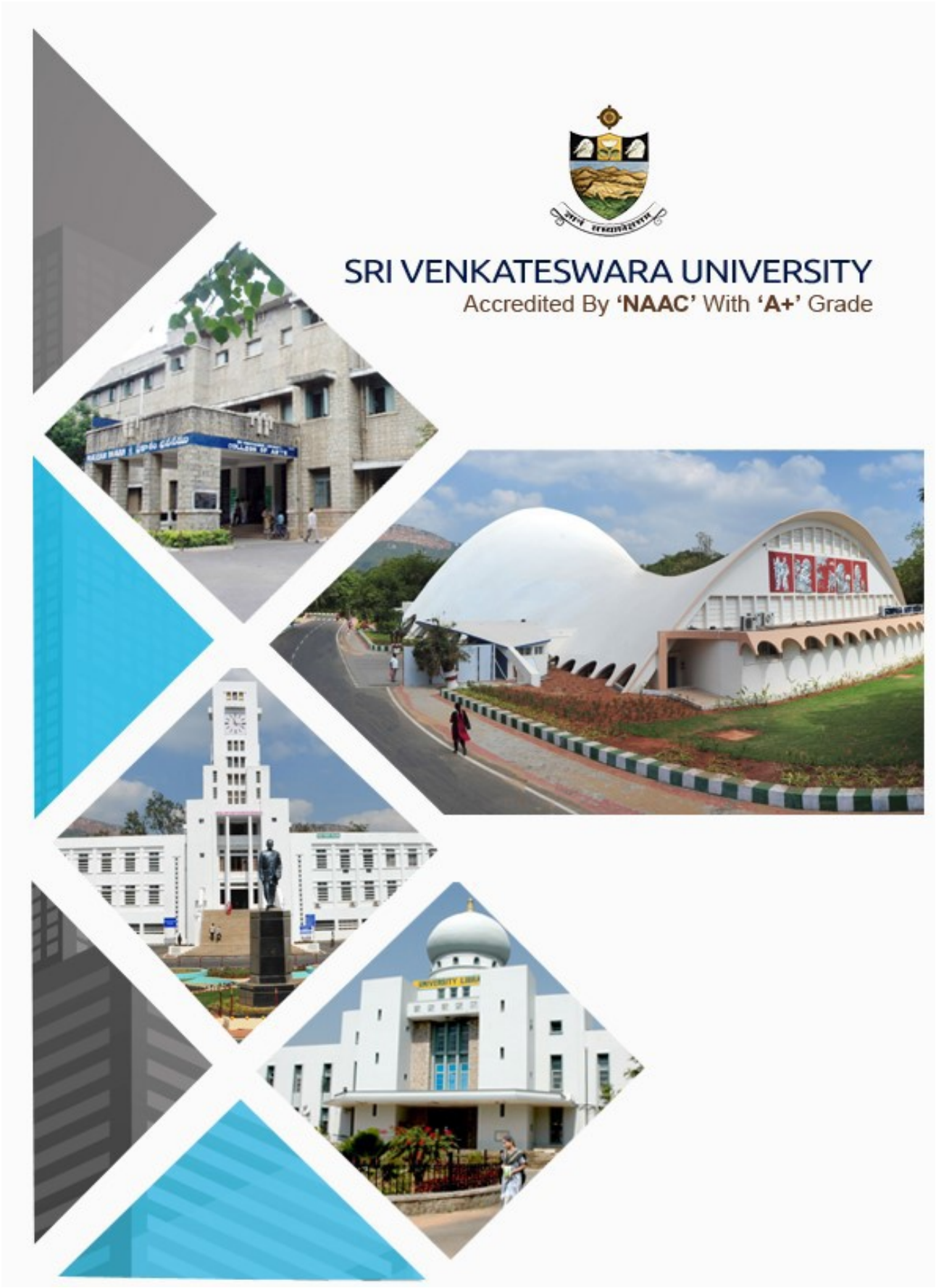


3.4.6. Total number of Books and Chapters in edited Volumes/Books Published and Papers in National/ International conference proceedings year-wise during last Five years - 2018

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

Accredited By NAAC with 'A+' Grade

3.4.6 Number of books and/or chapters in edited volumes published per teacher during the last five years (15)					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number	119	81	151	93	190

Total 634

PRINCIPAL
S.V. COLLEGE OF SCIENCES
S.V. UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI-517 502

PRINCIPAL
S.V. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
TIRUPATI-517 502

PRINCIPAL
S.V. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS
TIRUPATI-517 502

PRINCIPAL
College of Commerce,
Management & Computer Science
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
Tirupati-517 502

PRINCIPAL
College of Pharmaceutical Sciences
S.V. University, Tirupati

Prof. M. Srinivasulu Reddy
Director
NAAC Steering Committee
Sri Venkateswara University
Tirupati-517 502

3.4.6 Number of books and/or chapters in edited volumes published per teacher during the last five years (15)
3.4.6.1: Total Number of Books and Chapters in edited volumes/books published, and papers in National / International Conferences - proceedings year wise during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Teacher	Title of the Book/Chapters published	Title of the Paper	Title of the Proceedings of the Conference	Year of Publication	ISBN/ISSN Number of the Proceedings	Whether at the time of publication affiliating institutions was same (Yes/No)	Name of the Publisher	
1	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	Changing Contours of Global Cooperation	New Horizons of Multilateral Cooperation in the Changing Global Order		2017	978-81-926904-9-0	Yes	CSEAPS	View
2	Dr. Y Yagama Reddy	International Conference on India-Asean towards Greater Partnership	-	Towards indo-Pacific Century: Potentialities of ASEAN's Centrality and India's Capability of Engagement in Multilateralism	2017	-	YES	CSEAPS	View
3	Dr. M. Prayaga	Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: An Evolving Multilateral Cooperation	-	2017	978-81-926904-4-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
4	Dr. M. Prayaga	India - Asean Strategic Partnership	Current Dynamics and Future Prospects of India - ASEAN Relations	-	2017	-	Yes	CSEAPS	View
5	Dr. B.V. Muralidhar	M.A Political Science (Final) Paper - II	Political Science & Public Administration, Modern Political Theory/Analysis	-	2017	-	yes	Directorate of Distance Educaiton, SV University, Tirupati 517 502	View
6	Dr. B.V. Muralidhar	M.A Political Science (Final) Paper - V	India's Foreign Policy	-	2017	-	yes	Directorate of Distance Educaiton, SV University, Tirupati 517 502	View
7	Dr. Surasura Ramanaiah	Geo-environmental Resources of Andhra Pradesh	Editor	-	2017	ISSN : 2319.7064	YES	Lambert Academic Publishing	View
8	Dr. B. Sreenivasulu Naik	Unity of All Religions The Gandhaian Way	Editor	-	2017	-	YES	Mittal Publications, New Delhi	View
9	Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation	ISIS Threat: Need for cooperation among world nations	-	2017	978-81-926904-4-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View

10	Dr.V.RameshBabu	Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation	The Role of New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the Multilateral Cooperation	-	2017	978-81-926904-4-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
11	Dr. B. Sarojamma	Editor	International Conference on Innovative Applications in Engineering and Information Technology	Modified Holt's Linear Models for Intraday Data	2017	ISSN : 2454-356X	YES	Published by APSCHE, Guntur - 522 503	View
12	Dr. B. Sarojamma	Editor	International Conference on Innovative Applications in Engineering and Information Technology	Out Liears and Their Detection	2017	ISSN : 2454-356X	YES	Published by APSCHE, Guntur - 522 503	View
13	Dr. N. Chandrayudu	B.A/B.Sc Geography Second Year - Semester - III Human Geography	-	-	2017	-	yes	Telug Akademi, Hyderabad	View
14	Dr.I.Narendra kumar	Impact of New Agricultural Technology in Andhra Pradesh	Impact of New Agricultural Technology in Andhra Pradesh	-	2017	978-620-2-30073-5	Yes	Scholar Press, Omni Scriptum Gmbh & Company, Germany	View
15	Dr. G. Vani Prasanthi	Emotional Intelligence and Problem Solving Behavior of Children	Editor	-	2017	978-3-330-04261-2	Yes	Lambert Academic Publishing	View
16	Dr. V. Venkataramana Reddy	Manuscript Heritage on Astronomy	Editor	-	2017	-	Yes	DK Printworld Publishers of India Traditions	View
17	Prof. N.Venkatasubba Naidu	Natural Polymers: Derivatives, Blends and Composites Vol-II	Bovine serum Albumin: An efficient Adsorbent and Drug Delivery Transporter	-	2017	978-1-53610-426-4	Yes	Nova science publishers	View
18	Dr. N.V.V.Jyothi	Natural Polymers: Derivatives, Blends and Composites Vol-II transporter	Bovine serum Albumin: An efficient Adsorbent and Drug Delivery Transporter.	-	2017	978-1-53610-426-4	Yes	Nova science publishers	View
19	Dr. N.V.V.Jyothi	Green Methods for Wastewater Treatment	Green Technologies for Wastewater Treatment	-	2017	978-3-030-16427-0	Yes	Nova science publishers	View
20	Prof. P.Mohan Reddy	Startup India- Standup India Opportunities and Challenges	Startup India- Standup India Opportunities and Challenges	-	2017	978-938-6638-15-1	Yes	Bonfring Publications, Coimbatore	View
21	Dr. I.S. Kishore Mathew Arnold	Women Empowerment Through Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Women Empowerment Through Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana	-	2017	ISBN 978-1981982325	YES	Createspcace an Amazon Company	View

22	Dr. I.S. Kishore Mathew Arnold	Women Leadership through Panchayati Raj Institutions	Women Leadership through Panchayati Raj Institutions	-	2017	ISBN 978-1981915613	YES	Createspcace an Amazon Company	View
23	Dr. I.S. Kishore Mathew Arnold	A Study on Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Adminisration	A Study on Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Adminisration	-	2017	ISBN 978-1981983100	YES	Createspcace an Amazon Company	View
24	Dr. I.S. Kishore Mathew Arnold	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme : A Study	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme : A Study	-	2017	ISBN 978-1981952144	YES	Createspcace an Amazon Company	View
25	Dr. P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	South China Sea: Emerging Scenario	Reading Between the " Lanes" South China Sea and China After the Hague Verdict	International Conference on South China Sea: Emerging Scenario	2017	-	YES	CSEAPS, Tirupati	View
26	Dr. K. Raja Reddy	South China Sea: Emerging Scenario	South China Sea: Limitaions of China Claims	International Conference on South China Sea: Emerging Scenario	2017	-	YES	CSEAPS, Tirupati	View
27	Dr.M.Swarnalatha	Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Women’s Rights and Liberation:Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Contribution an Overview	Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	2017	978-1544944746	2017	Indian Library Association New Delhi	View
28	M.Swarnalatha	Library and Information Science : Evergreen Trends	Implemention of Knowledge Management in University Libraries: A Study	-	2017	978-81-908333-6-2	Yes	Indian Library Association New Delhi	View
29	Dr. E.Sudhakar	Social Poilitical and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar views on Women Empowerment	-	2017	978-1544-944746	Yes	Indian Library Association New Delhi	View
30	B.Veena Kumari	Library and information Science: Ever Green Trends	Awareness and Utilization of digital library by the users in Sri Venkateswara University Library: A Study	-	2017	-	Yes	Indian Library Association New Delhi	View
31	Dr. G. Anand Amruth Raj	Innovative Trends in Teacher Education with Special Reference to Environmental Education	A Study On The Awareness Of Environment Protection Among Secondary School Students In Kurnool District	A two day International conference on Innovative trends in teacher Education: challenges and strategies	2017	ISBN: 978-1-926488-66-0	Yes	Canadian Academic Publishing,Etoronto,Ontario,Canada	View
32	Prof. V. Dayakara Reddy	Chief Editor	A Study On The Awareness Of Environment Protection Among Secondary School Students In Kurnool District	A two day International conference on Innovative trends in teacher Education: challenges and strategies	2017	ISBN: 978-1-926488-66-0	Yes	Canadian Academic Publishing,Etoronto,Ontario,Canada	View

33	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	Education for Slow Learners	The Problems Faced by the Slow Learners	Conference Compendium, Annamalai University	2017	ISBN:978-93-81236-33-8	Yes	Sri Velan Pathippagam,Chidambaram.	View
34	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	New Horizon Journal of Teacher Education	Impact of Gender,Locality and Type of Family on Mental Health among Adolescents	-	2017	ISSN:2456-3323	yes	New Horizon College of Education,Karnataka.	View
35	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	Teacher Education Enhancing Clean Indian and Green India in 21st Century	Influence of Gender, Methodology and Academic achievement on the attitude of B.Ed Students towards Environmental Education	-	2017	ISSN:978-93-5288-358-5	yes	JCERI Publications	View
36	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	Perspectives in Education	Impact of Gender, Intelligence and Stress on Academic achievement of Primary School Students	-	2017	ISBN: 978-1-926488-56-1	yes	Canadian Academic Publishing, Ontario, Canada	View
37	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	Break Barriers and Open Doors for Inclusive Education	A Study on Guidance Needs of Intermediate Students	-	2017	ISBN:978-93-85108-20-4	Yes	Jayam publications,Hyderbad	View
38	Dr.G.Anand Amruth Raj	Adolscents at Cross Roads: Challenges and Interventions	Mental Health status and Academic stress among Professional and Non-Professional students	-	2017	ISBN: 2277-7881	Yes	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Educational Research	View
39	Prof.M. Devarajulu	Role of women self-help groups on poverty alleviation and empowerment of women in the globalized era	Women empowerment through education	Role of women self-help groups on poverty alleviation and empowerment of women in the globalized era	2017	9789385101014	Yes	PARAMOUNT PUBLICATIONS	View
40	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Impact of MGN REGA on women empowerment on overview	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View
41	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Effects and impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View
42	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Impact of MGNREGA a study of pulicherla mandal of Chittoor district	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View

43	S.Mohammad Niyaz, Dr. G. Anand Amruth Raj Dayakara Reddy	Innovative Trends in Teacher Education with Special Reference to Environmental Education	A Study On The Awareness Of Environment Protection Among Secondary School Students In Kurnool District	A two day International conference on Innovative trends in teacher Education: challenges and strategies	2017	ISBN: 978-1-926488-66-0	Yes	Canadian Academic Publishing,Etoronto,Ontario,Canada	View
44	Dr M.Mohan reddy & Y.Mudhusudan Reddy	Startagies in teacher Education :Role of ICT	Significance of E Learning in our Technological society	A two day International conference on Innovative trends in teacher Education: challenges and strategies	2017	ISBN:978-1-926488-65-3	Yes	Canadian Academic Publishing,Etoronto,Ontario,Canada	View
45	Dr.P.V.Narasaih	Financing SHGs BY NGOs	A Study of Rashtriya Seva Samithi	-	2017	9786202302159	Yes	Schlars Press	View
46	Prof.K.Ramakrishnaiah	Vencure Capital Financing in India	Editor	-	2017	9786202092715	Yes	Lambert Academic Publishers	View
47	Prof.V.Dayakara Reddy &Dr M.Mohan reddy	Pedagogy and Digital Innovations in Teaching Learning Process	Internet as a major Tool For Education	-	2017	ISSN : 23501081	-	Research Demagogue	View
48	Dr.M.Mohan Reddy	Appraches in Education	A Study of Learning Styles Among IX Class Students in Chittoor District	-	2017	9781926488554	-	Canadian Academic Publishing,Etoronto,Ontario,Canada	View
49	K.Kavitha	-	Materials for Environmental Sustainability	Advanced Trends in Material Science (ATMS)	2017	ISBN:978-93-86251-45-9	-	Roshan Publications, Visakhapatnam,Andhra Pradesh	View
50	Dr.K.Kavitha	-	Teacher Preparation for Inclusive Education: Increasing Knowledge but rai sing Concerns	Break Barriers and Open Doors for Inclusive Education	2017	ISBN:978-93-85108-20-4	Yes	Jayam publications,Hyderbad	View
51	Prof. P.Adinarayna Reddy	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Editor	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
52	Dr.K.Sudhakar Reddy	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Higher Education Collaboratives for Community Engagement and Improvement : faculty and Researchers Perspectives	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View

53	Dr.A.Ranga Reddy	Community Engagement of the Higher EducationInstitutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Need of Private and Foreign universities in India Looking for Long legislative Reforms and Speedy Action	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
54	Dr.K.Kavitha	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Status of Community Engagement Activities of Higher Education Institutions	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
55	Dr.M.C.Reddappa Reddy	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Extension and Field Outreach Activities of the Departments of Adult Continuing Education Lessons for Fostering of social responsibility and Communit Engagement in Indian universities	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
56	Dr.K.Ganesh Babu	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Essentials of Higher Education for the Modern society	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
57	Dr.E. Mahadev Reddy & N.Harinath	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Community Engagement as Social Responsibility of the HEIS	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
58	Dr.M.C.Obulesu	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Higher education and the Community Development	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
59	Dr.D.Subramanyam & E.Yuvaraj & M.Devarajulu	Community Engagement of the Higher Education Institutions Status, Contours and Strategies	Problems of Education in India	-	2017	978-81-9051525-7-2	Yes	J.B.Publishing Compnay, New Delhi-110094	View
60	Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy	Reddy Smriti: Exploring Indian past; Commemorative volume in honour of Dr Y Gopal Reddy,	Chandragiri Fort: A Study on Vijayanagara Defense Architecture	-	2017	ISBN 9789386223784	Yes	Sathiyam Printers	View
61	Dr K Syamalamma	Andhra Pradesh History Congress	Pilgrimage and Social Integration role of Tirupati	Proceedings of Andhra Pradesh History Congress	2017	ISSN 2320-057X	-	Sathiyam Printers	View

62	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	India’s Multilateral Engagement: Opportunities and Challenges (Book)	Editor	-	2017	978-81-926904-9-0	Yes	ICWA and CSEAPS	View
63	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	India’s Multilateral Engagement: Opportunities and Challenges	India’s Multilateral Engagement: Past and Present	-	2017	978-81-926904-9-0	Yes	CSEAPS	View
64	Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	Vision of Ho Chi Minh – India- Vietnam Relations	India-Vietnam defence Cooperation : an Analyses	-	-	-	-	-	View
65	Dr. Y. Yagama Reddy	India’s Multilateral Engagement: Opportunities and Challenges	Is Proliferation of Multilateralism in Asia- Pacific tantamount to Multilateral Coperation?	-	2017	978-81-926904-9-0	Yes	CSEAPS	View
66	Dr. M.Padmaja	India’s Multilateral Engagement: Opportunities and Challenges	India's Cultural co-operation with Malaysia and Singapore	-	2017	978-81-926904-9-0	Yes	CSEAPS	View
67	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation (Book)	Editor	-	2017	978-81-926904-4-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
68	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy & Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	India Asean Strategic Partnership	Editor	India Asean Strategic Partnership	2017	978-93-91400-12-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
69	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy & Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	India Asean Strategic Partnership	India Asean Strategic Partnership an Advent of Indo- Pacific Security Architecture	India Asean Strategic Partnership	2017	978-93-91400-12-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
70	Dr. M.Prayaga	India Asean Strategic Partnership	Current Dyanamics and Future Prospects of India ASEAN Relations	India Asean Strategic Partnership	2017	978-93-91400-12-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
71	Dr.Y Yagama Reddy	India Asean Strategic Partnership	Towards Indo Pacific Century : Potentialities of ASEANS Centrality and Capabilities of Indias Engagement in Multilateralism	India Asean Strategic Partnership	2017	978-93-91400-12-5	Yes	CSEAPS	View
72	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	Vision of Ho Chi Minh: India-Vietnam Relations (Book)	Editor	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
73	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	Vision of Ho Chi Minh: India-Vietnam Relations	Ho Chi Minh: An Architect of India-Vietnam Friendship	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View

74	Dr. M. Prayaga	Vision of Ho Chi Minh: India-Vietnam Relations	Contributions of Ho Chi Minh and his Revolutionary Compatriots to Vietnam's Independence and Unification	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
75	Dr.M.Padmaja	Vision of Ho Chi Minh – India- Vietnam Relations	Vietnam Women in war during Ho Chi Minh Period	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
76	Prof K Raja Reddy	Vision of Ho Chi Minh – India- Vietnam Relations	Ho Chi Minh: A Strategist and Visionary	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
77	Dr.V.RameshBabu	Vision of Ho Chi Minh – India- Vietnam Relations	Economic Opportunities in India-Vietnam Relations	-	2017	978-81-926904-3-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
78	Dr.D. Ramana	A study on Technology adoption by Rural Women	BOOK (Co-Author)	-	2017	ISBN 978-3-330-65107-4.	YES	Scholars Press Publishing Germany	View
79	D.Usha rani D.Sujatha	A study on Technology adoption by Rural Women -	book (Co-Author)	-	2017	ISBN 978-3-330-65107-4.	Yes	Scholars Press Publishing Germany	View
80	Dr.J.M.J.Vinodini	Changing scenario of women in the era of Globalization	Female workers in Construction Industry in Andhra Pradesh: An Analysis	-	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-41-0	Yes	Paramouni Publications	View
81	Dr.I.Narendra kumar	Impact of New Agricultural Technology in Andhra Pradesh	Impact of New Agricultural Technology in Andhra Pradesh	-	2017	978-620-2-30073-5	Yes	Scholar Press, Omni Scriptum Gmbh & Company, Germany	View
82	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Women empowerment through education	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View
83	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Impact of MGN REGA on women empowerment on overview	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View
84	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	Effects and impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment	Role of women self-help groups poverty alleviation and employment of women in the global era	2017	ISBN 978-93-85101-84-7	Yes	Role of paramount publishing house	View
85	P. KusumaHarinath	Mantram (English Translation)	Editor	-	2017	978-81-8294-093-2	-	Alakananda	View
86	Prof. D. Sai Sujatha	Risk factors of Teenage Pregnancy & Parenthood	Co Author	-	2017	978-3-659-84579-6	Yes	Scholars Press	View

87	Prof. D. Sai Sujatha	Women and Entrepreneurship Development-Opportunities and Obstacles	Co Author	-	2017	978-3-330-85140-1	Yes	Scholars Press	View
88	Dr. T. Surendra Reddy	Vinukondaseema Dandakaviliya	Vinukondaseema Dandakaviliya	Critical Edition	2017	978-93-5300-058-5	Yes	SVU ORI	View
89	Meriga B, Ganjayi M.S. and Parim B.N.	Cardiovascular & Hematological Agents in Medicinal Chemistry.	Phytocompounds as potential agents to treat obesity-cardiovascular ailments.	-	2017	ISSN 1875-6182.	Yes	Lambert Academic Publishers	View
90	Muni Swamy Ganjayi, Dasari Sreenivasulu and Balaji Meriga.	Advances in Biochemistry & Applications in Medicine.	Childhood obesity, an emerging threat to global public health: A Nutraceutical approach to contain.	-	2017	977-81-935657-1-0.	Yes	Lambert Academic Publishers	View
91	Dr C.P.S Madhuri	Post Trinity Vaggeyakaras	Sri Ogirala Veerta Raghava Sarma Nadayogi Gnanananda Tirtha	UGC national Seminar	2017	978-93-80528-28-1	YES	MSK Publications	View
92	Dr C.P.S Madhuri	Traditions of Indian Classical Music and dance	Analysis of Raagas handled by Sri Annamacharya	Internatioanl Seminar on Traditions of Indian Classical Music and dance	2017	978-81-956242-0-1	YES	University of madras	View
93	Dr. N.Amareswari	Women Studies and Social Sciences	Study on Socio- political Rights of Empowering Women	International Conference on Women Studies and Social Sciences	2017	978-93-86435-02-6	YES	IMRF	View
94	Dr. N.Amareswari	Socio- Political Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	Ambedkar-Socio Political Philosophy	Natioanl Seminar on Socio-Political Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	2017	978-1544944746	YES	Sri Prabha Graphics	View
95	Dr. N.Amareswari	Women Entrepreneueship and E-commerce management law, gender studies huamnities and social sciences	Implementation of Positive discriminatory laws in advantage of women and children	Women Entrepreneurship and E-commerce management law, gender studies huamnities and social sciences	2017	ISSN 2395-0544	YES	IMRF	View
96	Dr. N.Amareswari	Education for future issues and challenges	Human Rights and Education	International Multidisciplinary conference on Education for future issues and challenges	2017	978-1-926488-68-4	YES	Osmania Publishers	View

97	Dr K Peera	Silk sericin as a neuroprotective compound against Alzheimers in rat	Editor	-	2017	978-3-330-02351-2	YES	Lap Lambert	View
98	Dr.C.Girish	Practical Guide to Human Anatomy and Physiological for Paramedics	Editor	-	2017	978-1730314988	YES	Osmania Publishers	View
99	Dr.M.Swarnalatha	Vidyawarta	Use of Social Networkto Interact with users among University Students : A Study Case	-	2017	ISSN : 2319 9318	Yes	Sri Prabha Publishers	View
100	Prof.G. Radha Krishna	Telugu Sahithya Manipusalu	Vrudhapyam	-	2017	978-1979698719	Yes	-	View
101	Prof.P.Mohan Reddy	Startup India- Standup India Opportunities and Challenges	Editor	-	2017	9789386638151	Yes	Bonfring Publications, Coimbatore	View
102	Dr.K.Kavitha	Human rights : Trends, Issues & Challenges in the present Scenario Human Rights for all	Women Human Righs in Problems & Challenges in India	A Multi Displinary One Day NAtional Seminar UGC(PBG) Sponsored	2017	9788193319963	Yes	Veda Publications	View
103	Prof. Chimthala Paramageetham	Extremophilic Enzymatic Processing of lingnocellulosic Feed Stocks to Bioenergy	Extremophilic Pectinases	-	2017	978-3-319-54684-1	Yes	Springer	View
104	Ms.N.V.Srinithya	International Journal of Pysocological Research	The problems of dirty Hands in Politics	-	2017	ISSN : 2320- 6381	Yes	USHASREE International Publications	View
105	Dr.I.Chandraiah	Scoial Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar	EDITOR	-	2017	9781544944746		Sri Prabha Publishers	View
106	Dr.S.Siva Sankar	International Financial Management	Editor	-	2017	9789387769861	Yes	KY PUBLICATIONS	View
107	Dr.Layam Anitha	Immunotherapy Research Journal	Influence of Probiotics on Human Health with Immune Modulatory effects	-	2017	-	Yes	Medical Publishing	View
108	P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	Changing Contours of Multilateral cooperation	Balancing Act : Europe and International Cooperation in the 21st Century	-	2017	ISBN : 978-81-926904-4-6	Yes	CSEAPS	View
109	K. Ganesh Babu	Changing Contours of Multilateral cooperation	BRICS - A New Dimension of Global Integration	-	2017	ISBN : 978-81-926904-4-7	Yes	CSEAPS	View

110	T.M. Rajendra Prasad	Changing Contours of Multilateral cooperation	Brics and the New World Order	-	2017	ISBN : 978-81-926904-4-8	Yes	CSEAPS	View
111	Dr. A.Subramnyamu	Intrnational Journal of Psychological Research	Concept of God in samkya Yoga System: A critical evaluation	-	2017	ISSN : 2320-6381	Yes	USHASREE International Publications	View
112	Prof. P.Adinarayna Reddy	Maternity Benefit forr the Women - Issues and Challenges	Editor	-	2017	978-8180210723	Yes	Parikrama Prakashan,	View
113	Dr.M. Deenadayal	Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of DR.BR. Ambedkar	Study on Social and Religiuous Perspectives of DR.BR. Ambedkar	-	2017	978-1544944746	Yes	BR Publishing Agency	View
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Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation

G. Jayachandra Reddy

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New Horizons of Multilateral Cooperation in the Changing Global Order

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Understanding the human behaviour is primarily necessary to examine thoroughly the historical dynamics of the cooperation or conflict/war. Naturally, the attitude of human beings is not static but dynamic. Ever since their life started in the forest, they have had their behavioural pattern changed from time to time based on the circumstances and moved forward towards the betterment of their life. They were found to be innocents, when they started life in the plain lands because of the limited options or scope offered by the nature, what it would be termed as environmental determinism. But slowly they started overcoming their limitations through the expansion and bringing changes in the orientation of life, a pursuit that testifies to environmental possibilism. In due course of time, exchange of goods was an instrument to develop the attitude of dependence on others which gave them an opportunity to diversify their life style and also to expand their activities and commercialization.

Commercialization has created a new dimension of life in the form of competition and further entailed the element of conflict. Over successive generations of human life, the terms like exchange of goods, human relations, local cooperation, cooperation between two entities have gained prominence and in the modern era the forms of cooperation have attained bilateral and multilateral in their character. Simultaneously, the concept of competition has also become a part of the entire process: if everything happens on the lines of expectations of entities, it is considered as cooperation otherwise paves the way for a conflict or war as an alternative to prove one's own supremacy. This entire process or a game of supremacy has been totally played around the resource base or political power (leadership) all through the ages of the history. Thus, there has arisen the necessity for a thorough examination of the relationship between the resources and the power.

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Y. Yagama Reddy

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Towards Indo-Pacific Century: Potentialities of ASEAN's Centrality and India's Capability of Engagement in Multilateralism

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1. Salience of Historical Geography in Indo-Pacific

"People and ideas influence events, but geography largely determines them, now more than ever," ... (and) realism in international politics that demands a better understanding of geography" asserts Robert D. Kaplan, Chief Geopolitical Analyst for STRATFOR and a senior fellow at the Center for New American Security in Washington (Kaplan 2010). What is to be also borne in mind is the fact that history and geography have condemned both to physical proximity even though their political and economic differences kept them at arm's length" (Singh 2011). Categorically, geographical factors and historical processes offer immeasurable potentialities in the form of commonalities and complementarities becoming conductive to a reciprocally dependable relationship. Given credence to this premise, the Indo-Pacific which has gained significance of historical geography entitles to have its history resurrected. Indo-Pacific has also gained currency in the discourse of international politics in recent times due to the geo-political and geo-strategic thrust. As a predominantly equatorial maritime pendulum along an Indian and Pacific Oceanic continuum, the origins of the term 'Indo-Pacific' and undeniably its existence in the international relations can be traced back to ancient times.

The term 'Indo-Pacific' was occasionally used in the early and mid-20th century and has a long-standing acceptance in marine science as a distinct biogeographic region comprising the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean, the western and central Pacific Ocean, and the seas connecting the two in the general area of Indonesia. Indo-Pacific has been transformed from a biogeographic region into a strategic one, in the emerging geopolitical discourse with accompanying changes in the perception and scope. 'Indo-Pacific Domain' was defined in their writings during 1880-1945 by the British anthropologist Augustus Henry Keane and the Indian historian Kalidas Nag, based on the anthropology and ethnicity, art and archaeology, cultural and societal norms, maritime economics and commerce besides political linkages (Mishra 2014: 109). In addition to *India and the Pacific World* (Nag 1941), Kalidas Nag is also reported to have presented a case that this region could even be termed as 'Greater India' (Nag 1926: 8). Curiously enough, "various nomenclatures have been coined in the present Indo-Pacific region without clearly defining geographic boundaries, such as the Far East, Asia and Pacific, AsiaPacific, Pacific Rim, Pacific Asia, and East Asia" (Naidu 2014: 102). A common link is the sea binding the diverse subsystems within the Indo-Pacific marked by a multiplicity of cultures, ethnicities, religions, economic models and governance structures (Mehta 2014: 3) as well as different systems and identities (Ram 2015: 22).

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Shanghai Cooperation Organization: An Evolving Multilateral Cooperation

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Abstract

After the termination of Cold War, international relations have undergone a profound transformation. The US became the solitary superpower in global politics. To challenge the unipolarity status of the US, the newly emerging powers, Russia and China, started building up multipolar regions in the world. In addition, the newly formed Central Asian countries after the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were not independent countries before and they didn't have required experience to play the role of an actor in international arena and also they didn't have required economical and political machinery to meet the challenges of society in establishing stable economy. After the 9/11 terrorist attack the geopolitical changes brought the US to Middle East to fight against fundamentalist Taliban regime in Afghanistan. It was against this backdrop that Russia, China and Central Asian countries joined hands to establish the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in 2001 for a strong regional cooperation in political and economic spheres and evolve a strategy to fight against terrorism in the Eurasian region. This paper seeks to trace the evolution of SCO's multilateral cooperation and engagement of member countries in economic, political, energy security and strategic areas under the regional governance. It is also proposed to discuss the challenges and prospects of this regional outfit.

Evolution of SCO

The SCO, a young regional grouping with one and half a decades of existence, has swiftly forged ahead from a mere political to significant economic, strategic and cultural institution. Since its inception, the SCO has been devoting to the consensus building, confidence building measures, addressing border issues and security concerns and promotion of economic and cultural cooperation. The SCO was founded in Shanghai on 15 June 2001 by the People's Republic of China, and the Five Central Eurasian countries Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan. It evolved on the model of 'Shanghai Five mechanism' (China, Russia, Kazakhstan,

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Current Dynamics and Future Prospects of India-ASEAN Relations

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India and Southeast Asia share some significant traits that include history, trade, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity besides people to people contacts. The uninterrupted relations, save colonial period, stand a testimony to the close commercial, political and cultural relations that flourished between the two. Further, the Southeast Asian region has always remained geopolitically important because of its location in between two Oceans and two great civilizations. On account of its flourishing economic activity, the region has always attracting the attention of great powers and witnessed movement of people and cultures. In the latter half of the twentieth century, regional cooperation gathered pace world over in economic, political, security, science and technology spheres besides promoting peace and stability in the world. Towards establishing regional coherence, the five countries of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore) formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on 8 August 1967 (though started with five countries it has now ten countries). Initially the organization was viewed as a premeditated output of Cold War rivalry. But, ASEAN quickly proved as a milestone in the growth and development of regional cooperation. Jurgen Ruland, a German Professor, felt that regional organizations are acting as "multilateral utilities" promoting institution-building in several ways: they transfer unresolved

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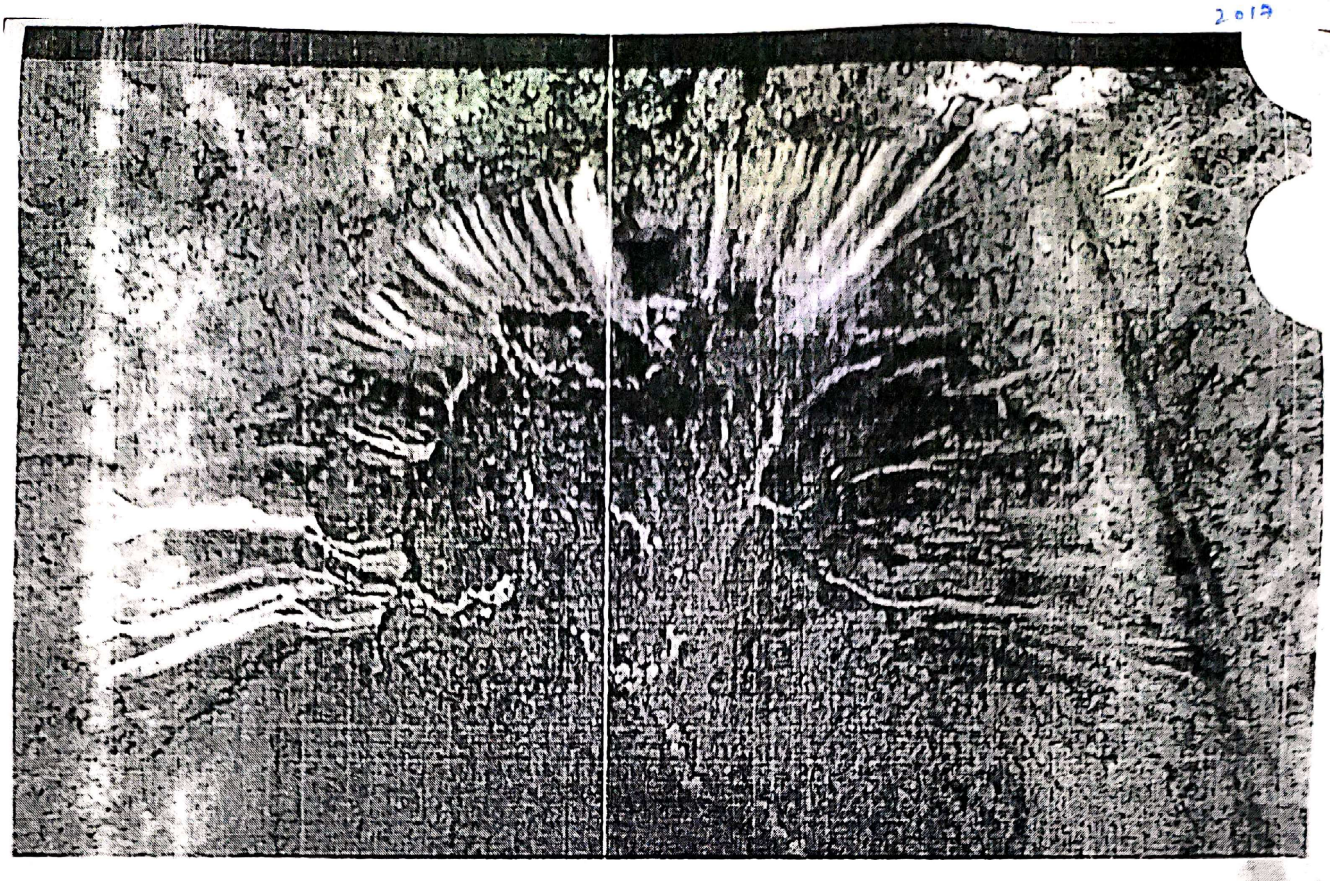
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The 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951). *United Nations Treaty*, vol. 189, no. 2545, p. 137.

ISIS Threat: Need for Cooperation among World Nations

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Abstract

The rise of the terrorist organization, ISIS which has an ultimate objective of restoring the caliphate (Islamic world) is considered as the most significant development in international jihadism since 9/11. ISIS is no more a concern confined only to Iraq and Syria but has also raised genuine concerns around the globe with its capacity of striking terror. The present paper analyses the origin, growth of the organization. It also examines the funding methods of the organization along with the use of social media for its activities and the present need for the world to come together. The organization's impact on women and children has also been explained in the paper.

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria traces its roots back to 2002, when Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian who gained notoriety in the Iraqi insurgency from 2003-6, founded a jihadi organisation called Tawhid wal-Jihad in the north of Iraq. Zarqawi had been linked with al-Qaeda while in Afghanistan in the late '90s, but was not a member of the group and disagreed with the tactic of focusing on the 'far enemy' (the West) as opposed to the 'near enemy' (rulers in the Islamic world). Following the 2003 invasion of Iraq, Zarqawi's organisation grew more active and affiliated itself to al-Qaeda in 2004, becoming al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI). Despite the tactical differences, this made a useful alliance of convenience: Zarqawi's organisation gained the recruiting and resourcing benefits of being part of a global and credible jihadi organisation, while al-Qaeda gained an affiliate in Iraq which had already become the global centre of jihad.[1]

Zarqawi's AQI was an influential actor in Iraq's descent into chaos between 2003 and 2007. It had an explicit policy of creating sectarian violence with the aim of rallying the Sunni community around Sunni jihadi groups, a tactic that ISIS is replicating now. This invited

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The Role of New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the Multilateral Cooperation

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1. Introduction

The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred as the BRICS Development Bank, operated by Member states of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) conceived for the 21st century. These two are multilateral development banks as an alternative to the existing Western-dominated World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The goal of the NDB is to "mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries". Through a participatory process, its founding members are developing its core philosophy, principles, policies, value system and operating platform. The Bank's foundation is built on the lessons of experience of existing MDBs and the private sector.

The AIIB, a modern knowledge-based institution, will focus on th development of infrastructure and other productive sectors in Asi All the BRICS economies have become founding members of t AIIB, while China, India and Russia turned out to be the three large shareholders of the bank. The present paper tries to analyze t prospects of the NDB and AIIB in the emerging multilateral financ cooperative areas.

2. Role of New Development Bank (NDB)

The BRIC acronym originally referred to the informal grouping Brazil, China, India, and Russia. Goldman Sachs economist J O'Neill first coined the name in 2001, predicting that the fo countries' share of global GDP would increase significantly over first decade of the century and would outpace growth of some of world's largest economies. The impressive cooperation betw BRICS countries has long been dismissed as purely for show

with little in the way of substantive results. However, this time the group did cause a sensation, in July 2014, announcing the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB) in Fortaleza, Brazil. Although the international public is taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the future institutional capacity and purpose of the bank, this cooperation has resulted in two achievements whose deep and far-reaching significance can hardly be denied or underestimated by anyone. One is that the NDB marks the beginning of efforts to build a new international financial order, and the other is a shift in international politics as a result of sincere and skillful cooperation between BRICS Countries.

At their 2013 annual summit in Durban, South Africa, the BRICS countries agreed to establish the BRICS Development Bank, which soon became known as the New Development Bank (NDB). At the summit, a Declaration and an Action Plan were created, which asserted that the NDB would be set up in order to provide resources for infrastructure projects and sustainable development initiatives of the member nations of the BRICS as well as other emerging and developing economies. The five member countries of the BRICS Group have never hidden their dissatisfaction and criticism of the existing international financial order. The World Bank and the IMF are the multilateral pillars of the Bretton Woods system. They reflect the international economic system and the US dollar's unparalleled dominance in the world financial system from the mid-20th century to the 1970s. The existing international economic and financial order is problematic, not only because rights do not match obligations, but because the power that some countries have in this system exceeds their importance as countries on the global stage. More important, because the two multilateral institutions are ineffective and inefficient with regards to developing nations, IMF-World Bank policies can have negative effects on emerging economies.

The five BRICS countries funded equally the NDB's seed capital of $50 billion, and the bank is scheduled to start lending in 2016. The development bank is not named after BRICS in order to attract developing economies from outside the group, including for example Turkey, Mexico, Indonesia, and Nigeria. This shows that the NDB is not just the financial organization of an outfit, but one with the potential of growing into another "World Bank". The NDB places

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MODIFIED HOLT 's LINEAR MODELS FOR INTRADAY DATA

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ABSTRACT: There are many types of time series models and some of them are univariate time series models, multivariate time series models, interval time series models and intraday time series models etc., in this paper two intraday time series models are introduced and they are modified holt's model-I and modified holt's model-II are estimated using Root mean square error criteria by taking alpha rages from 0.1 to 0.9 ane0.99 for all three models i.e. holt's linear model, modified holt's linear model-I ,modified holt's linear model-II empirical investigation are calculated using intraday data of temperature of dalles

KEYWORDS: Holt's linear model, modified Holt's linear model-I, modified Holt's linear model-II, temperature

1.INTRODUCTION

There are so many models are developed and modified for intraday models. Intraday models possesses there won models, it can not take usual models which satisfies year wise data, monthly data and quarter data. General models for time series are single exponential smoothing model, Holt linear model, Holt winter model, Adoptive exponential smoothing model. Auto regressive model, moving average models, Auto regressive moving average models for different orders of Auto regressive and moving averages, Auto regressive integrated moving averages(p, q, r) for different values of p, q, r, different models of Auto regressive conditionally heteroscedasticity like generalized Auto regressive conditional heteroscedasticity(GARCH), IGARCH,EGARCH etc. These models are univariate models of time series.Multivariate models of time series are vector auto regression (VAR), vector auto regressive moving average (VARMA), vector auto regressive integrated moving average (VARIMA), multiple Regression, Discount weighted regression models etc.,

In this paper we explain Holt's linear model and introduced two modified Holt's models for intraday data. Modified Holt's model -1 is fitted by modification of Holt model i.e., in place of linear trend by substituting exponential curve. Modified Holt's model-2 is fitted by modification of Holt model i.e in place of linear trend by substituting power curve. Which model is best among Holt's linear model, Holt's modified model-1, Holt's modified model-2 using Root mean square error criteria.

Generally Holt's model is based on seasonality and trend. In Holt's model trend follows additive model. Holt's model is a two parameter model. Holt (1957) extended single exponential smoothing to linear exponential smoothing to allow forecasting of data with trends. Equations for trend, level and forecast are as follows

$$L_T = \alpha u_T + (1-\alpha)(L_{T-1} + \hat{b}_{T-1})$$

where L_T denotes level at time 't' and it obtains sum of two components, first component is product of constant 'α' with time series value Y_t and second component is sum of level L_{T-1} and estimated value of trend $\hat{b}_{T-1}$ and this sum is multiplied with $(1-\alpha)$

L_T is level at time 'T'

u_T is time series value at time 'T'

L_{T-1} is level at time point 'T-1'

$\hat{b}_{T-1}$ is trend at time point 'T-1'

α is a constant lies between '0' and '1', generally 'α' is substituted for different values like 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4,.....,0.9 and upon using mean square error criterion we conclude which α is the best suit to data, by minimum value of MSE.

Equation for trend

$$b_t = \beta(L_T - L_{T-1}) + (1-\beta)b_{t-1}$$

Here b_t denotes trend at time point't' and it is sum of two components, first component is L_{T-1} is subtracted from L_t and that difference is multiplied with constant 'β' and second component is product of $(1-\beta)$ with b_{t-1}.

Where b_t is trend at time point't'

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OUT LIEARS AND THEIR DETECTION

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ABSTRACT: In time series and analysis it is assumed that the data or observations consist of a systematic pattern and stochastic component time series analysis widely used in atmospheric sciences, metrological sciences, business sciences etc. outlines play vital role in fitting and forecasting for data .in this paper outlines are detected using ACF and PACF, Kolmogrov smirnov testis used for goodness of fit.

KEYWORDS: ACF, PACF, Kolmogrov smirnov, ARIMA

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I.INTRODUCTION

In the time series analysis the data or observations consist of a systematic pattern and stochastic component. Time series data are widely used in commercial, industrial, metrological, and sociological processes. In time series analysis, the major methods can be represented by a Univariate Box-Jenkins (1976) and ARIMA structure ("B-J model"). The basic univariate ARMA structure is used for model fitting with an intervention function to model outliers. A straight forward method for outlier detection in time series is based on forecasting.

An outlier can be defined as observation that deviates much from other observations. The identification and treatment of outliers constitute an important component of the time series analysis before modeling. Outlier detection is also known as anomaly detection and its important applications in a wide range of area in business, insurance, health care, security, engineering and many more.

An outlier in a set of data to be an observation which appears to be inconsistent with the remainder of that set of data. Outliers can again arise and cause difficulties.The outliers are values which seem either too large or too small as compared to rest of the observations (Gumbel, 1960).In another way, an outlying observation, or outlier is one that appears to deviate markedly from other members of the sample in which it occurs (Grubbs, 1969) outlier means an observation lies extreme to data. It may lie extreme upward or downward to the original data. A single outlier in a regression model can be detected by the effect of its detection on the residual sum of squares.Outliers could easily mislead the conventional time series analysis procedure resulting in erroneous conclusions.

Fox (1972) was first to consider outliers within time series, assuming an AR structure with Gaussian noise. Two broad categories of outlier are defined, one is "Additive Outliers (AO)" where a single point is affected and two "Innovative Outliers (IO)" where an innovation to the process affects both an observation and the subsequent series. He used likelihood ratio criteria for comparing the estimated error with the estimated standard error of that discrepancy.

Tsay (1988) was extended and generalized in detection of outliers, level shifts and variance changes in time series and he describes a method as a "Batch Procedure". he describes the different types of outliers as follows.

I. Additive Outlier (AO)

II. Innovation Outlier (IO)
III. Level Shift (LS)
IV. Permanent Level change (TC)
V. Transient Level Change (TC)
VI. Variance Change (VC)

The structure changes are allowed for the level ift (LS) and variance change (VC). Level shift is further classified as permanent level change (LC) and Transient Level change (TC).Parameter estimation is described for Additive Outliers (AO), Innovative Outliers (IO), Level Shift (LS) and Transient Level Shift (TC) using techniques of simple linear regression. Parameter estimation is slightly different for the VC model and the test statistic, follows an F-distribution is most powerful if the time point is known.

i.Additive outliers (AO)

An outlier that affects a single observation. For example, data coding error might be identified as an additive outlier.

ii. Innovative outliers (IO)

An outlier that acts as an addition to the noise term at a particular series point. For stationary series, an innovative outlier affects several observations. For non-stationary series, it may affect every observation starting at a particular series point.

iii. Level Shift (LS)

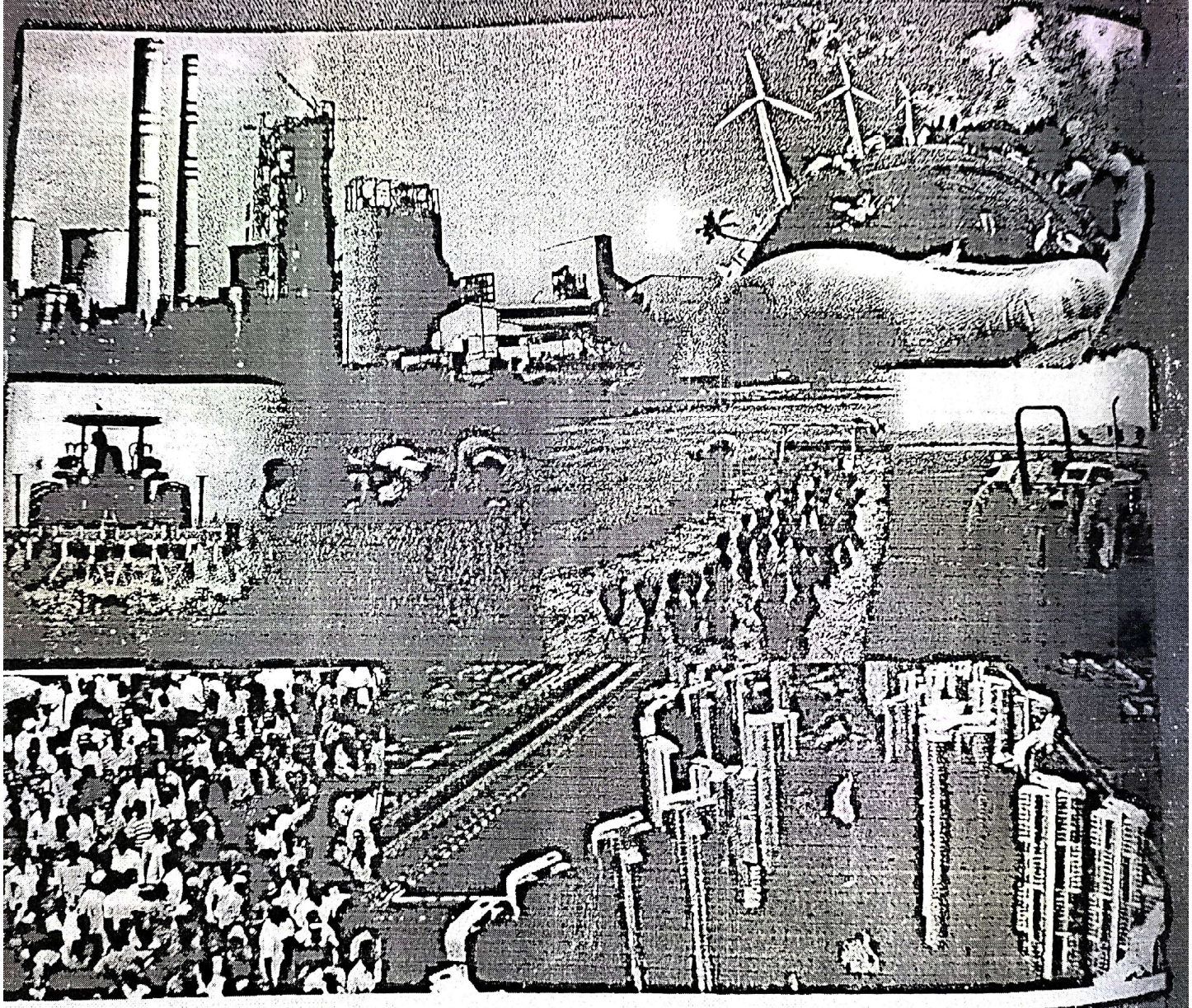
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Human Geography



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Second Year - Semester - III
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

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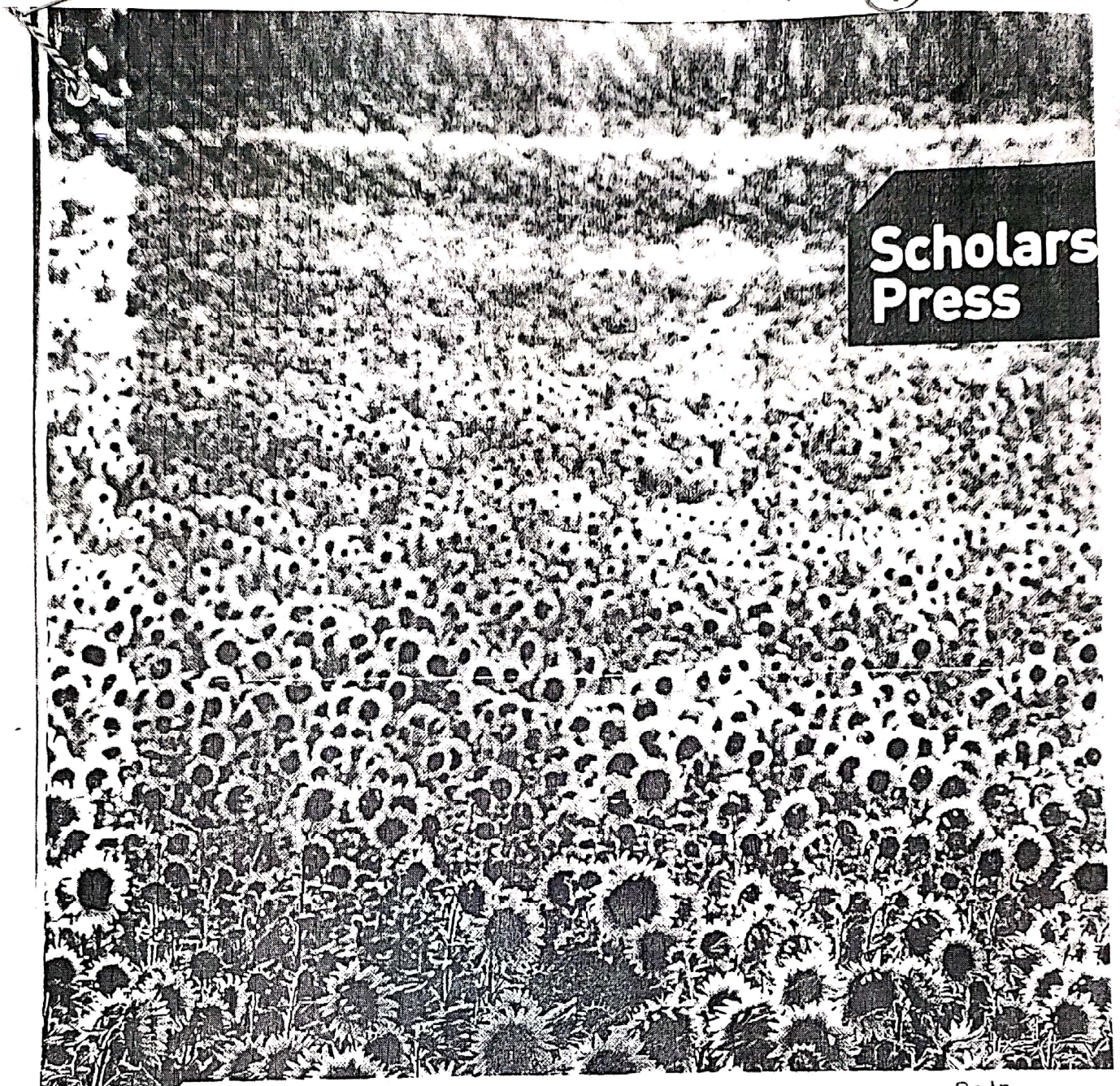
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IMPACT OF NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

By

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in their every day social environment. By dealing with these pressures successfully, the individual will be better able to positively influence overall well being. With this will get an idea about emotional intelligence and problem solving behaviour of children, regarding this issue the researcher investigate the emotional intelligence of children and problem solving behaviour of elementary school children. Students who will take up the research on to assess the emotional intelligence and strategies to solve the problem behaviour of children.

Vani Prasanthi Gudimitla
Neeraja P
Anuradha Kamal

Emotional Intelligence and Problem Solving Behavior of Children

Assessment of Emotional Intelligence and Problem Solving Behavior of Elementary School Children

Gudimitla Vani Prasanthi completed her Master's Degree in Home Science (Human Development) from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. She also completed PG Diploma in Pre-school Education and PG Diploma in Guidance and Counselling. At present she is doing Ph.D. in Department of Home Science, S.V. University, Tirupati.

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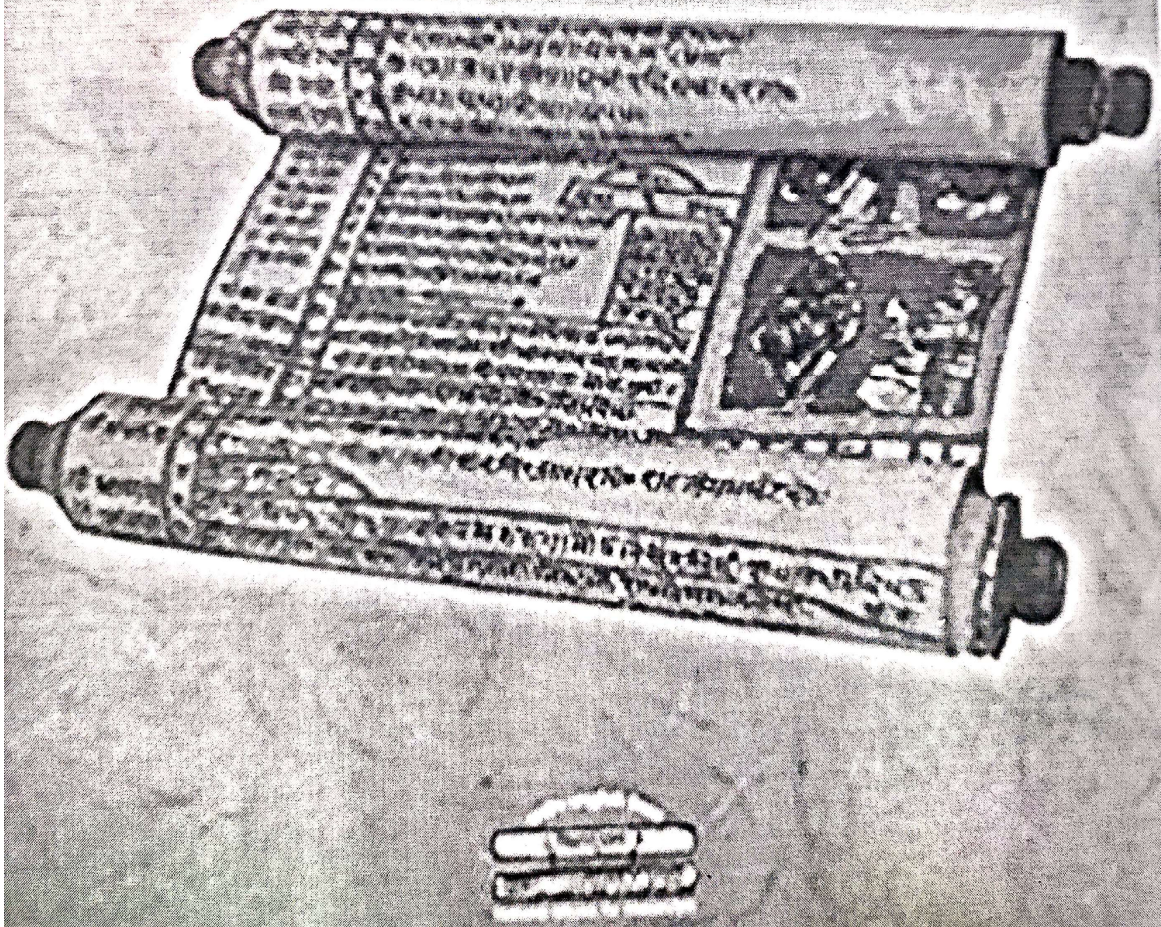
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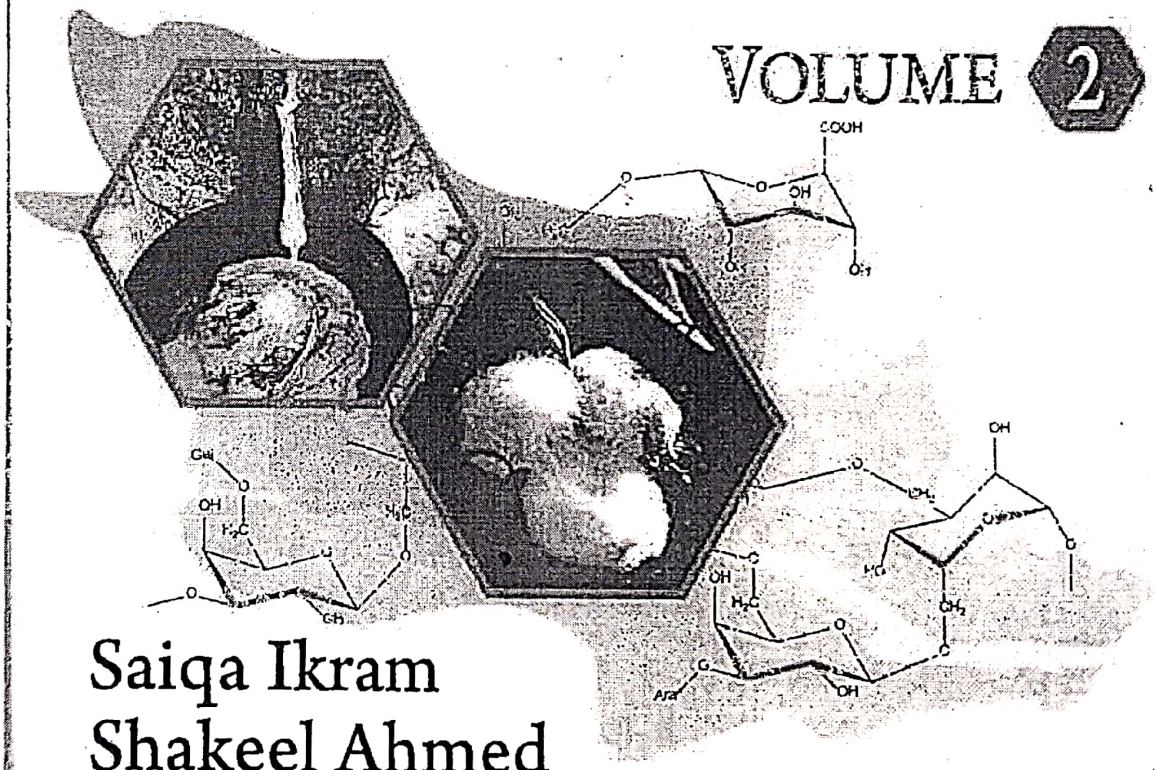
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Chapter 4

BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN: AN EFFICIENT ADSORBENT AND DRUG DELIVERY TRANSPORTER

B. Natesh Kumar[1], N. V. V. Jyothi[2], N. Venkatasubba Naidu[2] and G. G. Redhi[1,]*

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ABSTRACT

Bovine serum albumin is a single peptide chain containing protein. It has numerous biochemical and pharmacological applications including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, immunoblots, and immunohistochemistry. It is also used as a nutrient in cell and microbial culture. In restrive digestion, BSA is used to stabilize some enzymes during the digestion of DNA and, prevent adhesion of the enzyme to reaction tubes and other vessels. This chapter mainly focusses on the properties, biosynthesis and functions of BSA. Apart form the recent research activities on the applications of BSA like nano particle encapsulation and adsorption of quantum dots, BSA induced drug delivery transportation systems are briefly discussed.

Keywords: bovine serum albumin, biosynthesis, adsorption and drug delivery applications

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of biologically derived polymers is emerging as an important component for economic development. By transforming forest and agricultural feedstock's, new renewable, biodegradable, and biocompatible materials are being produced. Emerging applications for bio macromolecules range from packaging to industrial chemicals to medical implant devices and drug delivery to computer storage media. In addition to producing "green" materials with

* Corresponding author: G. G. Redhi. Departemnt of Chemistry, Durban University of Technology, P.O. Box 1334, Durban 4000, South Africa. Email: nateshkumar786@gmail.com; redhigg@dut.ac.za.

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Green Methods for WasteWater Treatment

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Chapter 9
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T. Vasantha and N. V. V. Jyothi

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T. Vasantha (✉) · N. V. V. Jyothi
Department of Chemistry, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

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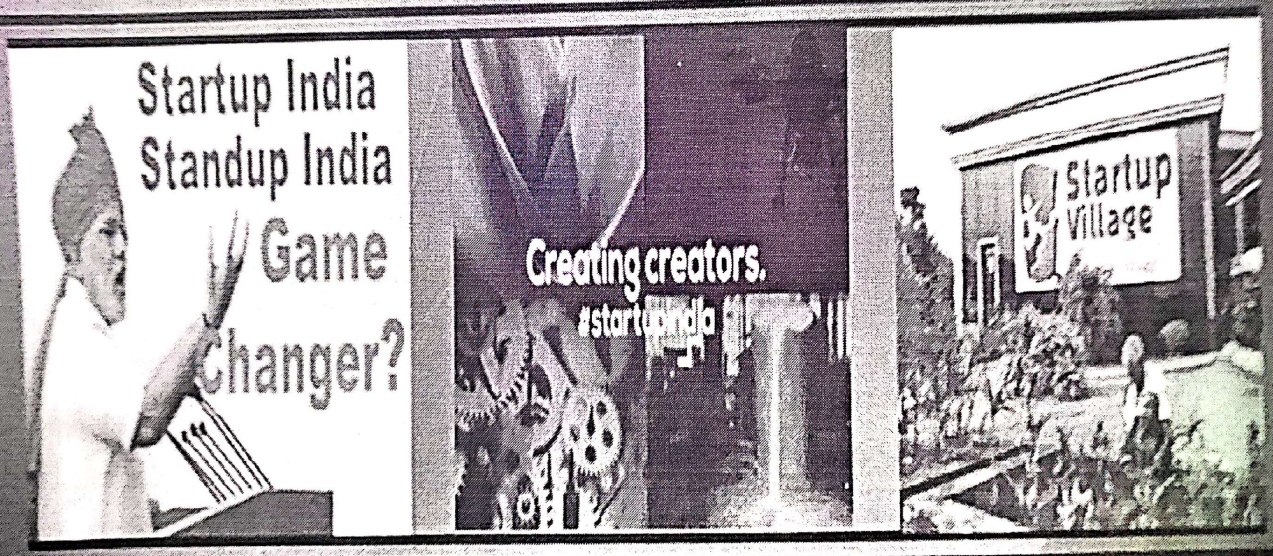
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Dr.I.S. KISHORE MATHEW ARNOLD is an Academic Consultant in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

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Dr.I.S. KISHORE MATHEW ARNOLD is an Academic Consultant in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

Women Leadership through Panchayati Raj Institutions



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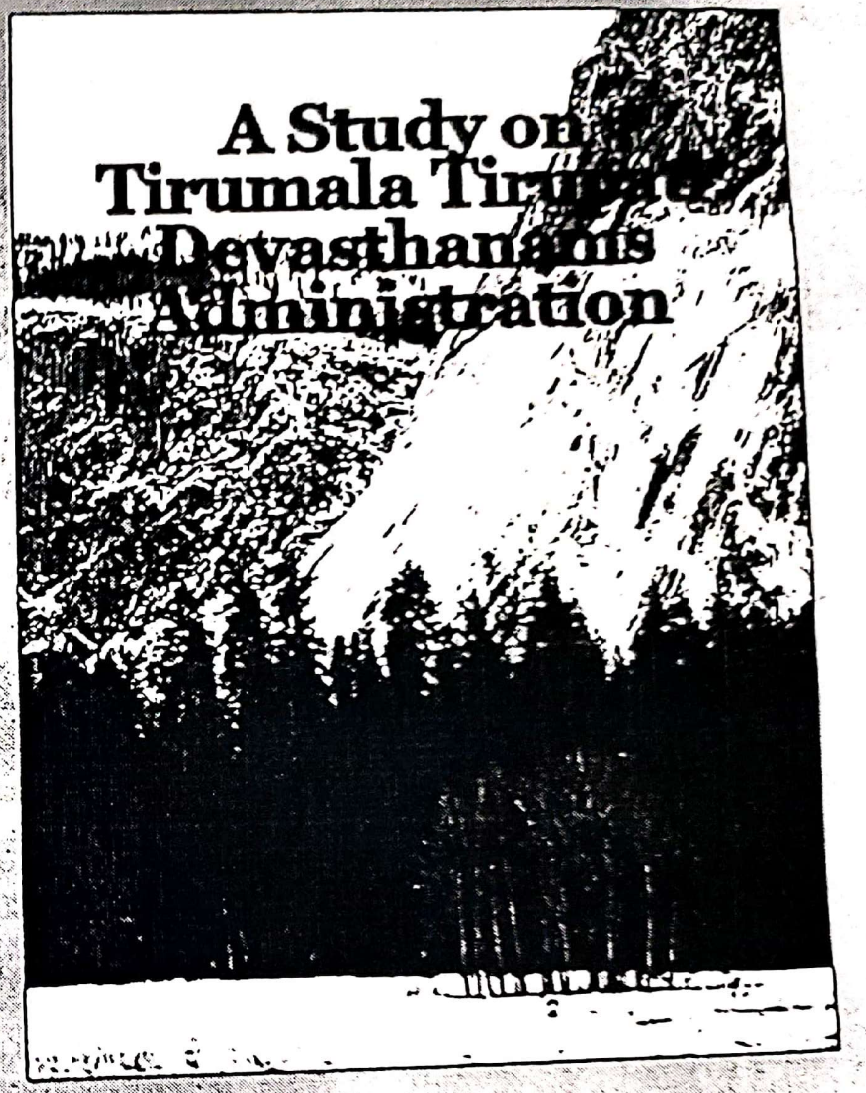
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Reading Between the 'Lanes': South China Sea and China After the Hague Verdict

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Abstract

South China Sea (SCS) is considered as the most probable threat to peace in Asia-Pacific by some scholars considering the most aggressive and rigid stand taken by China and an equally insistent opposition by USA with regard to the legitimate rights and freedom of navigation in SCS. After almost a decade of claims, counter-claims, provocations-both military and non-military, negotiation, mediation and diplomacy, the International Court of Arbitration In Hague announced its judgment in July 2016 setting at rest the legal claims of China permanently.

It is not yet clear despite the Hague verdict, how the SCS issue will be resolved by the nations in its vicinity including China. In the present paper, an attempt is made to assess the policy of China in SCS vis-à-vis its neighbors and USA. Would China simply accept the Hague verdict and adjust with its neighbors as per the judgment? Or would it openly flout the ruling of the International Court of Arbitration and continue with the illegal occupation and construction in the islands of SCS? Would China risk a military showdown with the US if SCS issue escalates into a war between the two? These are the questions that are making rounds in the discussions among the politicians, diplomats, defense and strategy experts, the media and the international community at present.

The endeavor and the focus of the present paper are to approach the SCS issue from the Chinese point of view after the Hague verdict. It is aimed to grasp the SCS issue comprehensively so that the concerns of China can be understood. Through such approach, we can reasonably assess the options of the China's SCS policy against the background of the Hague verdict.

Key words: SCS, China, USA, military

South China Sea (SCS) issue, after the Hague Verdict has generated new dimensions, issues and challenges not only to the regional powers but also to nations like the US, India, Indonesia or Australia. As such, it has always been difficult to understand China's rather complex and confusing foreign policy, especially when it deals strategically with its neighbors, including India.

Among the scholars and researchers working on the South China Sea (SCS), Robert Kaplan's (Robert D Kaplan. 2015.) view that the SCS is likely to lead to a Sino-US war has become popular. Numerous research articles are available on the SCS problem, but I have tried to utilize some select articles to strengthen my hypothesis. Some of them are listed below.

Bonnie S. Glaser. 2015., Jeffrey Bader, Kenneth Liberthal and Michael McDevitt. 2014., Bhaswati Mukherjee. 2015., Anthony Kleven. 2015., Xie Tao. 2015., William Yale. 2015., Shannon Tiezzi. 2015., Xue Li and Xu Yanzhuo. 2015., Mark J Valencia, Mohid Iftikhar and Dr. Faizullah Abbasi. 2016., Tommy Koh. 2015., Rajeev Ranjan Chaturvedy. 2017., Berkshire Miller.

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South China Sea : Limitations of China Claims

Prof. K. Raja Reddy
Former Director
Centre for Southeast Asian & Pacific Studies
Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati-517 502, India.

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South China Sea is a marginal Sea which washes the shores of China and Taiwan in the north, Philippines in the east, Malaysia and Brunei in the South and Vietnam in the west. Ironically this Sea was called by China as South Sea or Southern Sea until the post-war geographical identifications for convenience by Japan and the West named it as South China Sea as if giving legitimacy to China to treat this area as its backyard. There upon China has drawn a nine-dash line encompassing the near total of the area and also claiming its sovereign rights. The other littoral states such as Vietnam calls it as East sea and the Philippines refers it West Philippine Sea and recently Indonesia called the southern portion of South China Sea as North Natuna Sea.

This paper deals with the fictious nature of the China's claims of the sovereignty over South China Sea archipelagos namely Paracel and Spratlys. It discusses the concerns of other littoral states such as Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia as China occupies Paracels and large portion of Spratlys impinging the free naval traffic in the region. This paper also highlights how China refused to adhered to the international legal norms to come to terms to resolve the disputes of sovereign rights of the South China Sea archipelagos.

China's claims and counter claims

Paracel and Spratly archipelagos are two separate and distinct island groups called by Vietnamese as Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and Chinese as Xisha and Nansha respectively. They are located in between North latitude 16° and 17°, and East longitude 111° and 113°. Paracels consisting of about 30 islands, rock formations and sand banks covering an area about 16,000 Square Kms. The Spratlys which are located in between North latitude 12° and 4°, and East longitude 109° and 118° comprise about 137 islands, reefs and sand banks spread in an area of over 180,000 Square Kms. Some of the islands are uninhabited. They are ten times bigger than Paracels.[1]

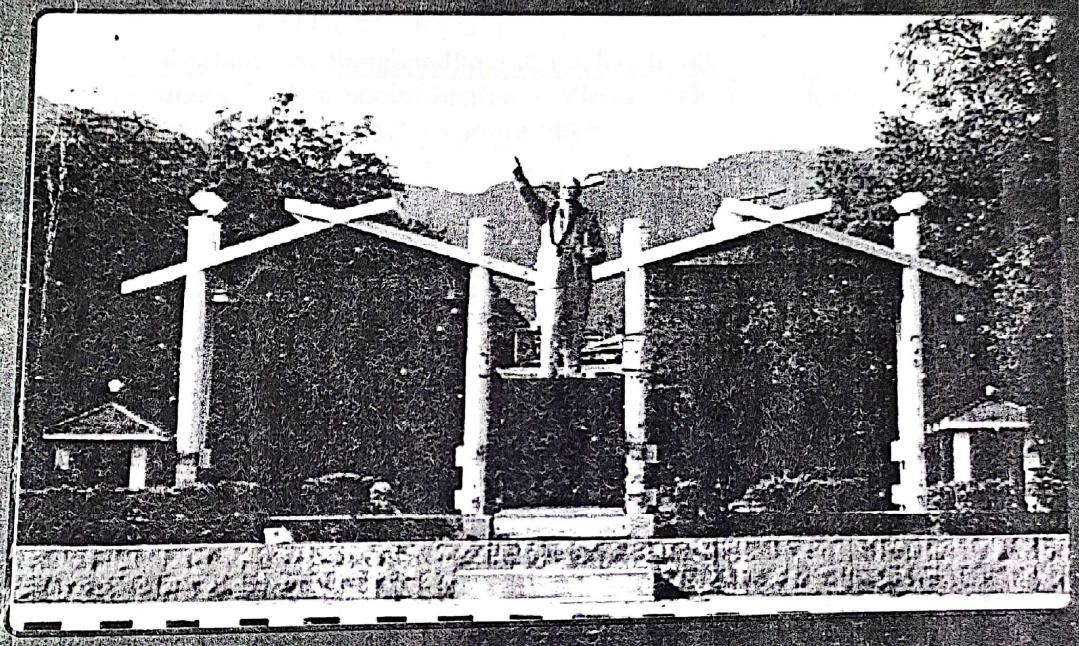
Sovereignty claims over the Paracel and Spratly archipelagos by some of the littoral states of South China Sea led to maritime disputes among them. The Paracels are claimed by China, Taiwan and Vietnam entirely. The Spratlys are claimed by China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Taiwan. China tried to establish its legal rights by occupying the islands showing historical evidences of its association with the Paracels and Spratlys. China claims both Paracels in the north and the Spratlys in southern part of South China Sea in their entirety. The Chinese sources are based on historical information obtained from the Chinese voyagers notes during 12th to 18th centuries. According to the Chinese sources : "China was the first country that exercised jurisdiction on the South China Sea. The Zheng He Navigational Charts of the Ming dynasty clearly record the Nansha Islands" [the Chinese name for Spratlys]. The source also noted that: "Two Quing - dynasty maps, one dating 1716 and other 1817 also include Nansha Islands, called them 'Wanli' 'Shitang'."[2]

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Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



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WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND LIBERATION: DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR CONTRIBUTION AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Women's liberation organisations have sprung up in India. From their style of functionin appears that they are trying to give a symptomatic treatment to women's problem. None seems have been trying to diagnose the real cause of the problem. This paper deals with women rights a liberation and its permanent remedy, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar the revolutionary of 20th century l played a vital role in securing the basic human rights for the women. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar encorag involving women in the struggle, for eradication of caste systems and upliftment of t underprivileged sections. He realized that this could not be achieved without liberating the wom themselves. He motivated women and addressed them to participate in struggle against ca prejudices.

Keywords: *Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Women's Liberation, Laws for Women in India, Women Rights.*

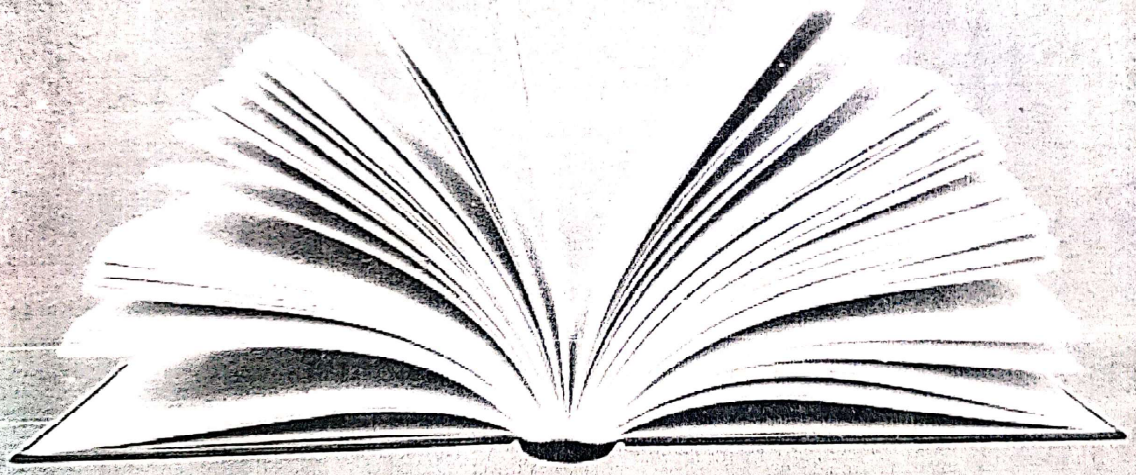
Introduction:

Women are the victim of this evil caste system. They have been carried caste from o generation to another generation. They are taught from a young age that they have to do this and th are pressured, oppressed, suppressed, forced, whether it is mental torture or something else. In t name of the Caste and the religion, women are tied up with the bondage of superstitious which th carry till their death. She has been used just like a machine for procreation. Dr. Babasaheb spent h life for the betterment of women even involved in bad practices and professionals like prostitution The greatest example of it was seen in Kamathipura. There was a person named David who was t mediator working in brothel. He left his profession persuaded by the thoughts and teachings of D Babasaheb Ambedkar. He evoked the entire prostitute to give up their profession and lead the life honour. In the Manu Smriti, Manu not only shows contempt for women but goes on to degrade the as slaves, devoid of intellect; denies them the right of education and the right to property; and forbi

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IMPLEMENTATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: A STUDY

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Abstract

The present study discusses the implementation knowledge Management in university Libraries. Many universities plan to introduce KM (Knowledge Management) project to begin capturing the knowledge presently in the heads of these employees in order to sustain competitive advantage.

KM processes, including vision setting, knowledge sharing, gathering knowledge asset, knowledge utilization, and creation and development of new knowledge, are clarified. KM project such as management supports, working team, technology, etc. are also described. This paper attempts to explore the details of knowledge management in universities in practice

Keywords: *Knowledge Management, Role of Knowledge in University Libraries,*

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge Management (KM) is the process of capturing, developing, sharing and effectively using organizational knowledge. It refers to a multidiscipline approach to achieving organizational objectives by making the best use of knowledge.

Knowledge management as the set of processes that create and share knowledge across an organization to optimize the use of judgment in the attainments of mission and goals.

In the present information and knowledge era, knowledge has become a key resource. The conventional functions of university libraries are to collect, process, dissemination, store and utilize information to provide service to the community. Libraries serve as the gateway to knowledge.

The Concept of Knowledge Management: knowledge is "facts, feelings or experiences known by a person or group of people". According to Drucker "Knowledge" would replace land, labor, capital, machines etc. to become the chief source of production.

His foresight did not get much attention back then. Knowledge and information are increasingly becoming key assets for organizations.

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Profile of Editors



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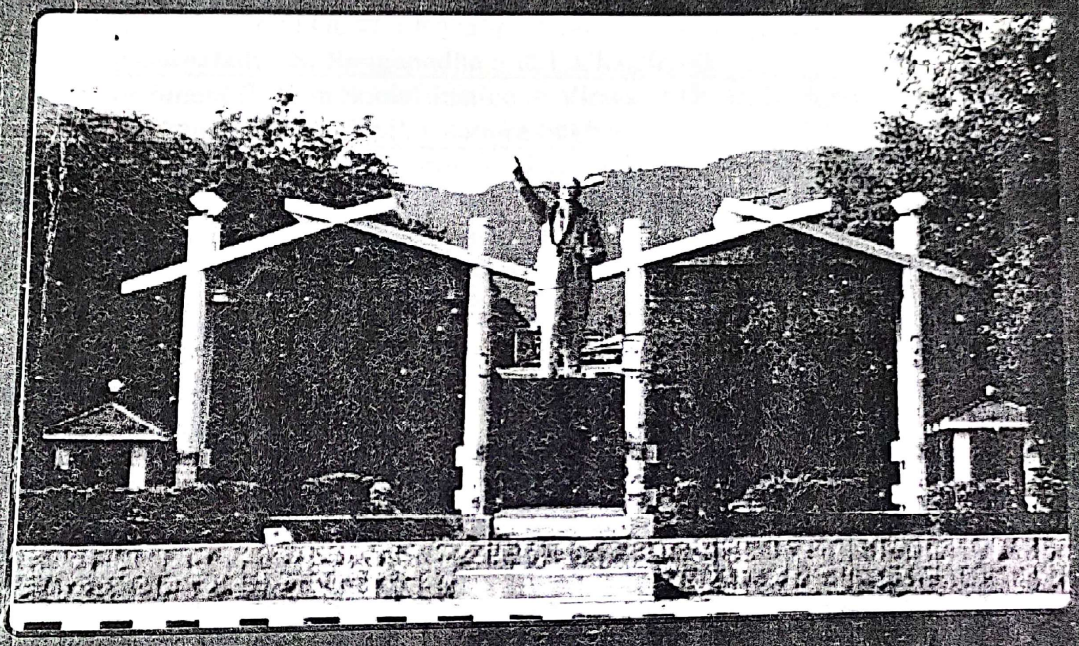


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Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



AMBEDKAR STUDIES CENTER
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DR. B.R AMBEDKAR VIEWS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

T. Divya *& Dr. E. Sudhakar **

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Abstract

The article proposes and intends to recount the rights and emancipation of woman in the view of Ambedkar. The first part deals with introduction. Dr. Ambedkar is one of the greatest personalities of 20th century India. His life is a legend of 3 "S" i.e. suffering, sacrifice and struggle. His birth as an untouchable gave him a bitter taste of caste domination, oppression and unbearable torture. The second part deals with the views regarding women. The main problem with the women is that she is considered as a low priced commodity. The third part deals with the role of Dr. Ambedkar in women empowerment. He was a fighter for the dignity of women and depressed people and is known as champion of human rights. He was a great intellectual of women and their rights. Being a pioneer of social justice, he always functioned for the woman empowerment. Dr. Ambedkar started his movement in 1920. He started fierce propaganda against the Hindu social order and launched a journal Mook Nayak in 1920 and Bahiskrit Bharat in 1927 for this purpose. Through its issues he put due stress on the gender equality and the need for education and exposed the problems of the depressed as well as women. The encouragement of Dr. Ambedkar to empower women to speak boldly was seen when Radhabai Vadale addressed a press conference in 1931. He strongly advocated for family planning measures for women in Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Key Words: *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, women empowerment, woman rights, India.*

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individuals and communities. Empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is both a highly important end in itself and necessary for the achievement of sustainable human development. The role played by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, as chairperson of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, has left imprint on the social tapestry of the country after independence, and shaped the socio-political fabric of the India today. It would have been a different India without him and, in a probability, a much more inequitable and unjust one. He attempted to forge India's moral and social foundations a new and strove for a political order of the constitutional democracy that is sensitive to disadvantaged, inherited from the past or engendered by

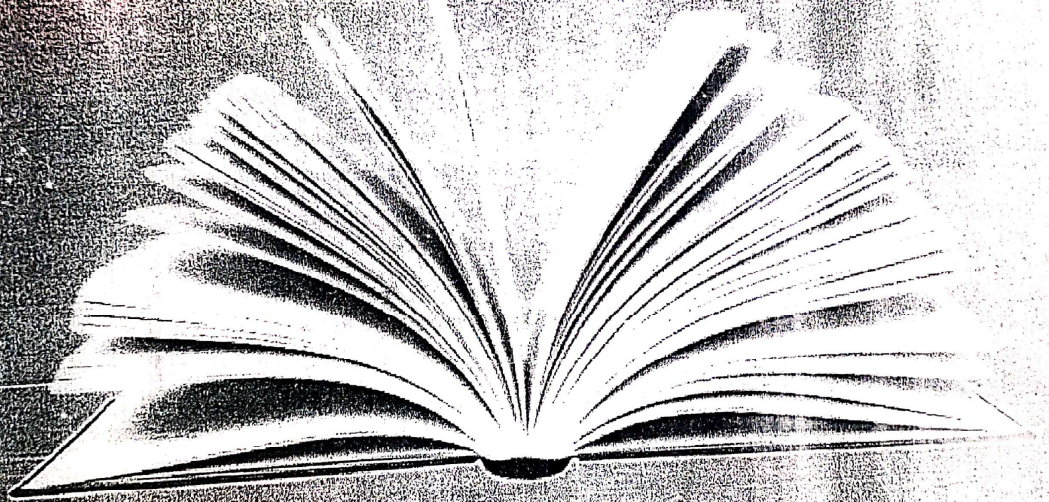
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AWARENESS AND UTILIZATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARY BY THE USERS IN SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This survey examiners the Utilization and awareness about digital libraries by research scholars at Sri Venkteswara University in Tirupati. A Survey method was used. Findings showed that cent percentage of research scholars knows the digital libraries. The library is the heart of an institute which disseminating the knowledge through improved methods of communication to its users. A university library aims to serve the students and researchers must acquire and make available databases for teaching and research. To maintain the digital collections and to provide access, digital libraries have become essential in the modern information society. E-resources enhance and support research and education by providing instant access to useful information at minimum cost to the users.

Keywords: Digital Library, Resources in Digital Library, Sri Venkateswara University

INTRODUCTION

A digital library is a special library which focused collection of digital objects that can include text, visual material, audio material, video material, stored as electronic media formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media), along with means for organizing, storing, and retrieving the files and media contained in the library collection. Digital libraries can vary immensely in size and scope, and can be maintained by individuals, organizations, or affiliated with established physical library buildings or institutions, or with academic institutions. Education plays a significant role in social life of humans.

It is one of the basic criteria of an advanced society. Today, technology-based training methods are considered as one of essential needs of people, especially among specialized parts of society. (Saeedi, 2004).

Information technologies have taken root in all aspects of life; and higher education is no exception. Significantly, such technologies have facilitated the virtual delivery of academic programs.

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Profile of Editors



Dr. P. Sivaraman is working as Associate Professor in Library and Information Science, Directorate of Distance Education, Annamalai University. He has about 17 years of professional experience in the field of Library and Information Science. He holds M.A., B.Ed., M.L.I.S, M.Phil, and Ph.D degrees. His areas of interest include Bibliometrics, Cataloguing, Communication and Information System and user studies. He is a life member of professional bodies such as ILA , SALIS and IATLIS. He has published more than 35 research articles in the National and International Journals. He has presented around 25 Research papers in the National and International conferences/ Seminars. He has successfully guided 7 Ph.D candidates and 47 M.Phil. candidates.



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Innovative Trends in Teacher Education with Special Reference to Environmental Education

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Innovative Trends in Teacher Education with Special Reference to Environmental Education

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A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

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Dr. G. Anand Amruth Raj, Academic Consultant, Dept. of Education, S.V. University, Tirupati

Prof. V. Dayakara Reddy, Head, Dept. of Education, S.V. University, Tirupati

Introduction

The common concept of the environmental education focus on the need, importance and essential development of environmental awareness among students to supports earth a healthy place to live in. Environmental education includes the study of natural and social surroundings, where the child grows. So students should aware of right use of air, water, land and other natural resources available on the earth. The school moulds the human relations. In a school there is a social interaction between one individual and another individual, between one group and another group, and between the pupil and the teacher.

In this regard the school can organize programmes to provide and opportunity for citizenship, vocational and health activities to its pupils. The school should include in its syllabus the correct way of using natural resources for the good of society. Besides there are so many burning problems in the society like pollution of air, water and food etc. In this connection we try create awareness on pollution and its impact on society in several aspects of his/her personal life. By promoting awareness and framing steps to eradicate the social problems like pollution etc. and helps to maintain balance in its school syllabi and there are directions for proper utilizing natural resources for the welfare of society and its striking balance between the ideas of social service and the individual development. School can educate the students in creating mental awareness about the environment.

Review of Literature

Rajput and Gupta (1988) conducted a study of the environmental awareness among children of rural and urban schools and non formal education centres. The study revealed that the difference between non formal rural and formal rural students on environmental awareness was not significant.

Shahnawaj (1990), in a study on environmental awareness and environmental attitude of secondary and higher secondary teachers and students in Rajasthan, found that female students possessed significantly more awareness than males.

Aminrad et al. (2010) study focuses on environmental awareness and attitude among Iranian students in Malaysian universities. It evaluates the awareness and attitude of a group of 541 from 14 universities. The figure to 541 is considered the representative of these students and the selection was based on Stratified Random sampling method and G-power software. A set of questionnaire which comprised of 25 questions was applied as instrument for data collection. The results revealed that environmental awareness was overall moderate while environmental attitude was high. The study also found that there was no significant difference observed between sex groups while environmental awareness results indicated that there was significant difference among different levels of education. This trend was in contrast with observation for environmental attitude status. The age groups analysis results revealed significant difference in environmental awareness and attitude. It was also found that the media positively affected the level of environmental awareness and attitude among students. The study concluded that increase on age and level of education would improve the level of awareness and attitude regarding to environmental issues.

Jiju N. Vyas and Hemalata J. Pat (2010) investegated secondary school student's environmental awareness in Mehsana city of North Gujarat. 180 students were selected for the study through purposive random sampling technique. Subject consisted of 90 boys and 90 girls from standard 8th, 9th and 10th. Both developing and developed countries are facing serious environmental problems. While some of the problems might be alike due to their global nature (e.g. global warming, depletion of the ozone layer), others are specifically local ones. How do people out of different cultures perceive these problems? How do they react to them? The study was aimed on a though asses knowledge of an environmental awareness. The study resulted that female girls were more conscious than boys and also found significant between standard wise differences. Environmental awareness is a global challenge for all individual home science

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Prof. V. Dayakara Reddy for the past 32 years served in S.V.University in different positions as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in Department of Education. He is the Head of the Department for 13 years and was Principal of IASE for 7 years. He served as BOS Chairman, in Education for S.V.University and also other universities. He guided for 23 Ph.D. degrees, 19 M.Phil' degrees and still 9 candidates are working for research under his guidance. He has published 10 books and presented more than 50 papers in National and International Conferences. He organized various National, Regional Seminars and recently an International Conference. He is a member of various committees like U.G.C, SCERT, APSCHE, DIET and Visiting Team member for NCTE, he rendered his services. He completed one major and two minor Research Projects.

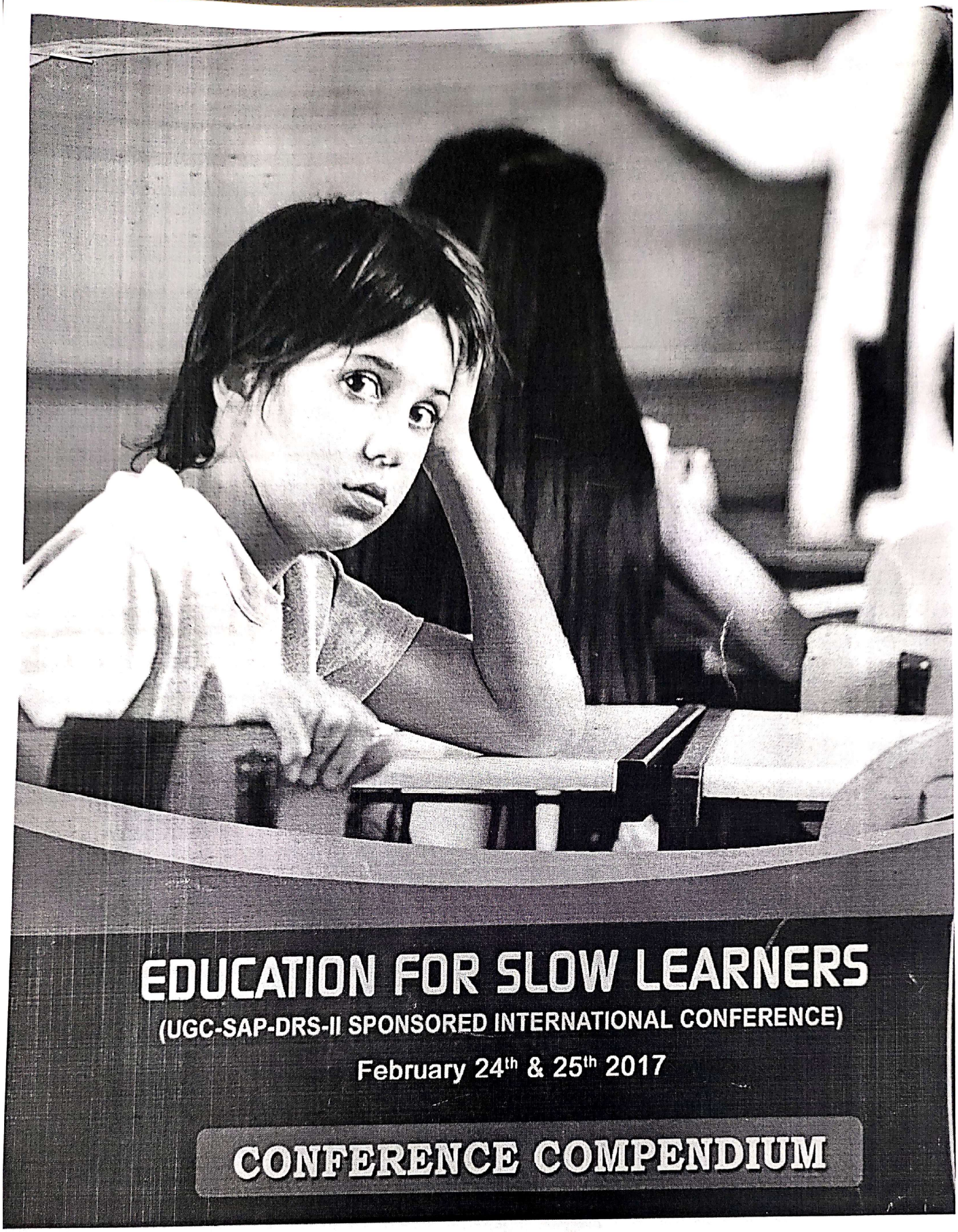
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EDUCATION FOR SLOW LEARNERS

(UGC-SAP-DRS-II SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE)

February 24th & 25th 2017

CONFERENCE COMPENDIUM

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

(Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(UGC-SAP-DRS – II Approved Department)

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CONFERENCE COMPENDIUM

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THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SLOW LEARNERS

Dr.G.AnandAmruth Raj, *Academic Consultant, Department of Education, Sri Venkateswara University,Tirupati.*

Slow learners are those who learn more slowly than their peer group .Slow learners are characterized under the exceptional children but they are different from the disabled children or gifted children because disabled children have the difficulty to understand the things because of the disability and mostly they have the high intelligence quotient.

A very big problem that every school faces, i.e. the difficulty to deal with the slow learners. The teachers have their big headache over these children. Handle them in homework & class work, understanding the topic, etc are the areas concerned with the slow learners. The teachers have the prime duty to help them because the ratio of the slow learners in classroom is more than the gifted child. The gifted children are able to search their destination through the high creativity or high intelligence quotient level. But the slow learners don't have this type of possibilities and because of these they feel guilt and isolation from the society or family and at last when they don't able to find any way to get out of this frustrations they get into depression or suicide committed case are generally the result of this cause.

It is totally up to the teachers, parents and society to provide the help needed for slow learners to progress. The school is a Half- way house between the entirely domestic life of early childhood.It is estimated that due to that problem many slow learners or dropout students are being termed as weak students and thrown out of the school.

SLOW LEARNERS -PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

E. Anbarasan, *Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Education, Annamalai University.*
Dr. R. Gnanadevan, *Professor, Department of Education, Annamalai University.*

A very big problem that every school faces is the difficulty to deal with the slow learners. It is a challenging task for the teachers to tackle slow learners and to make them learn the academic subjects. Handling them in homework and class work, making them understand the topic, dealing with them patiently, understanding their psychology etc., are the areas concerned with the slow learners.Slow Learners may have problems not only with math's and reading but also with coordination such as penmanship, sports, or dressing. Often they are quiet and shy, and they have trouble making friends. They may have a poor self-confidence. They have trouble with abstract thinking such as in social studies or doing math'sand word problems. They often have a short attention span. All of these problems cause them to have a poor self-esteem. However, nowadays the emphasis is less on occupational learning and more on academic preparation. Thus, to provide them the best possible opportunities in a changing world there is a growing need to help remediate these children. Slow learners are often confused with students

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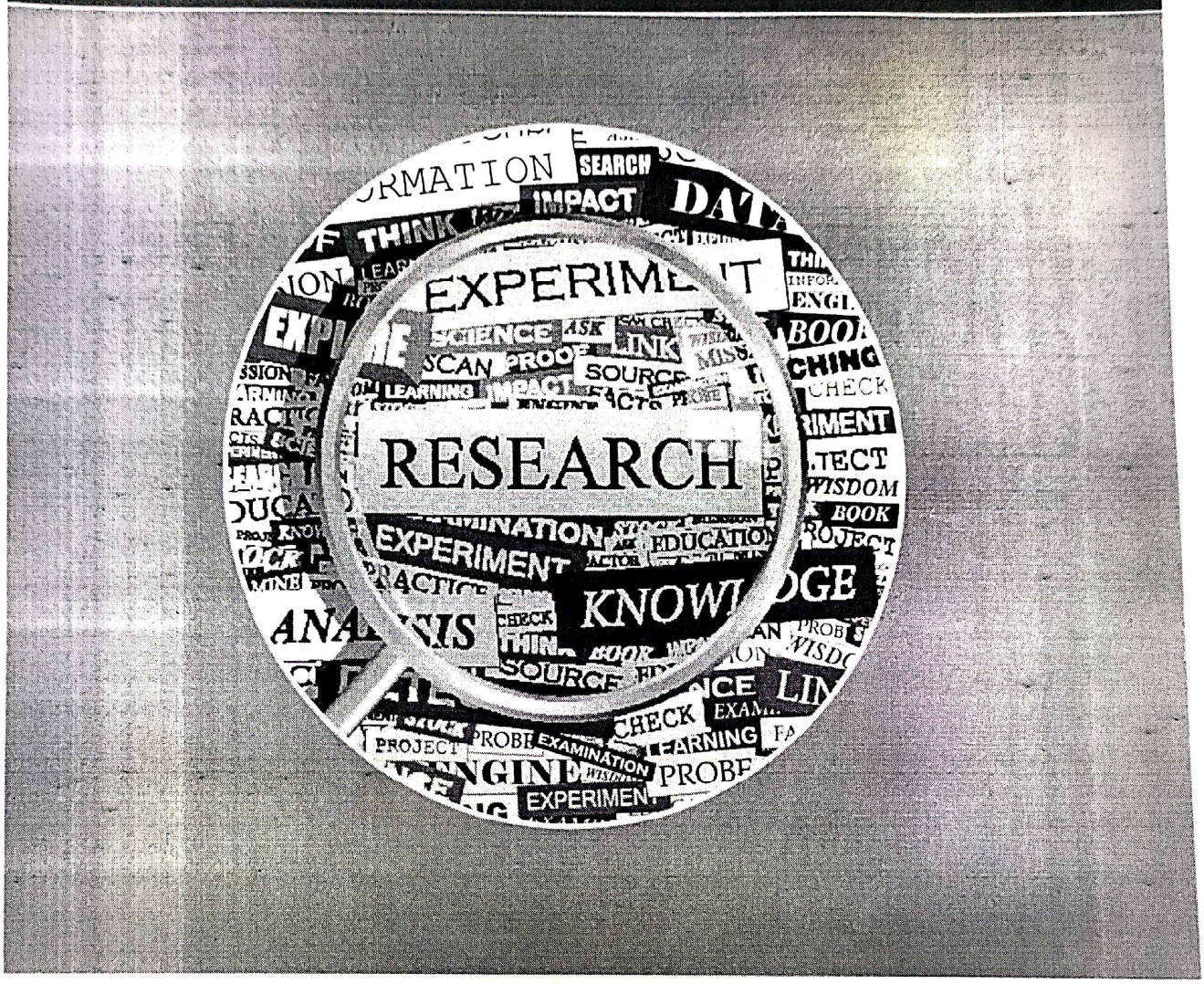
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IMPACT OF GENDER, LOCALITY AND TYPE OF FAMILY ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Dr. G. Anand Amruth Raj
Academic Consultant, Department of Education
Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

An attempt is made in the present investigation to study the mental health among adolescents. The sample consisted of 240 male and female adolescents from urban and rural localities hailing from joint and nuclear family constituted the sample of the study. Type of family, gender and locality are the independent variables and mental health is dependent variable. Mental health of the sample was assessed by using Jagadish and Srivastava (1983). Since there are three independent variables and each varied into two ways, a 2x2x2 factorial design was employed. The obtained data are quantitatively analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results reveal that adolescents from nuclear family have better mental health than adolescents from joint family, female adolescents have better mental health than the male adolescents, and urban adolescents have better mental health than rural adolescents.

KEY WORDS: *Mental Health, Adolescents, Gender and Locality.*

INTRODUCTION

Young people go through a transition in teenage years and one of the biggest issues they will face affecting mental health and social identity. They experience all sorts of pressures, difficulties and circumstances such as peer pressure, moving to a new school, breaking relationships with friends, arguments with parents, struggle for autonomy, exams, not feeling good enough, changing or chaotic home environment, exam pressure and failures and above all pubertal changes, school exclusion or truancy. Cairns and Lloyd (2005) extracted data from the young life and times survey in Northern Ireland and reported that school work and exams was the most cited cause of stress for young people of 16 years old. Anonymous (2004) has examined trends between 1983 and 2003 in young people's emotional health and well being, as reported through their young people and health survey and has found that young people are increasingly more likely to worry quite a lot about school and career problems.

Mental health is about how a person thinks, feels, and acts when faced with life's situations. Mental health is how people look at themselves, their lives and other people in their lives; evaluate their challenges and problems; and explores choices. It includes handling

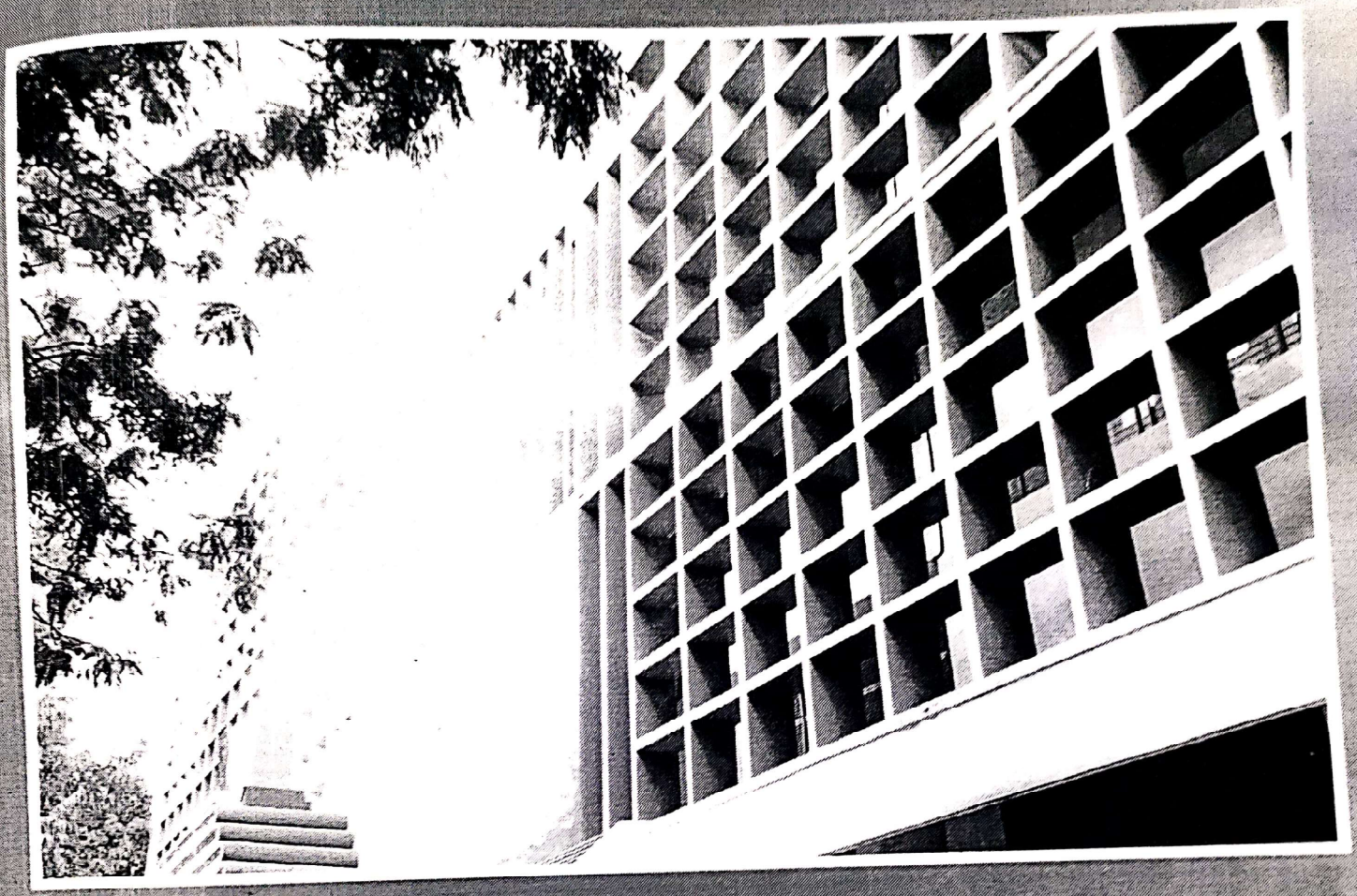
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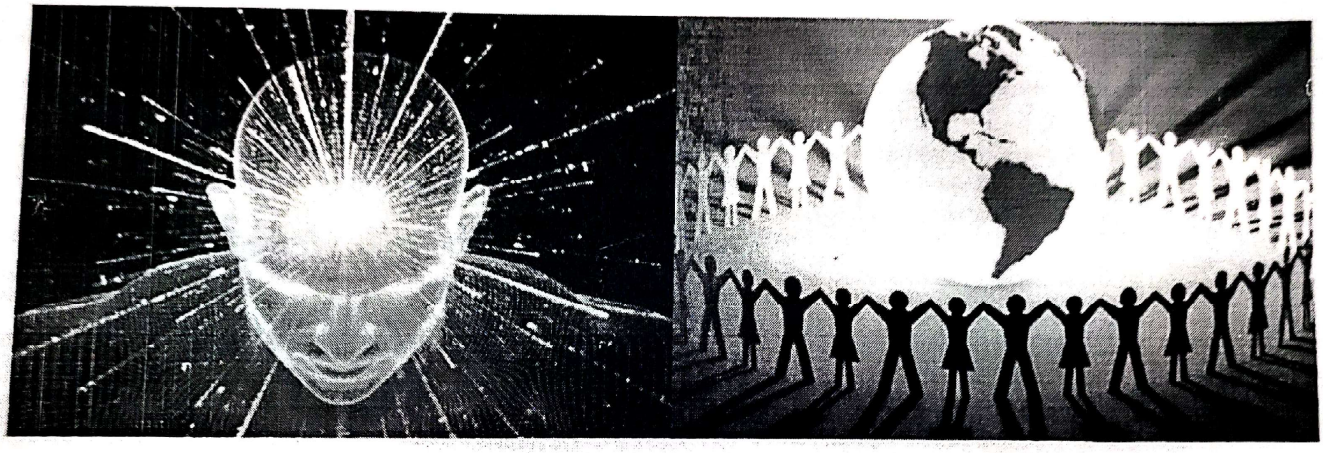
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INFLUENCE OF GENDER, METHODOLOGY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ON THE ATTITUDE OF B.ED. STUDENTS TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

T.Vanaja[1] and Dr. G. Anand Amruth Rraj[2]*

[1]*Research Scholar, Department of Telugu, Oriental Research Institute, S.V. University, Tirupati.*

[2]*Academic Consultant, Department of Education, S.V. University, Tirupati.*

Abstract

The present study aims to investigate the attitude of Environmental Education among B.Ed students in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. Sample consisted of 1200 B.Ed. students, out which 600 are male B.Ed students and 600 were female B.Ed. students selected by stratified random sampling technique. For the obtained data the "Attitude towards Environmental Education Scale developed and standardized by Dr. Anand Amruth Raj, G. (2015) was used. The collected data was tabulated and computed by applying by using Means, SDs and 't' test. The results are discussed and implications are drawn in the light of the above results.

Key words: Academic Achievement, Attitude and Environmental Education.

Introduction

Education is an important tool for the development of individual society as well as nation. Colleges play very important role in developing social awareness towards environment in society. Environmental education is very important to all people. Educational institutions may organise different programmes for awareness from time to time. Different activities try to focus on the ground reality about pollution. We can make our future prosperous and happy by controlling the pollutants. We must use our natural resources properly and live a peaceful life. Different other agencies may organize progammes for awareness in giving environmental education. It is necessary to develop right attitude among people. Not only lecture on specific topic but it is the time to change the mentality of the youths. It is correct to accept that "**The Environment is everything that affects the individual except his genes.**"

Environmental Education

"Environmental Education is a way of implementing the goal of environmental protection" UNESCO. Environmental Education is an integrated process which deals with men inter -relationship with his natural and man-made surroundings including the relation of population growth, pollution, resources conservation, technology and urban and rural planning to the total human environment. Environmental Education is the new area of study of Education with recent development and advances. Environmental Education is virtually a new source of concern for education, teachers and student. As with the rapid development in each area, there are problems - both internal and external ones to be confronted and resolved.

Environment Education is a necessary tool for making appropriate decisions concerning the solution and prevention of environmental problems Environmental Education is a process of providing learning experiences to obtain knowledge understanding, skills and awareness with desirable attitudinal changes about man's relationship with his natural and manmade surrounding which includes the relation with the population, pollution, resource allocation, transportation, technology and urban and rural planning to the total human environment. Environment Education should be a continuous life long process, beginning at the pre-school stage level and continuing through all formal stages and should be inter disciplinary discipline are making possible a holistic and balanced perspective. Environment Education has the target population that includes opportunities to acquire the knowledge, values, skills, attitudes, commitment and

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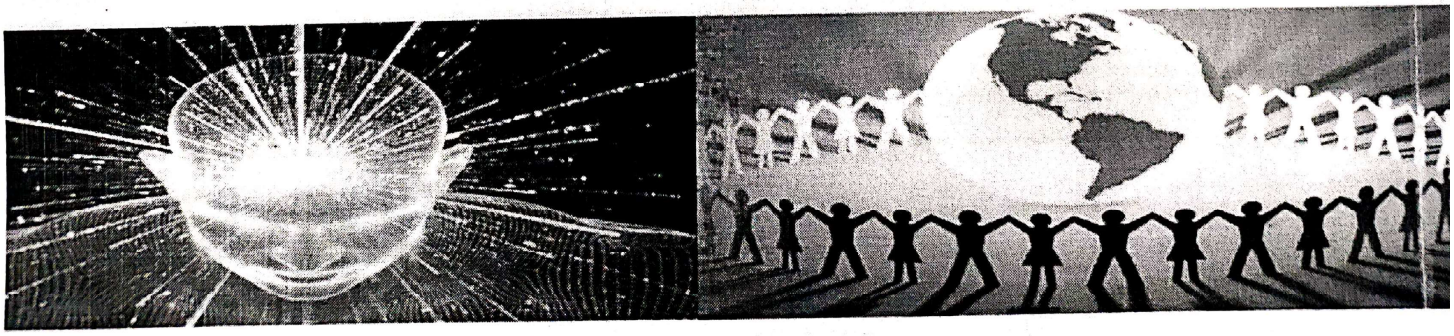
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Perspectives in Education

Editors
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Ravindranath K. Murthy
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Perspectives in Education

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IMPACT OF GENDER, INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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DR .G.ANAND AMRUTH RAJ,
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INTRODUCTION

In today's world exams are important aspects of lives of the children are tested throughout the year. They have significant implications in shaping young people's future. The children are expected to achieve due to high expectations and pressures from school and parents. This performance depends upon the children ability to grasp and pressure mounted on them by the parents.

This pressure is a significant issue for the students. Students in the pressure have lower levels threshold of anxiety when evaluated. Thus students perceive such expectations and experiences as stressful. In literature stress is the body's nonspecific response mechanismtowards demands or strains made on itself or theenvironment (Selye, 1974 and Rosenham and Seligman, 1989). It is a process by which we perceiveand cope with environmental threats and challenges (Myers, 2005).Stress can be defined in Webster new world dictionaryas "a condition typically characterized by symptomsof mental and physical tension or strain, as depressionor hypertension, that can result from a reaction to asituation in which a person feels threatened, pressured,etc." An individual can be stressed in daily life in adifferent way, and stress can be viewed as the bodies'reaction both neurologically and physiologically to adapt to the new condition (Yakushko, Watson and Thompson, 2008).

Keeping the foresaid observations in mind the study was taken up with the following objectives.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the influence of gender on academic achievement of primary school students.
2. To study the influence of intelligence and gender on academic achievement of primary school students.
3. To examine the impact of stress on academic achievement of primary school students.

HYPOTHESES

1. There would be significant impact of gender on academic achievement of primary school students
2. There would be significant impact of intelligence on academic achievement of primary school students
3. There would be significant impact of stress on academic achievement of primary school students.
4. There is significant interaction effect among gender, intelligence and stress on academic achievement of primary school students.

SAMPLE

The present study is descriptive in nature. It is conducted in Nidra Mandal of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh. The sample comprises of 400 students (male = 200 and female = 200) from primary schools of Chittoor District. Purposive sample was used to collect the sample of the study.

TOOLS

To measure the intelligence of the subjects, the Standard Progressive Matrices prepared and standardized by Raven, J.C. (1972) with Indian norms was adopted.

Stress was assessed by a 40 item rating scale which was originally developed by Kim (1970) was used in the present study. The scale was adapted to Indian conditions by RajendranandKaliappan(1990)

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Academic Achievement: marks obtained by students in their (end exams) annual examinations were collected from the school records.

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BREAK BARRIERS AND OPEN DOORS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION



Editor

Dr. T. Sireesha

BREAK BARRIERS AND OPEN DOORS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

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children with disabilities can be directly involved in designing and delivering the training. Also, where special schools exist, they can often provide practical and technical advice and support to teachers and trainee teachers – and increasingly special schools are evolving into this resource role in support of regular schools that are including children with disabilities. However, while special school staff often has expertise in specific areas of disability, they may also need training on inclusive education and how to support mainstream schools to be inclusive.

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A STUDY ON GUIDANCE NEEDS OF INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The need of guidance in today's schools and colleges has grown from traditional belief in educational opportunity for all. The ever growing complexity and inter dependence of our urban and rural society have necessitated new adjustment for every individual. Preadolescence and adolescence are often through with rapid change and much frustration for the individual. The present study is an attempt to study on guidance needs of Intermediate students in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh. A total sample of 300 intermediate students was randomly selected for the present study. Intermediate college guidance needs check –list from –A prepared and standardized by B. Gopal Chetty [1975] was adopted for the present investigation to assess the guidance needs of Intermediate students. The instrument is scored and the guidance needs of the subject are analyzed in relation to variable like gender, locality and management along with their problem areas by employing 't' test. The results revealed that the whole sample of the variable gender, locality and management of intermediate students have significant difference on guidance needs. Hence the girls students, rural students and government students are in need of guidance than boys, urban and private intermediate students.

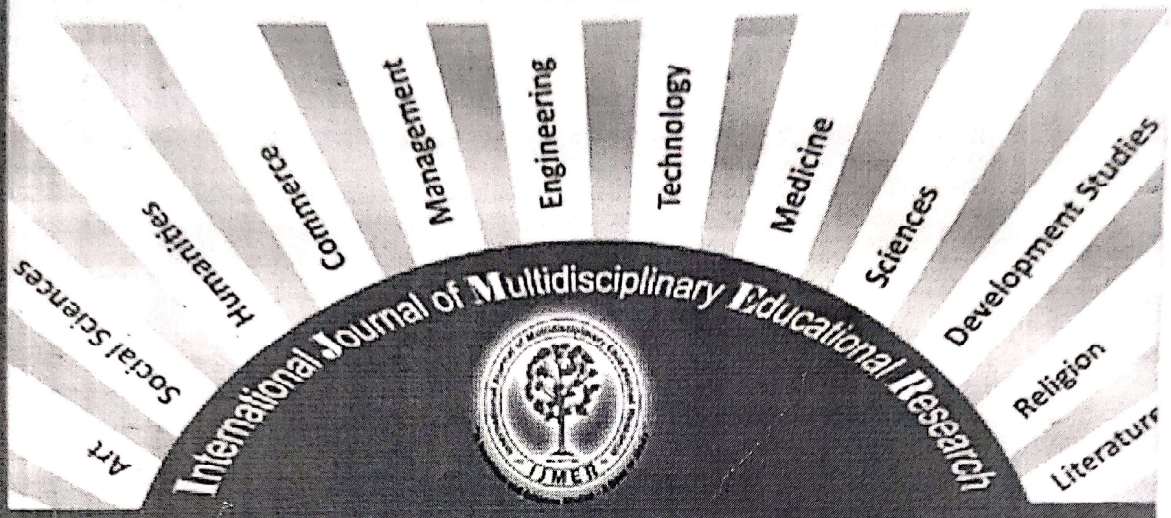
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ADOLESCENTS AT CROSS ROADS: CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS

Organized By
Department of Social Work
SRI PADMAVATI MAHILA VISVA VIDYALAYAM
(Women's University)
(Accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC)
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"ADOLESCENTS AT CROSS ROADS: CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONS"

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MENTAL HEALTH STATUS AND ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Mental health is defined as the full and harmonious functioning of the total personality. It includes a feeling of emotional, physical and social wellbeing with satisfaction to self and benefits to society. Stress is the first and foremost problem of people's life in the present scenario. Though the science and technology has invented a lot of ways and things of convenience and advancement but the remarkable growth of economy and resources has affected the life style of the people. In the present investigation it is aimed to examine the mental Health status and Academic Stress among Professional and Non-Professional students. The data are collected (60 men and 60 women) from Professional and Non-Professional Students in Tirupati town. Mental Health Status inventory scores were collected by using Jagadish and Srivastava (1983) and Students Academic Stress Scale Scores were collected by using Kumar Reddy's (1999). The data was analysed by using appropriate statistical techniques and results were discussed.

Introduction

Adolescence is the period when boys/girls become conscious of their changing status in the society. They need to reevaluate themselves socially, emotionally in relation to their peers and society in general. Establishing a sense of identity and belonging is a lifelong process. Our environment and the experiences with which we interact provide us with the knowledge base and skills to cope with life's daily challenges. It also helps us to gain insights into whom we are and explores what we want to become.

Health is an indispensable quality in human being. Health indicates psychosomatic well being. To Bhatia (1982) "Health as a state of being hale, sound are whole in body and mind"

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"Role of Women Self Help Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era"



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Dr. RUKMANI MALLEPU

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"Role of Women Self Help Group on Proverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era"

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Women Empowerment Through Education

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1. INTRODUCATION

The purpose of providing education to women is make them play a positive role on their own in the development of the nation. It is evident from the empirical research that educational discrimination against women hinders the development process. Expanding educational opportunity for women is desirable for increasing productivity on the farm, greater labour force participation, late marriage, lower futility, child death and nutrition. . Since females constitute a major proportion of the rural. labour, it is essential that improved education and skill formation become crucial for better development processes. The expansion of educational opportunities for women of all levels can have an important impact on breaking the vicious cycle of poverty by creating a more productive labour force and skills. Women education can influences the future shape and direction of society in a number of ways. Educating women has been shown to be a critical ingredient in breaking the vicious multi-generational cycle of poor child health. It is, therefore, realized that women have to be provided with the vital educational inputs, if they are to become a powerful force in the society and gain a foothold in the development process. The importance of women's education have following socio-economic benefits:

- Giving education to women will reduce their dependency and enhance their status.
- It reduce fertility and slow population growth.
- It improve child survival.
- It increase the share of family income allotted to food and health care for children.
- It raised household . income, especially in family below the poverty line.
- It induces greater productive labour force.
- It increase skill formation and capital formation.

2. ROLE OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Women's Education Constitutes the core of human resources development endeavors, Any National Development - strategy that emphasizes human development essentially begins with the Women's Education. Women are often subjected to the double burden of earning for the family and caring for the children and they are also often excluded from education. In India, most of the women livingin rural areas are illiterate and trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and deprivation. The proportion of women is high among the poor and illiterate persons which is retarding the efforts to expedite development process. A situational analysis of the status of women would indicate that they occupy a low position in society and the Indian educational gander gap is the greatest among the poorest Countries. Recent studies have shown a strong between education and development particularly in the developing Countries. Investing in women's capability and empowering them to exercise their choice is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development. Several studies reveal that increase in women's well-being yield important intergenerational benefits and productivity gains in future.. In India, for centuries, women have been pushed aside from the mainstream of development process leading to lower status in society. Women have become victims of deprivation, discrimination and atrocities. It is realized the women's Education needs to be assigned a key role in any development strategy.

Education is considered as an instrument for social and economic change a catalyst in development efforts and a facilitator of a better quality of life Attempting to achieve economic development in the absence of educational development and progress is like trying to achieve economic development in a vacuum. Education supplies the economy with the human resources, with the requisite knowledge, training and qualifications to meet the demand for economic development. Education is human capital, which play an important role in enhancing the development process of the economy. Human capital base of the Indian labour market is not only characterized with vast majority of illiterates, but the distribution of the human capital is also highly skewed against women, SC/ST and rural labour markets. The LFPRS and WPRs tend to decrease with increasing levels of educational attainment up to certain level and start increasing at higher educational attainments. Such pattern of labour force participation constitutes what is known in the slanting V-Shaped curve is rural and the flat U-shape m urban segment of labour market especially for female. The demandfor education is more than supply of education facility in the Indian Market

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Impact of Mgnrega on Women Empowerment on Overview

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1. INTRODUCTION

There is inequality and vulnerability of women in all sphere of life. They need to be empowered in all walks of life. Without the active participation of women, establishment of a new social order may not be a successful one, because women constitute half of the population. Women should realize that they have constitutional rights to quality health care, economic security, and access to education and political power.Mahatma Gandhi firmly states that the status of women would not change merely by bringing legislations; it must be supported by change in the women's social circumstances and situation and also man's sexist attitude to women. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. The paper discusses status of women empowerment in MGNREGS.The eleventh five year plan marks a significant departure from the conventional way looking at women in plan document. It tries to mark the centrality of women in all sectors explicitly recognizes, probably for the first time, that women are not just equal citizens but agents of economic and social growth. According to UN Women (2013) The Mahatma Gandhi Nation Rural Employment Grantee Act (MGNREGA) in India and the Expanded Public Won Programme (EPWP) in South Africa are examples of important safety nets foe women.

In this paper to evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women. It further analyses various risk associated with the women during the working time MGNREGA. e paper finds that the MGNREGA increases income and expenditure of the households compared over the pre MGNREGA period and the scheme significantly enhances social and economic decision making power to women in the men dominated rural society. Hence the scheme ensures improved standard of living of the vulnerable poor, more specifically among women.Gandhiji once said, "In a country like India women are the part and parcel of the V Indian Society. They should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of jobs as per their physical ability.

Women are essential part of a society. They play vital role in the development of Society as well as the country. The definition of women is actually different for different people but there is an underlying base that cannot change regardless of nationality, caste, colorprofession. When women are supported to empower themselves the whole society benefits fam11 are healthier. Therefore, it is very essential to empower women. Women empowerment refers to the power of having decision making of their own. Present day the word "empower" become synonymous with the "women".

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This paper studies a lot of things relating to the MGNREGA and women empowerment. Keeping views on all of this aspect following few selective objectives are taken In to consideration:- a) To study the impact of MGNREGA programmers on the life of the respondents. b) To identify the obstacles in the implementation of the scheme c) To suggest suitable measures for its effective implementation.

3. NEED FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

When women are supported to empower themselves the whole society benefits and families are healthier. Therefore, it is very essential to empower women. Women empower refers to the power of having decision making of their own. Present day the word "empower" become synonymous with the "women".Women empowerment would mean that women are empower to think, dream though whatever they aspire for not dictated by society and usual stereo - type. In a country like India women are the part and parcel of the vast Indian society. They should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of jobs as per their physical ability. They play a very important role in making their family financially independence. Economic is very important because only women who earn their-livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender equality. Now days it is observed that more or less women are engaged in all sectors of the country and greatly contribute for development of the country.

4. MGNREGA-2005

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act2005(MGNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee

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Effects And Impact of Mgnrega on Women Empowerment

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is the flag ship Programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The scheme aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage, employment in a financial year to every household.

Women play a major role in raising the economic resources for their family. They play a very important role in making their family financially independence. Economic empowerment is very important because only women who earn their livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender quality. Now a days women are engaged in all sector of the employments and contribute for the development of the country. Now this paper focuses on the female daily workers of PulicherlaMandal of Chittoor District to derive the impact of the programme in their lives.

Sharing of economic activity by women is neither a new phenomenon nor a new development. Women play an important economic role in all countries in addition to their non- wage earning household and family activities. They have traditionally been engaged in three types of economically productive work. Firstly, they produce goods and services for their families own consumption. Secondly, they have been engaged in household production for sale or exchange on the market and lastly, they work for payment outside the home. The process of industrialization has brought about a reallocation in the relative importance of these three types of economic activities greatly increasing the absolute and relative number of women who seek and obtain paid employment.

Women are essential part of a society. They play vital role in the development of the society as well as the country. Women are supported to empower themselves and make the families healthier. Now a days it is generally seen that women are not lagging behind play a very important role in making their family financially independent. Economic empowerment is very important because only women who earn their livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender equality.

The Central Government takes various initiatives for empowering women. Among of all the initiatives taken by Government we have tried to partially study the role of MGNREGS empowering women in PulicerlaMandal of Chittoor District. In this Mandal a large numb of women are engaged as daily workers. Most of them engage in tank works, bush clearly formation of internal roads of the villages, pumping the water for mango garden, pits for mango garden and so on. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aims to guarantee the "right to work" and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year of every household.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

The main Objective of the study is to ascertain the impact of MGNREGS program on the rural poor.

1. Studying the generation of employment through MGNREGS.
2. Examining the creation of additional income through the program.
3. Assessing the effect on consumption levels in terms of food, health, providing education to the children, repayment of debts or accumulation of assets.
4. Finding out the impact on improving gender relations.

3. SAMPLE UNITS:

The study has been carried out in the PulicherlaMandal of Chittoor District. There an Gram Panchayats in 1 have selected3ram Panchayats where large number of household cover under this NREGS Programme. The study is based on both primary and secondary data Prima-y data has been collected through structure and instructed questionnaires and secondary has been collected from publication of various necessary websites, and periodicals.

In the PulicherlaMandal I have selected 4 gramapanchayats were NREGS works an utilized high percentage, as compared other gram panchayats. In the 4 gram panchayats 874 household are there, out of 874, 301 household are registered and worked in NREGS in various fields like Water harvest and conservation , Irrigation provision, Revetment, etc. Out of

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Impact of Mgnres : A Study of Pulicherla Mandal of Chittoor District

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present study was conducted in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh has investigated the impact of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in one Gram Panchyat, namely Rayavaripalli Gram Panchyat in PulicherlaMandal. Besides demographic features, the researcher has investigated the different aspects like, employment status, income, and asset creation of the sample respondent households in two revenue villages i.e., Rayavaripalli and Mangalampeta villages of PulicherlaMandal by taking 60 beneficiary families, 30 from each revenue villages in the study area.A significant difference has been found in the extent of employment under MGNREGS works in the study area. The study has observed that despite being a source of employment, MGNREGS has not been able to control the migration from the study area to towns and cities because of higher market wage rates at destinations.

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) with regard to poverty alleviation and rural prospority and development. It is envisaged in the NCMP that the central government economic reforms will be oriented pnmarily to spreading and deepening rural prosperity, to sirnficantly improving the quality of public systems and delivery of public services to bring about a visible and tangible difference in the quality of life of poor people particularly the rural poor in India. To achieve the objectives of spreading and developing of rural prosperity, generation of employment, augmenting and modernization of rural infrastructure, including roads, housing for the weaker sections in the rural areas and providing drinking water to all sections and strengthening of livelihood in rural areas were highlighted. With this objective the central government has a framework was Poverty alleviation and rural prosperity though Panchayat Raj'.In accordance with the priorities set by the government of India, a new ambitious programme like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was initiated. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005 was notified in September, 2005. The programme was launched on February 2nd 2006 in 200 districts in the first phase all over India. Then it was renamed as MGNREGS October 2, 2009 onwards.

Initiation of MGNREGS by the government of India, where the demand for un-skilled wage work is not declined. The MGNREGS is not a new wage employment programme. There are several such programmes before- this Scheme. But the previous employment programmes were not adequate in fulfilling the demands of rural poor. The experiences gained in implementation of different wage employment programmes during the past three decades, were also taken into account while formulating the Act.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyse the implementation of MGNREGS in the study area.
2. To assess the impact of MGNREGS on sample beneficiaries in the study area.
3. To evaluate the achievements and failures of the MGNREGS and suggestions for the proper implementation of the programme.

3. SAMPLING DESIGN

The MGNREGS has been extended to all sections of the society irrespective economic and social status of rural households. In Chittoor District there are 66 mandals located. For the present study one Gram Panchayat i.e., Rayavaripalli, PulicherlaMandal was selected by random sampling method. In Mangalampetapanchyat there a two revenue villages are located namely, Rayavaripalle and Mangalampeta villages. It was decided to choose 30 beneficiaries from each gram Panchayat on the basis of random method. Thus, the study has been conducted in one Gram panchayat covering a sample beneficiaries of MGNREGS.

4. TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

To examine the objectives of this study, relevant data were collected from sources. Field Survey was undertaken for collection of primary data. For this purpose tested interview schedule was used. Further, observation method was followed to understand certain aspects of the problem.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the analysis of the social background of the sample respondent families, religion, sex, marital status and other

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A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

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Introduction

The common concept of the environmental education focus on the need, importance and essential development of environmental awareness among students to supports earth a healthy place to live in. Environmental education includes the study of natural and social surroundings, where the child grows. So students should aware of right use of air, water, land and other natural resources available on the earth. The school moulds the human relations. In a school there is a social interaction between one individual and another individual, between one group and another group, and between the pupil and the teacher.

In this regard the school can organize programmes to provide and opportunity for citizenship, vocational and health activities to its pupils. The school should include in its syllabus the correct way of using natural resources for the good of society. Besides there are so many burning problems in the society like pollution of air, water and food etc. In this connection we try create awareness on pollution and its impact on society in several aspects of his/her personal life. By promoting awareness and framing steps to eradicate the social problems like pollution etc. and helps to maintain balance in its school syllabi and there are directions for proper utilizing natural resources for the welfare of society and its striking balance between the ideas of social service and the individual development. School can educate the students in creating mental awareness about the environment.

Review of Literature

Rajput and Gupta (1988) conducted a study of the environmental awareness among children of rural and urban schools and non formal education centres. The study revealed that the difference between non formal rural and formal rural students on environmental awareness was not significant.

Shahnawaj (1990), in a study on environmental awareness and environmental attitude of secondary and higher secondary teachers and students in Rajasthan, found that female students possessed significantly more awareness than males.

Aminrad et al. (2010) study focuses on environmental awareness and attitude among Iranian students in Malaysian universities. It evaluates the awareness and attitude of a group of 541 from 14 universities. The figure to 541 is considered the representative of these students and the selection was based on Stratified Random sampling method and G-power software. A set of questionnaire which comprised of 25 questions was applied as instrument for data collection. The results revealed that environmental awareness was overall moderate while environmental attitude was high. The study also found that there was no significant difference observed between sex groups while environmental awareness results indicated that there was significant difference among different levels of education. This trend was in contrast with observation for environmental attitude status. The age groups analysis results revealed significant difference in environmental awareness and attitude. It was also found that the media positively affected the level of environmental awareness and attitude among students. The study concluded that increase on age and level of education would improve the level of awareness and attitude regarding to environmental issues.

Jiju N. Vyas and Hemalata J. Pat (2010) investegated secondary school student's environmental awareness in Mehsana city of North Gujarat. 180 students were selected for the study through purposive random sampling technique. Subject consisted of 90 boys and 90 girls from standard 8th, 9th and 10th. Both developing and developed countries are facing serious environmental problems. While some of the problems might be alike due to their global nature (e.g. global warming, depletion of the ozone layer), others are specifically local ones. How do people out of different cultures perceive these problems? How do they react to them? The study was aimed on a though asses knowledge of an environmental awareness. The study resulted that female girls were more conscious than boys and also found significant between standard wise differences. Environmental awareness is a global challenge for all individual home science

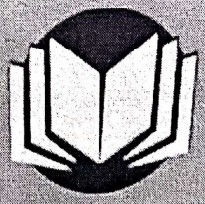
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(44) 2017

Strategies in Teacher Education : Role of ICT

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Prof. V. Dayakara Reddy

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SIGNIFICANCE OF E-LEARNING IN OUR TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Y. Madhu Sudhan Reddy, Pricipal, GIASE, Palamaner, Chittoor district, A.P.

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Introduction

E-learning describes learning process at a computer which is usually connected to a netw... giving the opportunity to learn the required from anywhere at any time. In recent years l... some of the courses are offered based on E-learning. E-learning is and experien... with ... communication technologies hence, needs masterly of new knowledge and skill.

According Rsosenberge e-learning refers to the use of internet technologies to d... array of solution that enhance knowledge and performance. According to Ganesh and Neer... education means electronic education and it is basically the online delivery of communication ... learning and training. According to Orag and Wong e-learning is the expression broadly used to des... instructional enabled by electronic technologies.

Need and Importance of E-Learning

- Incredible Saving of Time and Money
- Faster Learning
- Simplified Training Management
- Consistent Instruction
- Learning Styles

Incredible Saving of Time and Money

E-learning means no schedule conflicts, higher retention no travel, no equipment issues, consist... instruction and less money than instructor led training.

Fater Learning

While E-learning students will learn up to twice as much in half the time that they would in c... room teaching. This is because the course progress fast as the student can without worry for other stude... or an instruction.

Simplified Training Management

By uniting on inspired e-learning course with the inspired learning management system, he she ... virtually automate the training process for a given course.

Consistent Instruction

Every instructor has his or her own style, which may not be best for student learning. Some da... the instructor is in top from and delivers as great class. Other days he or she may be bored tried or sum... unmotivated. With e-learning the course is software driven and each student receives the same high qual... content.

Learning Styles

E-learning adopts learning styles visual auditory and tactile includes. Reading, listening, see... speaking.Doing. The best three of the above mentioned are passive type of learning the last two are activ... type of learning. The retention of the learnt concept depends upon the type of learning preferred an... involvement of the learners in learning combination of the above learning styles will be more effective.

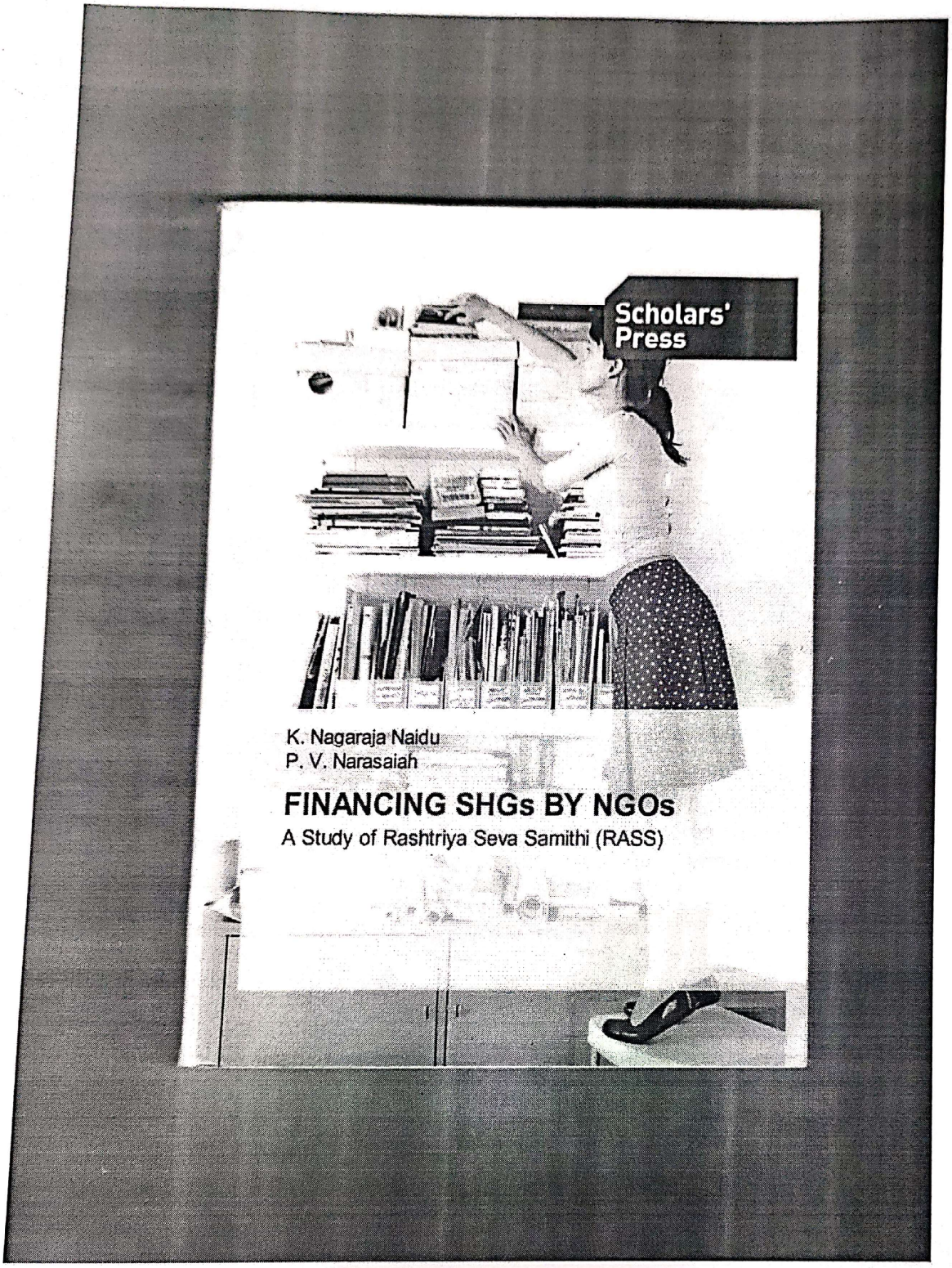
Traits of Successful E-Learning

E-learning is different in many respects from the face to face learning many people are also of th... open ion that they learn Lorillard has defined e-learning as the use of any of the new technologies ... application in the service of learning or learner support. It is important because e-learning can make ... significant difference, to how much enjoy learning. More from E-learning and their retention is highe... Some of the following traits of successful e-learners are given below:

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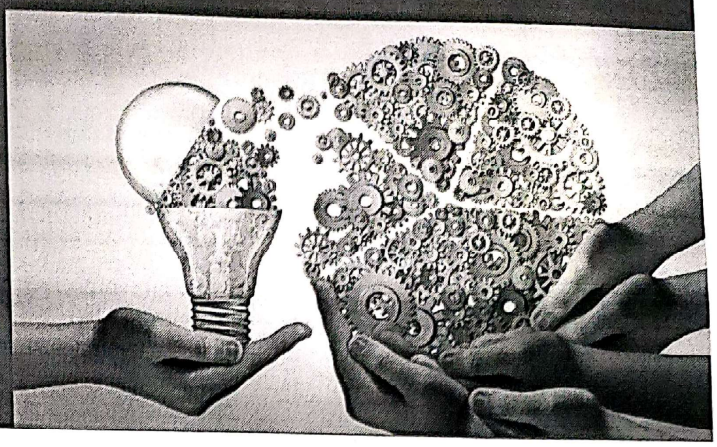


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Traditional Source of financing focus on projects with proven technology and clearly identifiable market demand. However such projects cannot contribute to the development of economy as fast as much desired. Therefore it is necessary to promote the projects that involve new technology, new entrepreneurship to produce and deliver innovative goods and services to the society. In this context Venture Capital Funds or Firms have come into existence to play a pivotal role. This book provides various important aspects of venture capital we also made an attempt to present the operational and financial performance of venture capital funds in India.

Venture Capital Financing in India



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Guest Editors

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INTERNET AS A MAJOR TOOL FOR EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education is the most powerful weapon which we can use to change the world education on the interment in today's society, the internet has becomes a very important learning tool It is used for day to day activities, such as a place to look up research, a method of getting imaginable This paper attempts to explore role of internet in education, its importance how it helps to the society.

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Keywords. Internet, Search Engine, Browsers.

Introduction

The internet has swiftly entered into the life of mankind in the 19th century. The students can enhance their knowledge using the educational literature, encyclopedia, references, dictionaries, and databases, which are freely accessed participating in distance educational courses, in collaborative projects with students from other schools and universities in other countries, and discussing different problems with them. So, the opportunities, which internet can offer in the sphere of education, are really unique with the advent of information communication technology, more and more educators are exploiting the internet tools e.g., the WWW and Email in order to make their educational materials available and accessible online Probably, the education most influences by information technology is that at the university level. The internet, when used properly, can close the education gap between the developed and the developing nations. The internet has dramatically increased access to information.

Historical Background of the Internet

The US Department of Defense developed the first version of Internet during 1970s to allow quick communication among researchers working on the department projects in about 30 locations. The department also saw as a way to continue communications among these important defense sites in the event of a worldwide catastrophe such as nuclear attack. Since these projects were funded by the department's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), then Network was originally called APRA net. In 1980s just as Desktop computers were becoming common, the National Science Foundation funded a high speed connection among University centers based on the ARPA net structure.

Features of Internet

Some common features are spell checkers, search download managing, password managing, well as form managing. Accessibility tabbed browsing incremental finding, HTML access keys, voice controls, mouse gestures, spatial navigation, text to speech, and caret navigation.

A web browser is a powerful tool, used for personal computers, today such web browsers that can be used on mobile phones, handheld game systems, as well as pocket PC Web browsers included with the initial browser software e.g. Adobe Acrobat Reader which allows access to PDF files on the World Wide Web.

Internet in Education

- The learner gets the scope of learning desired course anywhere anytime thereby making learning more flexible interesting and meaningful.
- Instructional materials can be made available to students online. For example, written material various presentations, assignments can be given to students Even the instructions too can be conveyed to students via internet.
- Internet also helps in removing the age restrictions. The learner ranging from young lots to the adults can enhance their learning as per their needs.
- Online conferences can be organized online for the learners from distant places having common interest The learning that requires prior preparations also can be provided through internet with the loads of instructional material available online.
- Research work also can be carried out by both the learners as well as teachers with the help of e-library, topical data bases on World Wide Web
- Individualized as well as group methods can be applied online with the help of varied internet tools like Email, discussion forum, chat rooms, WWW etc. Thus the internet is a revolution a storehouse of knowledge for the learners to explore for enriching learning experience.

Internet Tools, Search Engine and Browsers

Internet related technological terms and tools need to be understood well before applying them in education In this

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Approaches in Educatio

Editors
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A STUDY ON LEARNING STYLES AMONG IX CLASS STUDENTS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

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Introduction

The concept of learning style has become an important area of educational research in recent times. The concept of learning styles has been defined as a certain specified pattern of behaviour and performance according to which the individual approaches a learning experiences, a way in which the individual takes in new information and develops new skills, and the process by which the individual retain new information or new skills. For example, an auditory learner learns best by listening; a visual learner does best with visual aids, where as a kinaesthetic learner acquires knowledge through some physical activity, such as building a model , designing a project , or drawing a schematic. The terms 'auditory learner', 'visual learner' and' kinaesthetic learner' are not categorical. This terms are just convenient way to learners with certain strengths or natural predominant tendencies. Most people have combination of these strengths or tendencies.

There are three types of Learning Styles. They are

1. Visual Learning Styles.
2. Auditory Learning Styles and
3. Kinesthetic learning Styles.

THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING STYLES

At one staff development session at Monash, staffs were asked how they would solve a particular essay writing question. It was very interesting to notice the many different ways the question was interpreted and the approaches used to tackle the question.

This activity demonstrated that we do not process incoming information in the same way. Neither do we store it, organize it or retrieve it in the same way. Students and teachers have varying learning styles, and no single teaching style can fulfill all students' needs.

- A person's learning style has to do with the way he or she processes information in order to learn it and then apply it.
- No one approach or style is more or less effective than any other. What does matter is whether it is suited to a particular everyday task or academic situation.
- By understanding different 'learning styles' staff may gain insights into ways of making academic information more accessible to our diverse groups of learners.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To study the influence of gender, management and locality.

TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

The Learning Style Inventory was framed to find out the Learning Styles of IX Class Students. It consists of 30 items with three Alternatives "Always" "some Times" and "Never" there were 30 Positive items there are three Dimensions in the Inventory.

SAMPLE-DESIGN

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 IX class students in CHITTOOR DISTRICT. The stratified random sampling was applied in three stages .The first states management, Government, private and the second states is locality i.e, rural and urban and third stage is gender i.e., boys and girls.

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March 10th, 2017

Editor

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MATERIALS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract:

While acknowledging the need for "sustainability," this paper summarizes the problems that have been encountered in our understanding and use of this concept. It explores the efforts of others to define the concept within the context of specific disciplinary areas and sets forth a proposal for a basic understanding of the term "environmental sustainability" as an expansion of our common perception of the nature of human activity so as to more clearly connect it with the ecological concept of interdependence and to serve as a goal for environmental managers. If it can be agreed that a sustainable environment is a necessary prerequisite to a sustainable socioeconomic system, then it also should make sense that the actions we take to remove threats to and foster environmental sustainability should contribute to such a system. While ecosystems range "from those that are relatively undisturbed, such as natural forests, to landscapes with mixed patterns of human use, to ecosystems intensively managed and modified by humans, such as agricultural land and urban areas," the "environmental" focus proposed here delineates the portion of that range where there exists significant patterns of human use ("Ecosystems and Human Well-Being"). A general definition of "environmental sustainability"

Keywords: Ecological Services, Environmental Sustainability, Goals of the Environmental Professional, Principles of Environmental Sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the middle of the 20th century, we saw our planet from space for the first time... From space, we see a small and fragile ball dominated not by human activity and edifice but by a pattern of clouds, oceans, greenery, and soils. Humanity's inability to fit its activities into that pattern is changing planetary systems, fundamentally. Many such changes are accompanied by life-threatening hazards. This new reality, from which there is no escape, must be recognized - and managed (From One Earth).

The need for sustainability:

There is no question regarding the need for sustainability. In "The Concept of Environmental Sustainability," Robert Goodland substantiates a history documenting this need, presenting proponents ranging from Mill and Malthus to Meadows and Brundtland et al., and puts forth a definition of "environmental sustainability as the maintenance of natural capital" and as a concept apart from, but connected to, both social sustainability and economic sustainability. These arguments are not repeated here but rather accepted as valid, supported, and used as a basis from which to proceed to further develop this concept.

The problems with "sustainability":

On October 6, 2010, the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed significant revisions to its Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims also known as its "Green Guides," which exists to help marketers avoid making deceptive claims under Section 5 of the FTC Act. The proposal lists five terms that will not be addressed by the Guides. Number one on that list is the term "sustainable." The reasons provided for this interesting decision include claims that there is no clear understanding of the term among experts, the term cannot be defined, and there are no accepted criteria with supporting test methods to measure it (Morelli et al., Sustainable Consumption. There has been more than a decade of struggle with the definition and relevance of the term among individuals in various

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BREAK BARRIERS AND OPEN DOORS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Editor

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Mari Luz Guenaga, Dominique Burger and Javier Oliver, (2004). "Accessibility for e-Learning Environments", Computer Helping People with Special Needs, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 3118, 626.

***

TEACHER PREPARATION FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: INCREASING KNOWLEDGE BUT RAISING CONCERNS

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Abstract

The role of the generalist teacher is now affirmed as being an important component in the success or otherwise of inclusive education practice. Issues about the effectiveness of teacher preparation for working in inclusive classes have arisen. An evaluation of pre-service teachers' perceptions regarding their preparedness for inclusion had some interesting findings. The study found that increasing knowledge about legislation and policy related to inclusion, and improving levels of confidence in becoming inclusive teachers, did not likewise address their concerns, or perceived stress, about having students with disabilities in their classes. As universities re-evaluate their teacher preparation courses, a range of pertinent issues are identified that require consideration.

Keywords: attitudes, beliefs, concerns, disabilities, inclusion, inclusive education, pre-service teachers, teacher education

Introduction

The goal is to eliminate all barriers in order to achieve learning. Inclusion promotes quality and equity education for all, without any type of barrier or exclusion, including those who may be potentially marginalized due to disability, gender, emotional/ behavioral problems, family background, ethnicity, giftedness, migrants, poverty, hearing or visual impairment, language delay, among others.

Aim

This is a big challenge for all but, it is an opportunity to advance the school as a change factor that promotes dialogue and participation, making possible well-being through an education of quality for all without exception, for the commitment of the community.

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Status, Contours and Strategies



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Bjarne Wahlgren
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Higher Education Collaboratives for Community Engagement and Improvement: Faculty and Researchers' Perspectives

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K. Sudhakar Reddy

In India, ninety eight community colleges are recognized by the University Grants Commission. The courses offered by these colleges are diplomas, advance diplomas and certificate courses. The faculty research group identified three key components for a successful partnership. What does a successful collaborative partnership between a higher education institution and communities look like.

(a) **Purpose.** A successful partnership is characterized by democratic and civic purposes. The colonial colleges were founded with service as a central aim. Benjamin Franklin founded Penn as a secular institution to educate students in a variety of fields. The other colonial colleges were largely created to educate ministers and religiously orthodox men capable of creating good communities built on religious denominational principles. Specifically, Harvard (Congregationalist), William and Mary (Anglican), Yale (Congregationalist), Princeton (Presbyterian), Columbia (Anglican), Brown (Baptist), Rutgers (Dutch Reformed), Dartmouth (Congregationalist) were all created with religiously based service as a central purpose. Service to society and fulfilling democratic mission was the founding purpose of the land-grant universities. Land grant colleges and universities were designed to spread education, advance democracy, and improve the mechanical, agricultural, and military sciences.

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Need of Private and Foreign Universities in India : Looking for Strong Legislative Reforms and Speedy Action

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A. Ranga Reddy

The Paper highlights that for the high populated Country like India Private, Foreign and Government Universities are necessary to percolate the quality education through reforms and speedy action. Nalanda: Buddhist monastic centre, often spoken of as a University in northern Bihar State, India. Though it is traditionally dated to the time of the Buddha (6th, 5th Centuries BC) archaeological excavations date its foundation to the 5th century A.D. The seeds of modern higher education in India were planted by the British in 1857 with the setting up of three Universities in what were then Madras. Calcutta and Bombay. Liberal Arts and pure sciences were the most glamorous subjects in the past. Now in terms of attracting funding and students preference, they are at the bottom of the heap. Market forces or potential earning capacity seems to be the most important factor in shaping student choice. A Stanford Professor has even predicted that by 2030 there will only be ten Universities left in the world. Lakhs of students go abroad to study every year, (2 Lakhs from India, 7 lakhs from China) many of whose guardians sell assets or incur debts to manage the higher costs of living.

A completely new organization could be set up for the purpose of accrediting and monitoring rating agencies both in private and public service providers. The availability and quality of education in India can be transformed by introducing modern regulations and promoting competition. The global community should focus an common issues like Poverty, lack of education and poor healthcare.

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Status of Community Engagement Activities of Higher Education Institutions

Proof : 54/119 - 2017

K. Kavitha

The Indian leg of the UNESCO Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education recently completed a project titled 'Community Engagement in Higher Education Institutions'. Funded by the British Council, the project covered the states of Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Karnataka. Here, the UNESCO Chair partnered with Punjab University (PU), North Bengal University (NBU), Indian Institute of Technology-Guwahati (IIT-G) and Jain University (JU)' Bangalore, respectively. With the help of these institutions, the Chair conducted a survey on the current practices of community engagement in the HEIs of all the 4 states. This resulted in the production of the first of its kind database on this subject, which shed light on the current scenario and helped to plan for future activities. The survey brought out some very interesting results, which showed good promise for pursuing this area of work in the future. While the Biotechnology Department at NBU engaged with the local agricultural community in a mutually beneficial manner, The workshops provided an opportunity to brainstorm on the survey results, and also deliberate on the scope and the opportunities in field of community engagement. Attended by different stakeholders such as the academia, government, civil society, the workshops provided an opportunity to share mutual experiences, best practices as also concrete action points for operationalizing community engagement in the Indian higher education system. The workshops paved the

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Extension and Field-Outreach Activities of the Departments of Adult and Continuing Education : Lessons for Fostering of Social Responsibility and Community Engagement in the Indian Universities

Proof : 55/119 - 2017

M.C. Reddeppa Reddy

Introduction

The University Grants Commission (UGC) launched a scheme to foster community engagement within the nation's universities in October, 2014. Under the scheme, the UGC provides for the establishment of a Centre for Fostering Social Responsibility and Community Engagement (CFSRCE) in selected eligible universities. The main objectives include promoting community-university partnerships to develop knowledge for improving the lives of the people and encouraging 'participatory research', working with community-based organisations in planning and execution of projects. The scheme seeks to propagate the integration of service, service-learning and experiential learning into curricular and co-curricular programmes. It also aims to create neighborhood networks of education institutions and provide policy suggestions and technical assistance to help foster community engagement and social responsibility in higher education.

During the last few decades, the Indian universities have started implementing different types of extension programmes for the benefit of marginalized and downtrodden communities including women. The programmes include: Evening classes for the

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Essentials of Higher Education for the Modern Society

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K. Ganesh Babu

Education is an essential human value. Education humanizes man. Education has great value in human life because the heart of education is in man- making.1 Education is the vehicle of knowledge, self-preservation and success. Education not only gives a platform to succeed, but also the knowledge of social conduct, strength, character and self respect.2 Modification and growth in large, complex institutions that are part of an increasingly global system of commerce, trade and interchange can be particularly challenging. But innovation and adaptation are needed now more than ever before in our international higher education infrastructure and in our global development institutions. We must work together to build what we need, not simply replicate what has existed before, and we have to welcome our ideas and feedback on the role of universities, in advancing global development. The traditional role of colleges and universities in promoting social mobility has attracted the attention of both policymakers and social science researchers. A merit-based higher education system can balance the role of social class in determining economic outcomes. In a merit-based system promoting economic efficiency, social justice, and social mobility is essential. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), through their core functions such as research, teaching and service to the community carried out in the context of institutional autonomy and academic freedom should increase their interdisciplinary focus and promote critical thinking and active citizenship. This would contribute to sustainable development, peace, wellbeing and the realization of human rights, including gender equity.

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Community Engagment as Social Responsibility of the HEIS : *A case Study of Sri Venkateswara University*

Proof :57/119 - 2017

E. Mahadev Reddy
N. Harinath

India is the second largest country in terms of Population, seventh in terms of area in the world with largest human resources across the world. Indians are placed in main sectors at all levels in various countries. However, Indians are also lagging in literacy with 74.04 per cent 2011. In order to promote Human Resources, the Govt. of India implemented several educational programmes in collaboration with State governments, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations, International Agencies, etc., linking with the developmental programmes for the community alround development. In case of formal education, the enrollment has not reached 100 per cent, and in case of higher education still it has not reached thrush hold level. Majority of the enrolled students are dropped out at various levels. Those sustained could not enter into the employment due to various reasons.

The Social responsibility of the higher education institutions is to involve the students and faculty in the various community development/engagement programmes for better implementation of the programmes implemented by the State/Central Governments. In order to understand the role played by the higher education institutions in social responsibility, the activities and programmes organized by the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati was analyzed and presented below.

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Higher Education and the Community Development

Proof : 58/119 - 2017

M. C. Obulesu

India has the second largest education system in the world with more than 200 million school aged children 6 to 14 years of these approximately 20 million (10 percent) do not have access to regular education (as per NSSO 2002 and census 2001). While the national average of enrolment in schools is over 90 percent, the majority of the world population and make up over 70 percent or 840 million, of the world poor (FAO,2001) Lavonia Aspirin (2003) describes that rural people commonly suffer from unequal access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, technology, institutional support and markets. Although over the last decade international aid has rightly stressed the importance of concentration over the poor, it has neglected rural areas and thus the majority of these people were deprived of those facilities including education. Basic education is a fundamental human right is itself and essential for reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of rural population. So we need for a better education policy for all round development of rural peoples.

Education Policy

Education in India has a history stretching back to the ancient urban centers of learning at Taxia and Nalanda. Western education became ingrained into Indian society with the establishment of the British Raj. Since independence, the education policies of successive governments have built on the substantial legacies of the Nehruvian period, targeting the core themes of plurality and secularism, with a focus on excellence in higher education, and

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Problems of Higher Education in India

D. Subramanyam
D. Yuvaraju
M. Devarajulu

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The role of higher education in national development is well established. Higher Education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last four decades after independence. Therefore, unlike most developing countries, India can be proud of having developed a system which is capable of meeting most of the human needs of the country in all disciplines and professions. However, the issues which are of paramount concern today, for all of us, are the quality and the relevance of education with specific reference to the incessantly changing socio-economic million. Education is instrumental in bringing about the sustainable economic development of a developing country like India. It is recognized that our country requires efficient education system which will cater the need of the vast majority of our country. Human resource development has become a new thrust area which has a direct link with economic development. Therefore access to education is crucial to get employed and for eradicating the burning issues like poverty. It is thus vital to understand as to how the resources are being utilized by the central as well as state governments. By increasing the value and efficiency of their labour, it helps to raise the poor from poverty. It increases the overall productivity and intellectual flexibility of the labour force. It helps to ensure that a country is competitive in world markets now characterized by changing technologies and production methods. By increasing a child's integration with dissimilar social or ethnic groups early in life, education contributes significantly to nation-building and interpersonal tolerance.

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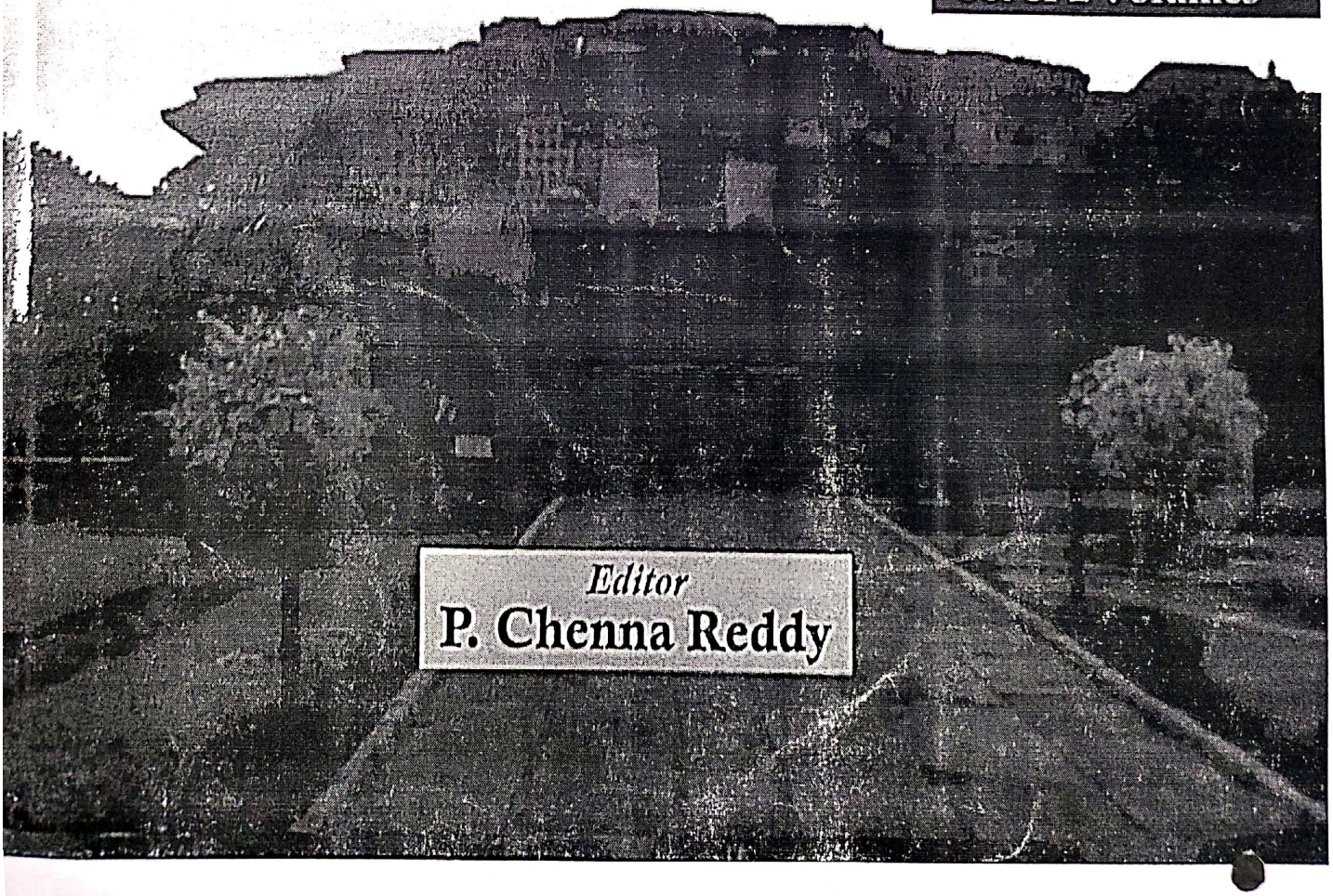


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CHANDRAGIRI FORT: A STUDY ON VIJAYANAGARA DEFENCE ARCHITECTURE

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Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy

Chandragiri is the headquarters of the taluk bearing the same name in Chittoor district. Situated about 8 miles from Tirupati on the north-west and 29 miles north-east from Chittoor. The etymology of Chandragiri is derived from the plan of the fort, which resembles a crescent or half moon and hence was called (Moon hill) Chandragiri. Like Hampi and Penugonda, Chandragiri had acquired the position of an administrative headquarters for the Vijayanagara Empire. Chandragiri Fort played important role in Vijayanagara Kingdom and was the stronghold from the first dynasty and at the time of fourth dynasty (Aravidu) it was a capital city. This fort witnessed many changes in polity, warfare and building technology over a period of time. After the shift of the capital city from Chandragiri to Vellore and the invasion of the Qutubshahi's and the Nawab of Carnatic, it was controlled by the new rulers.

The main aim here is to see how the different structures in this vast fort, which was a vital institution of the Vijayanagara polity reveals aspects of development and construction. This is done by a description of the physical structures of the fort taking care to look at the major architectural devices like the parapets, walls, gateways, moats, temple, bastions and other minor structures. The task here is to correlate the different sources like the literary, inscriptional and archaeological sources with the secondary literature. The architecture in Chandragiri is very much influenced by diverse traditions like the temple style of the Chola's that originated and nourished in the Tamil country, the architecture of the Bahmani's in Deccan, indigenous methods like use of mud technology and above all the character of the Vijayanagara State.

The fort of Chandragiri is built upon a high rounded mass of a natural granite hillock, rising about 600 feet above the valley. A large space upon the southern side of the hill is delimited by strong walls. Surrounded by a ditch, the style of architecture is very similar to that of Vellore fort in terms of layout and planning. The enclosure upon the plan is divided into three walls by two inner walls running north-south and in this space is the palace of the Rajas. The location of the fort is itself a matter of great geopolitical importance for it is situated far away from the core of the prosperous Vijayanagara Empire. The situational context of the fort on the peripheries of the empire guaranteed the continuance of the Vijayanagara polity even after the downfall of the empire. This political development helped in the continuance of the Vijayanagara traditions and more particularly the architectural traditions that are seen in the fort premises.

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Pilgrimage and Social Integration Role of Tirupati

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The Sanskrit noun *tirtha* is generally translated as 'place of pilgrimage'. Monier Williams defines it as 'a passage, way, road, stairs for landing, or for descent into a river, bathing-place, place of pilgrimage on the banks of sacred streams, piece of water'. Indian expression *Tirtha – Yatra* literally means "undertaking journey to river fords". In common parlance, visitation to sacred places is considered *Tirtha– Yatra*. The word 'Pilgrimage' has taken in English expression to avoid confusion. The Indian terms '*Tirtha – Yatra*', for Pilgrimage are often to be understood metaphorically. A *Yogi*, for example may physically stay put and yet, through a specific type of meditation, may "perform a Pilgrimage" to the seven 'shrines'. Pilgrimage here means to "partake of" and the "Shrine" implies a certain quality such as "Truth". According to *Skanda Purana*, "Truth, forgiveness, control of senses, kindness to all living beings and simplicity are *Tirthas*". Thus *Thirtha-Yatra* not only means the physical act of visiting the holy places but implies mental and moral discipline. Free translation of a verse from *Skanda Purana* as quoted in *Kalyana Tirthanka*. [1]

The institution of Pilgrimage to holy places (*tirtha-yatra*) is an ancient and continuing religious tradition of the Hindus. Some places like Varanasi, Kanyakumari, Tirupati, Badrinath, Kedarinath, Kanchi etc. draw pilgrims from all over the country. Among them Tirupati is one of the focal point for pilgrims in India. Pilgrims visit Tirupati from the four directions of India and other parts of the world.

Sacred centers have exerted a powerful pull on the believers from the most ancient civilizations to the present times. The concept of Pilgrimage exists in all major religions. Its meaning varies widely within the canonical structure of each religion.

Though the concept of pilgrimage exists in all major religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity etc., its organization and structure vary to great extent in each religion. However, in all religions one common thing regarding the institution of pilgrimage is the role of that place in generating a circulation mechanism in which all the social strata of the concerned groups participate without any distinction and discrimination Pilgrims at different places of different levels participate in different patterns of religious circulation. At the highest level the religiously oriented elite, by making pilgrimages to famous shrines eulogized in the traditional Sanskrit literature, maintains the vitality of the pan-Indian Hindu holy space. Such pilgrimages arising from the philosophical and religious ideals of Hinduism encompass sacred places irrespective of their regional location, thus fostering a high level of spatial integration within the religion. These pilgrimages, moreover, continually define the limits of Hindu religious space and of Hinduism in the secular sense. They provide a perpetual link with the past as far back as the epic period. We regard high-level pilgrim circulation as having a significant Indianizing influence on the pilgrims. Long distance religious pilgrimage provides a mechanism whereby the pilgrims transcend the political and cultural boundaries with in India. It is this aspect of pilgrimage which, we believe, commonly helps in identification with a wider religious space than a sub region or a region. [2]

Purpose of visiting Temples or Holy places.

The concepts of the accumulation of religious merit and the removal of the sin are among the most important purposes of pilgrimage. The basic concern of the pilgrim is with the sacred order and

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India's Multilateral Engagement: Past and Present

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Abstract

India, which was invidiously committed to Non-Alignment policy, has gradually moved from its past position in the context of new global order. New Delhi now maintains relationships in different configurations with many countries and increasingly engages in regional groupings. The South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is supposed to be the main tool for integration in the region, but bilateral tensions with Pakistan have jeopardized its development. New Delhi is, therefore, shifting towards sub-regional groupings and connectivity projects, such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC). These projects coincide with the new 'Act East' policy, which builds on the previous 'Look East' policy with the primary focus on the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). India has also joined the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is focused on non-traditional security cooperation among China, Russia and other Central Asian countries. India has long lobbied for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. Side by maintaining a pragmatic approach when voting in the UN General Assembly, India is also a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.

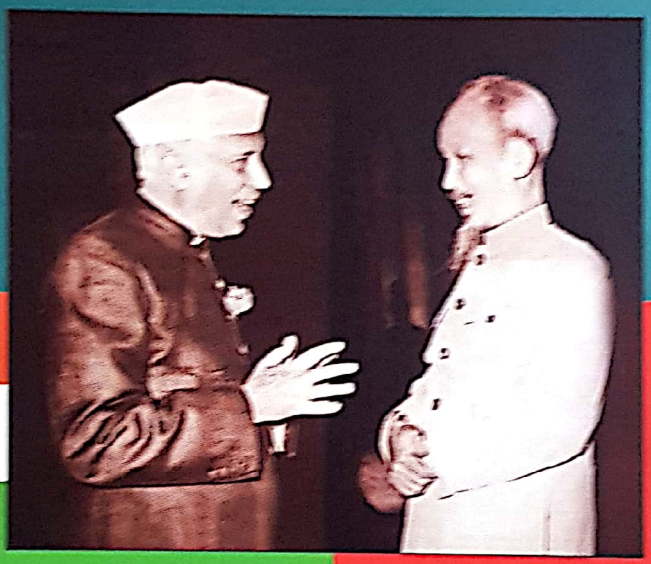
With this insightful historical backdrop of India's engagement in multiple multilateral platforms, an attempt is made to offer a graphic account as a prelude that would help the readers of this book to develop a better understanding of India's role and its objectives in carrying forward the basic principles of peace and prosperity of the world, irrespective of its own political and economic mileage.

India towards Asianization

Indian political history unfolds India's eagerness in roping in all the countries to fight against the colonialism. In this process, The Asian Relations Conference (ARC) took place in New Delhi in March-April 1947, hosted by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who was then heading a provisional government that was preparing for India's Independence. The same event was turned out to be an Asian Relations Organization with Nehru as the founding President. The Conference had clear objectives envisaged "to bring together the

Vision of Ho Chi Minh

India-Vietnam Relations



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India-Vietnam Defence Cooperation : An Analysis

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Vietnam is one of the Southeast Asian nations with which India has cultural links which are centuries old. Vietnam forms the part of India's extended neighborhood. Vietnam is one nation in Southeast Asia which India attaches much importance. Both the nations have traditionally close and cordial relations which have their historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rulers and the ties goes back to the ancient Cham Civilization when people from Orissa travelled to Vietnam and found a hospitable home there, mingling cultures, customs, language and beliefs. India strongly supported and assisted Vietnam in its early days of post-war reconstruction in late 1970's and its reforms and economic development later. Both the nations share common colonial experience, a common strategic closeness with Soviet Union during the Cold War period and a common painful experience of Chinese aggression against India in 1962 and against Vietnam in 1979. The end of the Cold War with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 has altered the contours of international as well as regional power equation, but Chinese threat in both countries remains unaltered.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the first visitors to Vietnam after its glorious victory against the French Colonists at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. President Ho Chi Minh visited India in February 1958. India opened its consulate general in Ha Noi in 1956 and Vietnam opened its consulate general in New Delhi in the same year. Full diplomatic relations were established on 7th January 1972[1].

In 1975, India granted Most Favoured Nation status to Vietnam in all her trade cooperation. This was further cemented by Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreement in 1997. The development

India's Multilateral Engagement

Opportunities and Challenges

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Is Proliferation of Multilateralism in Asia-Pacific tantamount to Multilateral Cooperation?

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Regional identity and regional consciousness are innately vague and nebulous ideas; and hence the definitions of a region vary and are highly contested. Though separated so much by history and culture as by physical geographical features, the regions of the world provided some political space. Further religious, political, demographic and economic diversity of the region reinforces complexity that hardly offers common denominators in the regionalization. Inasmuch as a region connotes geographical relationship and mutual interdependence linking a limited number of states together, regionalism permits differential levels of integration and institutionalization in accordance with the degree of economic development and interdependence.

Regionalism and Regionalization

Regionalism was often analyzed in terms of geographical contiguity, social-cultural homogeneity (ethnicity, race, language, religion, culture, history, consciousness of a common heritage), economic interdependence (trade patterns and economic complementarity), political cohesiveness (regime type, ideology, i.e., similar political attitudes and behaviour), and organizational cohesiveness (existence of formal regional institutions) (Russett, 1967: p.182). Regionalism denoting "the idea of collective action at the regional level" (Chibber, 2004: p.16) encompasses all such areas like free trade, economic integration, scientific and technical cooperation, and conflict management. If regionalism is identified with strategic as well as economic objectives and consequences, regionalism exists as just one dimension of the countries' external policies. It then takes its place as part of a comprehensive framework of international relationships that are shaped and constrained by broader global and narrower bilateral interests. If regionalism is emerging today as a potent force in the process of globalization rather as a chapter of globalization (Yeo 2005), regionalization is a process towards the end of

India's Cultural Co-operation with Malaysia and Singapore

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Abstract

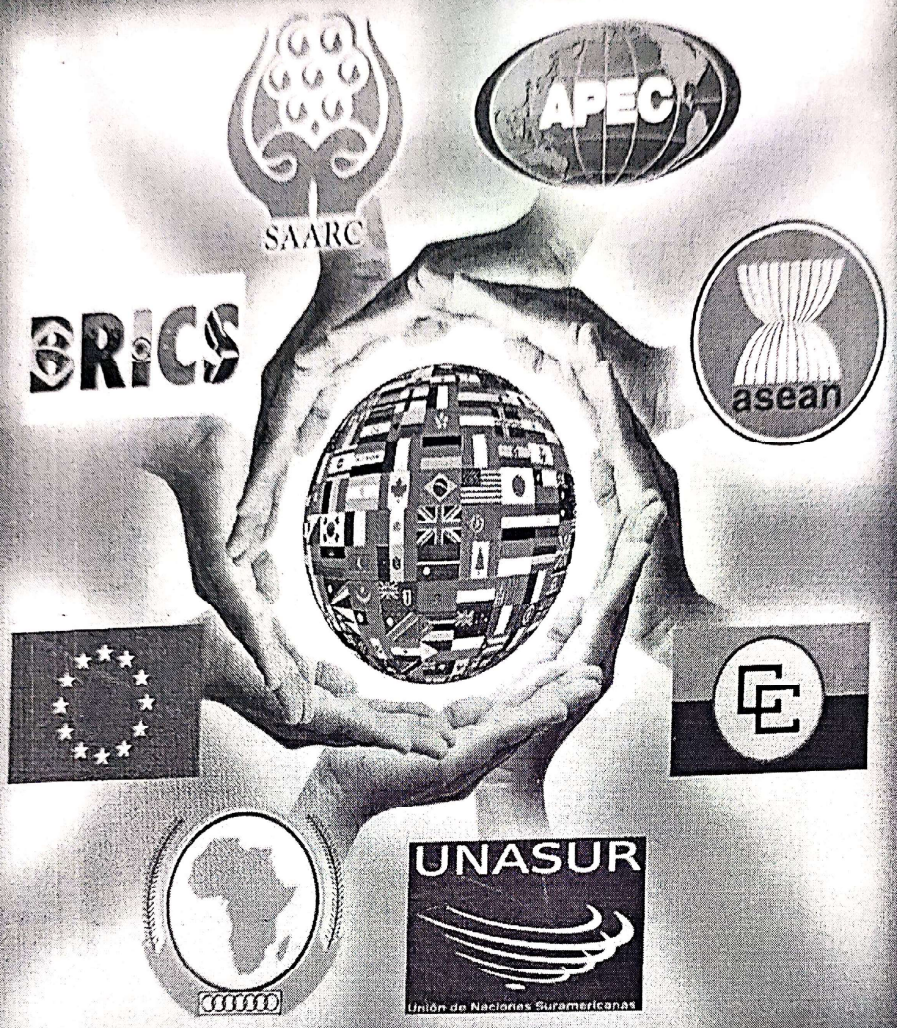
India, Malaysia and Singapore, these three nations are democratic, multi-cultural, multi-racial societies extending with multilateral co-operation. India has great historic cultural relation with Malaysia and Singapore. The strong ties among Singapore, India and Malaysia act as triad system. Number of Indians inhabited in Malaysia and Singapore and strong cultural ties bind them in the past, at present and future. These cultural ties enhance their co-operation in developing science and Technology, economic ties and political fringes. India acts as tout between Singapore and Malaysia in strengthening cultural relations. Present Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Malaysia and Singapore in November 2015. Narendra Modi unveiled a 12-ft bronze statue of Swami Vivekananda in Malaysia. India & Malaysia signed 3 Memorandum of Understanding *(MOU)*. The very first one of MoU is Cultural Exchange Programme agreement for 2015-2020. During 13th ASEAN-India Summit on November 21st 2015, Indian PM announced a financial assistance of $1 million to India-Students Trust Fund for the benefit of Malaysian Indian students. ASEAN summit Highlights India and the leaders of the 10 member grouping will review the new Plan of Action (2016-2020) to further enhance ASEAN-India cooperation. Modi's maiden official visit to Singapore on 23-25 November 2015 made the two countries sign 10 agreements to elevate their relations to strategic partnership. The 5th World Telugu Federation (WTF) conference was held in Singapore in December 2002. Singapore Telugu Samajam (STS) hosted the event. The New-era cultural relations, the Telugu communities for Malaysia and Singapore have been maintaining a great cultural relation with India, for the most part in Andhra Pradesh. The best incident was 27th-29th December 2012 Telugu Mahasabhalu at Tirupati. The world Telugu Federation & Telugu Association of Malaysia jointly organized the world Telugu Federation Conference (WTFC) on 12th-14th April 2013 at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia.

Indians were brought to the area as indentured laborers to do agricultural work of various sorts at Singapore and Malaysia, but eventually predominantly on rubber estates (Harold F. Schiffman). The Indenture labour system "provided the first compliment of

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Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation



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G. Jayachandra Reddy

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Changing Contours of Multilateral Cooperation

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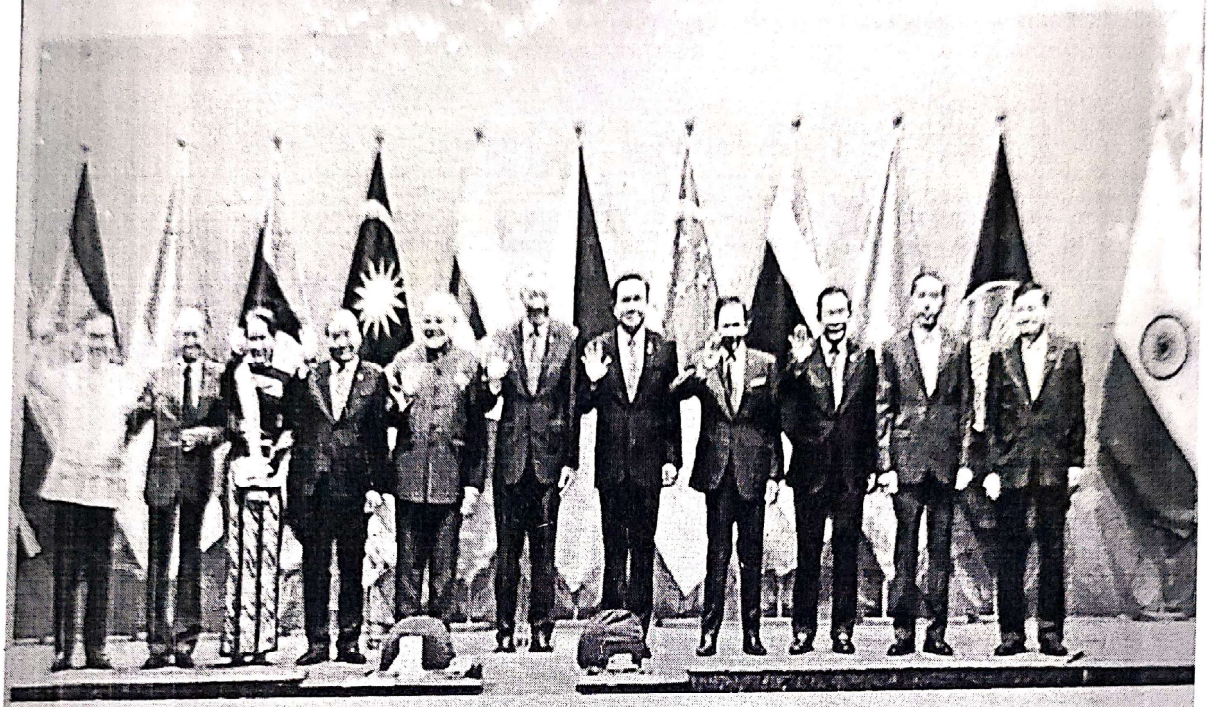
ISIS Threat: Need for Cooperation among World Nations
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India-ASEAN
Strategic Partnership



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ABOUT THE BOOK

...g geopolitical scenario after the end of the ...'s foreign policy has manifested in forging ... with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), particularly in political, trade and commerce, security and defence front. Thus, the economic, diplomatic, strategic and institutional cooperation became a key driving force for India's engagement with the ASEAN. Ever since the launch of the Look East Policy in 1991, the bilateral relations have travelled a long distance between the two. Currently India and ASEAN have about thirty platforms for engagement at political, strategic, security and defence level in addition to the economic realm. This book is an outcome of the papers presented at the International Conference on India-ASEAN towards Greater Partnership organised in 2017. The Conference was conducted, in commemoration of 25 years of India-ASEAN Relations. The chapters in the book discuss in detail the cooperation between India and ASEAN in the fields of political, security, economic and strategic issues.

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India-ASEAN Strategic Partnership an Advent of Indo-Pacific Security Architecture

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The rapidly changing geo politics in the South China Sea region prompted India to reintegrate itself with the Indo-Pacific in general and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Countries in particular. The changing scenario in India's foreign policy after the end of the Cold War is manifested in deeper interest in forging closer links with ASEAN, particularly in trade, commerce, security and defence front. The economic, diplomatic, strategic and institutional cooperation became a key driving force for India's engagement with Southeast Asia. India's ASEAN's policy was dictated by New Delhi's desire to becoming a global player by shifting from preoccupation with South Asian affairs to focussing its attention on Indo-Pacific region to which world's centre of gravity has shifted. India perceived that its role in the security of Indo-Pacific is crucial to the future of the world. India is committed to the security and stability in this strategically important part of the world which is located on the international lines of communication and important sea lanes. It is therefore, important for India to develop ties with major players of the region, namely, China, and the US, Russia and Japan and importantly ASEAN nations.[1]

India and ASEAN Countries

India restarted expanding its political influence in the Southeast Asian region during the Indonesian struggle for independence and also morally

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Current Dynamics and Future Prospects of India-ASEAN Relations

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India and Southeast Asia share some significant traits that include history, trade, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity besides people to people contacts. The uninterrupted relations, save colonial period, stand a testimony to the close commercial, political and cultural relations that flourished between the two. Further, the Southeast Asian region has always remained geopolitically important because of its location between two Oceans and two great civilizations. On account of its flourishing economic activity, the region has always attracting the attention of great powers and witnessed movement of people and cultures. In the latter half of the twentieth century, regional cooperation gathered pace world over in economic, political, security, science and technology spheres besides promoting peace and stability in the world. Towards establishing regional coherence, the five countries of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore) formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on 8 August 1967 (though started with five countries it has now ten countries). Initially this organization was viewed as a premeditated output of Cold War rivalry. But, ASEAN quickly proved as a milestone in the growth and development of regional cooperation. Jurgen Ruland, a German Professor felt that regional organizations are acting as "multilateral utilities" promoting institution-building in several ways: they transfer unresolved

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Towards Indo-Pacific Century: Potentialities of ASEAN's Centrality and Capabilities of India's Engagement in Multilateralism

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1. Salience of Historical Geography in Indo-Pacific

"People and ideas influence events, but geography largely determines them, now more than ever;" ... (and) realism in international politics that demands a better understanding of geography "**asserts** Robert D. Kaplan, Chief Geopolitical Analyst for STRATFOR and a senior fellow at the Center for New American Security in Washington (Kaplan 2010).What is to be also borne in mind is the fact that history and geography have condemned both to physical proximity even though their political and economic differences kept them at arm's length" (Singh 2011). Categorically, geographical factors and historical processes offer immeasurable potentialities in the form of commonalities and complementarities becoming conductive to a reciprocally dependable relationship. Given credence to this premise, the Indo-Pacific which has gained significance of historical geography entitles to have its history resurrected. Indo-Pacific has also gained currency in the discourse of international politics in recent times due to the geopolitical and geostrategic thrust. As a predominantly equatorial maritime pendulum along an Indian and Pacific Oceanic continuum, the origins of the term 'Indo-Pacific' and undeniably its existence in the international relations can be traced back to ancient times.

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Vision of Ho Chi Minh

India-Vietnam Relations



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Ho Chi Minh: An Architect of India-Vietnam Friendship

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Nguyen Ai Quoc - A Revolutionary Patriot and Leader

Nguyen Ai Quoc was born on 19 May 1890 in Hoang Tru in central Vietnam. Vietnam was then a French colony, known as French Indo-China, but under the nominal rule of an emperor. Quoc's father worked at the imperial court but was dismissed for criticising the French colonial power. In 1911, Quoc took a job on a French ship and travelled widely.

Nguyen Ai Quoc travelled to Soviet from France in 1922 with a certain agenda work with the communist leaders and parties and paid special attention on anti colonial movement on par with communist ideology and its activities. The Comintern (Communist International) established in 1915 to promote communist ideology or making propaganda for communism across the countries of the world. Of course, Quoc was a committed comrade but his ambitions and goal was primarily to fight against colonial powers and establish communist governments in the independent countries.

At the same time the political situation in Russia was not conducive. The Bolshevik government hastily mobilized manpower from among workers and peasants to buildup the Red Army. After the Civil War Lenin reluctantly introduced New Economic Policy (NEP) in soviet. Surprisingly it was a combination of capitalist and socialist techniques. During this period Nguyen Ai Quoc actively participated and learned many issues of socialism but he was not familiar among the communist cadres in Soviet. In fact, it was the first visit to Russia and he was not familiar among the communist leaders of Russia as he was

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Contributions of Ho Chi Minh and His Revolutionary Compatriots to Vietnam's Independence and Unification

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Beginning of the Twentieth century is a history of intense struggles that spurred anti colonialism and nationalist movements in major parts of the world. National movements emerged in response to loss of freedoms, dignity and economic hardships of colonial rule spread across Asia and Africa, succeeded in bringing freedom and independence to different countries. Vietnam, which fought against the French for a prolonged period has produced the most vibrant nationalists during the colonial rule and also in the course of struggle for unification of the country.

The emerging new nations in the previous century had witnessed quite a few illuminating political statesmen of whom Ho Chi Minh stands out. He remained a prime force of Vietnamese liberation and reunification of the county. It was his cherished ambition to see Vietnam independent. He had changed the course of history by securing freedom from the French and laid firm foundations for the struggle against the US for uniting the nation that was temporarily divided at the Geneva Conference in 1954. He inspired and motivated many young leaders and general public to join the national struggle. In the sacred cause of liberation, large number of Vietnamese began career in their teen age. Ho Chi Minh actively involved them in the anticolonial protests and resistance movements. Many leaders together joined him and extended enthusiastic support for national liberation. This gave them a unique opportunity to be trained under the unassailable leadership of Ho Chi Minh and emerge as future leaders of the nation.

In the struggle for national cause, Ho Chi Minh was wholeheartedly supported by large number of distinguished

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Vietnam Women in War during Ho chi Minh Period

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Ho Chi Minh

Ho chi Minh was the hero and father of Vietnam nation. Under his dynamic leadership women played a major and active role during Vietnam War period. Ho Chi Minh was born (Nguyen Sinh Cung) on May 19, 1890, in a village in central Vietnam (then part of French Indochina). Ho Chi Minh's father, Nguyen Sinh Sac, was orphaned while quite young and adopted by a local scholar, Hoang Duong. Nguyen Sinh Sac eventually married his mentor's daughter, Hoang Thi Loan. The couple's second son and third child, Nguyen Singh Cung, was born in 1890 in Hoang Tru Village, Kim Lien Commune, Nam Dan District, Nghe an Province. During his life, Nguyen Sinh Cung would use at least 174 aliases and pseudonyms. However, the world would know him best as "Ho Chi Minh" - "Ho with the Enlightened Mind" (**Lady Borton, 2009, p.7**). a "milk name' at birth. When they reach adolescence, a new name is assigned to reflect the parents' aspiration for their child (**William J. Duiker, 2000, Pp. 17-18**)

In 1911, Ho Chi Minh found work as a cook on a French steamer and spent the next several years at sea, traveling to Africa, the United States and Britain, among other locations. By 1919, he was living in France, where he organized a group of Vietnamese immigrants and petitioned delegates at the Versailles Peace Conference to demand that the French colonial government in Indochina grant the same rights to its subjects as it did to its rulers. Ho joined the new French Communist Party in 1920 and traveled to Moscow three years later. He soon began recruiting members of a Vietnamese nationalist movement that would form the basis of the Indochinese Communist Party (founded in Hong Kong in 1930) and traveled the world, including Brussels, Paris and Siam

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Ho Chi Minh: A Strategist and Visionary

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In the course of its long and eventful history, Vietnam gave birth to captivating personalities with an indomitable courage as if they were born to liberate their countrymen from political and social servitudes. Ho Chi Minh was one such personality born on 19 May 1890, at his mother's village Hoang Tru of Kim Lien commune located in Nghe An province. Nghe An and Ha Tinh areas in Central Vietnam were long been considered as the cradle of Vietnamese revolution. At birth Ho Cho Minh was named Nguyen Sinh Cung and he was called Nguyen Tat Thanh after he joined in the school. His father Nguyen Sinh Huy a Pho Bang (doctor of literature) scholar lived a simple life as a teacher and instilled love of labour and patriotic zeal among his three children, two boys and a girl of whom Ho Chi Minh was the youngest. He insisted his children to study and understand ethical values of the Vietnamese society.

A strikingly thin figure to look Ho Chi Minh, at the age of twenty one, left the country in a French ship joined as a kitchen help, travelled to France with a burning urge to salvage the servitude of his people who were languishing under colonial bondage. In France, he called himself Nguyen Ai Quoc, petitioned to the victorious leaders of the First World War at the Versailles Conference held in the beginning of 1919 to redress the apathy of the Vietnamese under the French colonial rule. He urged victorious colonial powers to recognize the Vietnamese democratic freedoms and equality. Next year he joined in the newly created French Communist Party and found Marxism and Leninism as a suitable doctrine to better the life of his countrymen impoverished on account of colonial serfdom.

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Economic Opportunities in India-Vietnam Relations

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Driven by their cultural linkages, ideological similarity and a common political worldview, India and Vietnam have shared a cordial bilateral relation since their independence. But till the 1990s the economic and commercial interactions never figured significantly in their bilateral relations. The domestic economic setup, growth paradigm and foreign policy preferences in both the countries, prevalent at that time, were the major reasons hindering the growth of bilateral economic relations. In 1986 the virtually 'closed economy' of Vietnam introduced the 'Doi Moi' (renovation) policy. The 'Doi Moi' policy focused on "market-oriented economic management". After some years, India started opening its 'import substitution'-based economy with the introduction of the structural adjustment programme in the early 1990s. At the same time, the changing dynamics of world politics in the early 1990s led to a rethinking both in terms of content and focus in Indian foreign policy.

The adoption of the 'Look East Policy', imbued with the economic element, marked an important turn in India-Vietnam economic relations. The need for economic development increased the importance of bilateral economic and commercial linkages between both the countries. Hence, both the countries made conscious efforts to expand the areas of economic Cooperation and increase the volume of trade and investment. These efforts received fillip from regional arrangements, for example, ASEAN-India cooperation and Mekong Ganga Cooperation.

Since the accession of Vietnam into the World Trade Organization, in 2007, foreign investment into the country has exceeded such investment flows into Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand combined. Sectors identified that are promising for

2017 – (83)



D. Usha Rani
D. Sai Sujatha

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A Study Of Technology Adoption By Rural Women

A Study of Technology Adoption by Rural Women

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A STUDY OF TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION BY RURAL WOMEN

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&

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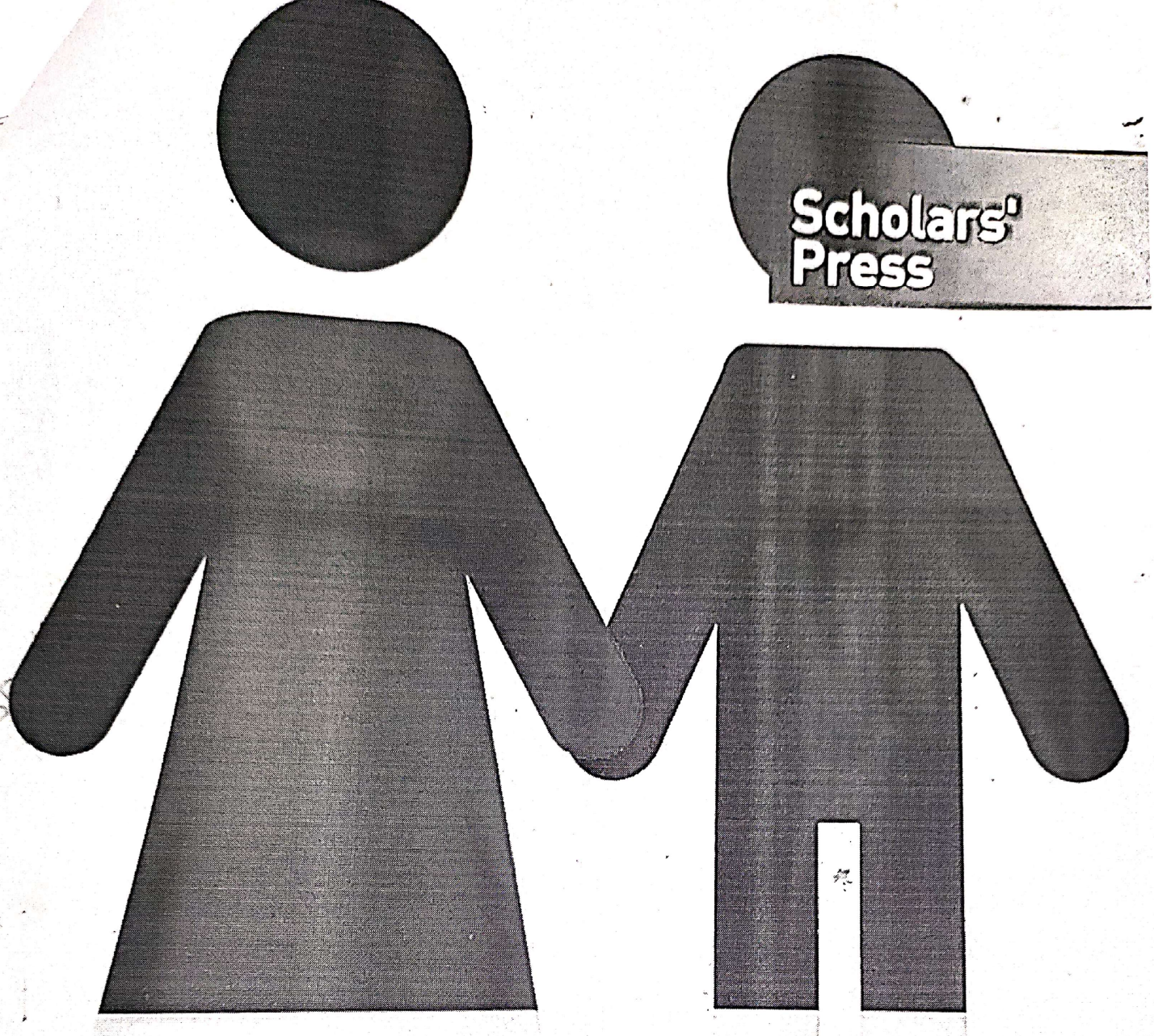
A Study Of Technology Adoption By Rural Women

The main objectives of the present study are to analyse the usage of Transfer Technology adoption to rural women in Bheemvaram (Vil), Ramachandrapuram Mandal of Chittoor District. •To study the socio-economic status of the women using technology and technological innovations. •To determine innovation – proneness among rural women. •To examine the usage of technology and technology innovations in day to day life of by women. •To identify the problem faced by the women in usage of technology and technology innovations in day to day life.

Prof.D.Usha Rani has been working as Director, Centre for Extension Studies and UGC Centre for Women's Studies, S.V.University,Tirupati. She has 33 years of Research and Teaxhing experience. Completed Major and Minor Research Projects Various issues relating to women.Under her Supervision 8 Ph.D.'s and 2 MPhil's were awarded.

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GENDER EQUALITY AT HOME - A STUDY ON WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

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CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION



K VEERACHARI
S MANSOOR RAHMAN

New Delhi | Hyderabad

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21

Female Workers in Construction Industry in Andhra Pradesh: An Analysis

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Dr K Suneetha
Dr J M J Vinodini
Dr P Koteswari

In any developing economy in the globe, majority are employed in unorganized sector only. Today Indian sub-continent is the second fastest-growing economy in the World. The employment of unorganized sector is mainly being agriculture, dairy, small scale industries, animal husbandry, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts etc. The number of women in the unorganized sector is many times more than that in the organized sector because of their education, skills, family restrictions, lack of suitable employment opportunities etc. There are no strict laws to govern the unorganized sector in any economy. Hence, there is no full-fledged security of job or any common benefits to the employees. Among the unorganized industries, about 95per cent of works are purely contract basis and seasonal one.In India, the women-workers constitute about one-fifth of the total work force in the overall economic activity. The building construction is the basic of industrial developments, in India it is one of the fastest growing industries with an annual growth of 10 per cent. The Indian construction industryhas been playing a vital role in overall economic development of the country, growing at over 20 per cent CompoundAnnual Growth Rate over the past 5 years and contributing 8 per cent to GDP.The women are mostly unskilled labourers and they face serious problems related to work like earning, gender and sexual harassment, unhealthy job relationship, lower pay, despite these constructions industry over whelming attracts female workers. Their skills are not upgrade as they are allowed to perform only some types of work and usually they back of the male work force. The construction industry is the largest employer in India and in the World. It is the big industry after agriculture sector. It is an integral part of a Country's infrastructure and industrial development. The contribution of the construction industry to the economic and social life of the country is significant. Along with the construction industry creates substantial employment and also develops to other sectors through backward and forward linkages. It is essential therefore, that this vital activity encouraged and helps for the healthy growth of the economy. After separation of Andhra Pradesh, the sector also recorded the highest growth rate in generation of jobs in the last three years, doubling its share in total employment in the State.The study concentrated on the socio-economic conditions and problems of women workers engaged in construction industry in Andhra Pradesh

Statement of the Problem

Andhra Pradesh has made exemplary progress on labour welfare front but the occupational statuses of the women working in the unorganized sector are very weak. The women construction worker faces different socio- economic problems and also many work-related health problems. The women workers are mostly unskilled casual manual labourer. They are employed in construction sites for carrying bricks, cement, sand, water, digging earth, mixing cement and breaking stone. The women are given common chores including transporting of materials around the site. The Government has enacted Building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996 for the benefit of workers. The illiterate workers are not aware of their rights provided in the act. The risk involved in construction work is very high particularly for women workers who have to climb great heights with the load on their heads. The accidents involving simple injury occur almost every day, while fatal accidents occur occasionally. The major cause of accidents is falling from great heights, falling of heavy objects or collapsing of ladders. The long working hours, lack of proper nourishment, lack of safe drinking water are some of the occupational hazards due to which women are not being able to work for longer periods. The safety risks, health hazards, low wages, poor working conditions are some of the problems faced by the women labourers. They are not aware of their legal rights ensured by the Government. The study intends to analyse the socio-economic condition of women construction workers in Andhra Pradesh and a special emphasis was given on investigating and other problemshave been analysed.

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"Role of Women Self Help Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era"



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Dr. RUKMANI MALLEPU

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"Role of Women Self Help Group on Proverty Alleviation and Empowerment of Women in the Globalised Era"

Editor

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Women Empowerment Through Education

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1. INTRODUCATION

The purpose of providing education to women is make them play a positive role on their own in the development of the nation. It is evident from the empirical research that educational discrimination against women hinders the development process. Expanding educational opportunity for women is desirable for increasing productivity on the farm, greater labour force participation, late marriage, lower futility, child death and nutrition. . Since females constitute a major proportion of the rural. labour, it is essential that improved education and skill formation become crucial for better development processes. The expansion of educational opportunities for women of all levels can have an important impact on breaking the vicious cycle of poverty by creating a more productive labour force and skills. Women education can influences the future shape and direction of society in a number of ways. Educating women has been shown to be a critical ingredient in breaking the vicious multi-generational cycle of poor child health. It is, therefore, realized that women have to be provided with the vital educational inputs, if they are to become a powerful force in the society and gain a foothold in the development process. The importance of women's education have following socio-economic benefits:

- Giving education to women will reduce their dependency and enhance their status.
- It reduce fertility and slow population growth.
- It improve child survival.
- It increase the share of family income allotted to food and health care for children.
- It raised household . income, especially in family below the poverty line.
- It induces greater productive labour force.
- It increase skill formation and capital formation.

2. ROLE OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Women's Education Constitutes the core of human resources development endeavors. Any NationalDevelopment - strategy that emphasizes human development essentially begins with the Women's Education. Women are often subjected to the double burden of earning for thefamily and caring for the children and they are also often excluded from education. In India, most of the women livingin rural areas are illiterate and trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and deprivation. The proportion of women is high among the poor and illiterate persons which is retarding the efforts to expedite development process. A situational analysis of the status of women would indicate that they occupy a low position in society and the Indian educational gander gap is the greatest among the poorest Countries. Recent studies have shown a strong between education and development particularly in the developing Countries. Investing in women's capability and empowering them to exercise their choice is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development. Several studies reveal that increase in women's well-being yield important intergenerational benefits and productivity gains in future.. In India, for centuries, women have been pushed aside from the mainstream of development process leading to lower status in society. Women have become victims of deprivation, discrimination and atrocities. It is realized the women's Education needs to be assigned a key role in any development strategy.

Education is considered as an instrument for social and economic change a catalyst in development efforts and a facilitator of a better quality of life Attempting to achieve economic development in the absence of educational development and progress is like trying to achieve economic development in a vacuum. Education supplies the economy with the human resources, with the requisite knowledge, training and qualifications to meet the demand for economic development. Education is human capital, which play an important role in enhancing the development process of the economy. Human capital base of the Indian labour market is not only characterized with vast majority of illiterates, but the distribution of the human capital is also highly skewed against women, SC/ST and rural labour markets. The LFPRS and WPRs tend to decrease with increasing levels of educational attainment up to certain level and start increasing at higher educational attainments. Such pattern of labour force participation constitutes what is known in the slanting V-Shaped curve is rural and the flat U-shape m urban segment of labour market especially for female. The demandfor education is more than supply of education facility in the Indian Market

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Impact of Mgnrega on Women Empowerment on Overview

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1. INTRODUCTION

There is inequality and vulnerability of women in all sphere of life. They need to be empowered in all walks of life. Without the active participation of women, establishment of a new social order may not be a successful one, because women constitute half of the population. Women should realize that they have constitutional rights to quality health care, economic security, and access to education and political power.Mahatma Gandhi firmly states that the status of women would not change merely by bringing legislations; it must be supported by change in the women's social circumstances and situation and also man's sexist attitude to women. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage, contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. The paper discusses status of women empowerment in MGNREGS.The eleventh five year plan marks a significant departure from the conventional way looking at women in plan document. It tries to mark the centrality of women in all sectors explicitly recognizes, probably for the first time, that women are not just equal citizens but agents of economic and social growth. According to UN Women (2013) The Mahatma Gandhi Nation Rural Employment Grantee Act (MGNREGA) in India and the Expanded Public Won Programme (EPWP) in South Africa are examples of important safety nets foe women.

In this paper to evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women. It further analyses various risk associated with the women during the working time MGNREGA. e paper finds that the MGNREGA increases income and expenditure of the households compared over the pre MGNREGA period and the scheme significantly enhances social and economic decision making power to women in the men dominated rural society. Hence the scheme ensures improved standard of living of the vulnerable poor, more specifically among women.Gandhiji once said, "In a country like India women are the part and parcel of the V Indian Society. They should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of jobs as per their physical ability.

Women are essential part of a society. They play vital role in the development of Society as well as the country. The definition of women is actually different for different people but there is an underlying base that cannot change regardless of nationality, caste, colorprofession. When women are supported to empower themselves the whole society benefits fam11 are healthier. Therefore, it is very essential to empower women. Women empowerment refers to the power of having decision making of their own. Present day the word "empower" become synonymous with the "women".

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This paper studies a lot of things relating to the MGNREGA and women empowerment. Keeping views on all of this aspect following few selective objectives are taken In to consideration:- a) To study the impact of MGNREGA programmers on the life of the respondents. b) To identify the obstacles in the implementation of the scheme c) To suggest suitable measures for its effective implementation.

3. NEED FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

When women are supported to empower themselves the whole society benefits and families are healthier. Therefore, it is very essential to empower women. Women empower refers to the power of having decision making of their own. Present day the word "empower" become synonymous with the "women".Women empowerment would mean that women are empower to think, dream though whatever they aspire for not dictated by society and usual stereo - type. In a country like India women are the part and parcel of the vast Indian society. They should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of jobs as per their physical ability. They play a very important role in making their family financially independence. Economic is very important because only women who earn their-livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender equality. Now days it is observed that more or less women are engaged in all sectors of the country and greatly contribute for development of the country.

4. MGNREGA-2005

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act2005(MGNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee

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Effects And Impact of Mgnrega on Women Empowerment

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is the flag ship Programme of the Government that directly touches lives of the poor and promotes inclusive growth. The scheme aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage, employment in a financial year to every household.

Women play a major role in raising the economic resources for their family. They play a very important role in making their family financially independence. Economic empowerment is very important because only women who earn their livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender quality. Now a days women are engaged in all sector of the employments and contribute for the development of the country. Now this paper focuses on the female daily workers of PulicherlaMandal of Chittoor District to derive the impact of the programme in their lives.

Sharing of economic activity by women is neither a new phenomenon nor a new development. Women play an important economic role in all countries in addition to their non- wage earning household and family activities. They have traditionally been engaged in three types of economically productive work. Firstly, they produce goods and services for their families own consumption. Secondly, they have been engaged in household production for sale or exchange on the market and lastly, they work for payment outside the home. The process of industrialization has brought about a reallocation in the relative importance of these three types of economic activities greatly increasing the absolute and relative number of women who seek and obtain paid employment.

Women are essential part of a society. They play vital role in the development of the society as well as the country. Women are supported to empower themselves and make the families healthier. Now a days it is generally seen that women are not lagging behind play a very important role in making their family financially independent. Economic empowerment is very important because only women who earn their livelihood can challenge social and gender relations and bring in gender equality.

The Central Government takes various initiatives for empowering women. Among of all the initiatives taken by Government we have tried to partially study the role of MGNREGS empowering women in PulicerlaMandal of Chittoor District. In this Mandal a large numb of women are engaged as daily workers. Most of them engage in tank works, bush clearly formation of internal roads of the villages, pumping the water for mango garden, pits for mango garden and so on. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aims to guarantee the "right to work" and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year of every household.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

The main Objective of the study is to ascertain the impact of MGNREGS program on the rural poor.

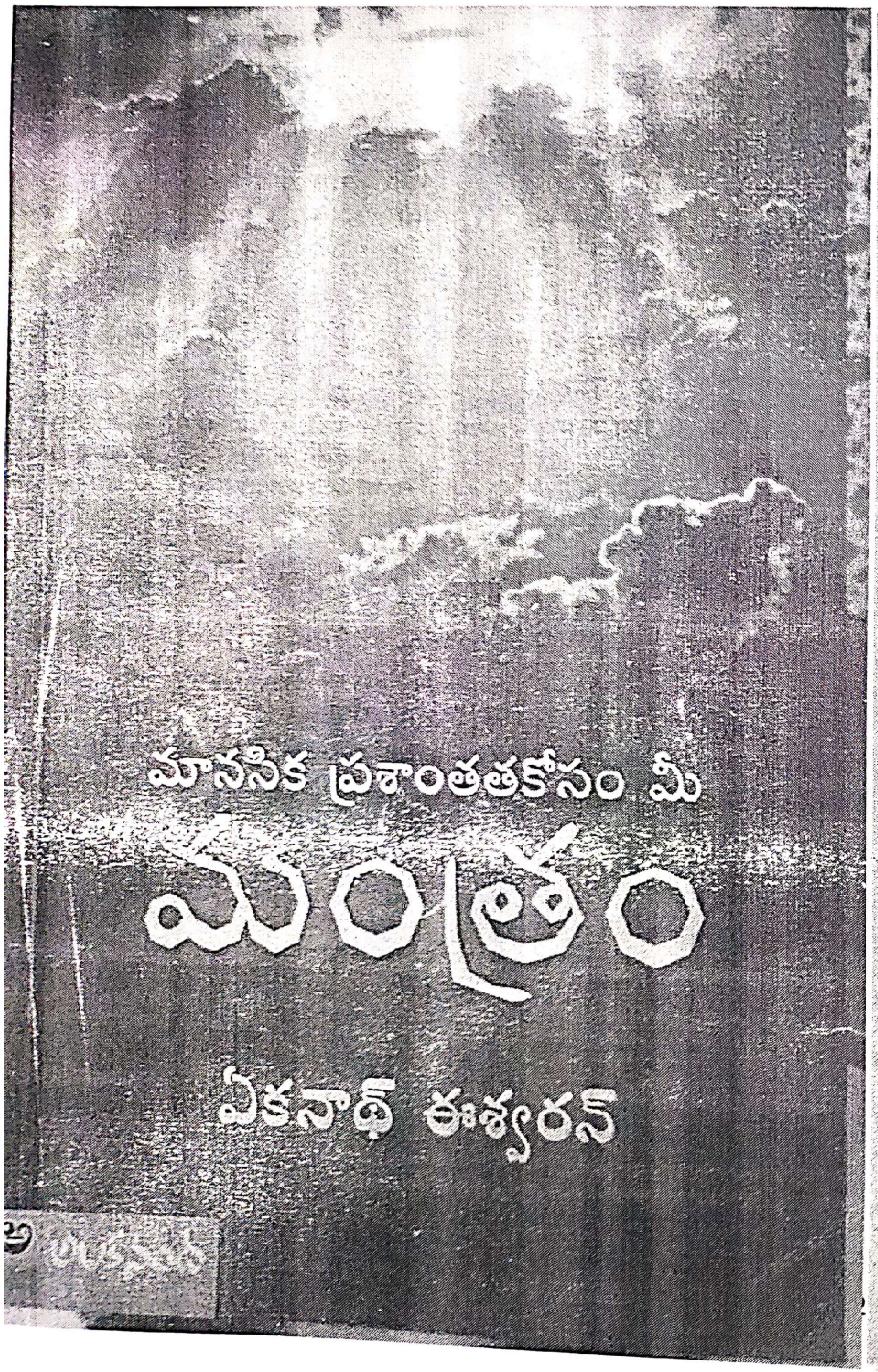
1. Studying the generation of employment through MGNREGS.
2. Examining the creation of additional income through the program.
3. Assessing the effect on consumption levels in terms of food, health, providing education to the children, repayment of debts or accumulation of assets.
4. Finding out the impact on improving gender relations.

3. SAMPLE UNITS:

The study has been carried out in the PulicherlaMandal of Chittoor District. There an Gram Panchayats in I have selected3ram Panchayats where large number of household cover under this NREGS Programme. The study is based on both primary and secondary data Prima-y data has been collected through structure and instructed questionnaires and secondary has been collected from publication of various necessary websites, and periodicals.

In the PulicherlaMandal I have selected 4 gramapanchayats were NREGS works an utilized high percentage, as compared other gram panchayats. In the 4 gram panchayats 874 household are there, out of 874, 301 household are registered and worked in NREGS in various fields like Water harvest and conservation , Irrigation provision, Revetment, etc. Out of

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కొత్త శక్తిని తెచ్చుకుని, పాత ఆలోచనాధోరణులను మార్చుకుని యితరుల అవసరాలకు అనుగుణంగా మనం మారితే యెలాగుంటుంది?

మనం నిజంగా అలామారగలం. అందుకే పుస్తకం మార్గాన్ని చూపిస్తుంది. ఏకనాథ్ ఈశ్వరన్ మంత్రం చుట్టూ అలముకున్న రహస్యాల్ని తొలగిస్తారు. శక్తివంతమైన, కాలం చేత నిరూపించబడిన పద్ధతిలో దాన్ని ఉత్కృష్టమైన సాధనంగా మలచుకోవడానికి ప్రతిక్షణాన్నీ ఒక కొత్త అవకాశంగా ఎలా మార్చుకోవచ్చో సావధానంగా చెబుతారు.

- హానికరమైన అలవాట్లను వదులుకోండి
- ఒత్తిడిని జయించండి
- నిరాశల్ని అధిగమించండి.
- వ్యక్తిగతమైన సంబంధాల్ని పునరుద్ధరించుకోండి.
- అంతర్గత సంఘర్షణాల్ని రూపుమాపండి.
- జీవితపు ఆధ్యాత్మిక భూమికను గుర్తించండి.

ఈ చిన్న పుస్తకం స్పష్టంగానూ, హృద్యంగానూ రాయబడింది. యిది మంత్రాన్ని కుండే శక్తినీ, వుపయోగాన్నీ, స్పష్టంగా, నిర్దుష్టంగా వివరిస్తుంది. ఈశ్వరన్ గారి యీ పుస్తకం అందరూ తప్పకుండా చదవవలసిన పుస్తకం.

– ఛాయస్.

మంత్రమెలా పనిచేస్తుంది, ఒక మంత్రాన్నెలా ఎన్నుకోవాలి, దాన్నెలా వాడుకోవాలి – మీ జీవితాన్నెలా మలచుకోవాలి? యీ పుస్తకంలో యీ ప్రశ్నలకంతా సమాధానాలున్నాయి. వీన్ని చదవడం గొప్ప ఆధ్యాత్మికమైన సార్వజనీయమైన మహదానుభవాన్నిస్తుంది.

– డా॥ టామ్ ఫెర్గూసన్, ప్రఖ్యాత వైద్యుడు

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Risk Factors of Teenage Pregnancy & Parenthood

The present study was carried out in Chandragiri Mandal of Chittoor District. The study area lies at a distance only 20 km from Tirupati and 50 km from the district head quarter of Chittoor. The study was conducted in Chandragiri, the villages selected were B.D. colony, Kota, J.R.K.R. Area, Venkatampeta, Rayalapuram, Thondawada, K.Sanambatla, P.Sanambatla, Ithepalle, Augural, Kotala, and P.N.Palli. The sampling unit for the study was married teenage and young mothers who gave birth to a child in their teenage. The age group consists of 15-25 years rural women. The sample of 100 teenage mothers from the villages of Chandragiri mandal was selected by using purposive samping method and snow-ball technique.

Dr. T. Usharani has been working as Director,CES&CWS, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati. She has 33 years of Research and teaching experience and has held the heights in academic &administrative positions as Dean, Principal, Coordinator of NAAC, Chairperson of BOS,Member Academic Council, Associate Chairperson of SVUCASH,Member of Governing Body.

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Usharani
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Women and Entrepreneurship Development - Opportunities and Obstacles

OBJECTIVES OF THE BOOK •To study the information related to socioeconomic status of the responded •To analyses the viewed and aspirations on gender and entrepreneurship •To analysis the business development society •To study the opportunities and obstacles of women-owned business •To study implication to overcome obstacles of owned business women. The present investigation was carried out in Tirupati rural and urban areas of Chittoor district of A.P. The total sample size is 50 women who have maintained own enterprises, to consider and to study the opportunities and obstacles. The purposive sampling procedure was followed in the selection of the respondents.

Prof. D Usha Rani has been working as Director, Centre for Extension Studies and UGC Centre for Women's Studies, S.V.University, Tirupati. She has 33 years of Research and Teaching experience. She executed Major and Minor Research Projects on Various issues relating to women. Under her Supervision, 8 PhD's and 2 MPhil's were awarded.

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Phytocompounds as Potential Agents to Treat Obesity-Cardiovascular Ailments

Balaji Meriga [1], Muni Swamy Ganjayi [1], Brahma Naidu Parim [1]

Affiliations

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Abstract

Obesity is no longer considered as a cosmetic issue as it is a potential risk factor to develop hypertension, type-2 diabetes, cardio vascular diseases (CVDs), infertility, arthritis etc. Apart from genetic factors, changes in life styles, food and work habits have lead to alarming raise in obesity ailments in both developed and developing countries. The excess and unutilized food takenin is converted into lipid components, primarily triglycerides and is stored in the liver, adipose and other tissues; if the positive energy balance extends a longer period it will lead to overweight, obesity and CVDs. Cardiovascular diseases are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels and cause greater mortality rate worldwide. Although a number of drugs have been developed to contain these diseases, most of them suffer from significant side effects and some of them have been even withdrawn from markets. In view of this, there is a growing emphasis for natural product based drugs. In this book chapter, the present scenario of obesity-CVDs and their causative factors are described besides mentioning currently available medications to treat them. The role of phytochemicals in treating obesity-CVDs and their possible mode of action is also highlighted. This study strengthens our understanding on obesity-CVDs and paves the way to develop novel and cost-effective plant based drugs/formulations with minimum side effects to treat these lifestyle based diseases.

Keywords: Balaji Meriga; Brahma Naidu Parim; Muni Swamy Ganjayi.

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Advances in Biochemistry & Applications in Medicine

Chapter 9

Childhood Obesity, an Emerging Threat to Global Public Health: A Neutraceutical Approach to Contain

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Abstract

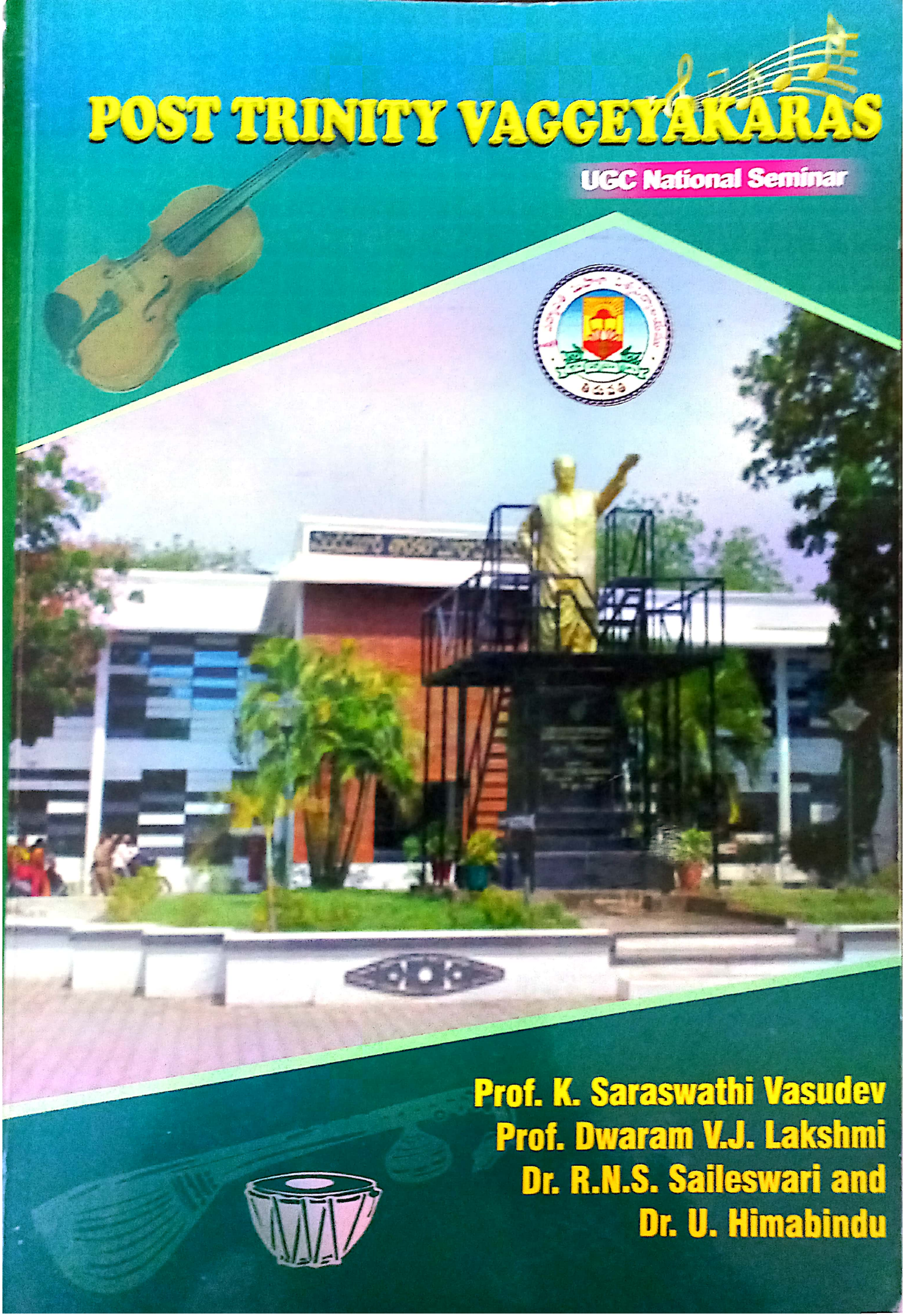
Global health reports indicate alarming levels of childhood obesity (CHOB) in recent decades across the world. Childhood obesity (CHOB) has a significant impact on both physical and psychological health and is a known precursor to metabolic disorders in adulthood. Apart from genetic aspects, changed lifestyle preferences, environmental factors, food habits, cultural aspects and declining physical activity are the prime causes of rising prevalence of obesity world over. In most populous and developing countries like China and India increased purchasing capacity of the middle classes, increased publicity and mushrooming of fast food centres, supermarkets, attraction of the children towards fried-roasted foods, increased conveyance facility and information technology has direct impact on food habits and contributed to growing over weight-obesity. Both obese children and adults are at increased risk for several health complications including hypertension, dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes, CVDs, arthritis and infertility. Additional health complications associated with overweight-children include sleep apnea, asthma and liver diseases. Since it is difficult for children to have bariatric surgery or to be on synthetic drugs for a long time, a natural product based nutraceutical approach may find fit to deal with childhood obesity. This review discusses and updates various causative aspects and consequences of childhood obesity and necessary interventional options with emphasis on phytochemicals to contain CHOB.

Keywords: Childhood obesity; Causative factors; Neutraceuticals

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POST TRINITY VAGGEYAKARAS

UGC National Seminar



Prof. K. Saraswathi Vasudev
Prof. Dwaram V.J. Lakshmi
Dr. R.N.S. Saileswari and
Dr. U. Himabindu

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POST TRINITY VAGGEYAKARAS

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SRI OGIRALA VEERA RAGHAVA SARMA - NADAYOGI GNANANANDA TIRTHA

Dr. CPS. MADHURI

The music of a country grows through the contributions of her musicologists and composers. This is evident from our Musical History. The great Vaggeyakaras of the past have enriched our cultural heritage through their immortal compositions as nectaral outpourings of their Bhakti, Gyana and Vairagya bhavas of highest magnitude. We have, therefore, as much regard and reverence for the great and masterly compositions of Sri Tyagaraja, Sri Muthuswamy Dikshitar and Sri Syama Sastri. Modern composers of recent times have been faithfully following in worthy footsteps of Musical Trinity of South India and have given us priceless gems.

The Raga system of India is such a rich fountain that our composers have been able to draw and present inexhaustible variety and this is proved amply by the compositions of Sri Ogirala Veera Raghava Sarma.

Among the galaxy of great Carnatic musicians and noted composers of 20th century, Sri Ogirala Veera Raghava Sarma alias Sri Bhakta Gnanananda Tirtha (1908-1989) is an outstanding name. He is also one of those composers who are gradually being forgotten, with his lyrics finding little space on today's concert platforms. His compositions breathe the fragrance of Bhakti. Their construction is easy and flowing. The sahitya is simple, lucid and beautiful.

The present paper aims at focusing on the compositions of Sri Sarma garu and bring out the musical excellence of his compositions.

Birth and Early Life:

Sri Veera Raghava Sarma was born on 23rd March, 1908 in a scholarly family as the son of Sri Ramamurti Sastri and Smt Mahalakshmi in a village called Dhenuvakonda in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. He was a child prodigy who took to music and music composition even at the tender age of 9 years. His life was remarkable in many respects. His life span may be divided into three parts, though, Music, Bhakti and Philosophical detachment was the running theme through-out his life. Even in his childhood, he had a flair for composing songs which used to be sung by local people during bhajan meetings. But his life as a composer, dedicating his all to his chosen deity, would begin some years later.

Upasana of Gayatri mantra:

Following his upanayana when he was eight years old, Veeraraghava Sarma started learning the vedas from his father. On the latter's advice he also began reciting the Gayatri mahamantra 1008 times every day. On completion of his studies under his father, he went to Kalahasti, a small town located on the banks of the river Swarnamukhi, for further studies. While awaiting admission to the Vedic school, he started spending long hours standing in the waters of river reciting the Gayatri mantra.

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TRADITIONS OF INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC AND DANCE

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Dr. Rajshri Ramakrishna

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN MUSIC,
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Dr. C.P.S.MADHURI,** Academic Consultant (Teaching Faculty), Department of Performing Arts, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, presented a paper titled *'Analysis of Rāgās handled By Śri Annamāçārya'* at the International Webinar on **'Traditions of Indian Classical Music & Dance'** held from 25th February to 5th March 2021.

Dr Rajshri Ramakrishna
Seminar Director
Associate Professor & Head in-charge, Department of Indian Music, University of Madras
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.

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Analysis of Rāga-s handled by Śrī Annamāçārya

Author

Dr.C.P.S.Madhuri

Academic Consultant

Dept. of Performing Arts, S.V. University

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Abstract

Tāḷḷapāka Annamāçārya, the ardent saint-devotee of Śrī Venkaṭēśwara, the Lord of Seven Hills, has composed as many as 32,000 Sankīrtana-s, which are also called as Pada-s. But only around 14,523 songs are discovered engraved on copper plates in Sankīrtana Bhāṇḍāgāram present at the Tirumala temple. The authorities of Tirumala Tirupati Dēvasthānams have got these copper plates researched, edited by various scholars and also got them published in volumes of books. Unfortunately, no original music or tunes of Annamāçārya are available today. But the mention of rāga-s on these copper plates creates curiosity regarding the status of music and musical scales used by Annamāçārya. He used nearly 89 rāga-s, of which names of many rāga-s are not known even today. The present paper focuses on an analysis of the rāga-s handled by Annamāçārya with reference to some lakṣaṇa grantha-s prior and after his time, which can throw some light on the musical scales prevailing during those times.

Introduction

Annamāçārya (1408 AD-1503AD) was a great saint composer who was hailed as 'Sankīrtanāçārya', Padakavitāpitāmaha', 'Toli Telugu Vāggēyakāra' in virtue of his pioneering contribution to the field of music with a colossal of 32,000 Sankīrtana-s. Apart from Sankīrtana-s, he composed the Rāmāyaṇa in Dvipada form, 12 other śataka-s, Venkaṭēśwara Mahātmyam in Sanskrit, Śṃgāramanjari in Telugu and several other compositions. His songs being engraved on copper plates by his son Peda Tirumalāçārya were stored in Sankīrtana Bhāṇḍāgāram in the temple premises of Tirumala. These exceptional writings around 14,523 in number, came to light only during the early 20th Century, when the authorities of Tirumala

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A STUDY ON INHERENT SOCIO POLITICAL RIGHTS OF EMPOWERING WOMEN

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N. AMARESWARI

Abstract: "India is said to have achieved true independence when its women feel free to move alone in the wee hours of the night." - M.K.Gandhi.

"Establishment of the Egalitarian Social order through Rule of Law is the Basic Structure of the Constitution."- Samatha (vs.) State of AP. 1997 AIR SC at 3326

The provisions like positive discrimination under Ar.15(3) of the Indian Constitution and some special legislations like protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and the like are just only camouflage for the suppression or oppression of half of the population i.e. women who is harbinger of peace in the society. The enforcement of Human Rights and All basic rights is a matter of major significance to the modern Constitutional Jurisprudence which should ensure equal status and liberty on par with men.

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having unitary government with federal features, unity in diversity regard to different languages, communities, mutual respect for all religions and so on... So lucky to have world's lengthiest, detailed and written constitution which enshrined in it the key concepts of Democracy LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY and the like in its PREAMBLE which were reflected in the whole scheme of the constitution which are also come under Basic Structure Theory of the Supreme law of India, but these Rights are unfortunately in practice enjoyed only by half of the population i.e. men and impliedly and completely eroded in respect of half of the remaining population i.e. women. The complete erosion of rights of women imply when the women loss her right to life which is the heart of whole fundamental rights by the cruelty or harassment of her husband or relatives of her husband, then automatically all the basic and fundamental rights like liberty, equality, dignity of individual, to freedom of speech and expression, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of India and to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation trade or business and so on which are inalienable and which are inherent rights in her are completely eroded. If we see the incident of Nirbhaya in the Capital City of India the loss of life included and impliedly expresses erosion of all basic and fundamental rights like liberty equality of the women which were enshrined in the Supreme law of India. It was argued in Jagmohan Singh (vs) State of Uttar Pradesh 1973 SC 947, the right to live is basic to the enjoyment of all these freedoms under Ar. 19 of the Indian Constitution and therefore freedom to live could not be denied by a law unless it is reasonable and in public interest Ironically though Capital Punishments awarded to the Convicts such type of violence are increasing day by day

N. Amareswari. Research Scholar, SPMVV. Tirupathi- 517501

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN WOMEN RESIDING IN INDORE CITY OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

DR. SHAILJA ACHARYA

Abstract: Mental health is a major public health issues as it is a major contributor to the global burden of disease world wide. Contributing factors include reproductive hormones, stress, and social pressure, that are unique to a woman's life experiences. WHO states that the burden of depression is 50% higher in female than males and Indians are reported to be among the worlds most depressed. Bearing the fact in mind a study was carried out to assess mental health status of female. In the study 300 women in the age bracket of 20 to 60 years were surveyed in selected areas of Indore city during 2015-16. In the present study we observed that the prevalence of poor mental health among women was 33.33%. Depression or stress due to social factor was seen in 65.63% women and stress due to biological factors was observed in 23% women. Where as psychological cause for depression was found in 11.66% women.

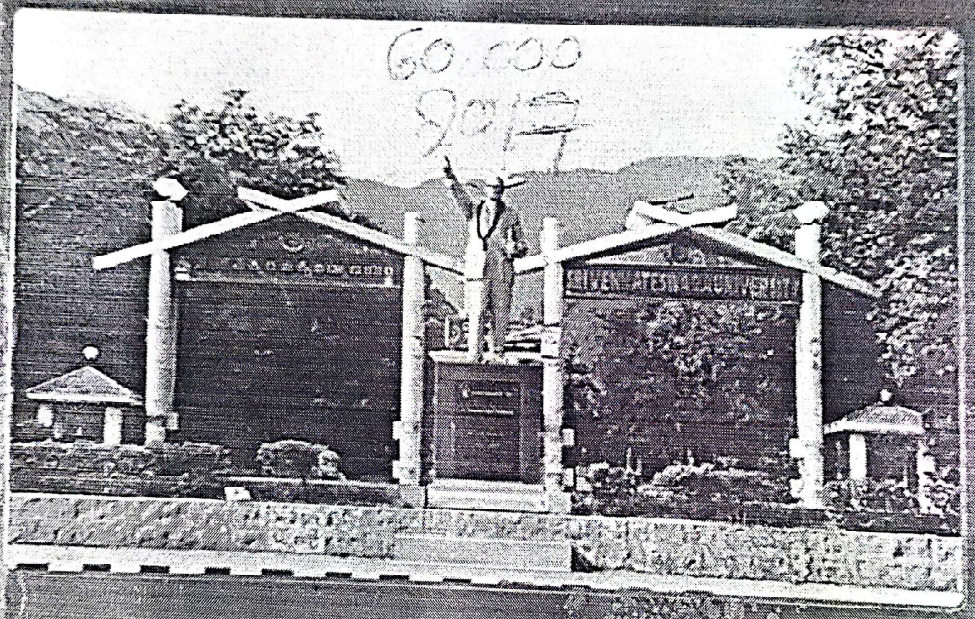
Keywords: depression, health, hormones, psychological, stress.

Dr. Shailja Acharya/
Asst. Professor, Zoology/ Govt. New Science College, Dewas, (M .P.), India/

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Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



AMBEDKAR STUDIES CENTER
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
TIRUPATI – 517501 (A.P)

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Dr. J. Chandrasekhar

Presently working as professor and Head in the Department of Library and Information Science, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. has 27 years teaching and research experience. so far he has Guided two candidates and supervised 5 Doctoral degrees, and 15, M.Phil degrees were awarded. 8 more candidates are pursuing research. He presented and published 54 papers in national and 10 International conferences and published 3 books. He delivered lectures as resource person in many institutions and departments. Apart from S.V. University he served as Chairman Board of Studies to Dravidian University, Kuppam and S.K. University, Anantapur. He is rendering service as member in Board of Studies in different Universities in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka states. Held administrative positions apart from academics as Deputy warden for boy's hostels, Director per examination centre in S.V. University, Course Coordinator to Refresher Course in Information Technology Applications and Course Coordinator for Distance Education, S.V. University, Tirupati and Director, Ambedkar studies at present.



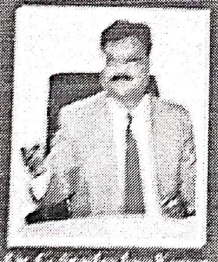
Dr. D. Pitchaiah

Presently working as a Professor in the Department of Mathematics, S.V. University, Tirupati has 20 years teaching experience and 17 years research experience in the field. Research areas of interest are Associative ring theory, Near-Associative ring theory, Commutative algebra, , Lattice ordered theory, Near-ring theory, Semi group algebras, Graph theory, Zero divisor graphs, Derivations in rings, derivations in near rings. Guided 7 Ph.D , 5 M.Phil's and 8 are working for Ph. D and 1 for M. Phil. Organized many national seminars in the Department of Mathematics. University Gold Medalist in M.Sc., NET Qualified in 1995, Associate fellow of Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences A.P. Deputy director of Dr. Ambedkar studies center at S.V. University. Member of APSMS Executive council and also Life member of APSMS, A.P. Member, BOS of Vikrama Simhapuri University, Nellore and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. Working as Deputy Warden for Girls Hostel and Member of Anti ragging Committee, SVU. Member of Infrastructure and learning resources of S.V.U. 49 papers have been published in different reputed National and International Journals. Presented papers/participated in 39 conferences and 8 workshops have been attended.



Dr. B.V. Muralidhar

Presently working as a Professor in Political Science and Public Administration. He has 27 years of teaching experience and widely travelled in Asia and European countries. There are 12 International and 23 National Papers in his credit. Around 8 Ph.Ds and 9 M.Phils awarded under their guidance. Prof B.V.Muralidhar delivered 14 Lectures in India and 2 at Abroad. He is very Excellent Academic College Lecturers by going around 60+ in different universities.



Dr. G. Stanley Raja Kumar

Presently working as a Professor in Sociology. He is putting up 21 years of experience. He has produced 6 Ph.D's and 4 M.Phil's from other Universities. His specializations include Medical Sociology and Tribal Studies. He has Authored/Edited 8 Books, 15 International and 25 National Publications. He has also has Organized 1 National Seminar and as Co-Director organized 9 National Seminars and Presented Papers in 40 Seminars/Conferences. He has attended an International Conference at Trivandrum and International Health Care Summit at Chennai recently he has organized an International Conference on 'Inter Religious Harmony' held during Oct. 17th – 18th, 2016.

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AMBEDKAR – SOCIO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

N. Amareswari
Research Scholar, Dept. of Law, Sri Padmavathi Mahil Viswa Vidhyalayam, Tirupati.
Email: amareswari01@gmail.com.

So long as you do not achieve social liberty, whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you. – DR. B.R. Ambedkar.

In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality.

In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote and one value: in our social and economic life, we shall by reason of our social and economic structure continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

How long shall we continue to live this life of contradiction?

How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life?

If we continue to deny it for long time.....

We will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril.

We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible movement or else

Those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up

-DR.B.R.Ambedkar

The father of the Supreme Law of India, the fountain head of wisdom and knowledge, erudite scholar, a true great leader who fought for the cause of humanity and to curb all most all anti social elements by ensuring LIBERTY, EQUALITY &FRATERNITY to all, who struggled valiantly for achieving human rights for all, who capable of seeing clearly the distant future of Union India With diverse cultures, religions, languages and traditions, raised the voice of hope and revolt against tyranny, untruth, and injustice and so on... and framed worlds Detailed lengthiest Written Constitution with SOVERIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATICF REPUBLIC With Federal Features. With flexible Amending features to suit the dynamic society he chooses the different sources of Indian Constitution from different Countries. The principal Architect of Indian Democratic Constitution served the country for the cause of the emancipation of the untouchables, drafting of the constitution of the India and the revival of Buddhism in the land of its origin which are prominent services to the nation. His struggle to achieve equality of opportunity and equality of status and ensuring liberty and social justice achieved by different schemes and sub-plans to the marginalised sections. The marginalised and untouchable indebted to the giant among mental moral intellectuals who is ONE OF THE BEST BRAINS OF INDIA. For his wisdom strength and courage WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, Solemnly saluting him for all his endeavours to serve the Nation.... and so on.... by Strict Compliance towards our fundamental duties which are the essence of all laws of mother land by enjoying basic rights.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION LAWS IN ADVANTAGE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

N. AMARESWARI, C. LATHA

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Abstract: The term victim means a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person is charged and victim includes his or her guardian or legal heir. Neglecting women and children is unjust and an economic blunder. Women and children are more vulnerable to the victimization, victim logy is the Cinderella of criminology and from the point of view of legal literature and sociological research little attention has been paid to this branch of knowledge. After 70 years of FREEDOM & DEMOCRACY the Indian women and Children Still fail to enjoy full and equal citizenship that is the complete enjoyment of all basic rights. Equality liberty has not been realized and women continue to face discrimination, disadvantages and violence in the public and private lives.

Introduction: India is a party to the International convention on the political rights of women 1954, and on convention on rights of child 1989, convention on elimination of all forms of racial discrimination 1965, international convention on economic social and cultural rights 1966, international convention on civil and political rights 1966 and also signatory to the CEDAW 1979 and signatory to the number of conventions of the UNO. Equality of rights for women and girl child and children is a basic principle of UN and respect for human rights is one of the guiding principles of the UN. India in addition to the adaptation to all the above, also made number of legislations and special initiatives for women and children. But today we are witnessing number of crimes against children women and also enormous increase in the crime rate. From an editor to a politician to a retired judge, 'Every pilled of our democracy seems to have flaws when it comes to ensuring women and children rights and safety. The Tehalka episode, Nirbhaya case and the allegations against retired judge for sexual assaults, corruptions abuse of power and for all these ultimate effect in one way or the other falls on the women and children by the breakdown of their families and its effects on them. Response of institutions and individuals to the victim in the form of intrusive and in appropriate conduct by police of other criminal justice personnel is Secondary victimization. It is most important to minimize the post crime trauma during the investigation and trial procedures by way of delay in deciding cases, number of adjournments, mental trauma during cross examination questioning in the public court and the like.

Sexual assaults are peculiar as the sufferer victimized by society and also faced to go through mental trauma when he turns to justice. They are re-living by the assault mentally with greater pain during questioning at the police stations and also during court proceedings. For fear of going through this humiliation many victims hesitate to go public place and get the culprit punished. This fear of social ostracism has been taken advantage by the culprits. Even in camera proceedings the victim has to give her statement before a judge, in many cases a male and the advocates and other officers may also be male. Thus the sexually assaulted victim is constrained from coming out with the whole truth about the gravity of the crime and this results in lighter punishments for the guilty and less conviction rate and sometimes acquittal of the accused as the trial procedure should be proved in strict compliance towards all beyond reasonable doubt. So ultimately the purpose of the preventive theory which is for preventing the criminal from more and more offences is not fulfilling. So the end of the law JUSTICE i.e. Social justice Economic Justice and Political justice is not availing to the victim even by the victim compensation law. There is an urgent need for framing the victim compensation laws to provide complete security to the victims.

No society calling itself as a civilized welfare society and has justification for ignoring the victims of criminal offence. Though code of criminal procedure sec.357 and sec. 5 of probation of offenders act providing compensation to the victims, as the relief is providing in very few cases, there is strong need for the enactment of a separate victims' Rights Act as it was in NEW SOUTH WALES VICTIMS COMPENSATION ACT 1996 Act no. 114. As the compensation helps the victims from a feeling of the agony and injustice. Women and children enjoyed their natural liberties during the Stone Age but failure on behalf of the government to implement the existing laws and the codes like MANU SMRUTHI, male dominated customs, and practices and male chauvinistic and egoistic rules resulted the deteriorated conditions of the women and innocent girl child and children. The following are

The Hypothesis of the study: As many women and children do not aware of their rights, they are violated mostly at homes at schools at working places and everywhere and every walk of

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

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Introduction:

Education is defined as the total process of developing human ability and behavior. The social process in which one achieves social competence and individual growth, carried on in a selected controlled setting which can be institutionalize as school or college. According to UNESCO 'Organized and sustained instruction designed to communicate a combination of knowledge skills and understanding valuable for all the activities of life. The system of education requires a dynamic change as per the changing circumstances. Rapid advancements in information and communication technologies have created many changes in our social, political, economic and cultural aspects of our lives. A sole adherence towards any positivetheories and practices or Negative theories and practices may not fulfill the desired end.The Synthesis of best practices with universally accepted theories may serve the purpose. Corporate Sectors pressure on the students which leading to misfortune effects and also extreme liberation without ethical rules of conduct and the like should be removed to excel the students in their characters and in obeying their consciences. A Strong & Right foundation builds a bright future not only to the citizen but also to the nation to serve. Education must be an eye-opener in all matters. Students must be trained up in ethical and spiritual life. The right to education comes under Art. 21(A) of the Indian Constitution which is the heart of whole basic rights. The Supreme Court implied whole bundle of Human Rights out of Art.21 by reading the same along with some DPSP. As per Part IV of the Indian Constitution Art. 51A (k) it shall be duty of the every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child as the case may be the ward between the age of 6-14 years.

"A Right may be defined as something to which an individual has a just claim. Human Rights are those that individual have by virtue of their existence as human beings. The right to life itself and the basic necessities of food and clothing are considered fundamental human rights. Human rights traditionally put Human Rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. Rights of individuals in society. Every human being has legitimate, valid, justified claims upon his or her society to various goods and benefits they are defined, particular claims listed in international instruments deemed essential for individual well-being, dignity and fulfillment, and that reflect a common sense of justice, fairness, and decency. These are inalienable right although they can sometimes be restricted. They apply to all equally regardless of religion race caste creed gender or place of birth or any of them. Natural rights are those that belong to individuals by virtue of their humanity: the right to remain alive, to sustain life with food and shelter, and to follow the dictates of their conscience." Sec 2 (1) (d) of THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1993defines 'Human Rights' Human Rights means the rights relating to life liberty equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international Covenants and enforced by courts in India. The right to private and family life as well as expressing the opinions and the right not to be mistreated or wrongly be punished by the state without fair trial, equal opportunities in public employment and equal treatment, liberty so one these are the basic and substantial rights that each and every citizen individuals and all persons possess. In the present day world as no individual and no country exists in isolation and as all we live simultaneously in our own communities and in the world at large we all are very much connected and interdependent and therefore human rights being universally inherent, inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family which the states and their public authorities are to ensure for the people, need global treatment across the planet.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The concept of human rights has spreaded worldwide only after 1945 when the United NationsOrganization wasestablished. Up to the end of 19thcentury, even up to the half of 19th century the governments throughout

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This book deals with induction of Alzheimer's disease (AD) to rat model and extraction of Silk Protein, Sericin from Silk cocoons. Experiments were focused on Morphometric, Behavioural, Biochemical studies viz., Cholinergic System, Antioxidant System, Histopathological studies on selected regions of rat brain. Finally invivo results was correlated with bioinformatics approach. The results of our finding revealed that, Silk Protein, Sericin showed positive effects on body weight, learning skills, memory (Cognitive) abilities in AD-induced rats. It was obvious that Sericin exerted AChE properties in AD-induced rats by elevating the levels of ACh and inhibiting the AChE activity in all selected regions of rat brain. Sericin showed antioxidant activity by increasing the levels of SOD, CAT and decreased GR and MDA levels in AD induced rat. The above finding were strongly supported by histological & Bioinformatics studies. it was obvious that AD-induced changes were reversed by treating rat with Sericin on long term exposure, finally, it may conclude that Sericin can act as a potential cognitive enhancer for Alzheimer"s Disease treatment.

Anti-Alzheimer's effect of Silk, Sericin

106 2017

Kutagolla Peera
Kuna Yellamma

Silk Sericin as a neuroprotective compound against Alzheimer's in rat

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Dr. Kutagolla Peera, born in 1982 and completed his Ph.D. in Bioinformatics degree from Sri Venkateswar University, Tirupati in the year 2014, Post Graduate in 2007, He is expertise and having sound knowledge on Bioinformatics softwares and tools, Drug discovery, Proteomics and Genomics Analysis (NGS), Molecular Docking studies, Neurobiology etc.,

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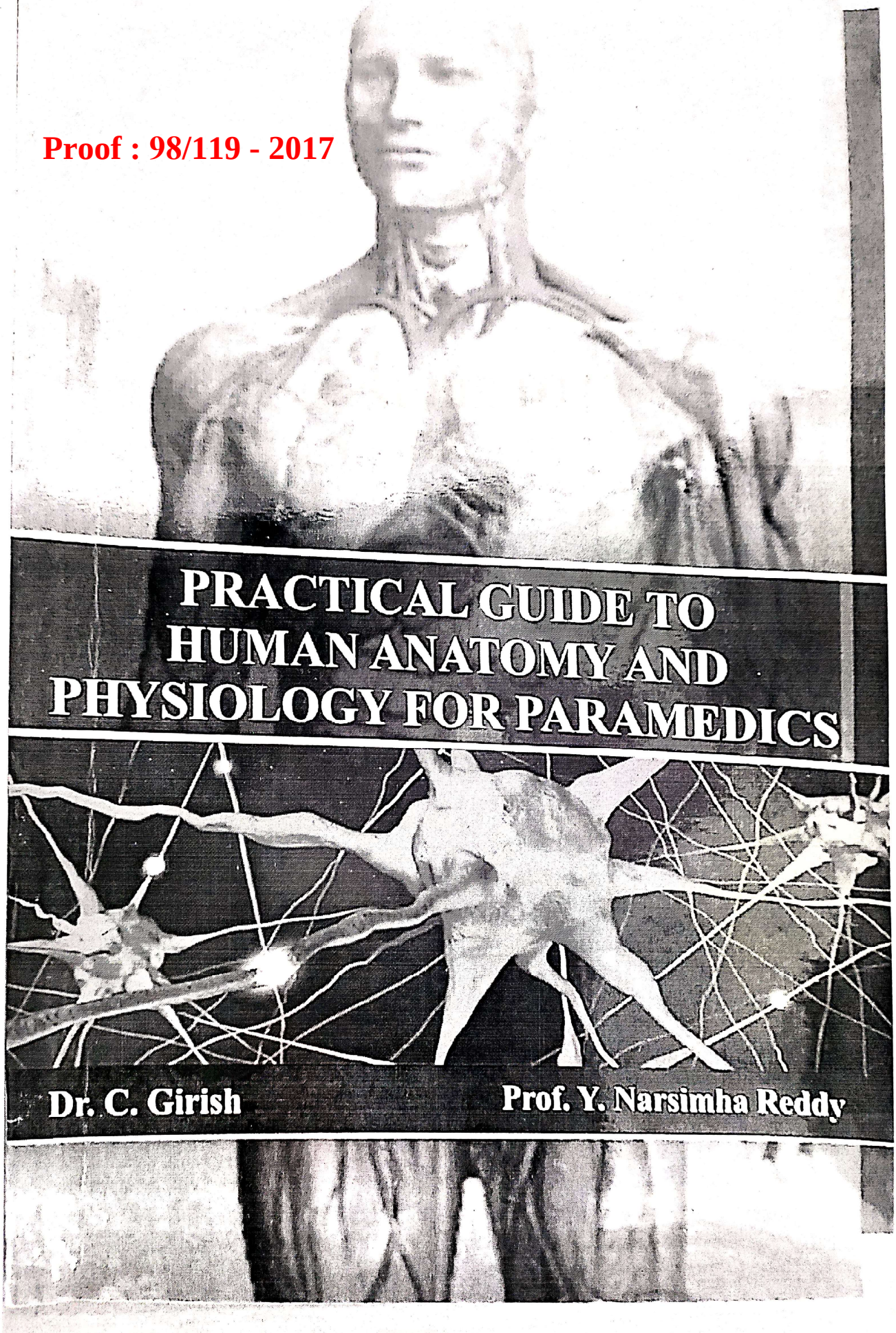
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PRACTICAL GUIDE TO HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR PARAMEDICS

Dr. C. Girish

Prof. Y. Narsimha Reddy

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PRACTICAL GUIDE TO HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR PARAMEDICS

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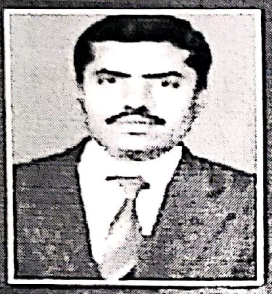
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M.Pharm, PhD, FIC, FASAW

Prof. Dr. Y. Narsimha Reddy is working as Professor of Pharmacology in University College of pharmaceutical sciences, Kakatiya University, Warangal, India and he is involved in both teaching and research activities. He had over twenty five years of teaching and research experience. He has successfully completed his administrative responsibilities as principal, presently he is Chairperson BOS In faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kakatiya University. He is serving as an editorial member for several reputed journals. He got fellowships from Institution of Chemists of India (FIC) and Academy of Sciences and Animal welfare (FASAW). He has received several awards and honors from state and as well as central government. He has published extensively in national and international journals. He is a life member of Indian Pharmacological Society (IPS), Indian Pharmaceutical Association (IPA), Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India (APTI), Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association (IPGA), Society of Toxicology (STOX) and Laboratory Animal Scientists Association (LASA).

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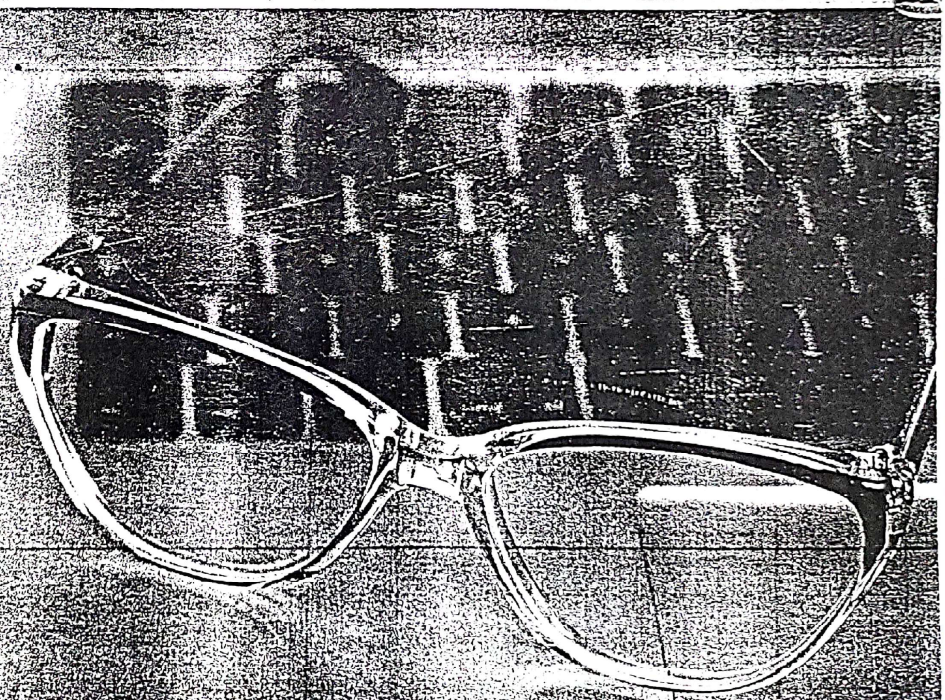
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Dr. M. SWARNALATHA Guest Faculty

discovered new ways to counter the various forms of oppression meted out to woman in a male dominated society.

Kamala Markandaya won international fame and recognition with the publication of her very first novel. Nectar in a Sieve (1954). Her other novels include Some Inner Fury, A Slience of Desire, Possession, A Handful of Rice, The Coffer Dams, The Nowhere Man, Two Virgins, The Golden Honeycomb and Pleasure City.

Ruth Prawer Jahabvala in her novels deals with social and economical problems of the present century. She writes about the social segment of urban India that she knows well. Her first-four novels are set in Delhi, focusing in turn on the Indian arranged marriage. Her first novel To Whom She Will focuses on corruption in Indian public life. Her novel The Nature of Passion narrates the story of an Englishman stranded in India. Her novel Get Ready for Battle condemns dishonesty, hypocrisy and exploitation of the poor. A New Dominion satirizes the chauvinism of independent India. Heat and Dust as well as Winner of the 1975 Booker Prize contrasts East-West relationships Jhabvala uses fiction as a powerful medium for presenting the problems of the Indian society and suggesting ways and means to solve these problems. Nayantara Sahgal has a firsthand knowledge of India's political history and political figures in India.

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09

USE OF SOCIAL NETWORK TO INTERACT WITH USERS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the use of social network among the university students. Today's electronic media, social networking has come to mean individuals, using the Internet and web application to communicate in previously impossible ways. This is largely the result of a culture-wide paradigm shift in the uses and possibilities of the internet itself. The objectives of the study are to ascertain the various categories of social network used by university students, to examine the extent of usage of social network by users, to examine the examine their purposes of using social networking sites, to determine the benefits of using social networking sites and to identify the dangers associated with social networking and to proffer strategies to ameliorate such dangers. The result of the study reveals that mostly all the students were using the social networking sites in interaction with friends, connecting to their class mates for online study and for discussing serous national

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by the users while using social networking sites

METHODOLOGY

For the primary data a questionnaire method was adopted. Questionnaire was prepared on the basis of the objectives, proposed study and was distributed randomly for survey among the target population under the study. Total 120 questionnaires were distributed and 95 questionnaires were received back after filling by the users of Sri Venkateswara University students community.

DATA ANALYSES

This chapter deals with the analysis of data collected from the field. They are presented according to the research questions, and the responses were organized using rank weighted means and simple percentage frequencies.

1. Frequency distribution of respondent's gender

The following table shows that the gender wise distribution

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Female	45	47.36
Male	50	52.63
	95	100

Table -1 presents the gender wise distribution of the respondents which shows that 50 (52.63%) are male respondents and 45 (47.36%) are female respondents. The sample is proportionate to the universe. Though small but unique in nature.

2. Awareness on social networks

Services the exist for information transfer and mobilization of resources. the following table depicts the guase of the students wareness on social networks.

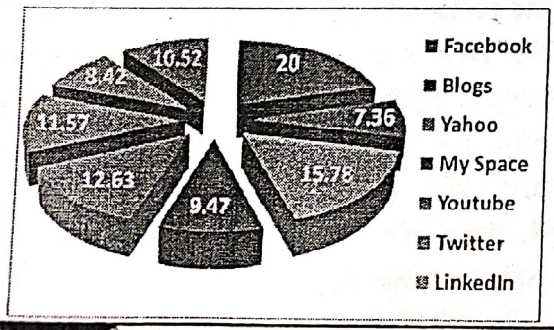


Figure-1 indicates clearly that 19(20%) of the students are aware of Facebook, followed by yahoo with 15(15.78%), YouTube 12(12.63%), Twitter 11(11.57%), orkut 10(10.52%), My Space with 9 (9.47%), LinkedIn 8(8.42%), Blogs7 (7.36%). Hence it can be concluded that the majority of the respondents are aware of the Facebook tops among the social networking sites in the knowledge circle of the respondents.

Hence it can be concluding the majority of the respondents are aware of Facebook, you tube and Twitter. It is surprise to know almost aii the sample in the universe are aware of either one or the other in the social media.

3. Place of accessing social networks

The networking of information services is prevalent rampantly everywhere in all. Most all the towns and cities. Utilization also not limited to specific place and time. The usage of services are based on the convince of the users time and place. The following table represents the continuous of the users usage.

Place	Responses	Percentage
Library	23	24.21
Internet browsing center	27	28.42
Home	18	18.95
Hostel	15	15.79
Computer lab	12	12.63
	95	100

Table- 2 shows that most of the respondents says 27 (28.42%) use internet browsing centers to access social networking sites and 23(24.21%) of them access social networking sites in the Library, only 12 (12.63%) of the respondents access social networking sites in the computer lab.

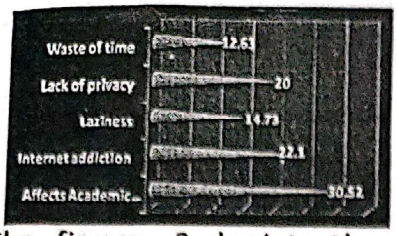
Hence it can be concluding the majority of the respondents are accessing social networking sites in internet browsing centers which may be more convenient to the users followed by university library.

4. Frequency of using social networks

A question has been put to the university students regarding the frequency of using social networking sites. The responses given by them are shown in figure-2

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of the user shows the certain drawbacks of he popular social network facility.



The figure -3 depicts the various problems associated with social networking sites. The majority of the respondents 29(30.52%) of the users express that it affects their academic performance, some extent and 21(22.10%) of the users expressed their fear of internet addiction, the remaining 19(20%) of the users feel that such facility having of privacy, only 12(12.63%) expressed as that waste of time. Hence it can be concluded that most of the respondents are express that it affects their academic performance to certain extent.

9. The strategies for ameliorating the dangers of social networking sites

A question has been put to the university students regarding the strategies for ameliorating the dangers of social networking sites. The responses given by them are shown in table-6

Strategies for ameliorating	Responses	Percentage
By being careful on the kind of information share about oneself, family and friends	27	28.42
By changing passwords periodically and not reuse old passwords	15	15.78
By not posting anything that might embarrass later, or that don't want a stranger to know	19	20
By not sharing username, passwords, social security numbers, bank information's with friends or others	16	16.84
By being thoughtful and limiting personal information to share	18	18.94
Total	95	100

Table 6 shows that accepted as to the strategies for ameliorating the dangers of social networking sites. The majority of the respondents 27(28.42%) are accepted by being careful on the kind of information sharing about oneself, family and friends, some 19(20%) users by not posting anything that might embarrass later or that don't want a stranger to know, other 18(18.94%) users by being thoughtful and limiting personal information to share, only16(16.84%) users by not to share username, password, social security numbers, etc., only15(15.78%) users by changing passwords periodically and not reuse old passwords are the strategies to overcome the problems.

Hence it can be concluded that most of the respondents are accepted by being careful on the kind of information to share about yourself, family and friends is an important precaution in using the social networks.

FINDINGS

1. The majority of the respondents (20%) are aware of Facebook
2. The majority of the respondents (28.42%) are accessing social networking sites in internet browsing centers.
3. The majority of the respondents (33.68%) are using social networking sites once in a week.
4. Half of the respondents (50.52%) are spent time on social networking sites one hour per day.
5. The majority of the respondents (16.84%) are used social networking sites to find useful information / resources.
6. The most of the respondents (18.94%) are vote for social networking sites for their ability to help them to promote read and write web skills.
7. The most of the respondents (30.52%) are express that it affects their academic performance
8. The most of respondents (28.42%) are accepted by being careful on the kind of information to share about onerself, family and friends.

CONCLUSION

The present study was focused on the use of social networking sites by the university students in S.V. University at Tiruapti. Social networking sites provide the various ways to the students to interact with each other. Research scholars keep themselves updated by surfing profile of each other, posting of messages, videos and photos, share professional and personal information at international online platform. In the present era, social networking

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తెలుగు సాహిత్య మణిపూసలు

వ్యాస సంకలనం

సంపాదకులు
డా॥ టి.మాలకొండయ్య

విషయ సూచిక

పుట

సంపాదకుని మాట...

1. జి. కృష్ణ- భీష్మ - జననం : పరిశీలన — 1 - 5
   డా॥ టి. మాల కొండయ్య
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   డా॥ రాజారామ్
3. వృద్ధాప్యం - జి. కృష్ణ — 10 - 13
   ప్రొ॥ గాలి రాధాకృష్ణ
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8. అడవి బాపిరాజు కథలపై సంస్కరణోద్యమ ప్రభావం. — 54 - 59
   మోహన్ బానోత్
9. జానపదకథలు - తెలుగు వారి ఆచారవ్యవహారాలు — 60 - 65
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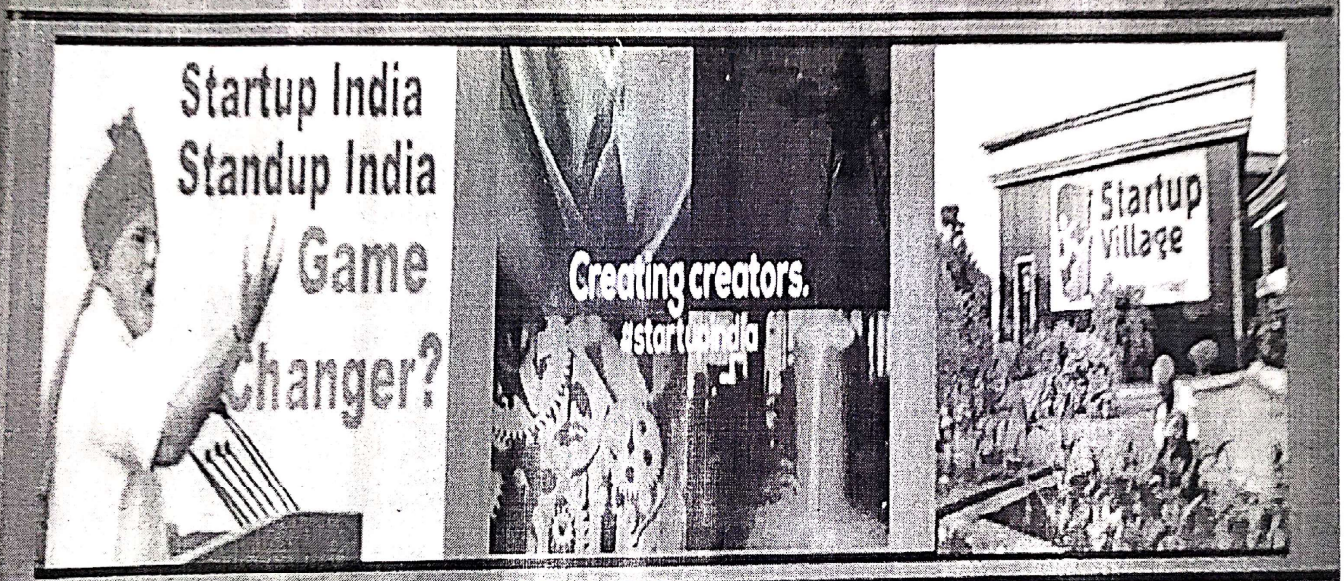
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HUMAN RIGHTS:
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Sri Neerukonda Viswasarao
Dr. B.Deepa

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HUMAN RIGHTS : TRENDS ,ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO

Editors
B. David Stone, Gottavath Sharma,
Neerukonda Viswasarao & Dr. B.Deepa

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WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES IN INDIA

Dr. K. Kavitha
(SVU Tirupati)

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INTRODUCTION

The constitution of India has granted equal rights to the men and women. According to article 14 - The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. And Article 15 states - State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. But today, it seems that there is a wide gulf between theory and practice. The women in India have always been considered subordinate to men. Though the articles contained in the constitution mandates equality and non - discrimination on the grounds of sex, women is always discriminated and dishonored in Indian society. Although various efforts have been taken to improve the status of women in India, the constitutional dream of gender equality is miles away from becoming a reality.

Though Human Rights are the minimum rights, which are compulsorily obtainable by every individual but it has been found that each and every right of the women is being violated in one or another way. The crimes against women in India are increasing at a very fast pace. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) had predicted that growth rate of crime against women would be higher than the population growth by 2012, and this has become true. The survey of 2012 done by NCRB in five major cities depicts the growth of crimes rate against women.

Name of the City	Percentage of Crimes Against Women
Delhi	14.2
Bangalore	6.2
Kolkata	5.7
Hyderabad	5.2
Vijayawada	5.2

In the above table it is clear that Delhi stands first in the percentage of crimes done against women followed by Bangalore in second place while Kolkata, Hyderabad and Vijayawada with slight differences in the crime rate. A total of 2,44,270 incidents of crime against women were reported in the country during the year 2012 then compared to 2,28, 650 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 6.4% during the year 2012.

WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

- Right to equality
- Right to education
- Right to live with dignity
- Right to liberty
- Right to politics
- Right to property
- Right to equal opportunity for employment
- Right to free choice of profession
- Right to privacy in terms of personal life, family, residence, correspondence etc. and
- Right to protection from society, state and family system.

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Rajesh K. Sani
R. Navanietha Krishnaraj *Editors*

Extremophilic Enzymatic Processing of Lignocellulosic Feedstocks to Bioenergy

Springer

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Chapter 9
Extremophilic Pectinases

Prasada Babu Gundala and Paramageetham Chinthala

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What Will You Learn From This Chapter?

Most of the harsh environments are filled with extremophiles. These extremophiles mostly adopted to such extreme conditions by secreting new macromolecules or enzymes with conformational change. Pectic enzymes are naturally, extremozymes which acts best at acidic conditions however, there are alkaline pectic enzymes also prevails and extensively used in fruit juice industry. Most of the pectinase producers belongs to fungal populations among them *Aspergillus* sp. are most notable pectinase produces. The action of pectin enzymes on pectins results in pectin oligomers which are good pre and probiotic agents. In addition, pectinases are extensively used in fruit juice extraction, textile processing, degumming of plant bast fibres, retting of plant fibres, waste water treatment, tea and coffee fermentation, paper and pulp industry, animal feed and in oil extraction.

9.1 Diverse Habitats and Their Extremities

Our planet 'earth' is a global ecosystem which supports life. An ecosystem includes all the organisms that live in a particular place, together with their physical environments. The familiar world we live is normal full of oxygen, never too cold nor too hot and protected by our atmosphere from most damaging radiations. The edges of /beyond this normal world is called **'extreme environment'**. These

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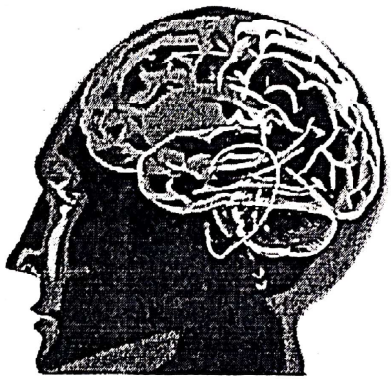
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INTRODUCTION

Samkhya is one of the six orthodox (astika) schools of Indian philosophy1. It is most related to the Yoga school, and it is influential on other schools of Indian philosophy.2 S?mkhya is the philosophy of enumeration. It accepts only three pramanas as the reliable sources of valid knowledge. They are - perception (pratyaksa), inference (anumana), and verbal testimony (sabda or aptavacana)3 Samkhya is also described as one of the rationalist schools of Indian philosophy.4

Dualism prevails in Samkhya.5 Samkhya philosophy regards the universe as consisting of two realities - the conscious principle, purusa and prakrti, the material principle. The existence of the Divine Principle (God) is not asserted, nor considered relevant by the Samkhya philosophers. S??khya denies the existence of God.6 While the Samkhya school considers the Vedas as reliable sources of knowledge, it is an atheistic philosophy according to Paul Deussen and other scholars.7 A key difference between Samkhya and Yoga schools8 is that Yoga school accepts a personal, yet essentially inactive deity or personal God (Isvara).9

2. SAMKHYA AND GOD

The Samkhya, as an atheistic philosophy, rejects the reality of God. This atheism is evident in Samkhya Pravacana Sutra10. The classical Samkhya advances the following arguments to prove that there is no God. They are:

i. God cannot be the cause of the world, because He is said to be eternally perfect and unchanging, but nothing can be a cause, unless it changes itself during the process of causation.

ii. God cannot be postulated even as the controller of nature (prakrti), which is insentient and blind. For even to control it, God has to act, and in the act He has to undergo transformation. But God is conceived by the theists to be eternally perfect and unchanging.

iii. We cannot understand what purpose God can have in creating the world, if he is perfect and complete in Himself, and if there is nothing for Him to desire.

iv. A benevolent God could not have created the evil in this world, but God is said to be benevolent.

v. The souls are all perfect originally and are eternal; there is no need of God to create them.

Hence, it is enough to postulate insentient nature (prakrti), with determinate laws of its own. It acts in the same way for every soul, and evolves the world, when the soul so desires; and it withdraws the world, when the soul is no longer interested in it. Prakrti is like a dancing girl, who shows her postures and forms to those who are interested and retires from those who are not. And she shows herself in the same way to all.

3. YOGA AND ISVARA

As Patanjali does not accept any creator, sustainer and destroyer of the universe, but maintains that Nature lives by itself and the world represents but in this evolution, evidently there can be no scope of God as the creator etc. in his system of philosophy. Whatever, he accepts the Subjective Reality as distinct from the world process of the Objective Reality. Also accepts the in-

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points of view.

The non-dual approach of Vedanta presents the principle of monism (advaita) of Ultimate Truth; while the dualistic approach of Samkhya defines the truth of the same Reality at a lower, empirical level, rationally analyzing the principle of duality (dvandva) into pairs of opposites. But the philosophy of Yoga presents a synthesis of Vedanta and Samkhya, reconciling at once monism and dualism, the supra-mundane and empirical.

Regarding the nature of the individual soul, called Purusa in Samkhya and Atman in Vedanta, Vedantic philosophy holds that it is just like a spark of the Supreme Essence known as Brahman. As such, Brahman and Atman are not different, but identical. The Atman is the manifestation of Brahman, and therefore is boundless, omniscient, omnipotent, and therefore is boundless omniscient, omnipotent, and indestructible like Brahman.

In contrast to Samkhya and Yoga, which consider purusa, to be inactive, Vedanta considers Brahman, when shrouded by Illusion, as an active principle. Brahman, according to Vedanta, dwells in individuals as the Atman, giving them life and enabling them to act and experience. Brahman, despite its passivity, participates indirectly in the form of countless self's, as a witness to the dramas of creation. But Brahman does not become bound by the consequences of those actions. It lies forever beyond prakrti as the Supreme Essence.

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Yoga Sutra. I. 24.

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sa yesa purvesapi guruhu kalenanavacchedat //
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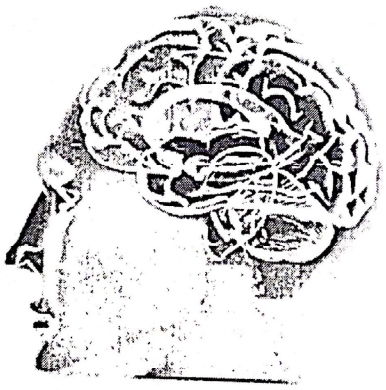
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THE PROBLEM OF DIRTY HANDS IN POLITICS

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Ms.N.V.Sri Nithya* and Dr.M.Chandraiah**

When politicians find themselves in an ethical bind, having to choose a path of action that is immoral but might lead to something beneficial, the situation is termed as a 'dirty hands' situation. It indicates that the politicians cannot get out of the situation without morally compromising themselves. Supporters of this concept believe that this situation arises quite frequently in the field of politics and has significant consequences both for the citizenry and the politicians.

The conception of dirty hands problem can be traced back to Machiavelli but the study of this problem has gained momentum since the American Political theorist Michael Walzer (1973) wrote a seminal paper titled," Political Action: the Problem of Dirty Hands".

The phrase 'dirty hands' was taken by Walzer from a play of Jean-Paul Sartre. In the play, a leader of a revolutionary movement Hoederer taunts his young secretary Hugo who does not want to dirty his hands:

"You cling so tightly to your purity, my lad! How terrified you are of sullying your hands. Well, go ahead then, stay pure! What good will it do, and why even bother coming here among us? Purity is a concept of fakirs and friars. But you, the intellectuals, the bourgeois anarchists, you invoke purity as your rationalization for doing nothing. Do nothing, don't move, wrap your arms tight around your body, put on your gloves. As for myself, my hands are dirty. I have plunged my arms up to the elbows in excrement and blood. And what else should one do? Do you suppose that it is possible to govern innocently?" (Sartre, Dirty Hands, 223)

Walzer sees the problem of dirty hands as a moral dilemma i.e. a situation where the person has to choose between morally wrong courses of actions. Walzer says that, "The notion of dirty hands derives from an effort to refuse "absolutism" without denying the reality of the moral dilemma." (Walzer, Political Action: The Problem of Dirty Hands, 162).

While the problem of dirty hands might be encountered in various walks of life, it is of special interest in the field of politics because of the bigger stakes involved. Walzer in his paper gives other reasons as to why the politician is held to more accountability than others. The politician is not only in the position to serve us but also to take decisions as our representative. While being our representative, he might make some decisions that might not be moral, which might affect us as citizens and also as moral agents.

Walzer in his paper illustrates the case of dirty hands in politics with various examples. Shugurman (2000) in his essay, "Democratic Dirty Hands?" contends that the examples given by Walzer in his essay reveal the holes in the argument for dirty hands rather than buttress the argument for dirty hands, especially in the context of a democracy (Shugurman, Democratic Dirty Hands?, 234). The first example that Shugurman deals with, is that of a leader who is elected as the head of his state, during a time when his country is dealing with a severe crisis in a colony of theirs. The leader ran for the election on the promise of deescalating the situation by withdrawing from the colony. But on the day of reconciliation, the leader discovers that the

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reveal the location of the bombs, which can then be diffused thus saving thousands of lives. But the rebel is not cooperating. The leader then gives the order to torture the

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intentions of the candidate, if it were somehow made known in a convincing way, because some people might value the values and traditions of a democracy more (Shugurman, Democratic Dirty Hands?,239).

Also Walzer expects the person committing dirty hands not only to feel guilty but also to do penance and, "make sure he pays the price."(Walzer, Political Action: The Problem of Dirty Hands, 180).But the leader in this case, after successfully winning the election, will not have any incentive to admit guilt or to do any penance. Especially if the candidate convinces himself, that him making a deal would not be condemned by the people, when they see for themselves the good that he might do after winning. And if it does get out that the candidate has rigged the election, through other means, even if the people are willing to forgive him, fraudulent election practices going unpunished set a bad precedent in a democracy. Even if the candidate is punished by being ousted, the government will be thrown into chaos, leading to instability.

This example illustrates how, especially in a democracy, the acceptance of the problem of dirty hands can have unsavoury implications for the legitimacy of a democracy. But dirty hands situations can give us some insights into the workings of our democratic institutions. S.L.Sutherland (2000) in her paper," Retrospection and Democracy: Bringing Political Conduct Under the Constitution" contends that,"...it is important to study dirty hands episodes for what we can learn about the capacity of our political structures to conduct thorough retrospective discussions about conduct in politics and public life, and to hold political actors to account for the impact of their actions upon the quality of political life-public life-and the processes that guide its unfolding."(Sutherland, Retrospection and Democracy: Bringing Political Conduct under the Constitution, 208).

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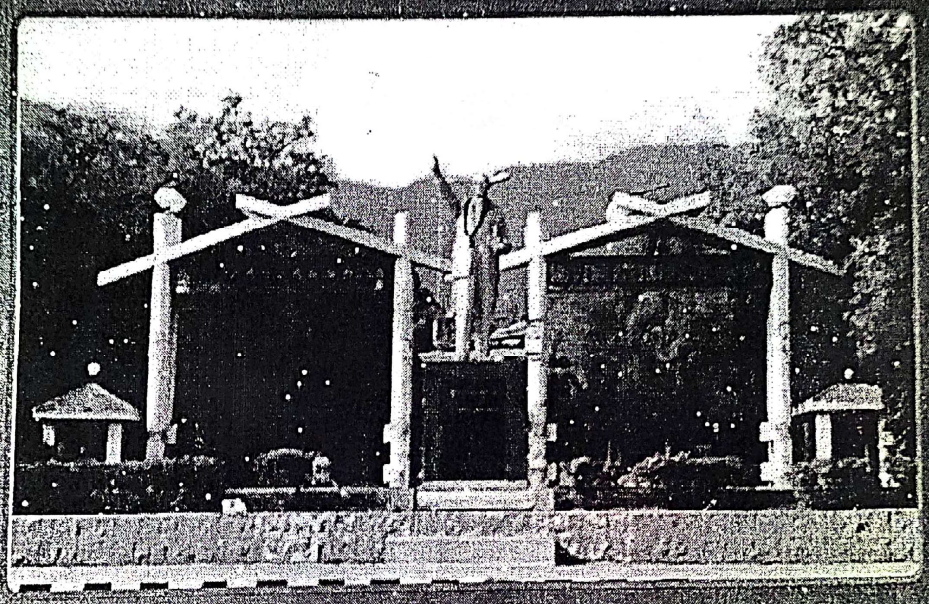
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Dr. G. Stanley Jaya Kumar

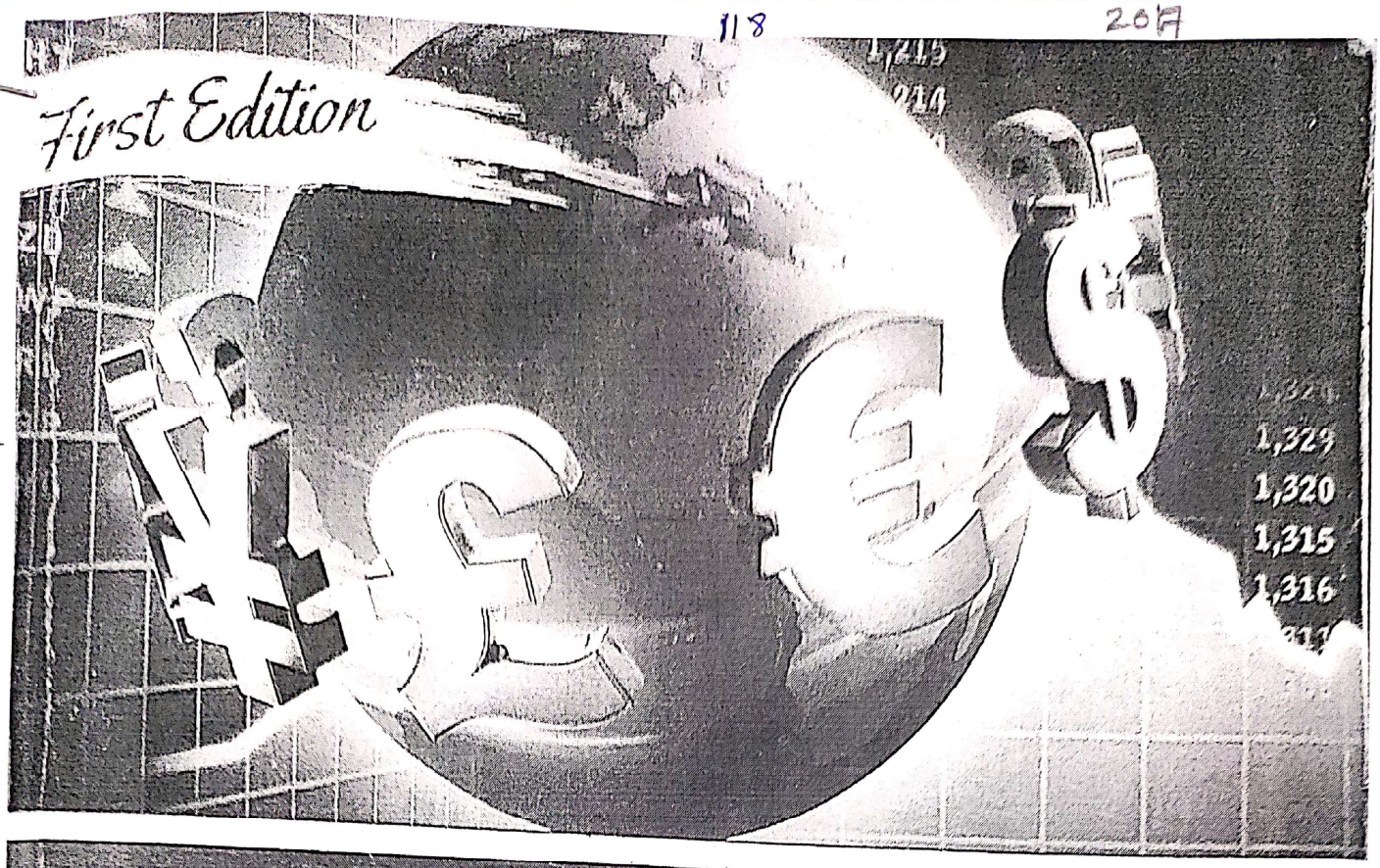
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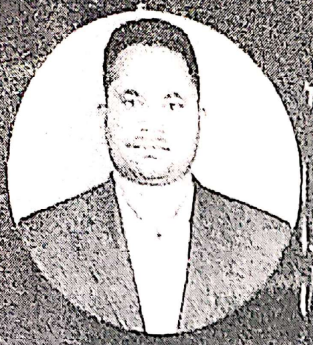
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Editorial

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Influence of Probiotics on Human Health with Immune Modulatory Effects

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Probiotics are defined by the World Health Organization as "live microorganisms, which when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit upon the host." New therapeutic approaches are being developed by affecting the microbial composition of the gut immune system towards several inflammatory diseases. They are based on the fact that gut immune system is influenced by many factors, including dietary components and commensal bacteria. Although probiotics (live microorganisms) have already shown promising methods as treatments for several diseases in both clinical and animal studies, an understanding of the molecular mechanisms behind the direct and indirect effects on the gut immune response will facilitate better and possibly more efficient therapy for diseases. Recent discoveries show that the role of probiotic bacteria and the resident micro biota extend far beyond gastrointestinal health. It has revealed neuro-chemical importance of intestinal homeostasis [1].

The health benefits imparted by probiotic microorganisms or living beneficial organisms that maintain the balance of microorganisms in the human intestines and the benefits are strain specific. No strain will provide all proposed benefits, not even strains of the same species will be effective against defined health conditions [2]. As not all the desirable properties are expressed by all probiotic microorganisms, numerous strains with lack of pathogenicity are continuously screened and characterized to select those with potential [3]. Tolerance to the extreme gastrointestinal conditions (acid, bile, enzymes, low levels of oxygen), ability to adhere to the gastrointestinal mucosa and competitive exclusion of pathogens have been some criteria for probiotic selection [4].

Mucous membranes of the body are in direct contact with the outside environment and they are colonized by a large number of different bacteria. Through mucous membranes, the organism is in permanent contact with different antigens. Mucous surfaces are protected by many defense mechanisms that ensure a permanent and effective protection. They include the production of secretory IgA, the production of mucus, cytoprotective peptides, defensins, etc. Indigenous micro flora markedly affects the structure of the host mucous, its function, and the development of the whole immune system. Protective micro flora prevents pathogens from adhering by competition for substrates and places of adhesion, and they simultaneously produce antibacterial substances and stimulate the production of specific antibodies and mucus. The early colonization of the gut with living micro-organisms is important for the development of the gut protection barrier. The number of immune and epithelial cells increases.

Probiotic micro-organisms including lactic acid bacteria (LAB) positively influence the composition of the gut micro flora; they stimulate the production of secretory IgA; they affect the targeted transportation of the luminal antigens to Peyer's patches and they increase the production of IFN-γ. LAB stimulates the activity of non-specific and specific immune cells. These properties of the LAB depend on the particular species or strain of bacteria. LAB belongs to a group of beneficially acting bacteria and they are able to eliminate pathogens that cause damage to the gut microenvironment; they stimulate local and systemic immune responses and they maintain the integrity of the gut wall [5].

Probiotics help in curing and reducing different types of diarrhea cure Lactose intolerance, lowering Cholesterol levels, exhibiting anticancer properties, treating of gut disorders and uro-genital tract infections. Certain Lactic acid bacteria have ability to survive in tough conditions of stomach and small intestine and are resistant to acid and bile [6]. Antibiotic associated diarrhoea, Rota viral diarrhoea, Diarrhoea caused by Clostridium difficile, acute diarrhoea can be treated effectively using probiotic strains which

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improve the intestinal immunity. The beneficial effects are due to metabolic products produced by them [7]. The strains LGG and *B. Lactis* (BB-12) for prevention and *L. reuteri* SD 2222 were used for treatment of acute diarrhoea caused by rotavirus in children [8]. Probiotics potentially fights against lactose intolerance by producing β-galactosidase which provides the mechanical protection of lactose during gut transit and enzyme released into small intestine thereby promoting the lactose digestion [9]. It was suggested that consumption of functional foods and non-dairy probiotic foods reduces the Lactose intolerance [10]. Probiotics are also used in the prevention of *H. pylori* infection in animal models [11]. The probiotic strains used in yoghurt BB-12 and La5 (AB-yoghurt) eradicate the colonization of *H. pylori* [12]. The *L. salivarius* acts against *H. pylori* infection in mouse [13]. The gut disorders like inflammatory bowel disease – Pouchitis, Crohns disease caused by gut bacteria was prevented using VSL#3 which contains four Lactobacillus species, three Bifidobacterium species and *Streptococcus salivarius* species that inhibits colonization of pathogenic bacteria in the gut [14].

Probiotics help in assimilating cholesterol levels. Dairy products containing *L. acidophilus* reduces cholesterol deposition in the body [15]. Probiotic bacteria can ferment indigestible carbohydrates and produce short chain fatty acids in the intestine thus inhibiting cholesterol synthesis in liver and/or redistribute cholesterol from plasma to liver thus reducing cholesterol content in the blood. Deconjugation of bile salts leads to obstruction in cholesterol absorption from gut [16-18]. Antitumor properties of probiotic strains studied long back and these lower the risk of tumors [19]. Probiotics are commonly associated with foods like milk, yoghurt, cheese and whey. Dairy products are considered as an ideal vehicle for delivering probiotic bacteria into human gut [20,21].

The potential of probiotics in improvement of human health through treatment of gastrointestinal disorders has been well established in the recent years. Probiotics have exhibited treatment potential for GIT related illness such as diarrhea, Inflammation and Helicobacter pylori infection, lactose intolerance, atopy and asthma, candida infection, HIV, NEC, IBS and Oral cavity infections [22]. Different countries all over the globe have to adopt the routes of improving the gut health throughout the human lifespan by using Probiotics.

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Balancing Act: Europe and International Cooperation in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The 21st century has thrown up challenges which were least expected during the two World Wars or the Cold war. Europe, literally, has been at the heart of horrors of the World Wars as well as during the tense years of the Cold War. The Post Cold War era has been witnessing new dynamics in the international cooperation vis- a-vis 'problems without borders' like terrorism, climate change, spread of diseases like SARS, Swine Flu, AIDS etc. In the present paper, an attempt is made to understand the role of Europe in International Cooperation in the 21st century.

Key words: Europe, International Cooperation, International Challenges

In the present article, an attempt is made to understand the role played by Europe in international cooperation in the 21st century. Europe has historically been represented by its major powers in the two World Wars. In the 21st century, however, the entire nature of international cooperation and international politics has undergone a sea change owing to the new equilibrium and reality in Europe. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the dynamics of European politics assumed a new direction which profoundly affected the international cooperation. The dawn of the 21st century, unfortunately, witnessed 9/11, which redefined the kind of international security challenges the world would likely face in the future. Perhaps, 9/11 signaled the beginning of the 'Post-Post Cold War era', exactly a decade after 'Post-Cold War era' after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Consequently, Europe has realized and acknowledged its crucial role in international security and cooperation, redefining and readjusting its own policies which resulted in creating a new paradigm of international cooperation with a unique stamp of 'Europeanness'.

In the international arena, Europe expresses itself in diverse ways through the European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations (UN). There is a

BRICS - A New Dimension of Global Integration

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Introduction

In the realm of globalization, where all countries are interdependent for various self-interests, conventional wisdom prefers bilateralism to multilateralism. Multilateralism can really transform the face of India as a global super power transcending all the impediments it has been facing since it started its quest.

The indication of a strong power is its ability to establish multilateral institutions, which serve its interest and thus promote global integration. In the multilateralism, many organizations have been cooperating for the overall development of the underdeveloped and developing countries to stay beside the developed countries.

In this multilateralism, countries will give assistance in terms of resources, economy, technology, etc. BRICS is one of the new dimensions, which formed for the multilateral cooperation and in turn Global Integration.

India's membership of multilateral institutions like BRICS, G20 and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) helps in the cooperation with member nations and thus promotes economic, cultural growth and global integration.

However, India needs to strengthen its position in BRICS. The New Development Bank (NDB) can boost the infrastructure of India, but China, which is dominating the group, will likely fund those, which serve its interests like Brazil and South Africa where it has a larger market base. Hence, India should open its markets for Chinese investors and manufacturers to avail the benefits of NDB.[1]

Concept of Multilateralism

Unilateralism, obviously, is easy country does what it wants. Bilateralism policies enacted by two parties are also relatively easy. Simple negotiations reveal what each party wants and does not want. They can quickly resolve differences and move ahead with policy.

BRICS and the New World Order

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Abstract

BRICS is an international political organization of emerging economies arising out of the inclusion of South Africa into the BRIC group in 2010.[1] It is a platform for dialogue and cooperation amongst countries that promotes peace, security and development in a multi-polar, inter-dependent and increasingly complex, globalizing world. BRICS represents Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, the transcontinental dimension of our interaction adds to its value and significance. BricS, representing a cluster of fastest growing emerging economies, namely, Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa and China, is a compact co-operative mechanism. Even though the term, BRIC was coined in 2001 by the global chief economist at Wall Street Bank, Goldman Sach, Jim o' Neill, who had cobbled together the names of the emerging nations to form an acronym, it was left to the former President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, "to cast the concept in flesh and blood" and also to project it as "an alternative forum to G-8".[2] In realizing their cherished ambition of emerging as the architects of a new global order, the BRIC nations pursued the path of consultation and consensus which yielded rich dividends. Existing power-holders, who had been disinclined to "share or lose power", have begun to recognize the need to listen to the voice of reason of the emerging nations.

As of 2012, its five members are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.[3] With the possible exception of Russia,[4] the BRICS's other members are all developing or newly industrialized countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies[5] and wield significant influence on regional and global affairs. The combined share of BRICS represents 8% of world's area, 42% of world's population and nearly 27% of the total global GDP. The BRICS summit, which took place in New Delhi, India on 29 March 2012, was a promising event with significant hopes in several ways. The New Delhi Summit marked the completion of the first full hosting cycle among the major rising powers, which were the founder members of this multilateral organization.

Key words: Multilateral, new word order, global relation, emerging nation.

Introduction

The BRICS alliance has existed as a concept since 2001, by the Jim O'Neill of Goldman Sachs Chief economist in a paper titled 'Building Better Global Economic BRICS'. Identified Brazil, Russia, India and China as rising economic powers and argued that they should play

Dr. Vankata Rao
Dr. D. Uma Devi
Dr. P. Adinarayana Reddy



Maternity Benefit for the Women

Issues and Strategies



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Maternity Benefit for the Women

Issues and Strategies

B. Venkata Rao
D. Uma Devi
P. Adinarayana Reddy

Under the Auspices of
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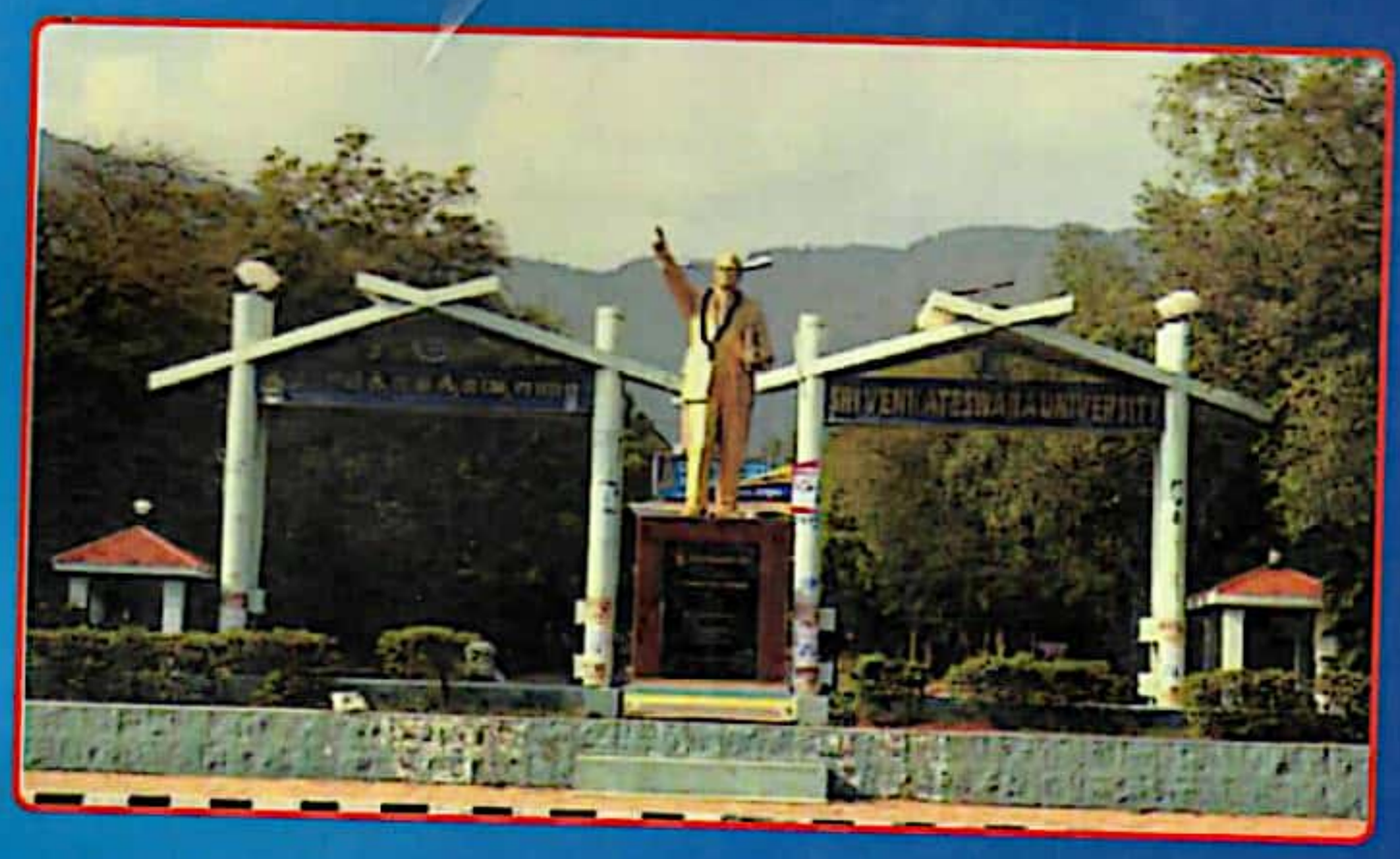
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Social, Political and Economic Perspectives of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar



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A STUDY ON SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVES OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

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INTRODUCTION:

Bharatharatna Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar is popularly known all over India as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. The text prepared by Ambedkar provided constitutional guarantees and protections for a wide range of civil liberties for individual citizens, including freedom of religion, the abolition of untouchability and outlawing all forms of discrimination. Ambedkar argued for extensive economic and social rights for women, and also won the Constituent Assembly's support for introducing a system of reservations of jobs for members of the SC and ST. Ambedkar kept the clauses of the Constitution flexible so that amendments could be made as and when the situation demanded. He provided an inspiring Preamble to the Constitution ensuring justice, social, economic and political, liberty, equality and fraternity. The creation of an egalitarian social order, however, remains an unfulfilled wishful thinking to this day. Dr Ambedkar was not only a learned scholar and an eminent jurist but also a revolutionary who fought against social evils like untouch-ability and caste restrictions. Throughout his life, he battled social discrimination while upholding the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes. He was not only a great national leader but also a distinguished scholar of international repute. He not only led various social movements for the upliftment of the depressed sections of the Indian society but also contributed to the understanding of the socio-economic and political problems of India through his scholarly works on caste, religion, culture, constitutional law and economic development. As a matter of fact he was an economist and his various scholarly works and speeches indicate his deep understanding of the problems faced by the Indian society. Born in a socially backward caste, educated along the lines the western system, rational in outlook and somewhat rebellious in mentality and temperament, Ambedkar came at the appropriate moment in British ruled India to assume the natural leadership of his kinsmen and participated in social movement and got involved in founding the constitutional edifice of the country. As regards the emancipation of the backward classes, first he criticized the caste Hindus for their social apathy towards the depressed classes, blamed the British for their political and economic

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Gymnema sylvestre is a medicinal plant with huge demand in pharmaceutical and in medicinal fields because of its bioactive compounds. Medicinal plants have been recognized as repository of fungal endophytes with novel metabolites of medicinal importance.Successful inoculation with fungal endophytes and endomycorrhiza (VAM) will result in enhanced growth and improved production and accumulation of Gymnemic acid in Gymnema sylvestre. These fungal endophytes will serve as an alternate source of novel metabolites of pharmaceutical importance.

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Fungal Endophytes

Dandu, Nagam, Tartte



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Fungal endophytes and their influence on Gymnemic acid

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Zinc and calcium to combat cadmium toxicity in teleost

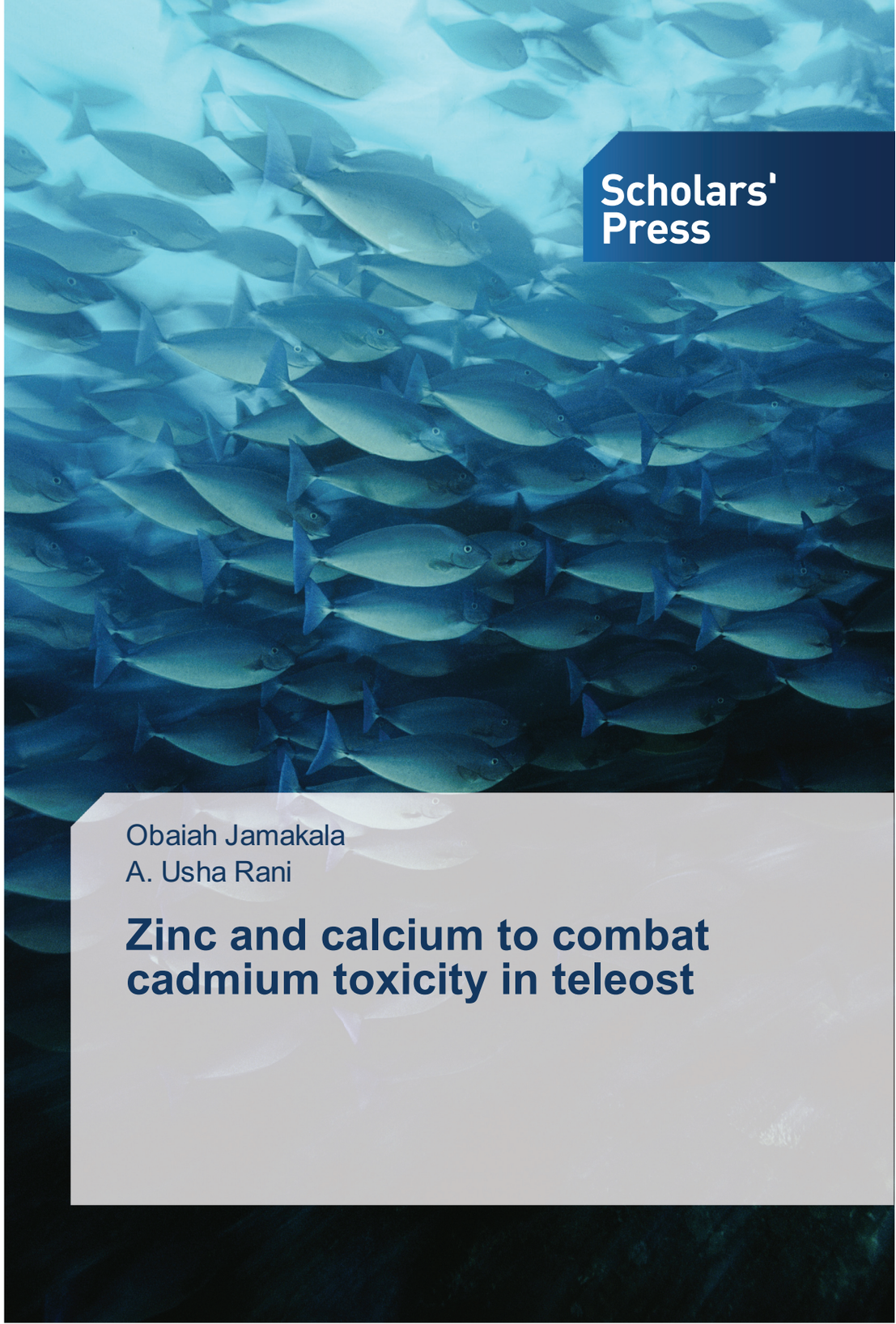
The natural aquatic bodies are extensively contaminated with heavy metals like cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb) and arsenic (As) etc., released from domestic, industrial and other anthropogenic activities. This may cause serious effects on the ecological balance of the recipient environment. Among the heavy metals Cd is one of the most deleterious heavy metal pollutants in environment, either terrestrial or aquatic. It is a non-essential heavy metal having no biological significance in vertebrates and can be found in waters that receive residues from industrial processes associated with the refining of other metals. A small step towards this, the present work is carried out to study the Cd induced bioaccumulation, antioxidant mechanism and purification and quantification of metallothionein protein in liver, kidney, brain, gill and muscle tissues of freshwater fish Oreochromis mossambicus (Tilapia) with reference to the nutrient elements (zinc and/or calcium) supplementation against Cd induced toxicity.

Prof. A. Usha Rani was born in 1959 and got her M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. She is working as Professor in the Department of Zoology. She got International and National awards from various Organizations.She published more than 70 research papers in International and National journals.

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Cadmium Toxicity: Zinc And Calcium

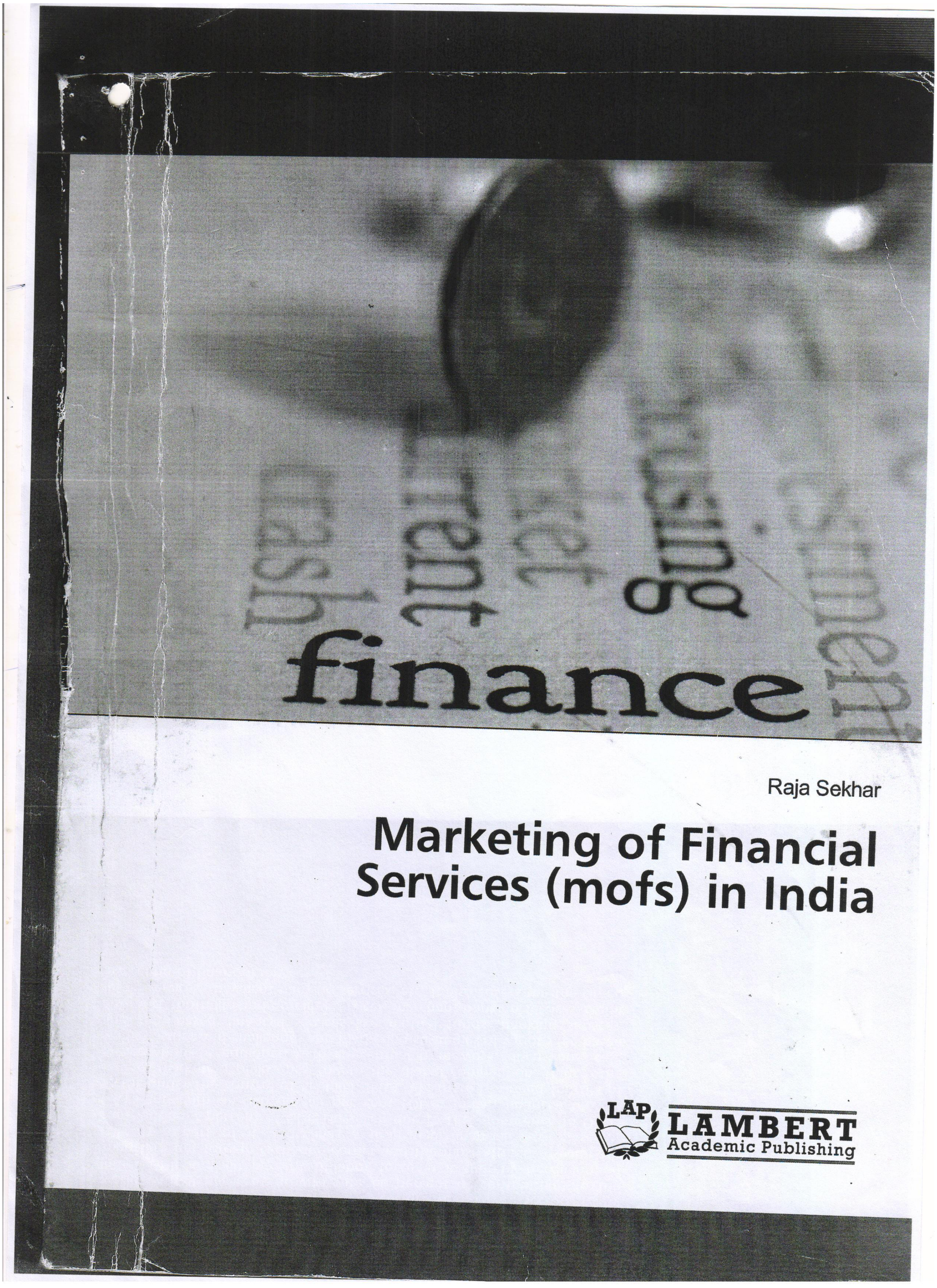
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Zinc and calcium to combat cadmium toxicity in teleost



Raja Sekhar

Marketing of Financial Services (mofs) in India

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INSURANCE MARKETING IN INDIA: WITH SPECI REFERENCE TO 4 P's AND GST

***Ravi Vemmidi**
**** Dr. Abraham Konda**
****Prof. Rajasekhar Mamilla**
*** Research Scholar, **Post-doctoral Fellow,***BOS Chairman, Departm Commerce, S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.**

"Future is always uncertain and full of risks. It is not certain that what is going tomorrow. Therefore a man is worried about security of property and life

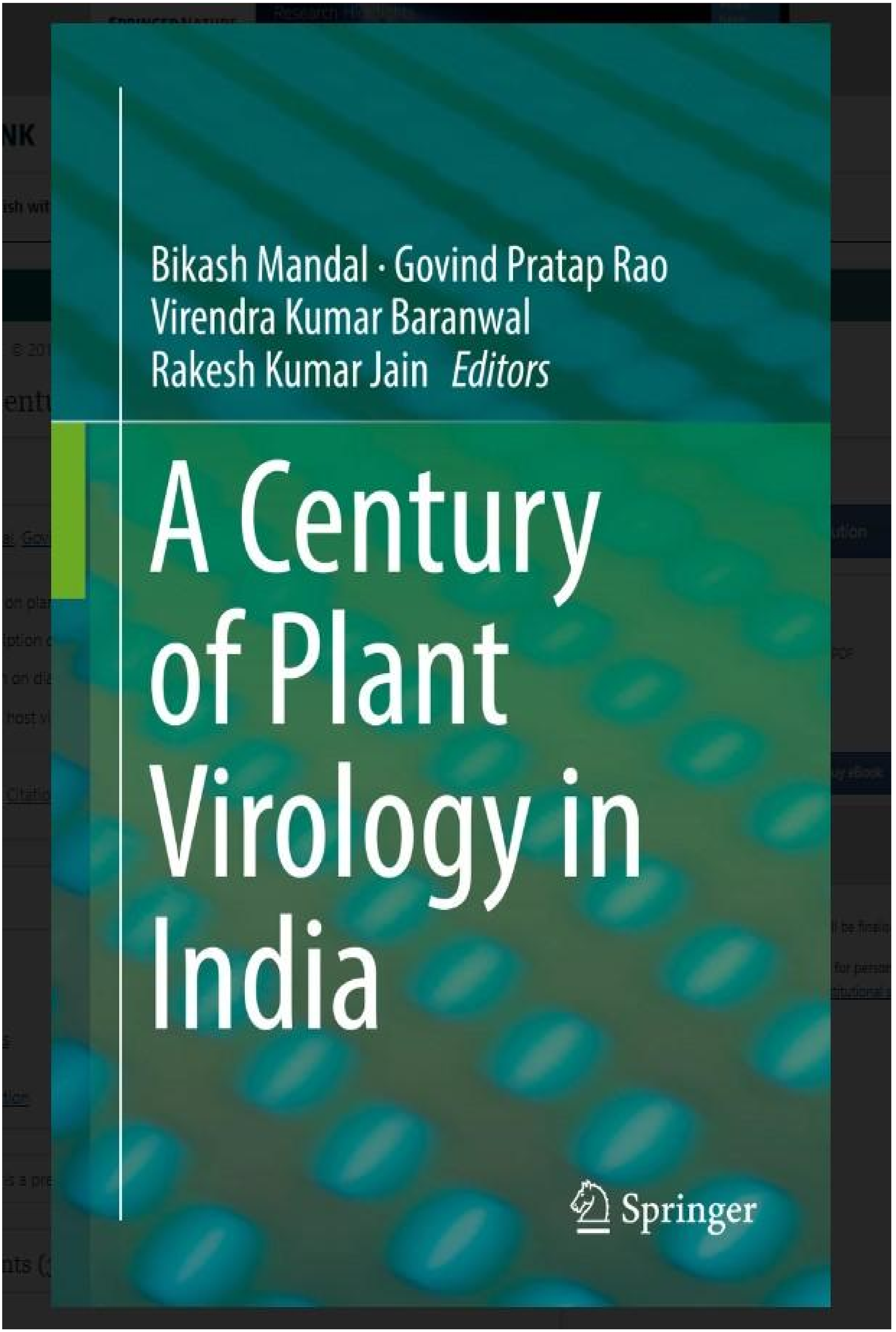
Abstract

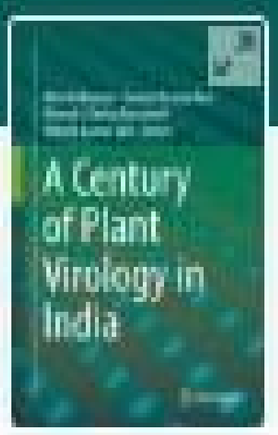
The insurance industry of India consists of 53 insurance companies of which 2 insurance business and 29 are non-life insurers. Among the life insurers, Lif Corporation (LIC) is the sole public sector company. Apart from that, among insurers there are six public sector insurers. In addition to these, there is sole insurer, namely, General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). Other stakeholde Insurance market include agents (individual and corporate), brokers, surveyors an administrators servicing health insurance claims.

The number of lives covered under Health Insurance policies during 2015-16 w which is approximately 30 per cent of India's total population. The number has seer every subsequent year as 28.80 crore people had the policy in the previous fiscal. 1 2015 to March 2016 period, the life insurance industry recorded a new premium i 1.38 trillion (US$ 20.54 billion), indicating a growth rate of 22.5 per cent. insurance industry recorded a 12 per cent growth in Gross Direct Premium un April 2016 at Rs 105.25 billion (US$ 1.55 billion). The life insurance industry re cent increase in overall annual premium equivalent in April-November 2016. I overall Annual Premium Equivalent (APE)- a measure to normalise policy prem equivalent of regular annual premium- including individual and group busines players was up 16 per cent to Rs 1,25,563 crore (US$ 18.76 billion) and Li Corporation up 4 per cent to Rs 1,50,456 crore (US$ 22.48).

India's life insurance sector is the biggest in the world with about 360 million p are expected to increase at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12-15 the next five years. The insurance industry plans to hike penetration levels to fiv 2020. The country's insurance market is expected to quadruple in size over the from its current size of US$ 60 billion. During this period, the life insurance mark cross US$ 160 billion. The general insurance business in India is currently at Rs (US$ 11.44 billion) premium per annum industry and is growing at a healthy r cent. The Indian insurance market is a huge business opportunity waiting to be ha currently accounts for less than 1.5 per cent of the world's total insurance premiu 2 per cent of the world's life insurance premiums despite being the second n nation. The country is the fifteenth largest insurance market in the world in term volume, and has the potential to grow exponentially in the coming years. Durin situation the 4P's(Product, Price, Place and Promotion) and the Tax policies wl implemented in insurance business plays a vital role. Hence, the review momentum.

Key word: Insurance marketing, 4P's of Marketing, GST, Marketing mix.


Bikash Mandal · Govind Pratap Rao
Virendra Kumar Baranwal
Rakesh Kumar Jain Editors
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Structural and Functional Characterization of Sesbania Mosaic Virus

Arindam Bakshi, G. P. Vishnu Vardhan, M. Hema, M. R. N. Murthy & H. S. Savithri

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Abstract

The genus *Sobemovirus* includes isometric, single-stranded positive sense RNA plant viruses that infect monocots and dicots. Sesbania mosaic virus (SeMV) is the only sobemovirus, which has been studied extensively in India. SeMV, which was identified in southern India, is highly stable and multiplies to high concentration causing mosaic symptoms on the leaves of *Sesbania grandiflora*. SeMV has served as a good model for understanding the molecular mechanism of assembly, replication and movement of sobemoviruses. The structure of the virion and other chimeric VLPs, along with biochemical investigations has resulted in the elucidation of the mechanism of assembly of SeMV. The complete genome sequence, structure and function of non-structural proteins have also been determined. The review presents a summary of all these findings. SeMV being non-toxic and biodegradable and of low immune response, has been shown as a good candidate for biomedical applications.

Keywords

Sesbania mosaic virus | Structure of SeMV | Virus-like particle | Infectious clone

Calcium Impact on Cadmium Toxicity in Tilapia

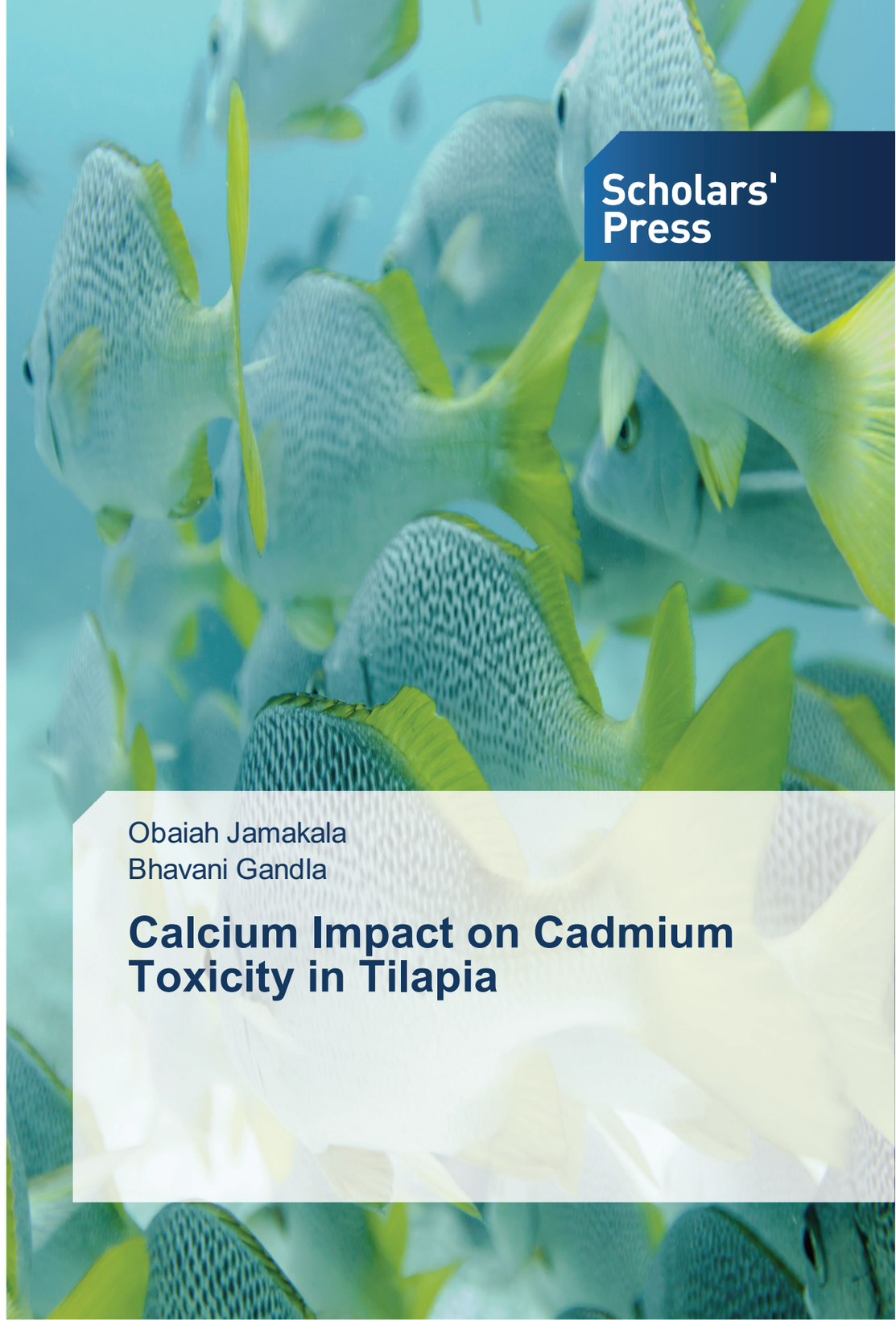
Pollution of environment is one of the most horrible ecological crises. Rapid industrialization, urbanization and other developmental activities have led to deterioration of the environment. Among the pollutants, heavy metals are hazardous pollutants in ecosystems with deleterious effects on aquatic biosystems and needs more attention on this. The natural aquatic bodies are extensively contaminated with heavy metals like cadmium, mercury, lead and arsenic etc., released from domestic, industrial and other anthropogenic activities. This may cause serious effects on the ecological balance of the recipient environment. Heavy metals have ability to accumulate in the tissues of living organisms and the products pass from producers to consumers in a given food web ultimately affecting the human beings. Therefore, aquatic species are used to bring down the relation between the extent of heavy metal pollution in aquatic media and the harmful effects on human beings when such heavy metals enters in to the human body through food chain. Among the heavy metals Cadmium (Cd) is one of the most deleterious heavy metal pollutant in the environment, either terrestrial or aquatic.

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CALCIUM IMPACT ON CADMIUM TOXICITY

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Calcium Impact on Cadmium Toxicity in Tilapia