarcity of funds, lack of cooperation from officials and bankers, poor planning and improper implementation of plans, lack of public belief and support, poor quality of raw materials being supplied to them, etc. This paper looks in to the problems of MSMEs in Khammam district of Telangana. Apart from the challenges faced by the MSMEs, suggestions to overcome these challenges have been given for the growth and development of MSMEs. There is no gainsaying in the fact that, if proper platform and support is given to the MSMEs, several problems of our country will be removed viz. unemployment, uneven distribution of wealth, high rate of inflation, being at the receiving end of business cycles. It is high time the government looks in to this aspect. In order to achieve greater GDP and face competition from foreign countries in international trade, MSMEs play a key role.

**Key words:** entrepreneurial skill, competition, scarcity, dearth, business cycle.

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**INTRODUCTION:** In India, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector plays a significant role in our economic development by providing employment to a great number of people, contributing in a big way to exports, increasing our GDP. Indian government established the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries (SSI & ART) in October, 1999 to look after the issues related to these industries. The Ministry of SSI and ART was bifurcated into two separate ministries, viz. Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries, in September 2001. These ministries try to improve their competitiveness and solve their problems. Manufacturing enterprises are defined in terms of investments in plant and machinery, the service enterprises in terms of investment in equipments. The enterprises are further classified into Micro, Small and Medium categories.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

**Thiripurasundari, K and V. Gurusurthy (2009):** The study highlighted the challenges of micro, small and medium enterprises of India. The financially strong MSME'S will survive strongly at globalized platform.

**Bhavani, T.A. (2011):** This study reveals that how the all aspects of the MSME'S (Employment, Leading sector of MSME'S, Investment in fixed assets) being changed in modern perspective.

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## STUDY ON CUSTOMERS' SATISFACTION OF FMCG PRODUCTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KHAMMAM DISTRICT

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**Abstract** The fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector is an important contributor to India's GDP growth. Currently, the FMCG industry is the fourth largest sector in the Indian economy and provides employment to approximately 3 million people. Over the years, India's FMCG sector has grown at a healthy pace due to rising disposable income, booming young population and growing brand awareness among consumers. The objective of this research paper is to investigate customer satisfaction with FMCG products. The study is initiated with the aim of investigating the socio-economic background of the respondents, analyzing the factors motivating the purchase of FMCG products, identifying brand awareness and brand perception towards FMCG products. This paper reveals that consumer behavior is largely influenced by location, product price and promotion, people influence and market-wide factors.

**Key Words:** Customer perception, Brand Awareness, Fast Moving Consumer Goods

### Introduction

Globally, India is becoming one of the most attractive markets for foreign FMCG players due to easy availability of imported raw materials and cheap labour costs. The urban segment is the biggest contributor to the growth of India FMCG sector, accounting for around two-thirds of the total revenues. However, the share of semi-urban and rural segments in the country's FMCG sector is anticipated to increase by the end of 2020. Fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) can be defined as packaged goods that are consumed or sold at regular and small intervals. The prices of the FMCG are low and profits earned are more dependent upon the volume sales of the products. The FMCG market can be broadly categorised as Personal Care, Household care, Food & Beverages and Others. The Indian FMCG sector is the fourth largest sector in the economy with a total market size of USD49 billion in 2016. The sector is projected to grow at a CAGR of 20.6% to reach USD103.7 billion by 2020. The FMCG industry in India, has grown rapidly over the last decade, predominantly on account of increasing income levels and changing lifestyle of Indian consumers.

**Fast Moving Consumer Goods** Fast Moving Consumer Goods are inexpensive products that require little shopping efforts. These are non-durable products which are sold in packaged forms. These products are purchased by the end-consumer in small quantities and frequently. The main FMCG segments can be classified as Personal Care, Household care,

• **Personal Care:** It consists of oral care, hair care, skincare, personal wash (soaps), cosmetics and toiletries, deodorants; perfumes; paper products (tissues, diapers, sanitary), shoe care etc.

## **ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN AN ORGANISATION**

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College Khammam

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### **Abstract:**

The role of Human Resources in an organization can never be over emphasized. Ever since the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards, it has increased even more. Needless to say, of all the assets, humans are the most valuable and the most treasured. Knowledge, competencies, work experience, interpersonal and communication skills, habits and personal traits all play a crucial role in shaping up of human resources. Covid-19 affected badly human resource across the globe. In India, various schemes and programmes have come up to see to it that, human potential is tapped to the fullest potential.

**Key words:** human resources, potential, competencies.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The success of the organisation depends on the quality of financial, physical and human resources. In turn the quality of financial and physical resources is affected by the quality of human resources. After the evolution of corporate business entities, human resources are being called as Human capital. As an intangible asset, human capital is the workforce a company employs.

In the 1950s, the main factors of production included land, labour, capital and Management (Mincer 1962, Becker 1993). However, during 1960-70 the existed economic theories and accounting principles were unable to analyse the economic growth of the United States of America with regard to these traditional factors of production. The gap was branded as 'human Capital' (Becker 1993). The fundamental principle underpinning Human Capital theory is the belief that peoples' learning capacities are of comparable value to other resources involved in the Production of goods and services (Lucas 1988, 1990). Human capital is anything except material capital such as assets, equipment and fiscal capital. The contribution of human capital in the GDP has been increasing compared to that of physical capital for the last century. This increase in GDP gave rise to the concept of Knowledge economy. When the resources are well utilised, the outcome is profitable for the individual, organisation and society at large (Schultz 1961).

# Perceptions and Expectations of Customers of Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Light of Fintech Adoption

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## ABSTRACT

Fintech refers to use of technological services in financial field. Insurance is one of the FinTech sectors that have witnessed the least disruption so far. This lack of disruption means that there is immense potential for FinTech to innovate across the insurance value chain from customer acquisition, to risk assessment and underwriting, and claims processing. Recent years have seen the rise of online insurance marketplaces where customers can compare and buy insurance. But the next level of disruption in the industry will seek to change the way insurers operate internally through data-driven automation of processes across the value chain. In this context, Life Insurance Corporation of India, India's premiere institution faces many challenges in this sphere and challenges can be used as a motivating force to increase its market share using fintech in the light of demonetization, GST and adhar linking. In the light of insurtech, present study is conducted in Khammam town to assess perceptions and expectations of customers of LIC products.

Keywords: fintech, demonetization, GST, disruption, underwriting





**CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE LIFE INSURANCE PRODUCT AND SERVICE  
WITH REFERENCE TO LIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

In rural and urban areas of India, LIC delivers many life insurance products to weaker sections. The present study focuses on the perception of the customer with regard to the product and services provided by the LIC. In this study, the Marketing Mix concept was considered and an attempt was made to evaluate the 4ps strategy provided by the LIC. Research focuses primarily on primary knowledge. To draw inferences, primary data was collected using a formal schedule of interviews with customers who had taken a life insurance policy from LIC in Hyderabad. In order to clarify the current situation and existing life insurance schemes for LIC products and services, personal interviews and discussions were also held with insurance managers in divisional offices, development officers and agents. Basic random sampling techniques are used to evaluate the sample size. The study examined that the mean difference between the "Reputation of the Company" and the "Better Agent Services" attributes was high and stated that these attributes were highly influenced by the purchase decision of the customer. From a bivariate analysis the study estimated that, with the exception of the promotion, the remaining strategies adopted by the LIC for the sale of the product and service were found to be strongly linked to the perception of the customer. From the structural equation model, it was derived that 4p's were found to have had a significant impact on the perception of the customer and that a high perception of the customer was found towards price and product, which means that the effectiveness of the product and a reasonable price quote for the schemes would increase the perception of the customer.

**Keywords:** Attributes of product, Customer Perception, Effectiveness, LIC and Penalties.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The insurance industry is one of India's fast-growing financial services. Rural India has been an immense resource for the development of the insurance industry for a few years. A report conducted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reveals that 90% of the Indian population is exempt from insurance. That means that the majority of citizens are still not covered by insurance. Providing insurance cover to the untapped population is the primary aim that every nation aspires to. The danger is widespread in the lives of poor and low-income groups in India. Economic, social, natural and other factors distort their ability to handle risks and are struggling to get out of poverty. Faced with a multiplicity of threats, the poor are often forced to deplete their financial, physical, social and human assets simply to cope with contingencies. Some of the common risks they face include unemployment, sickness, accident, death of the key family members, crop loss, livestock loss, burning, robbery, drought and floods. Some groups are more at risk of many of these threats than others and are unable to cope with risk events. Inclusive economic growth has been the latest policy of the Government of India over the last decade. As per the Rangarajan Committee, financial inclusion means the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and sufficient credit where disadvantaged groups, such as poor sections and low-income groups, need it at an affordable rate.

The Government of India has enacted a variety of schemes to increase the poorest parts. According to the Raghuram Rajan Committee, financial inclusion requires not only banking products but also insurance services. As a result, micro-insurance is one of the main elements of the financial services

**INDIRA KRANTHI PADAM – A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The present seminar paper focuses on the implementation of IKP in the Khammam district of Telangana. IKP was introduced in December 2002 in the name of Velugu. In April 2003, it was implemented with the support of SERP (Society for Elimination Rural Poverty), the apex institution for the IKP. It is an effective instrument for the removal of rural poverty. The primary funding agencies of IKP, CIF (Community Investment Fund), RMK (Rashtriya Mahila Kosh), and several microfinance institutions are functioning in the district. From inception to date, around Rs. 45 crores were invested in different poverty eradication activities in the community by the CIF and RMK. The RMK was limited to ten Mandals in the plain area of the district. These investments spend on the construction of institutional organizations only. The DRDA is the Nodal agency for all poverty eradication in the rural areas, and at the same time, it provides all facilities to the IKP in the district.

(Keywords: Indira Kranthi Padam -- SERP – CIF – RMK – DRDA)

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**Status of IKP in Khammam District:**

The objective of Indira Kranthi Padham is to enable the rural poor, particularly the poorest of the poor in TS, to improve their livelihoods and quality of life by facilitating the formation of self-sustainable institutions for the poor. IKP builds on more than a decade-long rural women's self-help movement statewide. The focus is on deepening the process, providing an institutional structure, and developing a framework for sustaining it for comprehensive poverty eradication. It is the single largest poverty reduction project in South Asia. The project mandate is to build strong institutions for the poor and enhance their livelihood opportunities so that their vulnerabilities of the poor are reduced. Community Investment Fund (CIF) is the major component of the project, which is provided to the SHGs/VOs/MSs to support a wide range of activities for the socioeconomic empowerment of the Poor. The project would help create self-managed grassroots level institutions of the poor, namely Women thrift and credit S.H.Gs, their federations - Village Organizations (VOs) and Mandal Samakhya (MSs)

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## A study on customer perception towards services of ICICI bank in Khammam district

S Ramesh and M Somaiah

### Abstract

Banking sector is one of the major service sectors of the economy. Its main aim is to attract customers towards investing. Those banks which provide efficient services to their customers attract huge investments, automatically. Both public and private sector financial banks are involved in serving the people. This paper highlights the impact of quality of service on individual customers of Indian banking sector. This study descriptive in nature using non-probability sampling technique and a sample of 100 individual clients has been taken as per the convenience of the researcher. For this purpose, the questionnaire based on various service quality dimensions was prepared with both i.e. Expectations and Perceptions. Various statistical tools have been used to compile the result. This paper is an attempt in making suggestions regarding further studies related to service quality in banking industry especially, ICICI bank.

**Keywords:** Expectations and perceptions, banking services, service

### Introduction

Banking sector plays a key role in the economic development and forms the core of the money market in growth of a country. Banking sector is one of the huge service sectors not only in India, but across the globe. In the current scenario, it is dynamic challenge concerning both customers and performance so as to provide efficient and effective services to its customers. Banks are trying hard to conquer customer satisfaction by providing high quality services. At present, banks' interest has shifted from customer acquisition to their satisfaction and retention. In today's highly globalised competitive environment, banking services play a dominant role in customer satisfaction and providing quality service has emerged as one of the important aspects. This paper highlights the impact of service quality on individual customers of banking sector by analyzing the gap between their expectations and perceptions regarding the acquired services.

### Service quality and customer satisfaction in banking industry

Service quality and customer satisfaction are very important concepts that banking industry must and should understand in order to remain in contention in business. It is highly crucial to know how to measure these factors from the point of view of customers in order to understand their demands and to make them highly satisfied. Banking Services are considered paramount because they lead to higher customer satisfaction, reduction in cost, profitability, customer loyalty and retention. Service quality is foremost and essential tool for attaining operational efficiency and improvised business performance which helps to satisfy and retain customers. Customer satisfaction is seen as difference between Customers' expectations and customers' experience or perceptions after obtaining the services. Customer satisfaction depends on various factors such as reliability, assurance tangibles, empathy and responsiveness. Customer satisfaction is related to the type of service quality, if the quality of service provided by the service provider is good, then this leads to higher satisfaction and vice versa. For measuring the service quality, it is necessary that the service provider with respect to the customer expectation as well as the customer perception should understand the service quality parameters in toto. This will help in providing better service and ultimately providing greater level of customer satisfaction.

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# Problems and Prospects of Information and Communication Technologies Application in Education in Karimnagar District Of Telangana, India

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**ABSTRACT:** Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become the order of the day in all aspects of life. Over the last few years, the use of ICT drastically changed the patterns and procedures of nearly all forms of human endeavour. Education is no exception. Impact of ICT on contemporary education and its effect on potential future developments is immense. The role of ICT in transforming teaching and learning is impeccable. This research was designed to assess the prospects and problems/factors limiting the awareness and usage of ICT in education. Also, it identified and described the available ICT technologies. Primary data were obtained from the respondents through the use of structured questionnaire. The information collected was analyzed by the use of descriptive statistics and multiple regression technique.

**Keywords:** transforming, contemporary education, future developments

## I. INTRODUCTION:

Information can be defined as knowledge communicated by others or obtained from investigation study or instruction. It could be the process by which the form of an object of knowledge is impressed upon the apprehending mind so as to bring about a state of knowing. Technology on the other hand is the science of application of knowledge to practical purposes. Technology determines the quality of life of a people and the overall status of their nation. Information has been the driving force to so many human activities in search of developing one-self, which has created a basis for the need to know. It has been said that "Ignorance is a disease and knowledge is its cure, which is achieved by obtaining information". This therefore brought

about the birth of ICT. ICT has since been the dawn of a new day in several countries among professions/professionals that are venturing into adopting it. In various walks of life such as medicine, insurance, tourism, travel, business, law, banking, engineering and architecture, the impact of ICT across the past two or three decades has been enormous. Dramatic changes occurred in these fields when compared with pre ICT era. But the impact of ICT in education has not been as immense as in other fields. Education used to be a teacher centred activity. The use of ICT in education leads to more student-centred learning. But, it is to be said that, when compared to other fields, education has not been influenced much with the advent of ICT. Several people tried to explore the reasons for this stigma. This research was designed to assess the prospects and problems/factors limiting the awareness and usage of ICT in educational field in Karimnagar district of Telangana, India.

For these reasons, the following research questions need to be answered:

- i. What are the factors or problems limiting the use of ICTs in educational sector?
- ii. Does ICT have any beneficial prospects in education sector?
- iii. What are the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and how do they affect level of ICTs awareness and application?
- iv. What are the various ICTs available to stakeholders in education?  
In view of these, the objectives of this study are therefore to:
  - i. identify and describe the available ICTs applicable in education,

## TAX PLANNING IN STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

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### ABSTRACT

As said by the great Mr. Mark Twain, death and taxes can't be escaped. A wise assessee will try to minimize tax burden by following techniques of tax planning and management. When it comes to strategic management decisions like, make or buy, own or lease, instalment or hire purchase, shut down or continue, retain, replace or renew an asset, shut down or continue or corporate restructuring certain key issues need to be focused so as to benefit the assessee. This paper discusses those key aspects that need to be considered in strategic management decisions.

**Keywords:** Tax Planning, Tax Management, Hire Purchase, Assessee.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In business, decisions are made with the intention of maximizing profits for participants. A prominent feature to consider is the effect of the same tax on the first line in order to share a small profit with the Government without violating any tax or other applicable laws. It is important that tax outcomes alone do not have to force managers to make decisions and it is something that affects management decisions. In addition, in the case of taxation, there is both direct or indirect taxation and in an effort to plan the results of the tax sector it is necessary to consider it. Management decisions, which impact on the line are analyzed below based on the tax perspective.

### II. MAKE OR BUY DECISIONS

When a business concern requires a product or other component or product of an existing unit, it must decide whether to manufacture the product or purchase it from other manufacturers. Various tax considerations in relation to these decisions:

1. If the organization has residual power and has even decided to buy the product it may need to sell the plant and residual equipment. In such a case there may be a tax liability for income.
2. In the event of a new obligation to make a product that complies with the provisions of section 80-IB / 80-IC of the Act, a deduction is permitted to do so.
3. If a product is a capital asset, its cost will not be allowed as a deduction in the use of revenue in both cases. But in both cases, the organization may want to go down.

### III. OWN OR LEASE DECISIONS

A lease is a provision that provides a person with the use and control of an asset, at a price paid from time to time, without having a title deed. Here is a decision regarding ownership of the property by paying in full or by leasing the product by paying periodic installments. It is very important for tax planning. The prudent one should consider the option of acquiring an asset that reduces his or her tax liability and profits after a major tax deduction. For this purpose some people suggest that their money should not be used for the purchase of property because interest in the owner-occupied fund is not deducted from making a total income, while interest on the loan is deducted.

### IV. INSTALMENT VS HIRE PURCHASE

If the goods are purchased in installments, then the taxpayer may require a depreciation under section 32. Alternatively, interest paid on the unpaid purchase price may also be claimed as a deduction. In the case of rental property, a deduction may be made in respect of rental expenses. By comparing the current amount of cash flow, the right decision can be made.

### V. RETAIN, REPLACEMENT, RENEWAL OF ASSET

The maximum tax to be considered whether the cost of repairs, replacements or renovations is deducted as



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#### ABSTRACT

Dalits belong to the lowest caste in India; they are excluded from the four-fold Varna system of Hinduism, treated as fifth Varna “panchama,” and characterized as “untouchables.” Consequently, they have historically and culturally suffered caste-based social exclusion from their civil and political rights. There are more than 200 million Dalits in India, and Dalit women constitute half of this population, which is about 18.3% of the total female population of India. Of this population, about three-fourths of women live in rural areas. Dalit women’s problems are not only related to gender and economic deprivation but also discrimination related to caste, religion, and untouchability. This leads to the denial of their social, economic, cultural, and political rights. Many scholars believe Dalit women’s problems are unique and distinct in many ways as they simultaneously suffer gender bias, caste discrimination, and class deprivation. They are considered vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation due to their gender and caste. Most prominently in rural areas, they face a higher degree of violence by the upper caste Hindus. This paper analyzes Dalit women’s lives and explores the fundamental factors and situations in which Dalit women become objects of sexual exploitation and violence. Two hundred ten respondents from Delhi and outside Delhi were selected for this study. Factor loading has been used to explore the factors determining sexual violence against Dalit women. The research employs the Pearson correlation method to explore the relationships between the variables and the regression method to investigate the intersectionality of caste, class, and gender regarding sexual violence. The data reveal a correlation between caste, style, and gender as factors regarding sexual violence against Dalit women. It shows that caste’s influence is much more significant than class on gender.

[**Keywords:** Varna System – Dalit women’s problems – fundamental factors – violence ]

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# TAX PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

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## ABSTRACT

Tax is indispensable. Death and taxes can't be escaped. That's why, Mark Twain said that, "In this world, nothing is certain except death and taxes." Assessors use different techniques to see to it that, the burden of taxes reduces. Some of the techniques are not acceptable according to law, whereas some other are perfectly acceptable. In this paper, the various concepts related to taxes, tax planning, tax avoidance, tax evasion, tax management are discussed.

**KEY WORDS:** tax planning, tax avoidance, tax evasion, tax management

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Taxes are a compulsory contribution made by citizens of the country to meet various government expenses. There are three stages in government taxation. The first step is the declaration of debt by the Government, which means what income is taxable, the second is the examination and payment of taxes and the last is the method of obtaining tax if it is not paid on time. Tax planning and management focuses on the effective management of tax processes and the reduction of tax debt through appropriate schemes.

## TAX PLANNING

Tax Planning is a work in progress to reduce tax liability by making the best use of all available deductions, deductions, discounts and discount discounts. Tax planning can be defined as the planning of personal and business matters by taking full advantage of all deductions, exemptions, benefits, discounts and rebates so that tax debt can be reduced to a minimum. In other words, all arrangements in which tax is maintained in ways and manner that are consistent with the obligations and requirements of the law and which are not practical or schemes to meet the legal requirements but not the spirit that supports this, may create tax planning.

Honorable Supreme Court at McDowell & Co v CTO (1985) 154 ITR 148 has recognized that "tax

planning can be legal as long as it is within the framework of law. Diversified items cannot be part of the tax system and it is wrong to promote or entertain the belief that it is honorable to avoid paying taxes through questionable methods."

In fact, grants, deductions, exemptions, discounts and exemptions were granted in accordance with legal requirements for social and economic purposes. For example the 80C deduction of people and the HUF aims to promote savings and investment practices in the country's economic prosperity.

An example of tax planning when a person buys equipment instead of renting it, he or she earns a discount. It is his exclusive right to buy or rent it out. In the same way that choosing the type of organization, making money, buying or making products is a special right of the observer. One can seek various incentives for the above transactions referred to in the Income Tax Act, in reducing the tax liability. All of these transactions involve tax planning.

## TAX AVOIDANCE

It refers to a situation in which a person attempts to reduce his or her tax debt by deliberately suppressing his or her income or by inserting incomes that show income lower than real income and using various forms of intentional fraud. A person who thinks he is guilty of

# Green Marketing

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## ABSTRACT

In the wake of global warming, environmental degradation, "green marketing" has gained tremendous gains. Earth ecologists are concerned about the future of this earth's mother. This paper attempts to focus on various aspects related to viz green marketing, the definition and need for raw marketing, the effects of market integration, the reasons for the failure of green marketing, the role of government and the private sector in green marketing.

**Keywords:** global warming, environmental degradation, environmental inequality, natural disasters

## I. INTRODUCTION:

The term "green marketing" means the production and marketing of products and services based on environmental factors or awareness. It means identifying, anticipating and satisfying the wishes and needs of customers without compromising the profitability of the organization on the other hand, keeping in mind "sustainable development". Raw marketing involves trading products that are considered safe for the environment and the environment. Without compromising the local ecological balance, when products and services are marketed, it refers to "raw advertising". Raw marketing is the marketing of products that are considered environmentally friendly. Means the process of selling products and / or services based on their natural benefits. Such product or service may harm the environment or be manufactured and / or packaged in an environmentally friendly manner. The obvious assumption of green marketing is that potential buyers will view a "green" product or service as profitable and support their decision to buy accordingly. The less obvious perception of the green market is that consumers will agree to pay more for raw products than they would otherwise pay for a different green product. So raw marketing involves a wide range of activities, including product modification, changes in production

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The concept of Green Marketing: The concept of green marketing can be easily explained by adding the word "green":

G - Blue ideas: environmentally friendly ideas

R - Retuse, reuse, minimize: reuse, reuse and reduce

Use of E: use of electronics

E - Emerging technology: emerging technology is used to satisfy desires

N - Clean, next? : efficient use of materials.





## **A Study of Satisfaction of the Customers about the Services Provided By the Life Insurers in Khammam**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the modern society, based on the several factors customers are trying to estimate their satisfaction with their service providers where considering various needs and requirements of the customers, service providers are also always in various ways trying to provide better quality of services to the customers to fulfill their satisfaction and the life insurers are no exception to this. In the present context, a study on the customer satisfaction in respect of the Indian life insurance sector with special reference to Khammam customers. To perform the analysis, here, accepted 100 usable customers' responses were considered as the sample size.

**Keywords:** Customer Satisfaction, Life Insurance.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Satisfaction of the customers comes only when their needs and wants are fulfilled. Rust and Oliver(1994) explained the customer satisfaction as "a summary of cognitive and affective reaction to a service incident (or sometimes to a long-term service relationship). Satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) results from experiencing a service quality encounter and comparing that encounter with what was expected". Customer satisfaction has now emerged as the most important objective of the firm through which they will be able to retain their own customers as well as will be able to attract the new customers in the global competitive market and for this purpose, like any other company, almost every life insurance company tries to provide quality of services and products to their customers in order to satisfy them. After the entrance of private and foreign insurance companies in Indian life insurance market, the customers' perception of quality of services from the insurance companies has already been changed. Realizing the present situation, life insurance companies are now trying to concentrate their focus on the customer satisfaction. To understand this in the better way, considering all aspects, an extensive study has been conducted at here on the satisfaction of the life insurance customers about the services provided by all the life insurance companies operating their business in Khammam.

### **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Cardozo (1965) for the first time proposed the concept of customer satisfaction but in the past few decades including Olshavsky and Miller (1972) and Anderson's (1973) studies, lots of research works as well as developments of theory had taken place in the area of customer satisfaction. Conceptually, satisfaction is not only the customer attitude about a service provider (Levesque and McDougall, 1996) but also the reflection of positive feelings of a

## AWARENESS AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR ACADEMIC INFORMATION AMONG THE UG STUDENTS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT: A STUDY

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#### Scope

The study has confined to 10 colleges in Khammam District. The study population includes Students and Computer Teachers.

#### Objectives of the Study

1. To probe whether there is enabling environment to promote the usage of electronic information resources.
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4. To find out the various types of Information Technology tools used by students for gaining academic information.
5. To know how frequently the student use Information Technology provided by school authority.

## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN MANAGEMENT OF MSMEs

**\*Dr. S Narayana Swamy \*S Ramesh**

**Abstract:** Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been playing a major role in economic development of our country. Though they are contributing immensely to our country, they are facing many challenges viz. stiff competition from MNCs, lack of entrepreneurial skill, dearth of funds, lack of infrastructure, scarcity of funds, lack of cooperation from officials and bankers, poor planning and improper implementation of plans, lack of public belief and support, poor quality of raw materials being supplied to them, etc. This paper looks in to the problems of MSMEs in Khammam district of Telangana. Apart from the challenges faced by the MSMEs, suggestions to overcome these challenges have been given for the growth and development of MSMEs. There is no gainsaying in the fact that, if proper platform and support is given to the MSMEs, several problems of our country will be removed viz. unemployment, uneven distribution of wealth, high rate of inflation, being at the receiving end of business cycles. It is high time the government looks in to this aspect. In order to achieve greater GDP and face competition from foreign countries in international trade, MSMEs play a key role.

**Key words:** entrepreneurial skill, competition, scarcity, dearth, business cycle.

**INTRODUCTION:** In India, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector plays a significant role in our economic development by providing employment to a great number of people, contributing in a big way to exports, increasing our GDP. Indian government established the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries (SSI & ART) in October, 1999 to look after the issues related to these industries. The Ministry of SSI and ART was bifurcated into two separate ministries, viz. Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries, in September 2001. These ministries try to improve their competitiveness and solve their problems. Manufacturing enterprises are defined in terms of investments in plant and machinery, the service enterprises in terms of investment in equipments. The enterprises are further classified into Micro, Small and Medium categories.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

**Thiripurasundari, K and V. Gurusurthy (2009):** The study highlighted the challenges of micro, small and medium enterprises of India. The financially strong MSME'S will survive strongly at globalized platform.

**Bhavani, T.A. (2011):** This study reveals that how the all aspects of the MSME'S (Employment, Leading sector of MSME'S, Investment in fixed assets) being changed in modern perspective.

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## STUDY ON CUSTOMERS' SATISFACTION OF FMCG PRODUCTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KHAMMAM DISTRICT

\*Dr. A. Rama Satyavathi , \*\*S Ramesh

\*Assistant Professor of Commerce, SR&BGNR Government Arts&Science College(A) Khammam, Telangana

\*\*Assistant Professor of Commerce, SR&BGNR Government Arts&Science College(A) Khammam, Telangana

**Abstract** The fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) sector is an important contributor to India's GDP growth. Currently, the FMCG industry is the fourth largest sector in the Indian economy and provides employment to approximately 3 million people. Over the years, India's FMCG sector has grown at a healthy pace due to rising disposable income, booming young population and growing brand awareness among consumers. The objective of this research paper is to investigate customer satisfaction with FMCG products. The study is initiated with the aim of investigating the socio-economic background of the respondents, analyzing the factors motivating the purchase of FMCG products, identifying brand awareness and brand perception towards FMCG products. This paper reveals that consumer behavior is largely influenced by location, product price and promotion, people influence and market-wide factors.

**Key Words:** Customer perception, Brand Awareness, Fast Moving Consumer Goods

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### Introduction

Globally, India is becoming one of the most attractive markets for foreign FMCG players due to easy availability of imported raw materials and cheap labour costs. The urban segment is the biggest contributor to the growth of India FMCG sector, accounting for around two-thirds of the total revenues. However, the share of semi-urban and rural segments in the country's FMCG sector is anticipated to increase by the end of 2020. Fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) can be defined as packaged goods that are consumed or sold at regular and small intervals. The prices of the FMCG are low and profits earned are more dependent upon the volume sales of the products. The FMCG market can be broadly categorised as Personal Care, Household care, Food & Beverages and Others. The Indian FMCG sector is the fourth largest sector in the economy with a total market size of USD49 billion in 2016. The sector is projected to grow at a CAGR of 20.6% to reach USD103.7 billion by 2020. The FMCG industry in India, has grown rapidly over the last decade, predominantly on account of increasing income levels and changing lifestyle of Indian consumers.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods Fast Moving Consumer Goods are inexpensive products that require little shopping efforts. These are non-durable products which are sold in packaged forms. These products are purchased by the end-consumer in small quantities and frequently. The main FMCG segments can be classified as Personal Care, Household care,

• **Personal Care:** It consists of oral care, hair care, skincare, personal wash (soaps), cosmetics and toiletries, deodorants; perfumes; paper products (tissues, diapers, sanitary), shoe care etc.

## **ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN AN ORGANISATION**

**Dr A.R.SATYAVATHI**, Assistant Prof of Commerce SR&BGNR Government Arts and Science  
College Khammam

**S. RAMESH** Assistant Prof of Commerce SR&BGNR Government Arts and Science College  
Khammam

### **Abstract:**

The role of Human Resources in an organization can never be over-emphasized. Ever since the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards, it has increased even more. Needless to say, of all the assets, humans are the most valuable and the most treasured. Knowledge, competencies, work experience, interpersonal and communication skills, habits and personal traits all play a crucial role in shaping up of human resources. Covid-19 affected badly human resource across the globe. In India, various schemes and programmes have come up to see to it that, human potential is tapped to the fullest potential.

**Key words:** human resources, potential, competencies.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The success of the organisation depends on the quality of financial, physical and human resources. In turn the quality of financial and physical resources is affected by the quality of human resources. After the evolution of corporate business entities, human resources are being called as Human capital. As an intangible asset, human capital is the workforce a company employs.

In the 1950s, the main factors of production included land, labour, capital and Management (Mincer 1962, Becker 1993). However, during 1960-70 the existed economic theories and accounting principles were unable to analyse the economic growth of the United States of America with regard to these traditional factors of production. The gap was branded as 'human Capital' (Becker 1993). The fundamental principle underpinning Human Capital theory is the belief that peoples' learning capacities are of comparable value to other resources involved in the Production of goods and services (Lucas 1988, 1990). Human capital is anything except material capital such as assests, equipment and fiscal capital. The contribution of human capital in the GDP has been increasing compared to that of physical capital for the last century. This increase in GDP gave rise to the concept of Knowledge economy. When the resources are well utilised, the outcome is profitable for the individual, organisation and society at large (Schultz 1961).

# Problems And Prospects of Retail Business – A Study with Reference to Warangal

Dr. Sreenivas Dadigala<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mallesham Vanga<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, SR&BGNR Government Arts and Science College, Khammam*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Commerce & Business Management, Kakattya University, Warangal*

**Abstract** - The Indian economy was opened through economic reforms in the 1991 and since then, the country has seen growing size of markets including capital and commodity market, the emergence of new industries with global competitiveness, entry of global corporate, institutional reforms, reforms through policies and corporate governance. Furthermore, an evolution in consumer shopping habits has increased the confidence of domestic as well as foreign investors in developing India. Retail industry is the largest industry in India, with an employment of around 8 per cent to over 10 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product. Retail industry in India is expected to rise 25 per cent yearly being driven by strong income growth, changing lifestyles, and favorable demographic patterns. It is expected that by 2018 the modern retail industry in India will be worth US\$ 179- 202 billion. India retail industry is one of the fastest growing industries with revenue expected to amount US\$ 320 billion and is increasing at a rate of 5 percent yearly. A further increase of 7-8 per cent is expected in the industry of retail in India by growth in consumerism in urban areas, rising incomes, and a steep rise in rural consumption. It has further been predicted that the retailing industry in India will amount to US\$ 21.5 billion by 2010 from the current size of US\$ 7.5 billion for a retailer, it is very difficult to retain the potential buyer. In order to keep possession of their sales volume, the retailer has to face a stiff competition in the retail business. Majority of functions have to be performed by owners themselves due to limitation of resources.

**Index Terms** - Business Problems, Prospects, Retailers, Retailing.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

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Shopping in India has witnessed a revolution with the change in the consumer buying behavior and the whole format of shopping also altering. Industry of retail in India which has become modern can be seen from the fact that there are multi- stored malls, huge shopping centers, and sprawling complexes which offer food, shopping, and entertainment all under the same roof. The Indian retail industry is expanding itself most aggressively, as a result a great demand for real estate is being created. Indian retailers preferred means of expansion is to expand to other regions and to increase the number of their outlets in a city. It is expected that by 2018, India may have 595 new shopping centers. In the Indian retailing industry, food is the most dominating sector and is growing at a rate of 9 per cent annually. The branded food industry is trying to enter the India retail industry and convert Indian consumers to branded food. Since at present 60 per cent of the Indian grocery basket consists of non-branded items. The Indian retail industry is progressing well and for this to continue retailers as well as the Indian government will have to make a combined effort.



## THE NOMENCLATURAL DISCRIMINATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES WHAT IS A NAME? IDENTITY, DIGNITY OR BOTH

**Mr. Kotaparti Srikanth**

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### ABSTRACT

This paper details the nomenclatural discrimination of the Scheduled Caste people in India. Scheduled Castes in India are treated inferior in every nook and cranny of society. They have been forced to do derogatory jobs, i.e., cleaning, removing dead carcasses, manual scavenging and sanitization work, etc., and they have also been attributed with derogatory titles, i.e., Chandala, Untouchable, Asprushya, Chamar, Mahar, Bhangi, etc. These works and titles attributed to them are not by their choice but by the force of the dominant Castiests in India. Such results and terms are highly offensive, inferior, unconstitutional, and even condition them as "submissive" in society forever. These derogatory Castiest titles are being normalized and used as stereotyped slurs on them. The constitution of India completely prohibits these derogatory nomenclatures with SC/ST atrocity act 1989. Therefore, these terminologies should be removed only by the strict laws and creating equal opportunities among the people In India.

[Keywords: caste, subcastes, dominant castes, constitution, nomenclatures, atrocity act]

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### FULL PAPER

#### Introduction - India's Caste System

Dr.B.R Ambedkar remarked, *"turn in any direction you like; caste is the monster that crosses your path. You cannot have political reform; you cannot have economic reform unless you kill this monster."* And further, he added, *"The inequality in Indian society is almost caste on stone, the stone of caste."*

As a defining feature of Hinduism, caste comprises a complex system dividing people into social groups based on ritual purity. This system is perhaps the longest-lasting social

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# Green Marketing

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## ABSTRACT

In the wake of global warming, environmental degradation, "green marketing" has gained tremendous gains. Earth ecologists are concerned about the future of this earth's mother. This paper attempts to focus on various aspects related to viz green marketing, the definition and need for raw marketing, the effects of market integration, the reasons for the failure of green marketing, the role of government and the private sector in green marketing.

**Keywords:** global warming, environmental degradation, environmental inequality, natural disasters

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## TAX PLANNING IN STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

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Telangana, India.

### ABSTRACT

As said by the great Mr. Mark Twain, death and taxes can't be escaped. A wise assessee will try to minimize tax burden by following techniques of tax planning and management. When it comes to strategic management decisions like, make or buy, own or lease, instalment or hire purchase, shut down or continue, retain, replace or renew an asset, shut down or continue or corporate restructuring certain key issues need to be focused so as to benefit the assessee. This paper discusses those key aspects that need to be considered in strategic management decisions.

**Keywords:** Tax Planning, Tax Management, Hire Purchase, Assessee.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In business, decisions are made with the intention of maximizing profits for participants. A prominent feature to consider is the effect of the same tax on the first line in order to share a small profit with the Government without violating any tax or other applicable laws. It is important that tax outcomes alone do not have to force managers to make decisions and it is something that affects management decisions. In addition, in the case of taxation, there is both direct or indirect taxation and in an effort to plan the results of the tax sector it is necessary to consider it. Management decisions, which impact on the line are analyzed below based on the tax perspective.

### II. MAKE OR BUY DECISIONS

When a business concern requires a product or other component or product of an existing unit, it must decide whether to manufacture the product or purchase it from other manufacturers. Various tax considerations in relation to these decisions:

1. If the organization has residual power and has even decided to buy the product it may need to sell the plant and residual equipment. In such a case there may be a tax liability for income.
2. In the event of a new obligation to make a product that complies with the provisions of section 80-IB / 80-IC of the Act, a deduction is permitted to do so.
3. If a product is a capital asset, its cost will not be allowed as a deduction in the use of revenue in both cases. But in both cases, the organization may want to go down.

### III. OWN OR LEASE DECISIONS

A lease is a provision that provides a person with the use and control of an asset, at a price paid from time to time, without having a title deed. Here is a decision regarding ownership of the property by paying in full or by leasing the product by paying periodic installments. It is very important for tax planning. The prudent one should consider the option of acquiring an asset that reduces his or her tax liability and profits after a major tax deduction. For this purpose some people suggest that their money should not be used for the purchase of property because interest in the owner-occupied fund is not deducted from making a total income, while interest on the loan is deducted.

### IV. INSTALMENT VS HIRE PURCHASE

If the goods are purchased in installments, then the taxpayer may require a depreciation under section 32. Alternatively, interest paid on the unpaid purchase price may also be claimed as a deduction. In the case of rental property, a deduction may be made in respect of rental expenses. By comparing the current amount of cash flow, the right decision can be made.

### V. RETAIN, REPLACEMENT, RENEWAL OF ASSET

The maximum tax to be considered whether the cost of repairs, replacements or renovations is deducted as



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Satisfaction of the customers comes only when their needs and wants are fulfilled. Rust and Olives(1994) explained the customer satisfaction as "a summary of cognitive and affective reaction to a service incident (or sometimes to a long-term service relationship). Satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) results from experiencing a service quality encounter and comparing that encounter with what was expected". Customer satisfaction has now emerged as the most important objective of the firm through which they will be able to retain their own customers as well as will be able to attract the new customers in the global competitive market and for this purpose, like any other company, almost every life insurance company tries to provide quality of services and products to their customers in order to satisfy them. After the entrance of private and foreign insurance companies in Indian life insurance market, the customers' perception of quality of services from the insurance companies has already been changed. Realizing the present situation, life insurance companies are now trying to concentrate their focus on the customer satisfaction. To understand this in the better way, considering all aspects, an extensive study has been conducted at here on the satisfaction of the life insurance customers about the services provided by all the life insurance companies operating their business in Khammam.

### **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Carlson (1965) for the first time proposed the concept of customer satisfaction but in the past few decades including Oshavsky and Miller (1972) and Anderson's (1973) studies, lots of research works as well as developments of theory had taken place in the area of customer satisfaction. Conceptually, satisfaction is not only the customer attitude about a service provider (Levesque and McDougall, 1996) but also the reflection of positive feelings of a

**SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND SCHEDULED CASTES****K.VIJAYA LAXMI**

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**ABSTRACT**

It is said that India is at the threshold of a Dalit Revolution, Dalits being the most marginalized people in India. This paper opens a debate on the participation and poverty of Dalits in India's social and economic spheres. It highlights and discusses the present condition and challenges of India's 167 million oppressed and marginalized sections of society. Who – by and large – have for thousands of years- remained neglected and ignored in the social milieu. The Dalits have suffered cumulative domination and protested several sources of deprivation, political powerlessness, exploitation, and poverty. These protests and movements have undoubtedly given organizational shape and resulted in social awareness and political consciousness to develop self-respect and feelings of power-sharing. Economic and social "welfare measures" and political reforms have addressed vital issues in Dalit resurgence. There is some transformation in this sense. The revival of Ambedkarism and the Dalit movement should be assessed in this context. Despite political empowerment, Dalits live in situations of social discrimination, physical violence, and abject poverty. Around 50 percent of the quantum of welfare measures is still unfulfilled. We must explore social, cultural, political, and economic factors (e.g., caste, class, gender, education, state, etc.) in Dalit people's access to rights, resources, employment, and security. The focus now must be on Dalit emancipation, fairness, and inclusive growth. Political reality – whether in agitations or administration – must admit social equality within caste dynamics. This indeed is a challenge. 'The path of social reform like the path to heaven at any rate in India is strewn with many difficulties...few friends and many critics' (Ambedkar, 1936).

[**Keywords:** Dalits, exclusion, empowerment, violence, discrimination, social inclusion, education]

**FULL PAPER**

The situation of Dalits and their voice for betterment needs to be heeded considering the teeming numbers of oppressed – the Dalits. They are perpetual victims of marginalization and socioeconomic exclusion. India's 170 million oppressed and marginalized sections of society (i.e., about 16.23 percent of India's population, according to the 2011 Census) have for thousands of years remained neglected and ignored in the social milieu. Indian society is a

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## Synthesis and antimicrobial studies of tetrazol-5-yl-methoxy-8,9-dihydropyrano[2,3-f]chromene-2,10-diones and their coumarin derivatives

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Twelve new coumarin-tetrazole derivatives, tetrazol-5-yl(methoxy)-8,9-dihydropyrano[2,3-f] chromene-2,10-diones, were synthesized by 6-((2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methoxy)-4-methyl-8,9-dihydropyrano[2,3-f]chromene-2,10-dione derivatives treated with alkyl bromides in dry acetone and anhydrous potassium carbonate. The structures of all the newly synthesized molecules were assigned by spectral data and elemental analysis. The synthesized compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activities strains using the diffusion plate method. Most of the compounds showed moderate to good activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Out of two strains of fungi, these compounds showed moderate to good activity against *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Aspergillus niger*.

**Keywords:** Tetrazole, coumarin, antibacterial, antifungal, zone of inhibition

### INTRODUCTION

Coumarins are an important class of natural and synthetic compounds that possess a wide spectrum of biological and pharmacological activities [1]. The coumarin skeleton is found in many natural products and is used as an important synthetic intermediate for the preparation of numerous heterocyclic compounds which show unique physical properties [2]. Furthermore, a large number of pharmaceutical drug products like novobiocin, warfarin, contain 7-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-coumarin as an important structural element [2, 3]. Coumarins containing heterocyclic moieties have a noteworthy medicinal value due to their high potential pharmacological activities such as antibacterial [3-12], antifungal [13-15], anti-tuberculosis activities [16-19], etc. Tetrazole derivatives are well known for their various potential biological activity [20]. Moreover, they are also observed as biologically comparable to the carboxylic acid group [21]. In fact, it has been also noticed that the toxic properties of a drug can be decreased by incorporation of a tetrazole ring into the molecule [22]. Generally, synthesis of tetrazoles can be achieved most commonly via the formal [2 + 3] cycloaddition of azides and nitriles. However, various reports in the literature describe that the mechanism of the reaction is different for diverse azide species. When an organic azide is used as the dipole, only certain highly activated nitriles are competent dipolarophiles [23]. In these cases, the reaction is region- selective, and only the 1-alkylated

product is observed [24-32]. In this study we report the synthesis and characterization of twelve new coumarin derivatives by incorporation of tetrazole moiety for better biological and pharmacological activities.

### EXPERIMENTAL

All reagents were purchased commercially (SD fine, India) and used without further purification. Melting points were determined by the open capillary method. The IR spectra (in KBr pellets) were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrophotometer. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-D<sub>6</sub>) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-D<sub>6</sub>) spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer, TMS as internal standard (chemical shifts and ppm). Mass spectra were recorded on a VG micromass 70-70H instrument.

A mixture of benzene-1,2,4-triol (5 mmol) (**1**) and ethyl 3-oxobutanoate (20 mL) (**2a-b**) in conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (20 mL) was stirred for 10-12 h at room temperature (TLC monitoring) to obtain the desired product 6,7-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2H-chromen-2-one (**3a-b**) (Scheme 1) [3,11, 12, 33]. The product (**3a-b**) reacts with Ac<sub>2</sub>O and HCl in presence of pyridine after reflux (TLC monitoring) to obtain the desired product 8-acetyl-6,7-dihydroxy-4-methyl-2H-chromen-2-one (**4a-b**). The latter reacts with HCHO and ethanol in presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and pyridine after reflux (TLC monitoring) to obtain the

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## PERFORMANCE OF AROGYASRI HEALTH CARE SCHEME IN TELANGANA STATE - A STUDY IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

The Rajiv Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance (RACHH) playing a vital role in state of Telangana. Aarogyasri is one of the major health insurance scheme involving both private as well as government hospitals providing health care services at free of cost. Aarogyasri scheme is encouraging a private public partnership model to satisfy the public needs. A brief analysis of the Aarogyasri scheme based on data available on the official government websites and the media reports has been undertaken from a public health perspective. The study is undertaken to understand the nature of the scheme, major problem incurred, quality of treatment and satisfaction of people towards the services provided under the scheme.

**Keywords:** Aarogyasri Scheme, Quality Of Treatment, Health Care Services.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Health protection can give money related security to family units in case of health shock and can lessen catastrophic out-of-pocket consumption on health care (Joglekar, 2009). With the goal that it protect families from impoverishment and enable the patient to look for human services as a right (Gilson, 1998). Financing human services of people living under poverty line, particularly for the treatment of genuine alignments, for example heart ailments, kidney disappointment, tumor, is one of the key determinants that influence the under poverty levels in Andhra Pradesh. Obligation due to hospital expenses is one of the fundamental purposes behind individuals falling into poverty in the state. Accessible system of government doctor's facilities doesn't have the imperative equipment's or the resources or the authority pool of specialists to meet the state wide necessity for the treatment of such diseases. Huge extents of individuals, particularly underneath poverty line acquire cash or sell assets to pay for hospitalization.

At present many individuals experiencing such diseases are moving toward the Government to provide financial assistance to meet hospitalization costs for surgeries. Subsequently, there is a felt require in the state to give therapeutic help to families living under poverty line for the treatment of serious alignment, for, case neurosurgical maladies, disease, heart, kidney disappointment and so forth., requires hospitalization and medical procedure/treatment. Amid the period from 14.05.2004 to 26.06.2007, money related help to a tune of Rs. 168.52 crores has been given from Chief Minister's Relief Fund in 55361 cases to meet hospitalization costs for such people. From the experience picked up, it is felt that the help could be regulated so it is a advantage to poor people over the State effortlessly and in an trouble situation free way. In this way, Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme on 01.04.2007 to enhance access of poor to quality restorative administrators to giving monetary assurance against high medicinal costs. With a specific end goal to work the plan professionally in a financially easy way, public private organization is advanced between the insurance agency, the private division hospitals and the state offices. Aarogyasri Health Care Trust as of late set up by the State Government for the implementation of the plan helping the insurance agency/Beneficiaries and co-ordinate with Medical and Health Department, District Collectors, Civil Supplies Department and so on.

**Background:** The Rajiv Aarogyasri Scheme, a unique community health insurance scheme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh from April 1, 2007, today covers over 65 million below poverty line (BPL) people in the state. Initially implemented in 13 districts, the scheme has been extended to all 23 districts, including Hyderabad, since July 2008. The Rajiv Aarogyasri is the flagship of all health initiatives of the State Government with a mission to provide quality healthcare to the poor and needy rural families. In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the scheme, the State Government has set up the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

## MACHINE-LEARNING AND DEEP-LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** People in the current day aspire to make their lives simpler, safer, smarter, and more efficient, which is leading to growing industry and urbanisation, which produces air pollution. Air pollution has become a huge threat to human life, living beings, and mother nature, containing pollutant gases and particulate matter such as SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, CO, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and so on, causing cardio-vascular disorders and respiratory issues. It is now necessary to estimate air quality in order to live a healthy and happy life. In this article, I used a famous deep learning methodology as well as machine learning methods to anticipate pollutant and particulate levels and estimate PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> values. LSTM delivers the best accurate forecasts among the different examined alternatives. Using the entire set of accessible variables yielded a more accurate result.

**Keywords:** time-series prediction, Deep learning, Machine learning, Gradient boosting method, support vector regression, Long-Short Term Memory, Random Forest.

### I. Introduction

Now-a-days air-pollution has become a major problem for living-beings, living-organisms as well as the Mother Nature. Due to rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization it has been turned as a major problem to human life as well as human resources. It consists of primary air pollutant gases like nitrogen dioxide

(NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). Another kind of air pollution is particulate matter (PM) of which, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> are of concern for people. PM<sub>10</sub> refers to airborne particulate matters which have diameters that are less than 2.5, 10 milli-meters and 10 meters. These gases and particulate matters cause health issues like diarrhoea, lung infections,



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# బోయి భమన్మ సాహిత్యం - సమాలోచన



అంతరాల అంతరాతీయ సదస్సు  
21 & 22, ఫిబ్రవరి 2022



## భాషావిజ్ఞ ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

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నిర్వహణ:



తెలుగు విభాగం  
మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

మెరినా ఆవరణ, చెన్నై, తమిళనాడు.

## 'గుడిసెలు కాలిపోతున్నై - సామాజిక దృక్పథం

- డా॥ జరుపుల రమేష్, హెచ్ & ఆసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు శాఖ, ఎస్.ఆర్. & డి.జి.యస్.ఆర్,  
ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల, ఖమ్మం.

'నా కావ్యాలలో దేన్ని ఎక్కడ తెరిచినా  
గంటెడు ఓదార్చినా లభించక పోదు  
గుక్కెడు మదువైనా దొరక్కపోదు" అంటూ నినాదం  
చేసి ప్రపంచానికి, సాహిత్యం పట్ల సామాజిక దృక్పథం  
కలిగిన వ్యవస్థకు ఓదార్పును ఇచ్చిన భారతీయ కవి  
బోయి భీమన్న.

'ఏదీ నమ్మకంకాదు, ఎక్కడ చదివినా సరే, ఎవరు  
చెప్పినా సరే

అఖారుకు నేను చెప్పినా సరే

అది మీ తర్కానికి, మీ లోక జ్ఞానానికి అంగీకారమైతే  
తప్ప' అని గౌతమ బుద్ధుడు అన్న మాటలు నిజానికి  
భీమన్న జీవితానికి సరిపోతాయి. భీమన్న తాను నమ్మిన  
వ్యవస్థ కోసం, ప్రజల కోసం పాటు పడిన ఆదర్శమైన  
వ్యక్తి, యువ సంపద కలిగిన దేశం మనది. వాళ్ళను  
సామాజిక చైతన్యం చేయడం కోసం 'జనరేషన్ గేప్ అంటే  
ఇదీ. యువకులు ముందుకుపోవడం అంటే ఇది.  
ఏదైయేళ్ల నాటి యువకుల్లో గల అట్టి అభ్యుదయ  
భావాలు, కార్యదీక్ష, ధైర్య సాహసాలు ఈ నాటి  
యువకుల్లో వున్నాయా?' అన్న మాటలను ఆధారంగా  
చేసుకొని భీమన్న గారు సాహిత్యం ద్వారా ఇచ్చిన స్ఫూర్తితో  
నేను ఈ వ్యాసాన్ని రాయడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేశాను.

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. I  
am lighthouse rather than lifeboat. I do not rescue,  
but instead help others to find their way to shore,  
guiding them by my example. The happiest  
people I know are those who lose themselves in  
the service of others".

బోయి భీమన్న సామాజిక చైతన్యాన్ని అశించి రచనలు  
చేసి, తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని సుసంపన్నం చేసిన గొప్ప

భారతీయ కవి. సమాజం 'అంటరాని తనాన్ని' విశ్వవ్యాప్తం  
చేసి ప్రచారం చేస్తూ, ప్రజలను సమాజానికి దూరం  
చేస్తున్న తరుణంలో ఒక మారుమూల పల్లెలో 1911  
సెప్టెంబరు 19 న తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా మామిడి  
కుదురు గ్రామంలో ఓ హరిజన కుటుంబంలో జన్మించాడు.  
వీరి తల్లిదండ్రులు నాగమ్మ, పుల్లయ్య. విచిత్ర  
మేమిటంటే ఏ సమాజం, ఏ గ్రంథాలైతే అంటరాని  
తనాన్ని ప్రచారం చేశాయో పుల్లయ్య వాటి ఆదర్శాలకు  
వెళ్ళి తనకు జన్మించిన ఐదుగురు కొడుకులకు (పంచ  
పాండవుల) పేర్లు పెట్టాడు. ఏ దర్శానికి హరిజనులు  
అర్హులు కాలో, ఏ విలువలను వారికి దక్కకుండా  
చేశాయో, అవి ఒక్కరి సొత్తు కాదు, ప్రపంచ సొత్తు అని  
భీమన్న గారి తండ్రి అశించి ఆ పేర్లు పెట్టి నిరూపణ  
చేశాడనిపిస్తుంది.

భీమన్న మారుమూల పల్లెలో జన్మించినా, ఏనాడు  
కృంగిపోలేదు. భారతీయ సమాజమే ఆరైర్వానికి, సేవకు,  
విలువలకు, మానవతామూర్తిత్వం కలిగిన వ్యక్తికి పద్మ  
భూషణ్ అవార్డు ఇచ్చి గౌరవించడమే కాకుండా,  
సాహిత్యంలో తాను చేసిన కృషికి 'గుడిసెలు కాలిపోతున్నై'  
రచనకు కేంద్ర సాహిత్య అకాడమీ అవార్డు ఇచ్చి గౌరవించారు.

భారతదేశంలోని 'భిన్నత్వంలోని ఏకత్వం' లాగే,  
భీమన్న రచనల్లోనూ ఆ లక్షణం కనిపిస్తుందనీ, ఆయన  
కుల, మతాల కంటే మానవత్వాన్నే అశించిన జాతీయ  
వాది అని ఆయన రచనలు చెపుతున్నాయి. భారత  
జాతీయ దృక్పథంలో అంతర్భాగంగా ప్రవహించే హిందూ  
మతంలో కులాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా విశ్లేషించు కోవాలి,  
అంటే డ్యూర్ విశ్లేషించింది, భీమన్న వ్రాసింది కూడా అదే!



## 'తండా'కు సాహిత్యంలో స్థానమిచ్చిన 'నసాబ్'

• డా.జరువుల రమేష్

హెడ్ & అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్

తెలుగు శాఖ, ఎస్.ఆర్. & బి.జి.యన్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల, ఖమ్మం.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో తన స్థానాన్ని రికార్డు చేసుకున్న రచన 'నసాబ్'. ఇప్పటిదాకా తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో గిరినజనేతరులు రాసిన కవిత్వం రికార్డు అయింది. ఆ సాహిత్యాన్ని సానుభూతి సాహిత్యంగానే చూస్తున్నారు. ఆ క్రమంలో అస్థిత్య గొంతుకతో వెలుగులోకి వచ్చిన కవిత్వం పంతులు నాయక్ రాసిన 'నసాబ్'.

వైదిక మంత్రంలో కవిర్కనీషీ పరిభూ: స్వయంభూ: అని ఉంది.కవి శబ్దము పరమాత్మ అనే అర్థంలో కనిపిస్తుంది. అది క్రమంగా 'ఋషి' పరంగా చెప్పబడింది. 'నా ఋషి: కురుతే కావ్యమ్/ కవయ: క్రాంతి దర్శిన...' ఈ లోకోక్తులు కవి అంటే ఋషి అనే అర్థాన్ని సూచిస్తున్నాయి. తెలుగు లాక్షణికుడు అప్పకవి కూడా ఈ అభిప్రాయాన్నే సమర్థించాడు. గ్రీకులు కూడా కవితాశక్తి దైవదత్తమని భావించారు. ప్లేటో కూడా తన 'ఇయాస్' అనే గ్రంథంలో 'కవి ముఖత: పలుకునది భగవంతుడే' అని అభిప్రాయపడ్డాడు. ఉన్నదాన్ని వర్ణించడమే కాదు నూతన సృష్టి చేసేందుకు సమర్థుడైన వాడు కవి. అందుకే గ్రీకులు కవిని పొయటెస్ అన్నారు. పొయటెస్ అంటే సృష్టికర్త అనే అర్థం వస్తుంది. 'అపారే కావ్య సంసారే కవిరేవ ప్రజాపతి/ యథాస్మై రోచతే విశ్వం తథేదం పరివర్తతే:' అని ఆనందవర్ధనుని అభిప్రాయం.

కవికి వర్తమానమే కాదు, గణాన్ని, భవిష్యత్తును దర్శించే నేర్పు అవసరం. పంతులు నాయక్ 'నసాబ్' కవిత్వంలో 'తండా' యొక్క భూత, భవిష్యత్, వర్తమానం, ఆగమాలను దర్శించాడు. వాస్తవానికి కవిత్వానికి నిన్న, రేపులు ఉండవు. సూర్యుని చూపువలె, తెమ్మెర వీవెన వలె ఇది అనంతము. ఒక కవి అన్నట్లు 'కవిత్వమెంత పురాతనమైనవో అంత ఆధునాతనమైనది' అని మానవుడి నుండి అణుయుగం దాకా కవి బతికే ఉంటాడు. మానవుడున్నంత కాలం మనిషిలో ఆలోచన, దృక్పథం గభినంత వరకూ కవిత్వం బతికే ఉంటుంది.

కవిత్వాన్ని ఎవరైనా రాయవచ్చా! లేదా కవులే రాయాలా! దీనికి హద్దులు, పరిమితులు ఏమైనా ఉంటాయి! అభివృద్ధి చెందిన కులాలు, మజాలకే వీటిలో స్థానం ఉంటుందా? అట్టడగు వధాల వారికి కూడా స్థానం ఉండదా? ఏ జీవితం 'కవిత్వానికి వస్తువు అవుతుంది? మొదలైన అనేక ప్రశ్నలకు 'పందాయితీ' పెడుతూ 'నసాబ్' పేరుతో తెలుగులో దూసుకొచ్చిన కవిత్వం' పంతులు నాయక్ 'నసాబ్' వాటికి సమాధానమే ఈ కవిత్వం.

కవిత్వం గురించి లాక్షణికులు రెండు వేల సంవత్సరాల పూర్వమే సిద్ధాంతీకరించి ఉన్నారు. 'భరతడు కవిత్వం మృదు పదార్థములతో కూడుకొని ప్రసాద గుణమయంగా ఉండవలెనని' అభిప్రాయం తెలిపాడు. 'ఇతివర్తంతు కావ్యస్య శరీరం పరీకీర్తితమ్' అని అన్నాడు. భామహుడు 'శబ్ధర్థో సహితోకావ్యమ్' అని అన్నాడు. 'కావ్యం రసాత్కంకం కావ్యమ్' అని విశ్వనాథుడు, 'రమణీయార్థ ప్రతిపాదిక శబ్ద: కావ్యమ్' అని జగన్నాధుడు అన్నారు.

RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253

# భావవీణ

కళలు, సాహిత్య సాంస్కృతిక అభివృద్ధికి పత్రిక



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అచార్య విఠ్ఠల సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం

## సినారె సాహిత్యం - మానవీయ దృష్టికోణం

- డా॥ జరుపుల రమేష్ హెచ్ & ఆసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు శాఖ, ఎస్.ఆర్. & బి.జి.యస్.ఆర్.  
ప్రభుత్వ, ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), ఖమ్మం.

వేయ్యేళ్లు తెలుగు సాహిత్యం అనేకానేక మంది కవులను, రచయితలను, రచయిత్రులను తయారు చేసింది. తెలుగు నేల సువర్ణ నేలగా ఖ్యాతిని గడిచింది. ఎందరో మహానీయులు ఈ తెలుగు నేల కోసం కృషి చేశారు. సాహితీ సంపదను మన తెలుగు జాతికి అందిచారు. అందని వారికి అందేటట్లు చేశారు. అటువంటి నేలలో పుట్టిన మహానీయుడు డా॥ సి. నారాయణ రెడ్డి (1931 - 2017). ఆచార్య సి.నారాయణ రెడ్డి గారు ఒక ఆద్యా పకుడిగానే కాకుండా, ఆచార్యుడిగానే కాకుండా, కవిగా, సిని కవిగానే కాకుండా, రాజకీయపుటంచులను కూడా అందుకున్న విరాట్ మూర్తి. సాహితీ లోకంలో ఒక పక్క సారస్వతం, మరోపక్క రాజకీయం రెండింటినీ కూడా నిలిపినటువంటి నవ్యసాధి సినారె. సి. నారాయణ రెడ్డి రాసిన సాహితీ సంపదను అనేక సంపుటాలుగా ప్రచురించడం జరిగింది. వాటిలో నాలుగోవ సంపుటిలో ఉన్న 'అక్షరాల గవాక్షాలు, మధ్య తరగతి మందహాసం, మరో హారివిల్లు' మూడు రచనల్లో మానవీయ దృష్టికోణాన్ని పరిశీలించడం ఈ వ్యాసం యొక్క ఉద్దేశం.

### మానవత వాదం :

ఆధునిక సాహిత్యంలో మానవత్వం అనేది ఒక ప్రక్రియ కాదు. ఒక రూపం మాత్రమే. అది సాహిత్యంతో పాటే అంతర్నిగూడమై ఉంటుంది. తెలుగులో ఆధునిక సాహిత్యం అంతా మానవ సాహిత్యమే. మానవుడే ప్రధాన కేంద్ర బిందువు. మానవుడు కేంద్ర బిందువులేని సాహిత్యం కూడా ఉంటుంది. 19వ, 20 శతాబ్ది నుండి వస్తున్న సాహిత్యం మనిషి మనిషిని చూడటానికి, మాట్లాడడానికి, గౌరవించడానికి, ఉన్నతినీ కాంక్షించడానికి, సమాజ బాధ్యతను దిశానిర్దేశం చేయడానికి వచ్చిన, వస్తున్న సాహిత్యంగా పరిగణించవలసిన ఆవశ్యకం ఉంది.

"ఆధునిక కాలంలో మానవతావాదం ముఖ్యంగా మనుష్యులందరూ సమానులేనని ఒక మనిషి వేరొక మనిషి పై పెత్తనం చేయటం ఆమానుషమని, ఒక మనిషి తన స్వార్థ ప్రయోజనాలను నెరవేర్చుకోనేండుకు సాటి మనుష్యులను పరికరాలుగా ఉపయోగించ కూడదని, ప్రతి మనిషి జీవన లక్ష్యం అనందంగా గడపడమే నన్ను విషయాలను నొక్కి చెప్తుంది. అణచివేత పీడనలను నియంత్తుందని" నేతి అనంతరామశాస్త్రి అన్నారు.

మానవతావారాన్ని అంగ్లంలో Humanism అంటారు. Humanism అనే పదాన్ని మొట్టమొదటి సారిగా అక్స్ ఫర్డ్ కి చెందిన F.C.S. షిల్లర్ సమకూర్చాడు. షిల్లర్ ప్రతిపాదించిన వ్యవహారికవాద రూపాంతరమే మానవతా వాదంగా భావించబడింది.

వివిధ నిఘంటువులను పరిశీలిస్తే మిష్ట వ character or quality being human, devotion to human interests" n" (The oxford English Dictionary)లో చెప్పడం జరిగింది.

గ్రీకు తత్వవేత్త స్రాటాగరస్ "Man is measure of all things, of things that are that they are, and of things that are not they are not" అనే భావనను క్రీస్తుపూర్వం 5 వ శతాబ్దిలో వెలువరించారు. సోక్రటీస్ 'నిన్ను నివృ తెలుసుకో' అంటాడు. ప్లేటో 'మానవ జీవితం హేతువు ఆధారంగా సాగుతుందని' పేర్కొంటాడు. గ్రీకు మానవతావాదుల వల్ల రోమన మానవతావాదుల ప్రభావితులయ్యారు. వీరిలో పేర్కొనదగినవారు సిసిలో, సెనెకా, మార్కస్, ఆరిలియస్ మొదలైనవారు.

"I am a man, and nothing human is foreign to me" అని రోమన్ నాటక కర్త 'టెరెన్స్' చెప్పిన మాటలను

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# భావవీణ

కళలు, సాహిత్య, సాంస్కృతిక భావస్వరూప ప్రతిక



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# పింగళి లక్ష్మీకాంత్

# తొలితరం తెలుగు కథకుడు - 'చింతా దీక్షితులు'

- డా. జగదీశ్వర రమేష్ హెచ్ & ఆసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, తెలుగు శాఖ, ఎస్.ఆర్. & బి.జి.యన్.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్ట్స్ & సైన్స్ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) ఖమ్మం.

"I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination."  
- Jimmy Dean

"The only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it."  
- Steve Jobs

మానవుడి సెన్సెసి అందించే అనుభవాల సాధారణీకరణే సిద్ధాంతం. ఎప్పటికప్పుడు మానవుడి సెన్సెసి అందించే అనుభవాల్ని వింపుకుంటూ విశ్లేషించుకుంటూ తన్ను తాను మార్చుకుంటూ ముందుకెళ్ళకపోతే సిద్ధాంతం మొండిబారుతుంది. ప్రజలకు దూరమవుతుంది. నిష్ప్రయోజనమవుతుంది. ప్రజలకు గుడిబండగా మారుతుంది. మానవుడి సెన్సిబిలిటీని అందుకుంటూ ఆ సెన్సిబిలిటీకి వదును పెట్టేదే విజయైన సిద్ధాంతం" అని సుంకరెడ్డి నారాయణరెడ్డి అన్నారు.

ఆధునిక కవుల తొలివరుసలో నిలబడేవారిలో ముందు ఉండే వ్యక్తి చింతా దీక్షితులు (1891-1960) గారు. వీరు తొలితరం కథా రచయితల్లో ఒకరు. చాలా గొప్ప రచయిత. విద్యాశాఖలో ఉద్యోగం చేసినా, తన జీవితమంతా రచనా వ్యాసంగావికీ, నృజనాత్మక రచనలకు అంకితం చేసిన వ్యక్తి దీక్షితులుగారు. రాయల సీమ ప్రాంతం నుండి తొలిసారిగా కరువు గురించి చిత్రించిన మొదటి రచయితగా దీక్షితుల్ని పేర్కొంటుంటారు. 1919 లో 'సాహితీ' అనే మొదటి సంచిక వెలువడిన వాటి నుండి అందులో ఉన్న సభ్యులకు అన్నగారుగా బెలామణి అయ్యాడు. ఆ మొదటి సంచికలోనే 'నాకాడుకు' అనే పేరుతో చిన్నకథను వారు రాశారు.

అదే సందర్భాల్లో భాషా పై ఉద్యమాలు జరుగుతున్న కాలామది. గ్రాంథికభాష, వ్యావహారిక భాష అని. దీక్షితులు గారు మాత్రం వ్యావహారిక భాషలో ఎన్నో కథలను రాశారు. ఎందరి చేతనో కథలను మరియు సృజనాత్మకతను రాయించారు కూడా. ఆరుద్ర అన్నట్లు 'చలం కథలను దీక్షితులుగారే మొదటి సాహితీలో వేయించారు' అలాగే చాలా మందికి మార్గదర్శకులు.

ఆధునిక యుగంలో ఎన్నో కథలను రాసిన దీక్షితులు గారు తెలుగులో 'కథక చక్రవర్తి' అనే బిరుదును కూడా సహచరుల వల్ల పొందారని చరిత్ర ఆధారంగా చెబుతున్నారు. కేవలం కథలనే కాకుండా వారు స్కెచ్, వ్యాసం, గేయం, మొదలైన ప్రక్రియల్లో కూడా ఆయన రచనలు చేశారు. ఉన్నవ లక్ష్మీనారాయణ గారు తెలుగు హరిజనుల మీద నవలరాస్తే చింతా దీక్షితులు గారు తెలుగు గిరిజన, వనజనుల పై కథలు రాశారు. వాటి వల్ల వారికి గిరిజనుల పట్ల ఉన్న సహృదయత వ్యక్తమవుతుంది. ఆ ఉద్దేశం తోనే 'అడవిజాతి వాళ్ళను అడవిని అనుభవించవద్దనడం పిల్లను తల్లి నీవు పాలు తాగరాదనడమే' అని 'సుగాలీ కుంటుంబం' కథలో చెప్తారు. ఇలా తనకంటూ ఒక ప్రత్యేకతను తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో చెరగని ముద్రను వేశారు.

దీక్షితులు కథలు రాసేకాలం 19వ శతాబ్ది. ఆ కాలంలో రెండు బలమైన పోరాటాలు జరుగుతున్నవి. ఒకటి దేశానికీ స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధించడం, రెండోది బుర్జువా వ్యవస్థ నుండి బయటపడటం.వ్యవస్థలో బలంగా నాటుకుపోయిన మూఠాచారాలను నిర్మూలించడం. ఇలా సాగుతున్న తరుణంలో కవులు, రచయితలు తమ రచనల ద్వారా విలీనమైన ఆఖిప్రాయాలను చిత్రికరించారు. చిత్రిక





## **Frenetic Conditions Of postmodern globalization Interpreter of Maladies: Jhumpa Lahiri**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Lahiri links maps to sex, desire, exoticism, conquest, dislocation, and emplacement. Gender and the "Politics of Location In the contemporary moment, living under the frenetic conditions of postmodern globalization, perhaps our minds are not capable of "map[ping] the great global multinational and decentered communicational network in which we find our- selves caught as individual subjects". Somewhat ironically, Interpreter of Maladies uses outdated maps to make this "un-mappable" dilemma explicit. Lahiri's stories underscore the contested, impermanent nature of map- making, the ways it gives meaning to space and encodes difference. In "When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine" and "Sexy," Lahiri adeptly exposes maps as fields of exchange that trouble our assumptions about settled and unsettled identities, but she also uses these maps to draw our attention to other social constructions at the intersection of race, gender, and geography.*

*Although racial differences alter the stakes of Lilia's interactions with maps, as female subjects they both encounter the "politics of location": the specific, situated power relations that shape and renegotiate gendered identity at a particular place and time. According to Blunt and Rose, "Mapping operates in hegemonic discourses as a form of mimetic representation. But this form of mapping is contested in discourses of resistance. Mapping thus appears to be a spatial image that directly addresses the politics of representation as they are bound into the politics of location" For Lilia and Miranda, this linkage between the politics of representation and location begins at home, and domestic space serves as an initial site of resistance. In " Mr. Pirzada," postcolonial geopolitics disrupts patriarchal divisions of private and public realms, but a variation on gender politics remains: Lilia's father emphasizes her Indian cultural heritage while her mother affirms her American citizenship. The immigrant home forges Lilia's political subjectivity as a female Indian American citizen, and her interactions outside the home expose the contested nature of that identity. Lilia negotiates her identity in dialogue with the domestic and the foreign and through her resistance to the hegemonic discourses she encounters outside the home. "Sexy," on the other hand with its emphasis on husbands, lovers, and jilted wives, appears at first glance to offer a more traditional gendered coding of specific spaces. But feminine tractability and domestic seclusion give way to a more nuanced exploration of urban mobility as Miranda renegotiates her dislocation into a sense of feeling at-home in the cosmopolitan city. Notwithstanding key racial differences, then, Lilia and Miranda family trajectories that deepen our understanding of the politics of location in a dynamic, tumultuous world of multiple affiliations and shifting border.*

**Key words:-** dislocation, exoticism ,emplacement, conquest, urban mobility ,race, gender, geography.

### **I. Introduction:-**

Lahiri's stories symbolise both racial and gender differences and the specific symbolic function of (outdated) maps in this "decoding process." Lahiri's interest in the plights of immigrants, their native children, and their often opposed affiliations places her among "a vanguard of young, contemporary ethnic American writers" who are reshaping the immigrant and their native children, and their often opposed affiliations places her among "a vanguard of young, contemporary ethnic American writers" who are reshaping the immigrant novel and how we read this translation of identity. In her study on politics and citizenship among Indian immigrant communities, Sharmila Rudrappa explains that "regardless of politics between India and Pakistan immigrants from South Asia are racialized in similar ways upon their arrival into the United States". It now seems so clear that the contemporary city in advanced industrial societies is the concrete (and brick and steel) embodiment of conventional gender divisions, the political, economic, and cultural movements of empire, movements that both erect and unsettle the ever 'abroad' in a diasporic post-colonial situation.

Lahiri's works.Kavita Dasiya writes a first-generation immigrant like Lilia's mother, American nationality promises freedom, both for self and for future generations, from a violent subcontinental history; the privilege of American citizenship is the forgetting of an Indian past". The way the language we use to describe maps conceals their "social construction," Wood writes: "Mirror,' 'window,' 'objective,' 'accurate,' 'transparent,' 'neutral.Studies focusing on urban spaces, gender relations, labor and economics show "that the majority of women have more spatially restricted lives than men".The geography of the public or private division should be seen as mostly relevant to white, middle-class feminism". Many feminists today is to articulate the



# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

కల్యాణం

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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\* తెలంగాణ అంశరూపియ అర్చిట్రేషన్ కేంద్రం \* అంబార్కీటికా భూతాప గోస  
 \* భవన నిర్మాణంలో కీలకం చే లైటింగ్ డిజైన్ \* వారసత్వ సంపద పెంబర్తి చాస్తకళ



# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

## పర్యావరణ నైతికత (Environmental Ethics)

"Environmental ethics is a systematic account of the moral relations between human beings and their natural relations-between human beings and their natural environment"

మనుషులు తమమట్లా ఇప్ప సహజ పర్యావరణంలో కలిగి ఉండే నైతిక సంబంధాల శ్రమ పరిగణననే పర్యావరణ నైతికత అనవచ్చు.

Environmental ethics ఏమి భావిస్తుందంటే నైతిక వియమాల సహజ ప్రపంచాన్ని మానవ ప్రవర్తన గౌరవించేట్లు చేస్తుంది. అందువల్లనే Environmental ethics సిద్ధాంతం ఈ నైతిక వియమాల ఏమిటనే వాటిని గురించి వివరిస్తుంది. ఇవి ఏవరికి అనేవి అనే వాటిని వివరిస్తుంది. మనుషులు ఎటువంటి బాధ్యతలను కలిగి ఉన్నారు. ఆ బాధ్యతలకు బ్యాయం చేయదలెట్లా అనే వాటి విషయాలను కూడా వివరిస్తుంది.

ఎన్విరాన్ మెంటల్ ఎథిక్స్ కు సంబంధించిన బిస్సు సిద్ధాంతాలు, విభిన్నమైన సమూహాలను ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు అందిస్తాయి.

కొంతమంది తాత్వికులు మానవ బాధ్యతలకు సంబంధించి చెప్పే అంశం ఏమంటే - బాధ్యత వరోక్షమైనవి.

వనరులను పరిరక్షించడం అనేది ఇతర మానవుల పట్ల మన బాధ్యతలు ఎటువంటివి అనేది అర్థం చేసుకోవడంతో కూడి ఉంటుంది. వీటిని Anthropocentric ethics చెప్పాలి. దీనిలో మానవులు నైతిక వియవంను కలిగి ఉంటారని తెలుపుతుంది. (మనుషులు మాత్రమే) మనకు ప్రకృతి ప్రపంచం పట్ల బాధ్యతలు ఉన్నప్పటికీ అవి సహజ ప్రపంచానికి సంబంధించిన మన బాధ్యతలు వరోక్ష మైనటువంటివి.

కొలి రకాల్లలో పర్యావరణ ఉద్యమానికి సంబంధించిన తలిత్తిన వివరాలు అన్నీ గాలి, నీటి కాలుష్యం, వర్ష విష విదారాలు, శ్రమి సంపోరణం దుర్వినియోగం మొదలైన వివరాలన్నీ మానవ కేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ (Anthropocentric ethics) దృక్పథం నుంచి ఉద్భవించినవే కావటం గమనార్హం. శ్రమి సంపోరణాలలో కలుపబడ్డైన నీరు, ఆహారం మానవుల ఆరోగ్యానికి ప్రత్యక్ష ముప్పును కలిగిస్తున్నాయి. ఆ విధంగా మానవ కేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ అత్యంత సరళంగా ప్రమాణబద్ధ నైతిక సూత్రాలను తొత్త సమాజానికి సమస్యలకు అన్వయించలేట్లా ఉన్నాయి.

మానవకేంద్రక ఎథిక్స్ విస్తరణ భవిష్యత్ కరాలను పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకోవడం ద్వారా ఉనికిలోకి వస్తుంది. మనుషులు



పస్తూవులుగా నైతిక బాధ్యతలను కలిగి ఉన్నారు. ఈ పద్ధతిలో కేవలం మనుషులు మాత్రమే నైతికంగా పరిగణనలోకి వస్తారు. అయితే దీని విస్తరణ అప్పుడే ఉనికిలో ఉండు మనవుల అన్విత్యానికి మన బాధ్యత ఏమిటి? మన పూరి ఏమిటి అనే ప్రశ్నలను లేవనెత్తుతుంది. కలిగిమన్నీ పర్యావరణ ఉద్యమ సిద్ధాంతాలను ఈ తరహా ప్రశ్నలన్నీ లేవనెత్తాయి. వారల్లో మనకు conservation ఒకటి కాగా అణువర్ష పర్యావరణం పారమేయటం ఈ రెండూ కూడా Anthro ethical perspective లోనే చూడదలెదాయి.

ఇతర తాత్వికుల వారస ఏమంటే సహజ ప్రపంచంలోని మనం ప్రశ్నక బాధ్యతలను కలిగి ఉన్నాం. కేవలం మానవులు వారు మానవేతక ప్రాణం పట్లకూడా అవి non anthropocentric ethics. మనకు ఈ దృక్పథం నైతిక సైద్ధాన్తమైంది. అంటున్న. మొక్కలు మొదలైన సహజ ప్రాణుల పట్ల మనకి ఉన్న బాధ్యత ప్రత్యక్షమే. ఈ విధానం పరిశోంక విస్తరణను ప్రమాణబద్ధ ఎథిక్ల సూత్రాలను పునరుద్ధరించాల్సి ఉంది. ప్రాణుల పట్ల అంతరించిపోతున్న మొక్కల బాకుల పట్ల వెంటోక వాడవివరాలు దీనిలో భాగమే.

అక మాడవది Holistic ethics ఏది ప్రాణుల నుంచి మొత్తం ప్రణాకుంపైకి మారటం అందుకు ప్రధానం. అందులో Collections లేదా Wholes ముఖ్యం. Species, populations, ecosystems, holistics ethics. చెప్పే విషయము మనకు అన్నిటి పట్ల బాధ్యతలున్నాయి అని individuals కంటే మొత్తంగా చూడాలి అంటుంది.

ఉదాహరణకు ఎనికరే వేటను అది అనుమతి అస్తుంది. ఏది ప్రాణాలను వేటాడవచ్చు. వియమం ఏమంటే అవి అంతరించి పోయే ప్రమాదం ఉండవట్లయితే వేటకు అనుమతి ఉంది. అంటే అవి endangered speciesగా ఉండకుండును. Holism Science of ecology లో ప్రధానికస్తుంది. అంతేకాదు గండ్లరప్పిన తాత్వికమైన సమస్యలను అది లేవనెత్తింది. Individual ethics కంటే తీవ్రమైంది అది.

ethics అనే పదం గ్రీకు పదమైన 'ethos' నుంచి విస్తృతమైంది. దీనిర్థం 'custom' అని. ఈ అర్థంలో ethics దేవిని నశిచిస్తుండంటే సాధారణ విశ్వాసాలు, నైతికతలు లేదా సంప్రదాయబద్ధ ప్రవర్తనను నడిపే ప్రమాదాలను సూచిస్తుంది. అట్ల సమాణం దానినే అయిన ఎథిక్స్ కు కలిగి ఉంటుంది. అంటే కొన్ని రకాల విశ్వాసాలు, ప్రమాణాలు ఏది customary అనే దానిని నిర్ధారిస్తాయి. గ్రీకు తత్వశాస్త్రం తొరణాల్లనుంచి philosophical ethics వంప్రదాయబద్ధమైందే చాతుర్యగా భావించదాల్సి

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

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● మనం మరిచిన సంస్థాన మహిళలు

● 'లైటు బీమా' రూపకల్పన

● తెలంగాణ గిరి'జనం' జాతర

● భూగోళపు రిస్కెజరేటర్లు



# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

(గాత సంవత్ కరుణాయి)

## హిరీర్ నాయక్

ముక్రీలుకీరన్ అనే సామాజిక సిద్ధాంతకర్త సాగించిన ఆలోచనధారను 'హిరీర్' ఎలాంటిగా వ్యవహరిస్తున్నాడు, వాణుగు రకాల్వాలపై రెణుకుగా తుయవ సామాజిక ఆధిపత్యం, ప్రకృతిపై ఆధిపత్యం మర్కగల సంబంధాలను గురించి సాగించిన రచనల సారాంశం 'హిరీర్' ఎలాంటిగా గుర్తింపు సొందింది.

తుయవ సాగించిన రింకనకు మూలాయి ధిన్న రకాల్వాల తాత్విక సంప్రదాయాలలో కలిపిస్తాయి. మొట్టొంగా మార్పొయ సామ్యూదం, ఉదార ఆదారకవారు, సాత్వాత్మ కీవరాలంలో రక్షనమిస్తాయి. అదే విధంగా అధిస్థానీర్, హెగెల్ వంటి తత్వవేత్తల ఆలోచనల ప్రభావం కలిపిస్తుంది.

ముక్రీ లుకీరన్ ప్రభావంగా ఆధిపత్యం అనే భావనను పరికీరించారు. తుయవ వారిన సామాజిక ఆధిపత్యం అనేది ఏ ఆర్థంలో వారాలో పరికీరించాలి. ప్రత్యేకంగా ముక్రీ సిద్ధాంతంలో శ్రేణులు (Hierarchies) అనేది ప్రభావ భావనగా కలిపిస్తుంది, వారా వివరణాత్మకంగా శ్రేణులు గురించి తెలిపారు.

"The cultural and psychological systems obedience and command not merely the economic and political system to which the terms class and state most appropriately refer. Accordingly, hierarchy and domination could easily continue to exist in a "class less" or "state less society".

రాజ్యం, పర్ణం అనే పరాయి ఆధిక, రాజకీయ వ్యవస్థలను ఎంక ఖర్చుకంగా మార్చిస్తాయి, సాంస్కృతిక, సంప్రదాయ, మౌనిక వ్యవస్థలైన విధయత, అదేశాలనేవి సూచించవు. పర్ణం అధిస్థానీ రాజ్యం రాజకీయ వ్యవస్థలను నరకంగానే మార్చిస్తాయి. అంటే రాజ్యం, ఆధిక వ్యవస్థల నుండి అదేశం, విధేయతలను మినహాయించి చూశారు. అవి సంప్రదాయం, సాంస్కృతిక, మౌనిక వ్యవస్థలకు చెందినవిగా పేర్కొంటున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా ముక్రీ లుకీరన్ ఈ విధంగా అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు.

"Accordingly, hierarchy and domination could easily continue to exist in a "class less" or "state less Society"

పెర్ణం, విర్ణంను, పురుషులు క్షీంను, ఒక వాకి మరొకవారిని, అవ నమూనాల్ని, వర్ణణం వర్ణనై ఆధిపత్యం నరపుతుందనే ఆర్థంలో domination అనే పదాన్ని సూచించారు.

శ్రేణులు అంటునవ్యర్థం కనీసం రెండు ఖ్యందాలు లేదా నమూనాలు ఉంటాయి. ఒకటి మరొక వారిపై అధికారం కలిగి ఉంటుంది. ఈ అధికారంలో ఆధిపత్యపర్ణం అదేశాలను అస్తుంది. మ్యూనపర్ణం విధేయతను సాచిస్తుంది. శ్రేణులు సామాజిక వ్యవస్థలో



అధిపత్యాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తాయి. దీనిలో ఆధిపత్యంలో ఉన్న ఖ్యందం తమకంటే తక్కువగా ఉన్న ఖ్యందం వ్యారా తన ప్రయోజనాలను నెరవేర్చుకోగలుగుతుంది. అది తమకంటే తక్కువ ఖ్యందాల ఆకాంక్షలను నెరవేర్చుకోవటంలో అర్హుకూడా తగులుతుంది. ఆధికపర్ణాలలోనే సామాజిక శ్రేణి, ఆధిపత్యం ప్రాథమిక రూపంలో ఉంటుందని సంప్రదాయ మార్పొయలు భావించినట్లుగా ముక్రీ భావించలేడు. అలాగే అవార్పొయలు భావించినట్లుగా సామాజిక అధిపత్యానికి అధునిక రాజ్యం ప్రాథమిక ఎటెంటిగా ఉంటుందని భావించలేడు. ఆధిక పర్ణాలు లేని నమూనాలోనూ ఆధిపత్య నిర్మాణాలుంటాయని భావించారు. అదేవిధంగా ముక్రీ చెప్పిన వారిలో భౌతిక ఆధిపత్యం, అధికారం సామాజిక నియంత్రణకు మ్యూనై సాధనాలు కావు. దీనిని గురించి చెప్పేసెందిన Jardins ఈ విధంగా వ్యాఖ్యానించారు "Hierarchy" is also a state of consciousness

as well as a social condition. People can be oppressed by their consciousness, their understandings and beliefs, as much as by external forces".

అవార్పొయలు ఎంతగా తమను అధిపిస్తాయి, తమ స్వయం నైతికంలో అంతగా అణచివేయబడతారు. వారి అవగాహనలు, విశ్వాస నమ్మకాలు కూడా అంతగా అణచివేతకు

గురవుతాయి.

అంటే సామాజికంగా ఉన్న శ్రేణీగత నిర్మాణాలను ప్రణలు అంతర్లీనపరచుతుంటారు. తర్వారా తమ కీవరాలు అనమూనాకు, అవరాల భావాలకు గురవుతుండగా, ఆధిపత్యం గుండాను కలిపింకొని సంఖ సంకోపాలను అవంపిస్తారు. ఈ రకమైన శ్రేణీగత నిర్మాణాలు, ఆధిపత్యం సాకరాలియగం మెరణకొని అధునిక యుగం వరకు ధిన్న రూపాల్లో ఉనికిలో ఉర్వాయని అుకీరన్ గుర్తించి సూచించారు.

సామాజిక శ్రేణుల పర్ణకుం నుండి ప్రకృతి ఆధిపత్యం మెలకెత్తించి, అయితే అుకీరన్ ప్రామాణిక మార్పొయ అస్తుయూన్ని తర్వించులు వేశారు. మార్పొయ వ్యస్థలో మౌనిక ఆధిపత్య సామర్థ్యం వ్యక్తీగత అన్య సంపదను స్పష్టించడానికి రోపాదపరింది. పర్ణ నిర్మాణాలు పర్ణ సంఘర్షణకు అణచివేతకు వారకీతాయి. అుకీరన్ వ్యస్థలో ఆధిపత్య సామాజిక నిర్మాణాలు ప్రకృతిపై అధిపత్యకు మార్పొయిస్తాయి. అంటే సామాజిక ఆధిపత్య విధానాలు ఒక విస్తృత సాంస్కృతిక మనస్తత్వాన్ని పెంపొందించాయి లేదా భావనాలాన్ని రూపొందించాయి. ఈ భావనాలం ప్రకృతిపై అధిపత్యాన్ని సమర్థించేదిగా మిగిలింది. అంటే "social hierarchies provide both the psychological and material conditions- the motivation and the means- for exploiting and dominating nature" అని చెప్పవచ్చు.

శ్రేణీగత నమూనాలో సామాజిక సంస్థలు, అవరంలు అన్నీ

# దక్కన్

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- హైదరాబాద్ మహానగరంలో సాఫ్ట్ సడకీలు
- అంటార్పిడికా అంతరించిపోలే!!!??
- తెలంగాణ - పెద్ద రాతి యుగం అనవూళ్ళు
- కళారూపం చారిత్రక ప్రియిండింగ్



# పర్యావరణం - శాస్త్రం - నైతికత - తాత్విక దృక్పథాలు

పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభం - 2016

21వ శతాబ్ది ప్రారంభం నుండి మానవాళి మునుపెన్నడూ లేని విధంగా పర్యావరణ విషయంగా అనేక సమస్యలను, సవాళ్లను ఎదుర్కొంటూ వస్తున్నది. మానవ చరిత్రలోనే అవి Unprecedented గా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సవాళ్లన్నీ మానవ కార్యకలాపాల ద్వారా ఉత్పన్నమైనవి. భూమిపై జీవులు, జీవరాతులు పెద్దయెత్తున అంతరించేందుకు గురవుతూ వస్తున్నవి. 68 మిలియన్ల సంచక్రాలాల్ క్రిందట డైనోసార్ యుగం అంతరించింది, తరువాత ఇంక పెద్దయెత్తులో జీవరాతులు అంతరించినట్లొకటం మొదలైంది. కొన్ని అంచనాల ప్రకారం రోహిణి నుండి సైగా ప్రోబండు (Saiga) అంతరిస్తున్నాయి. అది రానున్న రెండు దశాబ్దాలలో రెండు, మూడింటలు అవుతాయనేది అంచనా. భూమిపై జీవాన్ని నింజిరుతున్న సహజ వనరులు - గాలి, నీరు, వేల విధాలంగా

కాంచున్నవి గురవుతూ ఉన్నాయి. కాలుష్యం, క్షీణకాలు ప్రమాదకరమైన ఘంటికంతు మోగుతున్నాయి. మానవ జనాభా 6 బిలియన్ల ఉండగా 2010 వాటికి అవి మరో బిలియన్ పెరగగలవని అంచనా వేశారు. ప్రస్తుతం 2013లో ఉన్న జనాభా ఏడు బిలియన్ల పై రెండు, జనాభా ఈ రకంగా పెరుగుతూ రావడం వల్ల సహజ వనరులు తరిగిపోవడం, క్షీణించడం రెండు సహజీంతలు పెరుగు తుందని అధ్యయనాలు తెలియజేస్తున్నాయి. విషవద్యాలూ విషరీతుగా పెరిగి భవిష్యత్తు



తలాంటి సహజీవులకు గురిచేసే అవకాశాలను త్యాగిస్తూ గుర్తించారు. ప్రపంచం అంటే ప్రాంతాలు, అడవులు, వ్యవసాయ భూములు, పర్వతాలు, పచ్చిక బయళ్లు వున్న రేయిలయతున్నాయి. ఒకోస రోజు క్షీణించడంతో గ్రీన్ హౌస్ వాయువును ప్రభావం పెరిగింది. మానవ కార్యకలాపాలు వాతావరణాన్ని కలుషితం చేస్తున్నాయి. అనలు భూ వాతావరణానికి ముప్పు పెర్పించింది.

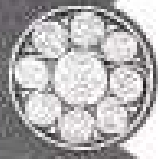
మన సంస్కృతిలో ఉన్న భోగజీ ఏయంటే ఈ సమస్యలన్నీ జీవనం సైండిఫికే, సాంకేతికం లేదా రాజకీయ సమస్యలుగానే చూడటం. అయితే అవి శాస్త్ర, సాంకేతిక, రాజకీయ సమస్యలు మౌఖమీ కావు. పర్యావరణం, జోలాజికల్ విద్యాలయ కొన్ని ప్రాథమిక చారిత్రక ప్రశ్నలను జీవనెత్తుతున్నాయి. మనం మానవులుగా వేరీకి విలువను అవున్నాం. అనలు ఏ తరహా మనుషులం మనం. ఎటువంటి జీవనం జీవించాలి, ప్రకృతిలో మనది స్థానం ఏమిటి? అనలు ఏ తరహా ప్రపంచంలో మనుషులు వున్న వింజాలి అనే చారిత్రకమాలలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. పర్యావరణ సమస్యలు ఎత్తిక్రమ సంబంధించి, ఫిలాసోఫీకి సంబంధించిన చారిత్రక ప్రశ్నలను జీవనెత్తు

తున్నాయి. ఎన్విరాన్మెంట్, ఎవాలజీకి సంబంధించి అవకీకరమైన పరిశోధనలు, తాత్విక సిద్ధాంతాలు రూపొందాయి. చాలామంది తాత్వికులు పర్యావరణ సవాళ్లను ఎదుర్కోవడానికి సంప్రదాయ సిద్ధాంతాలు, మౌఖాలు వాంపవి గుర్తించారు. దీనికి ప్రతిస్పందనగా తాత్వికులు సంప్రదాయ తాపనలను మౌఖాలను విస్తరించడం మొదలు పెట్టారు. దీనివల్ల అవి పర్యావరణ పరంగా ప్రాసంగికంగా ఉంటాయని భావించారు. చాలా మంది తాత్వికులు నైతిక విస్తరణవారం తోనవి కారవి భావించారు. తాత్విక ప్రతిస్పందనగా పర్యావరణ సమస్యలను, విద్యాలయ పరిస్థితులవేరీని భావించారు. చాలామంది తాత్వికులు ethical theories మౌఖాలు ప్రపంచ దృక్పథంలో భాగంగా చూశారు. పర్యావరణం, ఎవాలజీకి విస్తరించానికి అనే కారణం అవి కలవారు. వారి దృష్టిలో కారణించి ఏయంటే

radical philosophical approach, అవి metaphysics, epistemological, political ethical మొదలైన వాటిని ప్రవలాలోరం వాంపవి యోచించారు. ఈ సంరద్ధింలో environmental philosophy గుర్తించారు. మనం రెండు విషయాలను గురించి విద్ధించుకోవాలి. ఒకటి Bio centralism అది అన్ని ప్రోబండు నైతికత ఉంటుంది. రెండోది environmentalism సంప్రదాయ పర్యావరణ నైతిక అలోచన భార మించి కొంత ముందుకు అరిగి సమర్థో దృక్పథాన్ని గూర్చి అలోచిస్తుంది.

1962లో రాచెల్ కార్సన్ 'సైలింట్ స్ప్రింగ్' గ్రంథం అంతర్జాతీయంగా దృష్టిని అకర్పించింది. దీనికి జాతర రసాయన క్రిమినొవోరణం కీర్ణప్రభావం తెలియవచ్చింది. విస్తరించే వీరీ వారకం ముఖ్యంగా మరణంలోకి, విషతుల్యలోకి కీసుకువెళ్లి వనంతుం గొంతును' విశ్వజ్ఞంలోకి నెరుకుంచవి భావించింది. ఈ ప్రస్తావన రసాయన కాలుష్యం గురించి పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణ గురించి ప్రజల దృక్పథాలపై ప్రభావం చూపింది.

వ్యవసాయం మొదలైనవల్ల మంచి కీటకాలను వియంత్రించేందుకు రసాయన మద్యాలూ వాడవచ్చుటికి రెండవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం మొగినవ అయంతరం రసాయన కీటకంకీమంతు కనుగొనడం, ఉత్పత్తివేయడం వారకుం అనేవి విషరీతుగా పెరిగాయి. పెట్టిసైకి అంటేనే అచారిత్రక జీవనాసాన్ని సంవారించే మద్యం అని శాస్త్రం. Insecticides కీటకాలను, హెర్బిసైడిస్ మొక్కలను, ఫంగిసైడిస్ ఫంగువి లక్ష్యంగా మేుకోవి సంవారిస్తాయి. జనాభా పెరుగుడలను లక్ష్య వ్యవసాయం మీద దీమాంటే పెరిగింది. అదే సమయంలో నైతులు తగ్గిపోయారు. అవి వ్యవసాయ ఉత్పాదకతను



# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

ల్యాండ్

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- ప్రాచీన విమల నవలరూపాలు
- చొప్పుకర్ణిపాలెం శాసనం

- చరిత్రకవి అపూజన స్మార్తి మూర్తులు
- తెలంగాణలో వాచపత్త సంవత్సరం





# ప్లాస్టిక్ విముక్త సముద్రాలు - మానవాళి మనుగడ



సముద్రంలో చేపల కన్నా ప్లాస్టిక్ అధికంగా పెరుగుతూ ఉన్నదని అందరికీనా తెలుసుకొంటారు. పర్యావరణ వాదులు, శాస్త్రవేత్తలు, ఎక్కడో చురుకు చూడగా ఉన్న సముద్రంలోన వేచొక్కడనే ప్లాస్టిక్ విడుదల చేస్తున్నారా? ఏమిటనే ప్రశ్నతో మనమీ ప్లాస్టిక్ 'బో' చెప్పం. కనీసం వారకన్నానా తగ్గించాలని అనుకోం. ప్లాస్టిక్ వారకం వెలకేంత నొప్పును తగ్గించాలని భావించం. అయితే వారి కాయనో అనే సామ్యవార పర్యావరణ వేత్త 'ది క్లీనింగ్ సర్కిల్' అనే ౬-౫౦౦౦ రాశారు. దాన్ని అయిన పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభాలకు వారణం చెందవ ప్రపంచ యుద్ధకాలం నుండి ప్రారంభించి కిక్కిరించేలో చెప్పిస్తూ మార్పుచేసి వేల్చారు.

ప్రకృతిలో తనమీంచి పరిష్కారంతో ఉత్పత్తి పేరగటం నైపు వేయ చూపించారు. సింథటిక్ సెటిరియన్ల అంత క్షురగా భూమిలో కలిసిపోవు. ఇక అవి భూమిలో ముఖం మీద మర్చిలను, గర్భంను, ముడతలను శాశ్వతంగా పెంచుతాయి. సహజ ప్రపంచంలో ప్రకృతిలో లభ్యమయ్యే వాటితో ఉత్పత్తి అధికత అంత ప్రమాదకరంగా పరిణమించవు.

ఇకొక్కయరలో ప్రతి కార్యమూ ఒక కారణంగా కూడా చూపించుతుంది. అంతు పుష్కలము నేలలోని బాక్టీరియాతో అవ్వకూ

మారుతుంది. బాక్టీరియా విచ్ఛిన్నం చే వాటిలో మొక్కలు పోషకాలను తీసుకుంటాయి. అంతుపుటు మొక్కలను తింటాయి.

అరుదైన పారిశ్రామిక వ్యవస్థలు భుజివేళాకము లక్షలాది కిలోగ్రాం ఉంటాయి. అవి వర్షంలాగా కావు. యంత్రాలు లేదా 'బి' అనే యంత్రం 'బి' అనే ఉత్పత్తిని ఎల్లప్పుడూ ఇస్తుంది. 'బి' ఉత్పత్తిని ఒకసారి వాడితే ఇక అది ఎవరికి రానిదిపోతుంది. రానిది ఉత్పత్తి చేసిన యంత్రానికి గాని, ఉత్పత్తి అయిన వస్తువుకు గాని, రానిది వినియోగించిన వారికి గానీ ఇక ఒక అర్ధాన్నంటూ అదివర్షం. అదిక వ్యర్థమే.

అంటే తీవ్రతానికి ఉండే వర్షాలు లక్షలాది మానవాళి కోల్పోయింది. అసంఖ్యాక ఈ వలయాలును మనిషి రూపొందించిన ఐదువేలవ సంఘటనలు పూర్తిగా వేతాయి. మనిషి చేసిన ఈ ప్రేతులు షోస్యూయర్ల కళ్ళలోనే స్పష్టించాయి. ప్రకృతి కంటే తమ దివ్యాభివృద్ధిం చేసినవ తక్కి మనుషులకు ఉంది. భూమండలం మీద వేలాది సంవత్సరాలుగా మర్మరంగా ఉన్న జీవితం దుర్భరంగా మారింది. ఏదీని మనం అర్థం చేసుకోవలసి ఉంది.

ఈ వ్యర్థంలో దీర్ఘకాలం భారమును గురించి 1970-71 ప్రాంతాలలోనే ప్రస్తావించారు. వివరించారు. అయితే కాయనో కూడా ఈ వారి పోలేని భారతీ ఎంత చెప్పును కలిగించగలదో ఉపాంతలేక

# దక్కన్

సామాజిక రాజకీయ మాసపత్రిక

కాల్యాణం

DECCAN LAND, HYDERABAD

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- ఉన్నతాకే భద్రత్తి - కాపాడుకుందాం
- రాజ్యశాలాన్ని పెంచిన వారపత్రికా కార్యకర్తలకు
- నేడుల పరిరక్షణ కక్షణ అవసరం
- అనునిత్యం అచిరమైపోతున్న అవని



# ఉన్నదొకే ధరిత్రి - కాపాడుకుందాం!



**2022** సంవత్సరం ప్రపంచ పర్యావరణదినోత్సవానికి స్పెషల్ అతిథిగా నిర్ణయించారు. ఒకే ఒక్క ధరిత్రి (ఒక్కే పనే ఎత్తే) అనేది ప్రపంచ విచారంగా ప్రకృతిలో సామరస్య పూర్వకంగా సుస్థిరతతో జీవించటం మీద దృష్టి నిలపడం అరుగుతుంది. ఇక ఈ ఏడాది తార్కాళకమాలు అన్నీ సామరస్యం, సుస్థిర జీవనం మీదనే కొనసాగుతాయి.

పర్యావరణ సంక్షోభాలు, విచ్ఛిన్నతలు నానాటికీ అధికమవుతున్నాయి తప్ప తగ్గే సూచనలు సమీప దూరంలో కనిపించటం లేదు. మనుషులందరూ ఈ భూమిపై ఉండటం మీద అధిపత్యంతో జీవించడానికి అందరూ పట్టబడ్డారు. మొత్తంగా ప్రకృతి మీద మరొక అధిక్యత భావంలో ఉన్నామని కూడా అనిపిస్తుంది.

ఒకే ఒక్క ధరిత్రి లేదా ధరితీ అనే మాటను ఒకటికీ చెందుకోర్కు పైకి అనుకుంటే తప్ప ఆ విచారంలో దాగిన సందేహ తీవ్రత అధ్యం తారు. మానవులు మనమక సాగించడానికి మరో భూమి లేదు. ఉన్నదొకే భూమి. దీనిని మరుభూమిగా మార్చుకునేంత అవినీతింం తారద్రుని ఆ విచారంతో ఏలో ఒక హెచ్చరిక ర్పనిలోంది నాకు. మరో భూమి అంటూ లేకపోవటం, ఉన్న భూమిని కాపాడుకోవటం, పరిరక్షించుకోవటం ప్రపంచ మానవులందరి కర్తవ్యం. రక్షణ కూడా కావాలి. ఎందుకంటే పర్యావరణ సమస్యలు, సంక్షోభాలు ఏ ఒక్క ఏకే ప్రాంతానికో, దేశానికో, ఖండానికో చెందినవి కావు. అవి

మానవాళి ఉమ్మడిగా ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు, సంక్షోభాలు. ఇవి ఏ ఒక్కరో ఇద్దరో వేరేకగా అధిగమించగలిగినవి, పరిష్కరించగలిగినవి కావు.

అందుకేమాను మానవులందరం ఉమ్మడిగా గుర్తించాల్సిన అంగీకరించాల్సిన అంశం ఏమంటే మనం ఈ భూమికి అతిథులమే తప్ప అధిపతులం కాదు. కానీ, అధిపతులుగా యజమానులుగా మారుతున్నాం. ఈ ధరితీని చలు చిధాలుగా రుర్చునియోగం చేస్తున్నాం. ప్రకృతి, పర్యావరణం మానవులం కోసం కాకపోతే ఎందుకున్నట్లు అనే ఒక అమాయకత్వ అధిక్యతతోనో, నిర్లక్ష్య వైఖరులతోనో మనం ఉద్ధాం. ప్రకృతికి సంబంధించి ఒక అప కథనాన్ని ఉమ్మడిగా రదింపాం. ఈ చరిత్రను మార్చి చరితార్థులుగా మిగలవలసిన తరుణం కూడా ఇదే.

నిజానికి మానవులంతా ఉమ్మడిగా రాసుకున్న చరిత్ర చాలా సుదీర్ఘమైంది. చాస్తవంగా అలోచిస్తే చరిత్ర అనేది అనేక మార్పులతో కూడిన కథనం. ప్రజలుగానీ, ప్రపంచంగానీ ఏటితేదారు, తరం నుంచి తరానికి మార్పు ఏమీ లేకుండా ఉన్నట్లుయినా, లేదా అదే అనివ్యర్థి అనే వ్యక్తమే పకే పకే పునరావృతమైతే ఇక ఎంత మౌఖికమో ఈ వలయం నుంచి తప్పించుకునే చాలి లేక అలాగే కొనసాగితే ఇక చరిత్ర మనం రాసుకోవకుమనేది అంత వెలువైన విషయమేమీ తారు. మార్పులేదీ స్థిర అంతటా కొనసాగించలేదీ రామనే మనం నమోదు లేస్తే చాలని చరిత్రగా చకవటం కూడా అంత ప్రయోజనం లేనిది.

## **Socio Economic Conditions of Agricultural Women Workers of Tribal Community – A Study**

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This paper divided in to two sections. Section-I deals with the introduction, objectives and methodology. Section two examines the Socio-Economic conditions, major findings, suggestions and conclusion.

### **SECTION-I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

India is an agricultural country and nearly 60 percent of the Indians depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Agricultural sector provides employment opportunities and food material to the teeming millions and also supply of raw materials to the needy industries. Nearly 80 percent of Indian agriculture depends on monsoons for the water supply. Happiness of farmers and Agriculturer Labourer depend on the regularity of the monsoons, but there are ups and downs takes place in the monsoons in our country. For the continuation of the lives of agricultural labour existence of agriculture is required. Cyclones, droughts, and lack of credit facilities are the problems in the agricultural sector in India, with these problems there are ups and downs takes place in Indian agriculture. Due to the conversion of small and marginal farmers into agricultural labourers the percentages of agricultural labourers increasing, even though non agricultural activities are expanding in our country.

Among the people who depend on agricultural sector, the percentage of women workers is more. The women workers play a crucial role in the development of agriculture sector. Women workers perform different types of activities in agricultural sector like weeding, thrashing spreading the fertilizer, sowing, cutting the crop, etc with the same level of men workers, but the conditions of women workers are poor when compared with the men workers.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To analyse the Socio-Economic conditions of the agricultural women workers.
2. To examine the problems of women workers at home and at work place.
3. To know the freedom in the economic decisions of women workers.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The data is purely primarily. Ramulu Thanda, Surya Thanda and Manchukonda villages of Raghunadhapalem mandal in Khammam district have chosen for this study. 30 samples have taken from each village and total 90 sample. Data collected through interview with structured questionnaire from 90 agricultural women workers. All the respondents belong to Lambada caste. To analyse the data simple mathematical tools are used.

#### **SECTION-II**

Section two deals with the Socio-Economic conditions of women agri-cultural workers and their problems, Major findings, suggestions and conclusion.

**Social Conditions:-** Age particulars; Caste particulars; Marital status; Education particulars, Family status; Nature of house and Identity proofs etc analysed here.

Age particulars of the respondent women workers are analysed in table-I here under.

**Table-1: Age Wise Distribution Of The Respondents**

Age	No.of Respondents
21-25	23 (25.56%)
26-30	13 (14.44%)
31-35	09 (10%)

## **Socio-Economic Conditions and Health Status and Physical Fitness of St Girl Students – A Study**

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This paper is divided into 4 sections. Section-I deals with introduction, objectives and methodology. Section-II depicts the socio-economic conditions of the parents of sample respondent girls. Section-III examines the health care practices and physical fitness of Girl students. Section-IV presents the major findings, suggestions and conclusions.

### **SECTION – I**

This section deals with the introduction, objectives, methodology and reviews of earlier studies.

According to 2011 census, the Tribal population is 10.43 crores accounting for 8.6 percent of the total population in India. The Tribals are economically backward and most of them are living in the forests and hilly areas. Tribals in India inhabit all states and union territories with the exception of Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. 94 percent of the forest dwellers are tribals and they depend on the collection of minor Forest produce (MFP). Dependence on agriculture, limited use of modern technology, podu cultivation (some tribes), collective organization, production for consumption, barter system of exchange, improper division of labour, stagnant Socio-economic system and customs and traditions are some of the characteristics of the Tribals.

Apart from the socio-economic backwardness their health status is poor and worst among the primitive tribal groups. They are prone to seasonal diseases and some of them suffer from chronic diseases. They depend on local RMP's or village elders for treatment during illness. Customs, traditions and superstitions guide them even in the health related issues.

The state of Telangana was formed on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014 as the 29<sup>th</sup> state of India. It has the largest ST population among the states of South India (9.3%). Khammam district in the Telangana state has the largest ST population (27.4 percent) as per the 2011 census.

Malnutrition among children is a wide spread and complex problem that poses a serious threat to life in developing countries including India. Under nutrition in children and adolescents is determined normally through measurement of height, weight, skinfold thickness and age. Under weight is used as a composite indicator to immunity and ill-health problems.

A recent national review found that adolescents were commonly affected by both under and over nutrition, common mental disorder substance use and violence. Girls are particularly vulnerable. 45 percent of girls aged 15-18 have a BMI of less than 18.5.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To analyse the socio-economic background of the parents of tribal girl students.
2. To examine the underweight in ST girl students due to malnutrition.
3. To examine the hemoglobin levels as an indicator of immunity.
4. To examine the health practices adopted by the tribals.
5. To suggest measures for improving health status and physical fitness.

### **METHODOLOGY**

100 ST girl students are randomly selected from the ST self management college attached hostel in Khammam town. There are more than 300 girls students residing in this college girl's hostel. All these students are pursuing collegiate education of intermediate and degree courses. Most of these students belong to Lambada, Koya and Ycrukula community. Hemoglobin percentage in the blood, height and



Original Research Article

## Electrophoretic Banding Patterns of Esterase Isozymes in Fresh Water Fish *Channa punctatus*

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**ABSTRACT:**

Esterase enzymes catalyse the formation and breakdown of carboxylic acid esters of alcohols. The present work aimed to study the electrophoretic banding patterns of esterase isozymes in fresh water fish *Channa punctatus*. The results revealed that the electrophoretic esterase banding patterns varied in different tissues i.e. gill, liver, intestine, muscle, and brain of fish *C. punctatus*. Esterase patterns were separated on thin layer 1.5mm (thickness) polyacrylamide gels (SDS-7.5%) and stained with  $\alpha$ -naphthyl acetate used as substrate. Three different esterase bands were detected and named as Est-1; Est-2; and Est-3; with different relative mobilities such as  $0.6 \pm 0.05$ ;  $0.4 \pm 0.05$ ;  $0.3 \pm 0.05$ . All the three esterase bands were found in all tissues i.e. gill, liver, intestine, muscle and brain. Among the three esterases Est-1 is found in all the tissues. Est-2 and Est-3 were found in all the tissues. Studies on esterases of fishes and other organisms revealed similar type of patterns of esterase were noticed in one or the other tissue of all the animals.

**Keywords:**  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetate, *Channa punctatus*, Electrophoretic banding patterns, Esterase.

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### INTRODUCTION

Esterase enzymes catalyse the formation and breakdown of carboxylic acid esters of alcohols. Aldridge (1953) classified the esterase into Esterases-A and Esterases-B by using the Organophosphate inhibitors. The Esterases -A are inhibited by organophosphates (OPs), Ex:Arom and Aryl esterases, B-Esterases are sensitive to inhibition by OP compounds. Ex:Alkyl esterases and Cholinesterases.

Electrophoretic techniques and application of histochemical staining helps into detection of enzymes on the gels. The identification of tissue enzymes of various animals tissues has become more rapid. (Smithies, O. 1955, 1959; Hunter, R.L. & Markert, C.L 1957). With the help of histochemical staining techniques and using  $\alpha$ -naphthyl acetate as a substrate, the tissue specific esterase enzyme patterns of several organisms were identified. These enzymes occur in multiple molecular forms and shown more heterogeneity in tissue and



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## IMPACT OF SELF-HELP GROUPS ON ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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### Abstract

Women's empowerment is essential to the development of any nation. International evidence suggests that the empowerment of rural women can be achieved by providing small loans to members of the Self-Help Group (SHG). This study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of SHGs in women's economic empowerment in the Khammam region of Telangana. The study was based on key data collected from the Khammam region in Telangana through interviews with SHG member beneficiaries. A total of 100 members made up the sample size. The result showed a positive change in the indicators of economic growth, namely, income, employment and savings after joining SHG. The estimated Wilcoxon number that signed the Rank Test for economic indicators was significant. It stated that the amount of money the respondent received, working days and the amount of savings increased in the post-SHG situation compared to the pre-SHG situation. The study therefore concluded that SHGs played a key role in empowering rural women in the study area.

**Key Word:** SHGs, Women Empowerment, Income, Employment, Savings.

**I. Introduction:** The advancement of women is essential to the economic development of the nation and to the laying on of the foundation for social change. In order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the majority of the population of any country, it is necessary to first empower women by developing and ensuring their role is high. Development strategies would no longer be able to achieve their intended goal that ignores the need for women's participation and participation in society. Only when women are considered as equally persistent partners with men, in all the development and harmonious growth of any country can it be possible. Therefore, the emancipation of women is a prerequisite for national economic development and social upliftment and without the provision of equal economic and social opportunities for women, liberation will not really happen. Bringing women into the development sector is one of the biggest challenges in developing countries like India.

Registered or unregistered SHGs are an 'affinity group' of about ten to twenty people from the same class of people, who come together to solve their economic problems. They start out with savings and not on credit and make money on a regular basis and use this combined service to make loans with low interest on their members. The vision of the establishment of SHG is to empower poor rural women for the betterment of the whole country. SHGs are designed to empower women with a focus on women below the poverty line to improve their family and community status and to raise awareness of community issues in rural areas. They are considered to be the right kind of strategy that aims to sensitize rural women to their inner strengths, foster a sense of independence and teamwork, develop personal and interpersonal relationships skills, social change and transformation. SHG-empowered women will bring benefits not only to individual women but also to the family and society as a whole through participatory development.

### II. Importance of the Study:

In India, work in various fields and that the invisible work of housewives donated by them is estimated to be about one third of the Indian GNP. A few decades ago, women came forward to start their own businesses. It is well-known that women's status is closely linked to their economic status based on opportunities to participate in productive activities. Entrepreneurship development among women is therefore seen as one of the key tools to eradicate unemployment and gender



## A STUDY OF PERFORMANCE OF LIC IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER PRIVATE INSURANCE PLAYERS

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**Abstract:** Ever since its establishment in 1956, Life Insurance Corporation of India has been going from strength to strength. Even during the era of LPG, the charm of LIC has not decreased. It continues to hold sway in the market, attracting lakhs of customers year after year. The present study made an attempt to know the position of LIC with that of the other private insurance players in Indian insurance sector. The study has considered the secondary data from 2015-16 to 2018-19 years. First year premium, single premium and investment income have been studied. This paper is useful to the management of LIC, regulator, various insurance companies and academic research scholars.

**Keywords:** LIC, LPG, Premium, Management.

**INTRODUCTION:** The backbone of risk management in the country is “Insurance”. It facilitates individuals and organisations to minimise the risks impacting directly on insurance industry growth and development. In addition to solving customer concerns, improving efficiency in order to achieve sustainable growth is another major challenge faced by Indian insurers. Indian insurance industry faces significant challenges in reaching the willing consumers and serving them, attracting and retaining players, creativity in products and delivery etc. Private companies struggle to raise insurance awareness, build brand strengths, meet regulatory requirements, establish a broad distribution network and set up infrastructure to maintain sustainable growth. The life insurance market anticipates different customer segments with various requirements, which increases the value of a fresh and competitive dynamic. Consumers rate life insurance above any other investment option because it offers savings, tax benefits and tax protection conveniences. Life insurance products are highly popular with all investment choices in India and have great demand.

The insurance sector in India has seen dynamic changes, including the entry of a number of multinational life and general segment insurers. As of 2020, the life insurance market has 24 players compared to just four in FY02. With 72% market share in FY20, LIC continues to be the market leader, followed by SBI (5.1%), ICICI (4.9%) and HDFC (4.1%).

According to EY-ASSOCHAM's report, the insurance sector continues to be a rapidly growing market with a compound annual growth rate of 12% (CAGR). As of 18 Years old, India is the 11th largest insurance market in the world with a 10th overall life insurance premium. The Indian insurance industry currently provides insurance services to 24 life insurance companies and 33 non-life insurance companies. The Indian insurance industry is expected to rise to Rs 19, 56, 920 (USD 280 billion) by 2020 due to strong economic growth and increased disposable personal income in the country, as indicated by the Indian Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). Gross insurance penetration in India amounted to 3.69 per cent in 2017, compared to 2.71 per cent in 2001. Indian gross premiums amounted to USD 58.5 billion and USD 24.3 billion in non-life insurance for FY19 to USD 82.8 billion in life insurance.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Ms. Pooja Puri and Dr. Harinder Singh Gill(2017)** The study focused on life insurance business in India and privatization of life insurance sector. The study was carried out with an objective of finding out customer satisfaction, finding out consumer preferences, awareness levels of consumers. The study was conducted in Amritsar. Non-probabilistic sampling methods were used. Percentage method, Factor analysis, Chi-Square and Weighted average were used in the study. It was found that, consumers are satisfied more with LIC than with private insurance players with reference to security.



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## COMMON FIXED POINT RESULTS USING AN INTEGRAL TYPE CONTRACTIVE CONDITION ON S-METRIC SPACES

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**Abstract.** In this article, we adopt an integral type contraction to find fixed point results for four self mappings, which are weakly compatible in  $\tilde{S}$ -metric spaces. For this purpose, we use (E.A) / (CLR) - property alternatively. We provide befitting examples to justify our results.

**Keywords:** coincidence points; common fixed points; (E.A) property; weak compatibility; (CLR) property.

**2010 AMS Subject Classification:** 47H10, 54H25.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In 1986, the notion of compatibility was introduced by Gerald Jungck [3] as a generalization of commutative property. Later on, Jungck and Rhoades [4] came up with the idea of weak compatibility of mappings. They also proved that a pair of mappings which is compatible is always weakly compatible, but the other way not around. Aamri and Moutawakil [1], on the other hand, provided a new idea of (E.A) property in 2002. By applying this, a numerous results in fixed point theory have been established. As an alternative to (E.A) property, Sintunavarat and Kumam [9] recently introduced common limit in the range property, simply noted by (CLR)

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## **An Anti-Filtering System Using a Hybrid Machine Learning Algorithm Based on a Variant of PSO**

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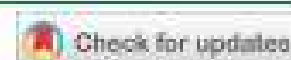
### **Abstract**

The use of email has grown exponentially over the past decade, making it one of the most widely used forms of electronic communication. Recently, spam emails have become a major issue for email users. A spammer is someone who sends out unsolicited, mass emails. It causes problems for email servers, wastes time, and uses up bandwidth. There are a variety of spam filtering techniques that can be used to divide incoming email into spam and legitimate communications. The average user is negatively impacted due of the proliferation of spam emails, which makes it more difficult to find the truly useful messages and can even drive some to ignore crucial ones. Therefore, there is a requirement for an efficient email spam detector that can block the maximum number of spam emails with the highest degree of precision, ensuring that no legitimate emails are mistakenly deleted as spam. This work proposes a hybrid strategy for detecting spam emails by using Modified Particle Swarm Optimization for Anti-Spam Filtering System (MPSO\_ASFS). The data employed in this work is linearly separable, and the Proposed MGA ASFS approach achieved higher accuracy than competing classifiers on the Ling Spam Corpus dataset (92.23%), the PU dataset (94.56%), the Enron Corpus dataset (91.34%), and the Spam Assassin dataset (91.35%).

### **1. Introduction**

The issues of email spam categorization are the high dimensionality of the feature selection process and the poor performance of spam email classification. In machine learning, feature selection is a global optimization problem that eliminates unneeded and irrelevant input while producing a range of results that are acceptable and highly accurate. A hybrid method called the Modified Particle Swarm Optimization for Anti-Spam Filtering System (MPSO\_ASFS) reduces dimensionality while improving the accuracy of spam email categorization.

The suggested MPSO ASFS feature selection method searches the feature space for the ideal feature subset. A fitness function decides how the selected trait evolves. Performance is assessed by taking into account both the classifier's output and the size of



## Heart disease prediction using machine learning techniques

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### Abstract

Heart diseases are commonly caused and when neglected becomes life threatening. So, early detection of the disease is very important and for diagnosis to save lives. There can be many parameters that are to be considered to predict the heart disease. Some of them are like age, cholesterol, blood pressure levels. Etc., here we are going to implement Machine Learning model to predict heart disease.

**Keywords:** Heart Disease Detection; Naive Bayes; Decision Tree; Random Forest; K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN)

### 1. Introduction

We can see that from past ten years the major death cause for humans was occurring because of heart disease. Heart diseases are life threatening and may sometimes cause to death. Heart attack can occur because of either narrow or blocked vessels. Some of the blood vessel diseases are life coronary artery disease and heart rhythm problems. Personal and professional practices, as well as genetic susceptibility are hazard factors for heart disease. To avert death, the well planned, precise and premature medical detection of heart disease plays a deciding part in proceeding benefits. Machine learning help in the exposure and diagnosis of distinct diseases. Several Machine Learning algorithms such as Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree and Random Forest are correlated to find the most precise model. Supervised Learning concerns training on a labelled dataset using techniques to achieve exact awareness applying dependent and independent variable. In this project the algorithm is given with input variables and actual output obtained then algorithm compares between the actual and predicted output to identify errors and modifies the model precisely. The heart disease database is from the UCI repository.

### 2. Framework

The heart disease patient's data is gathered from UCI repository. This data is availed to discover the disease using machine learning algorithms. The algorithms performance and accuracy outcomes are correlated. In this they mainly focused on Random Forest algorithm. This was proposed in the year 2020 [1]. The discovering pattern is done with Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree, Neural Networks, and Genetic Algorithm for dataset. The outcomes are contrasted for execution and precision and the calculations. Electrocardiogram is used to analyze heart cycles with many beginning points [7]. For making prediction of heart diseases in a simple and efficient approach we have used advanced methods. With the help of machine learning and deep learning we can perform various experimentation methodologies which are used in this study [8]. Dimensionality reduction by using two methods Feature Extraction and Feature Selection is proposed by Ramalingam VV et al in the year 2020. Large number of features or attributes can direct to overfitting which results in poor output [4].

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# Prediction of Heart Disease with Advanced Machine Learning Techniques

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## ABSTRACT

Heart diseases are commonly caused and when neglected becomes life threatening. So, early detection of the disease is very important and for diagnosis to save lives. There can be many parameters that are to be considered to predict the heart disease. Some of them are like age, cholesterol, blood pressure levels. Etc., Here we are going to implement Machine Learning model to predict heart disease. Heart diseases are commonly caused and when neglected become life-threatening. So, early detection of the disease is very important for diagnosis to save lives. There can be many parameters that are to be considered to predict heart disease. Some of them are age, cholesterol, and blood pressure levels. Etc., Thus, all these parameters act as features. Based on these features model is developed. Machine Learning is a branch of Artificial Intelligence that is widely used to make predictions. Machine Learning Algorithms build a model based on the data that is provided as a training data. The model thus developed is capable of making predictions. Machine Learning has wide range of applications in the health care. The algorithms that are used for the implementation includes Naïve Bayes Classifier, decision tree algorithm, K- Nearest Neighbor and Random Forest algorithms

**Keywords**— Heart Disease Detection, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, Random Forest, K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We can see that from past ten years the major death cause for humans was occurring because of heart disease. Heart is the most important involuntary organ in a human. Heart attacks have become common in both older as well as young people due to improper diet, lack of exercise and stress. Heart diseases are life threatening and may sometimes cause to death.

Early detection of diseases can predict or taking proper diagnosis. Prediction of heart disease symptoms might not be easy. So, a machine learning model can be used as a alternative to the diagnosis at the hospital. Heart attack can occur because of either narrow or blocked vessels. Some of the blood vessel diseases are life coronary artery disease and heart rhythm problems. Personal and professional practices, as well as genetic susceptibility are hazard factors for heart disease. To avert death, the well planned, precise and premature medical detection of heart disease plays a deciding part in proceeding benefits. Machine learning help in the exposure and diagnosis of distinct diseases. They are ML algorithms as follows K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes and Random Forest are correlated to find the most precise model. Supervised Learning concerns training on a labelled dataset using techniques to achieve exact awareness applying dependent and independent variable. In this project the algorithm is given with input variables and actual output obtained then algorithm compares between the actual and predicted output to identify errors and modifies the model precisely. The heart disease database is from the UCI repository. It consists of 303 instances and 14 different attributes which are the deciding factors of predicting a heart disease. The output we get in this project is the machine learning model which helps in predicting if a person has a chance of suffering from heart disease or not.

The knowledge-rich nature of the healthcare domain has made it an ideal surroundings, where knowledge on data mining should also have to be expanded further for the increasing need. However, the abstract nature of tacit healthcare knowledge has resulted in the under-utilization of such a fundamental component of the overall healthcare delivery system. There are

## Securing Data using Artificial Intelligence and Block Chain

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### ABSTRACT

The input for several Artificial Intelligence algorithms is Data which is used for mining the valuable features. But, data on the internet are unbelievable and difficult to authorize. It is very difficult to verify the data for the users in this complex cyberspace. So, for this we proposed SecNet in this paper. SecNet, An architecture that helps in securing data storage, processing of data and sharing large scale Internet environments. The main aim of this architecture is to create a more secure cyberspace with real big data and to improve the Artificial Intelligence algorithms on various data sources. This architecture integrates and provides three main components 1) The exchange of Blockchain-based data is done with guaranteed Ownership. This allows exchange of reliable data in large scale space and forms real big data. 2) The securing of AI-based secure computing platform powered by Artificial Intelligence to create smarter security rules that helps to create a more stable cyberspace. 3) The trusted value-sharing Security Service purchase Mechanism, provides participants with a great opportunity to receive Economic Rewards for data or service provision, thus facilitating data sharing, resulting in better AI performance.

This also discusses common SecNet use cases and potential another deployment methods, and analyzes their effectiveness in terms of security in networks and their economic return.

**Keywords:** SecNet, Stable Cyberspace, Block chain, Artificial-Intelligence algorithm, reliable data.

# Dengue symptoms classification analysis with improved conditional probability decision analysis

[D. Suresh Babu](#) , [B. Raju](#), [S. Swagha](#), [Johnson Kalluri](#), [D. Ramesh](#) & [Rajitha Bonagiri](#)

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72 Accesses | [Metrics](#)

## Abstract

Dengue fever symptoms are analysed based on the specific features that governs the different classification models that ensures the design outcome. We estimate different probability decision with conditional analysis of the symptoms, such as {Sweating ( $M$ ), Temperature, Dry Cough ( $T$ ), Vomiting, Eye pain, Chills ( $M$ ), Diarrhoea ( $T$ ), Fatigue, Muscle pain, Skin rash %, Headache, Abdominal pain}. With these features, we analyse a problem solution which provides other characteristics features, which ensure the design accuracy of the classification scenario for each set of symptoms. Currently, the other modelling is implicated with the infestation of malaria with whether climates or even prediction of the different conditions of mosquitos are born, with dataset related to genome features assuring the different predictions on the Dengue case. With these studies, our design algorithm has implicated with the model on practical solutions where each patient's symptoms are achieved from Global hospital (Hyderabad) corresponding year and date of join. In this work, two models are used which is named as conditional model 1 and probability model 2. With consideration of the practical data, our design feature has achieved the prediction stating on the year wise model with 96.8% accuracy for each ML algorithms (SVM, DT and RFR) and with the proposed one on the probability decision model with 97.9% of accuracy.

# A RESEARCH ON THE COMBINATION OF BLOCK CHAIN WITH IOT TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE AND REMOVE OBSTACLES

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**ABSTRACT** Web of things IoT is assuming a wonderful part in the progression of many Fields, for example, medical services, savvy networks, store network the executives, and so forth It likewise facilitates individuals' day to day routines and improves their connection with one another as well similarly as with their environmental factors and the climate in a more extensive degree. IoT plays out this job using gadgets and sensors of various shapes and sizes going from little inserted sensors and wearable gadgets the whole way to mechanized frameworks. Notwithstanding, IoT networks are filling in size, intricacy, and number of associated gadgets. Accordingly, many difficulties and issues emerge like security, validness, dependability, and adaptability. In view of that and considering the expected advancement of the IoT, it is incredibly essential not exclusively to keep up with however to increment trust in and dependence on IoT frameworks by handling the previously mentioned issues. The rise of square chain made the way for settle a few difficulties connected with IoT organizations. Block chain attributes like security, straightforwardness, dependability, and detect ability make it the ideal possibility

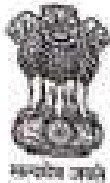
to further develop IoT frameworks, tackle their concerns, and backing their future extension. This paper exhibits the significant difficulties confronting IoT frameworks and square chain's proposed job in addressing them. It likewise assesses the place of ebb and flow explores in the field of combining block chain with IoT organizations and the most recent execution stages. Moreover, it examines the issues connected with the IoT-block chain incorporation itself. At long last, this examination proposes a building plan to coordinate IoT with block chain in two layers utilizing dew and cloudlet figuring. Our point is to profit from block affix elements and administrations to ensure decentralized information stockpiling and handling and address security and obscurity challenges and accomplish straightforwardness and effective confirmation administration.

**INDEXTERMS** Block chain, IoT, brilliant agreement, trust, IoT challenges, IoT security, decentralized IoT, cloudlet figuring, dew processing, cloudlet-dew design.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the present computerized world, advances and change in gadgets, remote





Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks  
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
Government of India

(<http://ipindia.nic.in/index.htm>)



(<http://ipindia.nic.in/index.htm>)

#### Application Details

APPLICATION NUMBER	202241031341
APPLICATION TYPE	ORDINARY APPLICATION
DATE OF FILING	01/06/2022
APPLICANT NAME	1 . DR.D.SURESH BABU 2 . DR. M.ARAVINDA 3 . DR.E.SRIRAM 4 . MR SURESH J 5 . BRAJESH KUMAR CHOUBEY 6 . DR. SHARIQ MOHAMMED 7 . MUGANDA MUNIR MANINI 8 . DR. THIMMAIAH BAYAVANDA CHINNAPPA 9 . K PREETHAM 10 . DR HARSHITHA YS 11 . DR. DEVESH PRATAP SINGH 12 . DR. BHARATH V G
TITLE OF INVENTION	DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING METHOD FOR INDUSTRY RETURNS AND STOCK MARKET RETURNS
FIELD OF INVENTION	COMPUTER SCIENCE
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PRIORITY DATE	
REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION DATE	--
PUBLICATION DATE (U/S 11A)	17/06/2022

#### Application Status

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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**S. Ramesh**, Assistant Professor of Commerce, SR & BGNR Government Arts & Science College, Khammam, Telangana, India

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**ABSTRACT:**

The concept 'Corporate Philanthropy' has its origin way back to ages in almost every civilization. It was mostly economical in nature and was voluntary. But the modern word 'Corporate Social Responsibility' is the social, ethical and environmental responsibility of the business in the way of paying back to the society. The concept has vivid dimensions in the outlook of the authors and researchers. In spite of broad perspectives of Scholars like Carroll, Frederick, Friedman, Elkington and so on, research is still going in defining the concept. Some of them supported the 'Social' dimension and some others argued that the key objective of business is 'Economical' i.e to protect the interests of the shareholders. This paper is an attempt to consolidate the reviews of various scholars under vivid heads, taking the secondary data.

**Key words:** Corporate social responsibility, Social, Ethical, Environmental, stakeholders, shareholders, dimensions of CSR

**Introduction:**

The industrial revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century had ushered in the remarkable growth of industries as well as increase of production. The science and technology is always exploring new methods to increase production to meet the growing global demand. In addition to these developments, the LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reforms in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century opened doors to the companies to move freely throughout the world for production as well as marketing. The globalization made the world a small village and with the revolution in communication technology the distance among the nations was further lessened. This led to the intensification of global companies whose attention is on large scale production utilizing the natural and human resources in large quantity. These changes burdened the natural and human resources, which led to environmental pollution, dislocation of people by the industries, violation of human rights etc. that resulted in the emergence of the concept "corporate social responsibility" (CSR), the responsibility of the business and industry towards the community, nature and employees.

Many efforts have been made for decades by the authors to bring a complete definition of CSR, yet there is ambiguity on this. None of the definitions actually defines the social responsibility of business, but rather describes CSR as a phenomenon. This confusion is not pertaining to its definition, but to the constituents of CSR<sup>1</sup>. These constituents or dimensions made the concept unclear as to which dimension is more significant. In this chapter it is attempted to clear the haze by analyzing some existing definitions in the field of Corporate Social responsibility, which coordinate with the present study.

**I. Objectives of the Study:**

- To study the definitions of various authors
- To analyse the dimensions of the scholars on CSR
- To consolidate the overview of the researchers on CSR

**II. Methodology of the Study:**

**Data:** This study is based on purely secondary data. The Books and Research articles of vivid authors have been taken for review. Hence this is purely descriptive study.



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# A Study of Law Regarding Life Insurance Business in India

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*Abstract: Life insurance is a contract under which the assured person (or his nominee) should be paid the amount in respect of an occurrence against which he is insured. The agreement is valid to pay the insured amount for the expiration date or (ii) the specified periodical dates or (iii) the death of the unlucky person, if it is previously reported. The contract also allows for the payment by the policyholder of the premium to the company periodically, among other things. This paper focuses on the law relating to life insurance business in India.*

**Keywords:** Law, Business, Life Insurance, Insurance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Life insurance between Indian households shows low penetration, whereas insurance premiums represent around 2.72% of GDP. Many Indian households do not plan their financial future properly due to lack of access to formal financial markets and a low level of financial literacy. Although life insurance is primarily a way to reduce financial risk from premature death, this insurance is usually utilized by endowment policies in India as a tool for saving and investing. Only a small part of the population can be accessed via social security or government pension schemes. Indian households often depend instead of the formal life insurance sector on informal social support networks for risk mitigation.

Insurance plays important place in the complex world of modern, since the risk that can be insured in each way of life has enormously increased. This has led to the growth of various types of insurance coverage in the insurance business and growth. The insurance sector also promotes investment activities as a mobiliser of savings and a financial intermediary. Life insurance is generally seen as a way of protecting one's family against the death contingencies of an earner. However, several other benefits are not clear. Some accrue the person and his family, while others help the economy. In exchange for small premiums, for

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - A LITERATURE REVIEW

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### **Introduction:**

The industrial revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century had ushered in the remarkable growth of industries as well as increase of production. The science and technology is always exploring new methods to increase production to meet the growing global demand. In addition to these developments, the LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reforms in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century opened doors to the companies to move freely throughout the world for production as well as marketing. The globalization made the world a small village and with the revolution in communication technology the distance among the nations was further lessened. This led to the intensification of global companies whose attention is on large scale production utilizing the natural and human resources in large quantity. These changes burdened the natural and human resources, which led to environmental pollution, dislocation of people by the industries, violation of human rights etc. that resulted in the emergence of the concept "corporate social responsibility" (CSR), the responsibility of the business and industry towards the community, nature and employees.

Many efforts have been made for decades by the authors to bring a complete definition of CSR, yet there is ambiguity on this. None of the definitions actually defines the social responsibility of business, but rather describes CSR as a phenomenon. This confusion is not pertaining to its definition, but to the constituents of CSR<sup>1</sup>. These constituents or dimensions made the concept unclear as to which dimension is more significant. In this chapter it is attempted to clear the haze by analyzing some existing definitions in the field of Corporate Social responsibility, which coordinate with the present study.

### **I. Objectives of the Study:**

- To study the definitions of various authors
- To analyse the dimensions of the scholars on CSR
- To consolidate the overview of the researchers on CSR

### **II. Methodology of the Study:**

**Data:** This study is based on purely secondary data. The Books and Research articles of vivid authors have been taken for review. Hence this is purely descriptive study.

## An Affirmative Fixed Point Result on b-Metric Spaces using (CLR) Property

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### Abstract

This study aims to show that four maps in a b-metric space that satisfy pairwise weak compatibility have common fixed points under certain conditions. In the main results of this paper, (CLR) property is employed, and common fixed points for four weakly compatible mappings are established. All our findings are backed up by befitting examples. Our results generalize and extend certain previous findings in the literature.

**Keywords:** Coincidence points; Common fixed points; b-Metric space; Weakly compatible; (CLR) property.

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### 1. Introduction

The idea of b-metric was first proposed by Bakhtin [1] and Czerwik [2]. Bakhtin [1], proved the Banach fixed point theorem in the setting of b-metric space. On the other hand, Jungck [3] proposed the idea of compatibility of two mappings in 1986, and later in 1998, Jungck and Rhodes [4] proposed the idea of weak compatibility. Subsequently, in 2002, Aamri and Moutawakil [5] established the (E.A) property, which has been widely used by the authors to establish fixed points. Later on, in 2011, the common limit range (CLR) property was introduced by Sintunavarat *et al.* [6]. Using this property it was proved that the closed range of any of the underlying mappings is not necessary for having fixed points. And later, Chauhan [7] came up with a new property, the common limit range property concerning the maps  $S$  and  $T$  (briefly,  $(CLR_{ST})$  property), which allows us to relax the containment conditions to obtain fixed points.

In 2016, certain fixed point theorems for four maps in b-metric spaces were proved by Ozturk and Radenović [8] by applying the b-(E.A) property. After that, various researchers worked in different directions, and several remarkable results about the presence of common fixed points for single-valued and multi-valued mappings in b-metric spaces were obtained ([9-16]). In a recent development, common fixed points for four self maps satisfying (CLR) Property in b metric space was obtained [17-19].

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## Interpreter of Maladies by Jhumpa Lahiri: A Psychoanalytical Study

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### Abstract:

It is unavoidable that Lahiri develop concerns and worry subjects such as the diaspora community's dilemma of immigration, marginalisation, identity crisis, internal and external conflict, ambiguity of 'home,' and other comparable predicaments in her creative production. It's worth noting that the above-mentioned issues are mostly psychological in origin. In her critically regarded writing, Jhumpa Lahiri has established a habit of inventing unusually empathetic people. Because of the emotional depth and intricacies of her characters, Lahiri is a great psychological writer. This author attributes her ability to portray the compassion in her fictional characters to her own experiences, notably her youth. Stories from Bengal, Boston, and Beyond is the subtitle of her first book *Interpreter of Maladies*, which is a compilation of nine short independent stories. It's worth noting that, like their creator, the majority of the characters are diaspora. Even more striking is the insight that each character struggles with inner alienation and conflict. Seven of the nine tales deal with the interaction between Indians and Americans, while the other two focus on Indian characters set against the background of traditional beliefs and superstitions.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Psychoanalysis, marginalization, identity and Cultural Crisis

### Introduction:

To give you an idea of what she's writing about, the title of the book is a short story of hers. Such an interpretation adds a profoundly psychological dimension to the proposition that maladies may be understood. Throughout her career, Lahiri has always been a writer who expresses herself in a very intimate manner via her work. She states in an interview, "What drew me to my craft was the desire to force the two worlds I occupied to mingle on the page as I was not brave enough or mature enough to allow in life" (Lahiri. [www.chipublib.org](http://www.chipublib.org)). Lahiri, who was born in London but raised in Rhode Island, has confessed that she has never felt like she belonged in any of her three home nations. Whether on purpose or not, she conveys these similar feelings via the characters she creates. Her tales often touch on the subject of Diaspora and the immigrant experience, and these subjects are of a psychological character.

"A Temporary Matter," a tale about a young Indian couple who are emotionally alienated in Boston, is the first piece in this exquisite anthology. Their marriage had begun to fall apart ever since Shukumar delivered a stillborn, who would normally be Shoba and Shukumar's first child. When Shukumar's miscarriage occurred, he was in Baltimore attending an academic conference. Shoba had persuaded him to go. Even though she doesn't hold him responsible for his absence, she has some ill will against him. Because of their steadfast reluctance to face the source of their grief, their marriage is failing rapidly. Shoba and Shukumar, a young couple, instead find excuses to ignore each other by focusing on their different careers. "He had Shoba had become experts at avoiding each other in their three bedroom house, spending as much time on separate floors as possible" (IM 4). After a while, their relationship breaks down since they've been unable to express their emotions, which drives them to act as if they're strangers.

They weren't like this before. Now



# *Social Identity Crisis of Expatriates and The Effect of The Local Culture: THE NAMESAKE* by Jhumpa Lahiri

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## Abstract

Gogole joins "a school field trip of some historical intent," a part of which is to rub people's names buried in an old grave on newspapers using crayons. The names he rubbed, though sounded odd like his own, fired an interest in him to bring them home to supplement his artwork collections on the kitchen wall. But his mother wouldn't allow that.

How would she "...cook dinner for her family with the names of dead people on the walls? ...Only in America (a phrase she has begun to resort to often these days), only in America, are children taken to cemeteries in the name of art. ... In Calcutta, the burning ghats are the most forbidden of places..." Disheartened, he takes them to his room to bury in his cupboard.

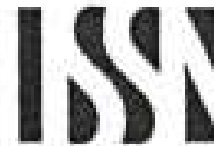
A lot of works on Indian Americans use the glossy narratives of high-income groups, stable households, no divorce, Bollywood, music, yoga and so on. Lahiri in *The Namesake* is different agreeing with the facts and reality. Culture evolves, having protective and unifying functions but ethnocentric and egocentric views to preserve it as the set traditions makes a community regressive and the children at a loss. This is certainly a novel that explores the concepts of cultural identity, of rootlessness, of tradition and familial expectations as well as the way that names subtly alter our perceptions of ourselves – but it's very much to its credit that it never succumbs to the formulas those themes so often entail. Instead, Lahiri turns it into something both larger and simpler: the story of a man and his family, of his life and hopes, loves and sorrows. All Lahiri's observations surprise your heart with their freshness and truth. Her skill at deploying small physical details as a path into character is as exceptional as it is enjoyable.

Jhumpa Lahiri's quietly dazzling new novel, *The Namesake*, is that rare thing: an intimate, closely observed family portrait that effortlessly and tastefully unfolds to reveal a hallow social vision. In recording more than three decades in the Gangulis' lives, Ms. Lahiri has not only given us a wonderfully intimate and knowing family portrait, she has also taken the haunting chamber music of her first collection of stories and guaranteed its themes of exile and identity to create traditional work, a debut novel that is as assured and eloquent as the work of a longtime master of the craft.

This grand sweep of 30 years is the plot of the novel, and it is punctuated with lightly comic scenes that give us glimpses into what it really means to live this life ... As Gogol grows up, his first experiences with girls and sex are affecting, blissfully ordinary ... This is the fine novel from a superb writer, but I do have to say that for all the illuminating moments and for social vision, traditional all the precision of the details, the events of the oddly undramatic. Lahiri tells the story from a great narrative distance, and in a present tense that flattens the temporal content.

Key words:-cultural identity, rootlessness, family expectation, social vision,traditional work

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## STUDY OF DIASPORA IN THE SELECTED STORIES OF JHUMPA LAHIRI "UNACCUSTOMED EARTH"

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### ABSTRACT

*Lahiri graduated from South Kingstown High School and received her B.A in literature from Barnard College of Columbia University in 1989. Later, she received multiple degrees from Boston University such as M.A in English, M.F.A in Creative Writing amongst others. In the beginning of her writing career, she faced rejection to get her debut Short Story Collection "The Interpreter of Maladies" published. It addressed a lot of the sensitive dilemmas faced by Indian Immigrants. In 2003, Lahiri published her first novel, The Namesake which was inspired by a story she heard in her family as a child. Later on, she published her short story collection,*

*"Unaccustomed Earth". Her stories and novels are often autobiographical and rely on the experiences the writer herself experienced and of her parents, friends, and acquaintances. All her characters face the struggles, anxieties, and biases immigrants usually face problems. Jhumpa Lahiri has been exploring the expatriate Indian experience in America for some time so it comes as no surprise that her second collection of short stories mines this territory. she amazes it with such originality in each one and yet ties the experience together so perfectly. Lahiri 's works consistently deal with the themes like diaspora, dislocation and belonging. She explores the trauma of diaspora in her third book Unaccustomed Earth in which the characters suffer from the loss of a traditional culture, death of a family member, the sense of rootlessness, double consciousness and generation conflicts. This paper argues that only by renegotiating the relationship between the past and present, keeping the balance between memories and forgetting, can characters in the novel gradually work through their trauma and reconstruct a new identity.*

*Key words: Diasporic trauma of loss, Balance between the past and present, A new identity, Rootlessness, traditional culture, generation conflicts, reconstruction.*

### Introduction:

Jhumpa Lahiri is an American author of Indian descent whose works explore the problems faced by Indian immigrants living in the United States. She explores how Indian Americans struggle to assimilate to American culture while trying to reconcile their strong Indian traditions and heritage. Lahiri 's writing easily transcends Indian American setting as she explores themes of human conditions like loneliness, alienation, love and self-realization. Unaccustomed Earth is Jhumpa Lahiri'





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## ***Phyllanthus* Species Clustal-W Program For Neighborhood Evolutionary Analysis**

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### **ABSTRACT**

For efficient use as food and medicine, accurate identification of species of medicinally important plants is valuable. The goal of the study is to identify the critical macro and micro morphological characteristics for diagnostic purposes and to determine the evolutionary connections of two medicinal crops sequence. The two taxa of our species group's sequences, *Phyllanthus amarus* and *Phyllanthus tenellus*, were taken from the national center for Biotechnology's technological home page. Utilizing the neighbours joining strategy, the evolutionary history was deduced. The morpho-anatomical features are regarded as important diagnostic indicators for verification of. It is clear that the genus *Phyllanthus tenellus* belongs to the phyllanthaceae family, which has been studied earlier in current taxonomic schemes.

**Keywords:** Medicinal plants, Evolutionary analysis, Phylogenetic tree, Hidden markov model

## Spectrophotometric Analysis of Five *Curcuma* Samples

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### ABSTRACT

Five samples of curcuma like *Curcuma longa*, *Curcuma amada*, *Curcuma angustifolia*, *Curcuma casiea* and *Curcuma aromatica* were analyzed using spectrophotometric detection, which was done at 420 nm. Curcumin was extracted from the five samples quantitatively through boiling the substance in acetone. The amount of curcumin was then measured using a spectrophotometer within range from 200 to 700nm range. Curcumin has a potent, broad peak of absorption at about 425nm. At 420 nm, the absorption spectrum of different concentrations of extracts was measured. The amount of curcumin in each species is said to be different. The results showed that the technique can be used easily to examine the purity of curcumin in bulk and in preparations on a regular basis.

**Keywords:** *Curcuma species*, UV-Visible Spectrophotometric, Curcumin

## A STUDY ON GREEN SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF NANOPARTICLES (NPS)\*

BY

**Dr. Ch. G. Gupta\***

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### **Abstract**

In the range of 1 to 100 nm, NPs are tinier and tinier materials. They can be categorised according to their characteristics, such as their shape or size. Fullerenes, metal NPs, ceramic NPs, and polymeric NPs are among the various groups. High surface area and nanoscale size confer special physical and chemical properties on NPs. Depending on the size of the object, it is claimed that the absorption in the visible range causes it to appear in different hues. Depending on their unique size, shape, and structure, they have a wide range of properties. Catalysis, imaging, medicinal applications, energy-based research, and environmental applications are some of the commercial and household uses that these materials are well-suited for. Lead, mercury, and tin heavy metal NPs have been found to be inflexible and robust, making it difficult to degrade them, which can lead to a variety of environmental toxicity issues.

**Keyword:** Nps, Nanoparticles, Green Synthesis, nanostructured materials, biological synthesis

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### **Introduction**

Research into nanoparticles (NPs) and nanostructured materials (NSMs) is ongoing, and this area of technology and business is expanding rapidly across a wide range of fields. The adjustable physicochemical properties of NPs and NSMs, such as melting point, wettability, electrical and thermal conductivity, catalytic activity, light absorption and scattering, and other characteristics, have made them prominent in technological advancements. [1] International System of Units (Système international d'unités, SI) unit of length  $10^{-9}$  metres is called a nanometer. NMs are theoretically characterised as materials with a diameter ranging from 1 to 100 nm and a length ranging from 1–1000 nm in at least one dimension.

### **Synthesis of nanoparticles**

The synthesis of NPs can be done in a variety of ways, but the two most common strategies are the 1) bottom-up approach and the 2) top-down approach (Fig. 1). Based on the operation, reaction condition, and protocol chosen, these techniques are further divided into numerous subclasses. [2]

## MOVEMENT OF CROP PROTECTION CHEMICALS IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

**Dr. Ch. G. Gupta**

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### **Abstract**

The chemical industry has a significant role to play in the development of agricultural crop-protection chemicals. Many crops would be seriously harmed if they weren't there. Insecticides, for example, are critical in the fight against both human and animal diseases. Over the past six decades, the environmental and toxicological qualities of these compounds have greatly improved. A researcher's goal is to develop chemicals that are not only potent, but that are also particular to the intended use and do not harm the environment in any other manner. There is a constant need for new products to be created to combat pests that may become resistant to crop protection treatments.

**Keyword:** Crop, Crop Protection, Pesticides, Industrialization, Chemicals, Environmental Components.

### **Introduction**

The Indian economy relies heavily on agriculture, which employs almost half of the country's workers and contributes around – 17% of GDP. As a result of the early 1970s Green Revolution, production and productivity increased significantly. The Green Revolution transformed India's economy from one of food scarcity to one of abundance. Exports of agricultural products have increased as a result, but it has also helped meet the needs of India's enormous population. [1]

Agricultural industrialisation has led to an increase in the chemical burden on natural ecosystems. Pesticides are agrochemicals used to protect plants and people against a variety of diseases on agricultural land, in public health programmes, and in urban green spaces. Environmental health risk variables can be a major concern because of their proven ability to create several harmful health and environmental consequences. Food sovereignty and sustainable agricultural reforms are only two examples of new ideas developed out of the pressing need for a more environmentally friendly approach to our daily food production. [2] We can no longer deny the pressing need for a more humane and environmentally friendly agricultural model for food production.

Pesticides include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, molluscicides, nematocides, plant growth regulators, and others. After the 1960s, many of the most technologically advanced countries restricted or prohibited the use of organochlorine (OC) insecticides, which had been shown effective in combating diseases like malaria and typhus. [3] Organophosphate (OP) insecticides, carbamates, pyrethroids, and other synthetics were introduced in the 1960s and 1970s, while herbicides, fungicides, and other synthetics were introduced in the 1970s and 1980s. In an ideal world, a pesticide would be fatal to the pests it is intended to control, but not to other species, including humans.

### **Benefits of pesticides**

It is beneficial to use pesticides to keep hazardous pests, illnesses and invasive plants out of crops and the natural environment, among other advantages of pesticide use. Environmental consequences can arise from the application of pesticides as well, especially when they spread outside of the intended area.

Pesticides' fate in the environment is influenced by a slew of factors. Adsorption, transport, breakdown, and degradation are all examples of these processes. A pesticide is said to be transferred if it is moved



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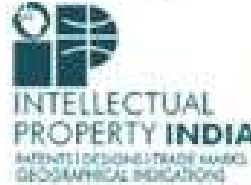
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## CHALLENGES AND MEASURES – WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF RICE MILLS OF NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of the paper is to know the working capital management effect upon the profitability of rice mills. The purpose of this study is to identify the increase or decrease in the profitability.

The researchers have collected a sample 100 responses. The study applied neural network and the exploratory factor analysis. The study examined the suggestive measures for the study with respect to profitability. The study attempted to identify the measures with respect to working capital management and profitability. Working capital management tends to be the played as the vital role in the industry or any organization. Current assets and inventory were the identified as key factors for the increase in the profitability. The results demonstrate that the increase in the current assets will be implied to profitability improvement. The study has found that by the liquidity changes in the industry as well in the increase in the organization, it is revealed that by the current assets keeping at the highest level, owning the payments will enhance the profitability.

**Keywords:** Working Capital Management, Profitability, Current Assets And Decentralized In The Organization.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Working Capital Management generally involves monitoring cash flow, assets and liabilities through Ratio analysis i.e. operating expenses ratio, working capital ratio, collection ratio etc. Working capital management of any company is a basement of the whole operating activities. Generally, maximum profitability depends on working capital management and working capital management depends on skill and experience of the owners or finance manager of the firm or any company. Main aims of the working capital management are adequate cash flow for operation and most productive use of resources. There are so many factors affecting WC i.e. Size of Company and growth rates, Organizational structure, Borrowing & Investing position, Banking facilities, Rates of interest, Economy etc. Net working Capital is based on 'Gone Concern Approach' and 'Going Concern Approach'. Whereas, Working Capital is classified on two bases also, first is on the basis of concept and second is on the basis of requirements.

Working Capital Management refers to all management decisions and actions that ordinarily influence the size and effectiveness of the working capital. It focuses attention to the managing of current assets, current liabilities and the relationships that exist between them. In the present day of rising capital cost and scarce funds, the importance of working capital needs special emphasis. It has been widely accepted that the profitability of a business concern likely depends upon the manner in which its working capital is managed. The inefficient management of working capital not only reduces profitability but ultimately may also lead a concern to financial crises. On the other hand, proper management of working capital leads to material savings and ensures financial returns at the optimum level even on the minimum level of capital employed.

Management of working capital which aims at maintaining an optimal balance between each of the working capital components, that is, cash, receivables, inventory and payables is a fundamental part of the overall corporate strategy to create value and is an important source of competitive advantage in businesses (DeLoof, 2003)<sup>1</sup>. In practice, it has become one of the most important issues in organizations with many financial executives struggling to identify the basic working capital drivers and the appropriate level of working capital to hold so as to minimize risk, effectively prepare for uncertainty and improve the overall performance of their businesses (Lamberson, 1995)<sup>2</sup>.

Working capital management is a very important component of corporate finance because it directly affects the liquidity and profitability of the company. It deals with current assets and current liabilities. Working capital



# WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IMPACT ON OPERATING PROFIT OF RICE MILLS IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT - A STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to know the relationship and the impact of the working capital management on the operating profit of Rice mills in Nizamabad district of Telangana state. The study has adopted the qualitative research approach for the examination of working capital management Impact on operating profit. The study has considered the secondary data for the duration of 5 years i.e. 2016-17 to 2020-21. The study applied the bivariate analysis and the ordinary least squares through the SPSS and E-views software. The study examined the relationship of working capital management and operating profit by the statistical method bivariate correlation. The study attempted to identify the working capital management that impact operating profit- Ordinary Least squares. This study depicts an effect through the current ratio, liquid ratio, working capital management ratio, inventory turnover ratio and receivables turnover ratio. The study had examined that effect of these by the change in the operating profit year on year. The study is one of the first attempts to know the relationship as well as impact of the working capital management ratios with operating profit. Here, the study found that there is a strong positive relationship of the current ratio and the inventory turnover ratio resembles that operating profit with these ratios have the strong relationship with each other (Kruti A. Patel 2015) and positive impact of the inventory turnover ratio and the working capital management ratio on the operating profit meaning that if the turnover ratios increases there is an increase in the operating profit.*

**KEY WORDS:** Current ratio, liquid ratio, inventory turnover ratio, working capital turnover ratio, receivables turnover ratio and operating profit.

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## INTRODUCTION

The management of working capital is an important part of corporate finance. It's the result of current assets and current liabilities interacting. For a company's day-to-day operations, working capital management is crucial. Financial management nowadays, particularly the administration and control of working capital, necessitates a great deal of attention and is a tough undertaking due to the high proportion of working capital in a corporation. Working capital management is the management of current assets that have an accounting year to convert into cash and current obligations that are payable within a year, as well as the relationship between the two. (Fekadu Agmas Wassie 2021)

While conducting day-to-day operations, a company must strike a balance between liquidity and profitability. Liquidity is a requirement for ensuring that businesses can satisfy their short-term obligations and that their cash flow can be guaranteed from a profitable enterprise. Given its critical role in the organization, the relevance of cash as a measure of ongoing financial health should come as no surprise. This necessitates a firm that is both efficient and profitable. During this process, an asset- liability

mismatch may arise, increasing the firm's profitability in the short term while putting it at risk of insolvency in the long run. (Kesseven Padachi 2006)

Working capital management ensures that a company's operations function smoothly and that it has sufficient funds to cover both maturing short-term debt and expected operating requirements. It is mostly focused with inventory management, accounts receivables, accounts payables, and cash management. Working capital management's primary notion is to strike a balance between the three proportions of working capital in order to provide suitable support for the smooth and efficient operation of day-to-day business activities. Liquidity, profitability, and risk are the three factors. (Jyoti Mahato 2015)\*

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Greg Filbeck and Others (2007): Author has worked on a Working Capital Survey of Selected Firms for Shareholders, utilizing secondary data to ascertain investor views on working capital investments in order to assess the stock market. They investigated numerous companies from 1997 to 2000 and found that market price of shares is influenced by working capital; this



## DCCBs Loan Disbursement Problems and Prospects with Reference Nizamabad District Beneficiaries – A Study

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### ABSTRACT

The central theme of this study is to explore the problems experienced by the beneficiaries of DCCBs in availing of loans and suggesting the measures to overcome the issues. The study adopted the exploratory research approach for the examination of framed objectives. The study considered the convenient sampling method and collected the primary data with drafted questionnaires. The study identified the key problems through the statistical method of exploratory factor analysis and result reveals that delay in loan and cumbersome lending procedure with higher interest rates are acting as hurdle for the beneficiaries in availing of loans.

**Key Words:** DCCB, banking, technology.

### INTRODUCTION

The District Central Co-operative Banks situated at the center of the three tier structure of co-operative credit in Telangana region have been playing a crucial role in promoting agriculture and allied activities by purveying credit to the needy through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS). These banks (DCCBs) act as friend, philosopher and guide to the entire cooperative movement in the district, for they not only safeguard the interests of the PACS but also various other types of credit and non- credit societies in the district. It was propose to examine the problems faced by DCCBs concerning to administration, management, availability of funds and disbursement of loan and recovery of loan and suggest remedial measure for efficient working of DCCBs in Telangana region. The study mainly focused to know the problems faced by DCCBs in disbursing and recovery of agricultural loans and suggest remedial measure for efficient working of DCCBs in Telangana region has been examined with the primary data.

A bank is a financial institution that provides banking and other financial services to their customers. A bank is generally understood as an institution which provides fundamental banking services such as accepting deposits and providing loans. There are also non- banking institutions that provide certain banking services without meeting the legal definition of a bank. Banks are a subset of the financial services industry. A banking system also referred as a system provided by the bank which offers cash management services for customers, reporting the transactions of their accounts and portfolios, throughout the day. The banking system in India should not only be hassle free but it should be able to meet the new challenges posed by the technology and any other external and internal factors. For the past three decades, India's banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit. The Banks are the main participants of the financial system in India.

The Banking sector offers several facilities and opportunities to their customers. All the banks safeguards the money and valuables and provide loans, credit, and payment services, such as checking accounts, money orders, and cashier's cheques. The banks also offer investment and insurance products. As a variety of models for cooperation and integration among finance industries have emerged, some of the traditional distinctions between banks, insurance companies, and securities firms have diminished. In spite of these changes, banks continue to maintain and perform their primary role accepting deposits and lending funds from these deposits.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Somas (2015) examined the management of agricultural credit and the impact of banking sector reforms on agriculture in an academic article. It is highlighted that the Indian agriculture sector is through a transition era in which heavy use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals is lowering soil fertility, while increasing population pressures are exerting persistent pressure on agriculture. "Banking sector reforms including establishing prudential requirements, reducing SLR, CRR, and banking diversification all affect the Indian farm industry," the research says.

In their working paper, Hoda and Torway (2015) look at India's lending policy for agricultural. Since the 1980s, India has seen a significant increase in institutional loan sources. In the bulk of the country, non-institutional sources of agricultural lending remain dominant. However, since the formation of NABARD in 1982, there has been a drop in non-institutional loans. The research indicates that institutional lending is gaining traction in rural areas,

## EFFECT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ON PROFITABILITY OF NIZAMABAD DCCB – A STUDY



### Author Name

D. Shiva Kumar and Dr. S. Ramesh

### Abstract

The present study attempted to evaluate the financial performance indicator of Nizamabad DCCBs using the CAMEL model. The study is based on secondary data extracted from Nizamabad DCCBs' annual report. For evaluation purposes, five-year data (i.e., 2017-18 to 2021-22) are analyzed by calculating various ratios related to the Financial Performance Indicator (CAMEL model). The study found from bivariate correlation that the study estimated from correlation that DCCBs' Capital Adequacy and Earning Capacity are positively correlated with its profitability while financial indicators such as Asset Quality, Management Capacity and Liquidity Ratio are favorably correlated with banks' probability. The study found in Ordinary Least Square that Leverage plots estimated that capital adequacy and liquidity are the ratio that will reduce bank profitability while financial indicators such as Asset quality, Management and Earning Capacity increase the profitability of bank DCCBs.

**Key Words:** Asset Quality Ratio, Bivariate Correlation, Capital Adequacy Ratio, DCCB, Earnings Ratio, Liquidity Ratio, Management Ratio.

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## CULTIVATION OF CROPS IN TELANGANA REGION DURING MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN REIGN

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The Hyderabad state occupied a prominent place in the History of India general and southern India particular. The state depended mostly on Agriculture sector. Hyderabad State was predominantly rural and agrarian as 86 percent of the population lived in the villages and 55 percent of them depended directly on agriculture. Out of the total area of 53,000,000 acres of land only 30,000,000 acres i.e., about 60 percent, were under government land revenue system, (called *Diwani* or *Khalsa* area); about 15,000,000 acres, i.e., about 30 percent, under the *Jagirdari* system, and about 10 percent as the Nizam's own direct estate, i.e., *Sarf-i-Khas* system.<sup>1</sup> Agriculture depends on vivid aspects such as soil, irrigation, seeds, agriculture implements and manures. All these played a major role in the development of agriculture. Nizam rules provided loan facilities for encouraging agriculture in the state, agriculture in one of an important sector in Hyderabad state.

### Classification of Area

During Mir Osman Ali Khan rule (1911-1948) the total area and cultivated area increased constantly every year with Government support, development of irrigation, new agriculture implements, loan facilities and new seeds, etc.<sup>2</sup> Nizam rulers had taken several important steps for the development of agriculture in the state. In Hyderabad State half of the total area utilized for cultivation and remaining area was under un-cultivable land. The total area from 1925 to 1945 is constant. There is no increasing in total area. But the net sown area and un-cultivable area is increased in the state. The details of the total area and cultivated area in Hyderabad state from 1925-26 to 1944-45 as follows.

Table :Classification of Area

Year	Total area	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Net sown area	Area under food crops	Area under non- food crops
1925-26	52,926,720	6,043,522	1,480,789	21,497,773	18,775,893	7,547,817
1929-30	52,926,720	5,821,639	4,397,299	28,253,068	19,925,045	9,290,081
1934-35	52,926,720	6,325,319	4,720,522	28,370,264	20,564,713	8,217,213
1939-40	52,926,720	6,185,000	11,158,000	28,433,000	19,625,000	9,280,000
1944-45	52,926,720	6,170,000	8,651,000	26,475,000	18,660,800	8,124,086

### Sources:

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<sup>2</sup> Vaikuntham, Y., *Studies in Socio-Economic and Political History: Hyderabad State*, Karshak Art Printers, Hyderabad, 2004, p.67.

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## RESEARCH ARTICLE



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## A Fixed Point Result with (CLR) Property in S-Metric Spaces

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### Abstract

**Objective :** The present paper is an attempt to improve results on fixed point theorems for four pairwise occasionally weakly compatible (owc) mappings in S-metric spaces. **Method:** We have applied quadratic inequality to prove certain fixed-point results for four pairwise owc mappings under weaker conditions using (CLR) property. **Findings:** We have generalized and expanded some already existing results in the literature and new results are obtained that generated the common fixed points in S-metric spaces. Befitting examples are given to support our findings. **Novelty:** Existence and uniqueness of fixed points in S-metric spaces are established by using  $(CLR_{\psi, \psi})$  property even in the absence of containment conditions.

**2010 Mathematics Subject Classification:** 47H10, 54H25

**Keywords:** S-metric Space; Coincidence Point; Common Fixed Point; Occasional Weak Compatibility; (CLR) Property

### 1 Introduction

Several authors have introduced various conditions, known as compatible conditions in order to establish the presence of common fixed points. If the two mappings commute (G.Jungck,<sup>(1)</sup>), it is the simplest technique to find common fixed points. However, because this condition is the strongest one, it is quite common to look for weaker conditions. In 1986, G.Jungck<sup>(2)</sup> proposed the property of compatibility between two mappings. After that, the idea of weak compatibility was first coined by Jungck and Rhoades<sup>(3)</sup>. Thagaft and Shahzad<sup>(4)</sup> presented occasional weak compatibility (owc) between two mappings in 2008, which is a weaker condition than weak compatibility. Aamri and Moutawakil<sup>(5)</sup> proposed the idea of property (E.A), which is widely used by authors to verify common fixed points. In 2011, Sintunavarat and Kumam<sup>(6)</sup> introduced a new property, known as (CLR) property that does not demand the closedness of the range of the underlying mappings for the existence of fixed points. Recently, some authors employed this concept to obtain some new fixed point results in various metric spaces<sup>(7-12)</sup>.

The more generalized form of metric space named as S-metric space, was first proposed by S.Sedghi, N.Shobe, A.Aliouche<sup>(13)</sup> in 2012 as a generalization of G-metric (Z.Mustafa and B.Sims,<sup>(14)</sup>) and D\*-metric (S.Sedghi, N.Shobe and H.Zhou<sup>(15)</sup>). Many

## An Affirmative Fixed Point Result on b-Metric Spaces using (CLR) Property

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### Abstract

This study aims to show that four maps in a b-metric space that satisfy pairwise weak compatibility have common fixed points under certain conditions. In the main results of this paper, (CLR) property is employed, and common fixed points for four weakly compatible mappings are established. All our findings are backed up by befitting examples. Our results generalize and extend certain previous findings in the literature.

**Keywords:** Coincidence points; Common fixed points; b-Metric space; Weakly compatible; (CLR) property.

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## 1. Introduction

The idea of b-metric was first proposed by Bakhtin [1] and Czerwik [2]. Bakhtin [1], proved the Banach fixed point theorem in the setting of b-metric space. On the other hand, Jungck [3] proposed the idea of compatibility of two mappings in 1986, and later in 1998, Jungck and Rhodes [4] proposed the idea of weak compatibility. Subsequently, in 2002, Aamri and Moutawakil [5] established the (E.A) property, which has been widely used by the authors to establish fixed points. Later on, in 2011, the common limit range (CLR) property was introduced by Sintunavarat *et al.* [6]. Using this property it was proved that the closed range of any of the underlying mappings is not necessary for having fixed points. And later, Chauhan [7] came up with a new property, the common limit range property concerning the maps  $S$  and  $T$  (briefly, (CLR)<sub>ST</sub> property), which allows us to relax the containment conditions to obtain fixed points.

In 2016, certain fixed point theorems for four maps in b-metric spaces were proved by Ozturk and Radenović [8] by applying the b-(E.A) property. After that, various researchers worked in different directions, and several remarkable results about the presence of common fixed points for single-valued and multi-valued mappings in b-metric spaces were obtained ([9-16]). In a recent development, common fixed points for four self maps satisfying (CLR) Property in b metric space was obtained [17-19].

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## A CRITICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF ELASTICITY IN THE FIRM'S REVENUE

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### Abstract

The elasticity is an important measure impacting on a firm's revenue. Hence, it is important for a firm to know how the proposed change in price of its product can affect its total revenue, when the product is to be sold in the new market condition at the new price. In this context, the measure of elasticity indirectly reflects how the buyers will react to the change in price and the new price to come. This implies that the elasticity of the product becomes a crucial measure to reflect what the percentage of income the firm can gain or lose, when the price change takes place for its respective product. This paper demonstrates in a new mathematically constructive approach as consistent with the existing accepted phenomena of elasticity that elastic product shows negative relationship between price change and change in total revenue; inelastic product can result in positive relationship between price change and change in total revenue; and unit elasticity product has no impact on change in total revenue as the response to a price change. Indicatively, this research paper explores three constructive, but similar and alternative, mathematical methods for the existing phenomena how the percentage of change in total revenue can be determined with respect to elasticity, and current and new prices and their respective quantities.

**Keywords:** Elasticity, Demand, Supply, Quantity, Market, Revenue.

### INTRODUCTION

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Generally, the price, demand and supply analyses determine the equilibrium of a product in a market. The price as an independent variable determines both the demand and supply of a product and leads to market equilibrium. The elasticity is a measure of reflecting the changing rate of a quantity to a changing rate of price. Therefore, from a firm's perspective, the elasticity becomes a crucial measure in determining the price of the product, and any change in price affect the market and revenue of the firm. This implies that elasticity of the product has impacts on revenue of the firm, when there is a change in price of its product in the market. In this context this paper, provides the theoretical explanation and modelling how the elasticity of a product has impacts on the firm's revenue.

#### ELASTICITY AS THE DETERMINANT OF TOTAL REVENUE OF A PRODUCT

As there are different markets and firms in operations, it is important to know about how the elasticity becomes a crucial component in determining the revenue of the firm/market. To explore the relationship of elasticity to firm's revenue, consider the following revenue (TR) function of a firm/market.

$$TR = P \cdot Q \quad (1)$$

where TR = Total Revenue  
 P = Price of the product  
 Q = Quantity demanded for the product

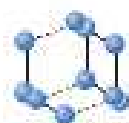
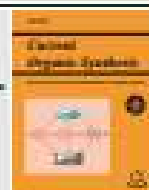
Indicatively, variables P and Q are dependent on each other, since quantity becomes the function of price and price becomes the function of price as demand and supply become the two forces in determining the market equilibrium.

Therefore, differentiating TR for Marginal Revenue (MR) with respect to Q can result in

$$\frac{d(TR)}{dQ} = MR \cdot P + Q \left( \frac{dP}{dQ} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{So that } MR \cdot P + Q \left( \frac{dP}{dQ} \right) \quad (3)$$

## LETTER ARTICLE

BENTHAM  
SCIENCESynthesis of *trans* N-Substituted Pyrrolidine Derivatives Bearing 1,2,4-triazole Ring

Tangella Nagendra Prasad<sup>1</sup>, Yeruva Pavankumar Reddy<sup>1</sup>, Poorna Chandrasekhar Settupalli<sup>1</sup>, Vadiga Shanthi Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Eeda Koti Reddy<sup>1</sup>, Shaik Firoj Basha<sup>1</sup> and Shaik Anwar<sup>1,2,3,4\*</sup>

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**Abstract:** *Background:* 1,2,4-triazoles scaffolds display significant biological activities due to hydrogen bonding, solubility, dipole character, and rigidity.

*Objective:* The core motif of 1,2,4-triazoles plays a vital role in clinical drugs such as Rizatriptan (anti-migraine), Ribavirin (antiviral), anastrozole (anticancer), etizolam (anxiolytic), estazolam (anticonvulsant), alprazolam (anti-hypnotic), letrozole (aromatase inhibitor), loreclezole (anticonvulsant), trazadone (antidepressant) etc.

*Methods:* Epoxide ring opening of tert-butyl 6-oxa-3-azabicyclo [3.1.0]hexane-3-carboxylate followed by methylation under basic conditions and de-protection gave the corresponding *trans* 1-(4-methoxypyrrolidin-3-yl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole hydrochloride salt as the precursor. This precursor on reaction with substituted benzoyl chlorides and benzyl bromides gave the desired amide and amine products.

*Results:* A library of 14 N-substituted pyrrolidine derivatives *i.e.* *trans* 3-methoxy-4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl) pyrrolidin-1-yl) (phenyl)methanone and *trans* 1-(benzyl-4-methoxypyrrolidin-3-yl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole were prepared.

*Conclusion:* Eight novel amides (6a-h) and six amines (8a-f) derivatives were synthesized using 1-(4-methoxypyrrolidin-3-yl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole 4 salt with substituted benzoyl chlorides and benzyl bromides.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1,2,4-triazoles are the most important scaffolds having significant biological activities because of their hydrogen bonding, solubility, dipole character, and rigidity. The core motif of 1,2,4-triazoles plays a vital role in clinical drugs such as Rizatriptan [1] (anti-migraine), Ribavirin [2] (antiviral), anastrozole [3] (anticancer), etizolam [4] (anxiolytic), estazolam [5] (anticonvulsant), alprazolam [6] (anti-hypnotic), letrozole [7] (aromatase inhibitor), loreclezole [8] (anticonvulsant), trazadone [9] (antidepressant) etc. (Fig. 1).

Most of the 1,2,4-triazole pharmacophores such as voriconazole, fluconazole, ravuconazole, posaconazole [10], cyproconazole, epoxyconazole, metconazole, propiconazole, prothioconazole, triadimefon, tebuconazole and triadimenol [11] belong to a class of drugs called azole antifungals.

1,2,4-triazoles and their derivatives have been shown excellent biological activity in  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid-A (GABA-A) receptors [12], anticonvulsant [13], anti-urease [14], antimalarial [15], antioxidant [16], antiviral [17], PDE4A inhibitors [18], neuroprotectant [19], and antileishmanial [20]. They have also shown importance in material science [21].

Previously, chemoenzymatic synthesis was carried out by ring-opening of epoxide using 1,2,4 triazole in a non-selective fashion with high levels of stereoselectivity [22]. (Scheme 1a). Enantio-selective syntheses of carbocyclic ribavirin also

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ORIGINAL

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भारत सरकार  
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THE PATENT OFFICE

डिजाइन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र  
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डिजाइन सं. / Design No.	:	369318-001
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Certified that the design of which a copy is annexed hereto has been registered as of the number and date given above in class 15-99 in respect of the application of such design to MACHINE FOR PROCESSING OF PHARMACETUTICAL FINE CHEMICAL & FOOD PRODUCTS in the name of 1.Dr. P. Muralidhar Reddy 2. Dr. A. Krishnam Raju 3.Dr. P. Ramesh 4.Dr. N. Naresh Reddy.

डिजाइन अधिनियम, 2000 तथा डिजाइन नियम, 2001 के अध्याधीन प्रावधानों के अनुसार में।

In pursuance of and subject to the provisions of the Designs Act, 2000 and the Designs Rules, 2001.

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निर्गम की तारीख/Date of issue : 05/01/2023

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### Application Details

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APPLICATION TYPE	ORDINARY APPLICATION
DATE OF FILING	02/12/2022
APPLICANT NAME	1 . Dr. K. Gayathri 2 . Dr. K. Sujatha 3 . Kiranmai P 4 . Mrs. S. Archana 5 . B R Lakshmi 6 . Dr. S. Ammani 7 . Dr. A. Shobha Rani 8 . Mula Mary Madhavi 9 . Rajeswari Surisetty 10 . Dr. M. Ravichand
TITLE OF INVENTION	AI (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE): AN EMERGING PERSPECTIVE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING